

State	Polytechnics
Bombay.	Four. One in Sholapur and one in Karad Location of the other two not decided.
Kerala	One in Trivandrum.
Mysore	Three. One in Chennapatna, one in Chick-magalur and one in Belgaum
Rajasthan	Two One in Udaipur and one in Ajmer.
West Bengal	Two Location not decided
Uttar Pradesh	Two One in Bareilly and one in Jhansi
Jammu & Kashmir	One in Sringar

In addition to the above, proposals from private agencies for the opening of new polytechnics are also considered as and when received. The Central Government have approved so far, the establishment of 6 non-Government Polytechnics during the Second Plan period. The Polytechnics are to be located one each at Madras, Pollachi, Hyderabad, Quilon, Kalady and Changanacherry.

(c) The following is the order of Central assistance for the establishment of State Government and Non-Government Institutions:—

Government Institutions—

Non-recurring	33½%
Recurring	Nil.

In the case of Assam and Orissa, the Central assistance is however, 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure instead of 33—1/3 per cent

Non-Government Institutions—

Non-recurring	50%
Recurring	25% upto the end of the plan period.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES (QUALIFICATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT) COMMITTEE, 1956.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. 229/57]

THE APPROPRIATION (No 4) BILL 1957—continued

SHRI B SHIVA RAO (Mysore) Mr. Chairman, I am confining my remarks simply to one problem which has been very much before the Government and the public during the last few weeks. That problem may be described as 'staff relations,' that is to say, relations between Government employees and the Administration. It is true, Sir, that at the moment there is a certain improvement in the situation. The threat of strike by the P & T workers and other Central Government employees has been withdrawn. A Pay Commission has been appointed with a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman, and this Commission is at liberty to submit interim reports on specific problems within its terms of reference.

These steps and the Prime Minister's personal intervention have undoubtedly created a better atmosphere. But Sir, at the same time one is bound to say that there will be uneasiness until Government employees all over the country are satisfied that a radically new approach is being adopted towards this problem of, what I call, staff relations.

It was reported a few days ago that the Prime Minister said to a deputation of Non-Gazetted Officers who met him, that he was in favour of removing disparities in the scale of salaries of Central Government and

of State employees. Every reasonable person will, of course, agree with this point of view but should the Commission now appointed proceed on this basis in making its recommendations, State Governments may find that they have to face the problem of additional expenditure in the very near future. I cannot help observing in this connection that if Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's realistic suggestions, which she made in the last Session of this House, of scrapping prohibition and of reviving the salt tax had been accepted, much of today's anxiety about lack of funds would probably have disappeared. Be that as it may, I submit that the Government must immediately strengthen its position in relation to its employees. It will not do to say that we can wait until the present Pay Commission has made its report or reports. There is discontent which is mounting all over the country and it should be dispelled as soon as possible. To illustrate this point, let me quote very briefly from two letters which I have received in the last few days. One which I received only yesterday was from Bombay from an Association of Central Government Employees. The writer who is an office-bearer of that Association says and I am quoting his words:

"In the last few years we have made no less than 26 representations. Many of them were written and some were made through deputations. We have had no satisfaction and we have had no answer even."

A Minister of State from Delhi went to speak to them some months ago and frankly told them after a discussion: "Justice is on your side." They expected justice on his return to Delhi, but the position remains even after some months, exactly as it was, except that this Minister is no longer in the Government.

Another letter is from a Class II officer who retired two years ago from the Archaeological Department. He has made several attempts unsuccessful

fully to obtain his gratuity claims settled. I intervened and wrote to the Auditor-General and sought his help but even that has not been of any avail. There are many retired Government Officers who have to wait for years before their pension claims are settled.

Sir, I could give more instances but that is not my purpose. But I maintain that the machinery of Government is running down, and something must be done at once to restore efficiency at all levels, not only on the part of the rank and file, and to tone up the Administration.

We talk glibly about removal of corruption from the ranks of Government servants. Certainly corruption must be rooted out from our services; but I would point out that delays, which sometimes extend to months, in the payment of salaries to men who have no bank balances to fall back upon and a rankling sense of injustice do not help to build up the moral fibre of low-paid Government servants.

This is not the first Pay Commission to be appointed, the one that is going to be presided over by Justice Jagannath Das. Even in 1946, when discussions were going on for the final transfer of power from Britain to India prices had soared so high after the Second World War that it was found necessary to appoint a Pay Commission under the Chairmanship of another distinguished Judge, Shri Varadachariar. Though it was called a Pay Commission, its terms of reference included—and I am quoting one of the terms—

"Consideration of the machinery for negotiating and settling questions relating to conditions of service which may arise out of differences between Government and its employees."

The Varadachariar Commission considered this particular problem at some length. It sent its Secretary to

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London to study the functioning of Staff Councils, the Whitley Councils as they are called, and on his return he circulated a memorandum to the Members of the Commission and to the various Departments of the Government of India. The response, I believe, was not particularly encouraging from the higher ranks of the Secretariat at that time. Sir, this is not surprising because although the British element had begun to disappear during the transition period senior Indian Officers, brought up in the British tradition, were reluctant to part with their power and authority and to agree to discuss staff problems with their subordinates with frankness and on a footing of equality.

The Varadachariar Commission made a very significant observation of a general nature which I propose to read to the House. It was written ten years ago, but it is entirely relevant and applicable to the conditions of today.

The Commission observed:

"As Government is in a position of authority and advantage, it must recognise the importance of convincing its employees that the representations and grievances of the latter will receive due and immediate consideration from Government. We lay particular stress on this point because the evidence before us disclosed absolute distrust, not to say despair, on the part of most grades of public servants as to their ever receiving a fair response from Government to their representations. Every effort must be made to secure cooperation, consultation, discussion and negotiation between the staff and the Government. This can be best achieved if some machinery is kept in constant operation through frequent meetings. A status of harmony can result only from the constant association of representatives of both sides in an interchange of views

and suggestions so that discussions, even over contested matters, may result in friendly compromise. Both sides must meet on terms which enable free discussion to take place. The rank and file of the service should feel that questions affecting them are being looked after in an orderly way through discussion between the representatives and senior officials; and even when the officials are not able to agree with the Staff representatives, they would do well to explain the reasons why".

That is the end of the quotation. The Commission then recommended that as a last resort, there should be, except for the highest class of Government servants, ad hoc tribunals similar to the Civil Service Arbitration Board in England. Sir, I apologise to the House for this rather lengthy quotation but I invite the attention of the Government and of the House to one particular sentence from the passage that I have just read, namely:

"The evidence before us disclosed absolute distrust, not to say despair, on the part of most grades of public servants as to their ever receiving a fair response from Government to their representations."

It was serious enough when this absolute distrust existed in the days of the British to which the Varadachariar Commission refers. But, I submit, it is a dangerous symptom when a National Government, only 10 years old, is straining every nerve to convert itself into a Welfare State.

The Varadachariar Commission, after carefully considering the evidence, felt that it could not go beyond a general recommendation in the following terms:

"Practical experience as well as authoritative opinion seems to be agreed on the following points:

(1) In the adjustment of differences between the State and its employees, the best course will be to prevent such differences developing into a dispute;

(2) Even when a question has become the subject matter of a dispute, it will be best to secure its settlement without resort to any external machinery, that is to say, by negotiation between the two sides;

(3) If and when it becomes necessary to seek outside help, it must rather be for purposes of mediation and conciliation than for adjudication; and lastly.

(4) If attempts at conciliation fail, adjudication must be sought by voluntary or agreed submission rather than by compulsory reference."

These, Sir, are the general recommendations of the Varadachariar Commission. Unfortunately, immediately after the transfer of power, our Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, became preoccupied with a host of problems. Before they could be tackled, fresh problems appeared. As though they were not enough, we generously undertook to carry additional burdens such as the reorganisation of the States, which to my mind, at any rate, was both unnecessary and undesirable. Today we are looking round for funds with which to carry out the Second Five Year Plan.

In all this we forget one essential factor. All machines, if they are to be maintained at the highest pitch of efficiency, need vigilant attention for maintenance and repair. Periodically they have to be overhauled. Without these essential precautions, no machine, however good it may be, can be expected to survive for ever the strain of constant wear and tear. This is equally true of the machinery of Government. May I invite the attention of the House, not to the administrative structure that Britain built up in this country for her own purposes and in her own interests, but to the one they now have in Britain itself? In Britain they have recognised Civil Service Associations through which

civil servants of all ranks can make representations to the Government. Secondly, they have the Whitley Councils to which I have referred, with a National Whitley Council at the top. Committees of these Councils meet periodically, once a week or sometimes once a fortnight, both separately on the staff side and jointly.

The purpose of these Councils is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government as the employer and Civil Servants, in all matters affecting the Civil Service, with a view to increased efficiency and the greater well-being of the employees. They provide the machinery for dealing with grievances and for bringing together the experience and different points of view of the administration, the clerical and what in Britain is called the manipulative Civil Service.

Within these wide limits, these Councils deal with all matters affecting the conditions of service. They determine the general principles governing recruitment, hours of work, promotion, discipline, tenure, remuneration and superannuation. And throughout, the stress is on joint consultations. Agreements are reached by the general sense of the consultative body, not by votes.

Sir, in addition to these, there are Welfare Officers—twenty eight of them—in the British Secretariat, if I may use that expression, one or more being attached to each Ministry. A Welfare Officer has numerous functions. He usually looks after such points as medical relief, canteens, first-aid, recreation and cultural activities and so on. Sir, what have we in this country to compare with these various bodies and amenities that I have just described? Next to nothing. They have, on the whole, a contented and highly efficient Civil Service in Britain; and the explanation I have just given. They may sometimes be disappointed, especially when a staff problem has not been solved to the

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full satisfaction of the rank and file; but there is no sense of frustration, nor of resentment, because opportunities are given for full and frank discussions at every stage.

Therefore, I would suggest to the Government, Sir, that we should not wait for the recommendations of the Commission presided over by Justice Jagannath Das which will commence its labours next week. After all, we have the unanimous recommendations of the Varadachariar Commission and these are already ten years old. If we could make even a beginning in some of the directions that I have indicated, I feel confident that the results will prove positive and satisfactory. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, the shortage of food is one of the big headaches that the Government is having and I would, therefore, try to confine myself to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture's Demand, in making my remarks. Sir, India has been an agricultural country where about 80 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture. Still it has been the misfortune of this country that it has been continuously suffering from food shortage. Sir, this food shortage is not a new malady, for it has been there for long. But I will just give some figures which will present the picture which, as the hon. House will agree, deserves the most serious consideration at the hands of the Government and the House. Sir, I would quote the figures of imports of foodgrains from the year 1947 to 1956.

In 1947, the value of imported foodgrains was Rs. 93,99,00,000. In 1948, it was Rs. 129,72,00,000. In 1949 the figure was Rs. 144,60,00,000. For 1950 the figure stands at Rs. 80,60,00,000. For 1951 it is Rs. 216,79,00,000. In 1952 it is Rs. 209,07,00,000. In 1953 we had the low imports viz. 85,95,00,000. In 1954 Rs. 47,02,00,000, in 1955 Rs. 33,11,00,000 and for the year 1956 it has gone up again to Rs. 56,34,00,000.

In spite of our incurring a very high expenditure on agriculture in the First Five Year Plan and our spending about Rs. 354 crores on agricultural and related developments, and about Rs. 647 crores on irrigation and power, still the position is not very encouraging. At the end of the Plan, Sir, we had only about four million tons produced in excess of the target of the First Plan. Although we had spent such heavy amounts, we have not got a reassuring picture at all.

We cannot entirely depend on the expectations from multi-purpose projects for solving this problem. We expected certain additional land to come under irrigation on account of these multi-purpose projects. It is estimated that during the course of the second Five Year Plan, about 21 million acres of land will be brought under irrigation. This is to be seen. We expect to have an increase of 28 per cent. in food production. How far these targets can be realised is a point to be considered and I have my own fears. We have to make a realistic evaluation of what is going on now. Sir, the review of the Plan has this sentence in it: "During the first Five Year Plan, from major and minor irrigation works, irrigation was available for about 6.3 million acres of land as against the target of 8.5 million acres and the actually irrigated area was a little over 4 million acres." Where we had fixed a target of 8.5 million acres, we could achieve only 4 million acres. Let us now take the multi-purpose projects. The target for Bhakra-Nangal was fixed at 13,61,000 acres whereas the achievement has been, at the end of the Plan, only about 11,81,000 acres. For the D.V.C. we had a target of 5,95,000 acres but our achievement was nil. For Hirakud we fixed a target of 2,61,000 acres and here again the achievement has been nil. Since the end of the Plan, some area has been brought under irrigation in Hirakud. It is really a matter meriting very serious consideration at the hands of the Government. At the time the Tilaiya Dam was proposed to be con-

structed, the authorities who sponsored the proposal and who made the surveys expected that this project would bring a considerable area under irrigation but to this day, Sir, not a single acre has been brought under irrigation. There have been proposals made at the time of the construction and during the construction but those proposals have not been attended to at all. The D. V. C. Project, as everybody knows, has consumed lots of money and out of this series of projects, three at least were meant mainly as power-generating projects but still they had irrigation potentialities. We banked upon the Durgapur Barrage for the realisation of the entire irrigational potentialities. It was expected that by the end of the Plan, about one lakh acres of land would be irrigated but we find now that not a single acre is being irrigated. Government have not, as far as my knowledge goes, examined the reason why, for instance, those who estimated that under the Tilaiya Dam so much of land would be brought under irrigation failed to bring that land under irrigation, why, even after the Durgapur Barrage was ready to let out its water, not even an acre of land has been irrigated for two years? Evidently, the West Bengal Government who is the beneficiary under the D. V. C., the lands of which are going to be irrigated by the Durgapur Barrage waters, has not shown much interest or is indifferent. The D.V.C. which is running the corporation on the Government of India's money, also has not taken any responsibility towards that. Bihar, which is another partner in this, evidently has little at stake. It is not going to benefit by its waters and, therefore, Bihar is sitting quiet. Even at such a time when we are faced with such a serious food shortage, these three partners are sitting quiet and very little attempt is being made to bring the 1955-56 targetted one lakh acres of land under irrigation with the help of this Durgapur Barrage. Very recently, just a week or two ago, the D.V.C., have taken a decision that in spite of the indifference of the Ben-

gal Government, they are going to let out the waters of the Durgapur Barrage free, without collecting a pie. While so much was expected from the irrigation projects, even in my own State only about 12,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. There are so many figures but our dependence on the new projects for bringing more areas under irrigation is not going to help us materially at this rate in enabling us to achieve the targets. Therefore, Sir, it is a question which should merit our serious attention. I am making some suggestions without forgetting the fact that the Government of India have done much to ease the situation. I am making suggestions which, in my opinion, have not received good consideration at the hands of the Government.

Sir, the first point that I would like to make is that they have not given incentives to agriculturists. These days we are talking so much about incentives, labour incentives, etc. We say that unless more incentive is given to labour, labour is not going to be a successful partner in the production and in increasing the wealth of the country. Therefore, we are giving them by way of incentives, several amenities and several financial benefits on which I am not going to dwell at the moment. Similarly, we are giving incentives to businessmen and industrialists. We are giving them loans and, God knows, after some time we will have nothing but scrap from some of these industrial concerns to recover our loan. In industries like Cement, we are helping the industrialists towards capital formation at the cost of the consumer. We are collecting for them the cost of the capital by way of adding the cost to the price of cement. We are packing off industrialists, businessmen and even dancers, musicians etc., to other countries at our cost but never have we thought of the agriculturists. There is one thing. The hon. Minister for Agriculture may say that they have done this but that too is because of other considerations; they may say that they have sent some Youths under the

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International Farm Youth Exchange but the Government is not incurring any expenditure on this. It is as a result of a mutually reciprocal attitude that they are sending out some farmers but the Government are not incurring much expenditure on this. At a time like this, should it not be the concern of the Government to see that the agriculturists do get some incentives? Money incentive has not been given to the agriculturists by the Government but money incentive has been given to the agriculturists by Providence. What I mean is psychological incentives. In what way do the agriculturists feel that they have been invited to the counsels of the Government, that they have been actively associated with the work of the Government? Sir, even in the matter of the Community Projects, the Evaluation Report says that the Government has not succeeded—the Community Projects Administration has not succeeded—in enthusing the people and in making the people closely associate themselves with the work of the Administration. This is a fact.

As soon as I became a Member of the House, some committees were formed, Import Council, Export Council, etc. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister bringing to his notice the fact that not a single agriculturist was included in at least the council dealing with the exports. The Prime Minister passed it on to the concerned Minister and the concerned Minister came to me and said, "Why do you think the agriculturists should be there?" In a matter of exports, the Commerce and Industries Minister thinks that the agriculturists have nothing to say, that they should have no say. As long as this mentality prevails, I am sure they will not be able to enthuse the rural masses and without enthusing the rural masses, they will not be giving the agriculturists the incentive to produce more. Again, Sir, recently, as the House is aware, a Committee has been appointed for examining the question of food

prices, the Food Prices Enquiry Committee. When this idea was mooted, I approached both the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Food and Agriculture—and had discussions with them also—and represented to them very humbly that howsoever eminent the economists that they will include in the Committee may be, an ounce of practical sense was much more than a ton of theory and, therefore, they should include at least some practical agriculturists—some men who have real intimate knowledge of rural conditions but, Sir, to my great surprise and my sorrow I did not find in the Committee a single practical agriculturist. Now they have made some arrangement for fixing a ceiling on land holdings. Even there there is not a single agriculturist, who should be intimately associated with such matters.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA (West Bengal): What kind of practical agriculturist is my friend suggesting?

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Well, Sir, if you give me time I will answer.

Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary, and if the Government want a permanent solution for this problem then they must associate the rural masses, the agriculturists in such fields and such sectors as concern them at least.

Then the second point which I would like to make is that the Planning Commission, in whatever it does in the countryside, should do it through the agricultural institutions. I am making this suggestion after giving serious thought to the matter. At present office-bearers of the Planning Commission make direct approaches to the people. Well, there should be one agency and that one agency must be responsible. The planning agency should not interfere in the matter of any executive matters. If at all it wants to interfere, it should interfere through the executive, through the Union Ministry.

The other suggestion which I would like to make is that the Government must succeed in enthusing the people. To this day I have not found the

Government consulting Members of Parliament on the question of food shortage, and Members of Parliament represent the people and many of those who have come here have much experience. When the whole country is now facing this stark reality of food shortage they have not made any attempt to consult the Members of Parliament. Should they not take the Members of Parliament and the local M.L.As into confidence, consult them and create area councils in their respective areas? They should see what suggestions they have to give in the matter of solving this problem. I would very humbly suggest that this, if done, would go a long way in achieving success in this direction. We should set up area councils taking in also the M.L.As. for acres which fall in their constituencies and take their suggestions.

The fourth suggestion which I have to give is this. Government has hitherto been paying very little attention to the growing of millets. Sir, as everybody knows, the majority of population in this country eat millets. They do not eat rice; they do not eat wheat. 'Millets' is the staple food of the large masses but all our attention has been concentrated on the growth of rice and wheat as though there is no other foodgrain except rice and wheat. Well, Sir, there is this virtue in favour of millets. Millets can be grown without much rain and millets are fairly free from the vagaries of Nature and millets do not require very fertile soil to be grown. Sir, millets are very good food. We have been conducting research in food and Government, with their eyes closed, have been giving funds for the development of the theory of artificial rice, which nobody eats and which, I am sure and I challenge, will not be successful. It is ridiculous in a country like this that we should be thinking of spending money on artificial rice but not attend to millets. Sir, if we examine this food bulletin we will find that the yield of millets over years has been uniform whereas the production of wheat and rice has fluctuated,

has changed considerably from time to time. So millets can be very easily grown but, Sir, I find to my utter dismay that the area under millets is getting less and less year by year. It is not of course on a considerable scale and to an alarming degree. At least it is not increasing.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI (Nominated): New maize on a very large scale is being grown in the Punjab,

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: That is good. I am glad to know of it. So those millets can be grown, and those who are in the habit of eating rice and wheat may be asked to change their food habits. In fact many of the millets of which I have knowledge, many of the millets which we use as staple food are greater in their nutritive values than either wheat or any other strong food. Why can't the Government instruct its food technological laboratory or laboratories to carry on research in these millets and publicize the results to the people, and show how much more nutritive value and calcium content they possess than either rice or wheat, and thus try to induce them to change their food habits, to take more and more to these things.

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): We are more deficient in millets than in rice and wheat.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: That is my point. So you can with a very little effort increase the production of millets, a fraction of the effort that you are putting in on the production of wheat and rice. I do not mean to say that you should not attend to the production of rice and wheat. But you are not at all giving any attention to the growth of more millets. You may give some attention to this and you may give some more money as grants-in-aid. As an incentive to the growth of millets I would suggest, Sir, that we may persuade the State Governments to exempt those landholders

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who do not own more than ten acres of land from payment of land revenue if they took to the cultivation of millets. Government realise very little by way of land revenue from such holdings. At the most it may be ten rupees per annum for 10 acres even taking the highest land revenue into account.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: In some parts of India millets are almost as expensive as wheat,

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: That is because we do not grow enough. We have not encouraged its growth. He is right. Millets are sold at the rate of 2½ Madras measures per rupee in my own place whereas rice is sold at the rate of 1½ Madras measures per rupee. That is true.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I believe that in Kerala artificial rice is very popular.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: I should be glad if that could be confirmed. I certainly am not in a position to change my opinion and I am sure that the country will not take to it in the least.

Well, Sir, the other suggestion which I wanted to make is for strengthening the co-operative societies. Here, Sir, I must appreciate that the Government

(Time bell rings.)

How long shall I go on, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go on for five minutes more.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Here, Sir, I do appreciate the efforts that the Government have made in training the co-operative societies in building up warehouses and all that. This House knows, Sir, that we have passed the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Bill. Even here the anticipated target

of agricultural reserves has not been reached. We had fixed a target of 135 crores of rupees of agricultural credit as being available at the end of the first Plan, that is, 1955-56, Rs. 100 crores as short-term loans, Rs. 25 crores as medium-term loans and Rs. 10 crores as long-term loans, but the Review of the first Plan has this to say in this regard: "The total reserves were considerably short of the targets indicated in the Plan." Sir, everybody knows that the agriculturist cannot hold on to his surplus food produce. It is because he has no capacity to store. Now our short-term loans are given on crop basis and as soon as he harvests he should pay back the loan. But his real trouble starts after harvesting. By that time he has to pay the land revenue assessment. By that time he has to renew his domestic needs, and therefore the real demand comes to him after the harvesting period. For medium-term loans the provision made is very little. Therefore it is necessary, in order to see that the surplus grain does not pass from the hands of the grower to the hands of the middleman and to the hands of the hoarder, that he should get financial assistance to hold it on.

Then, Sir, about this warehousing I hear just a whispering campaign in Government circles that the Finance Ministry is against giving any additional grants to the warehousing corporations. If that be a fact it would be a sad day for us. The warehouses can do a lot in resolving the food difficulties. If the surplus grain in a village could be collected and stored, if at least there is one warehouse for ten villages or twenty villages where the surplus foodgrains could be stored through a co-operative there, that would be available for consumption not only in that area but in the neighbouring areas too. But if it passes to the city nearby then it is lost for ever. It will be hoarded there and unless high prices are paid it will not be released. Therefore, I would very humbly suggest that if there is any idea in the mind of the Finance Minis-

try to tighten the grants-in-aid or the loans for developing co-operative societies, they should give it up.

Then, I have another suggestion to make and that is about minor irrigation. We have done a lot for minor irrigation but there is a lot more to be done. If, as I said, area committees are established, they will be able to suggest various minor irrigation works that could still be taken up, minor irrigation works and pick-ups; the latter do not directly irrigate but increase the subsoil water resources. About fertilisers, of course, that question has been discussed here and we should see that good fertilisers are made available.

There is one thing more. In spite of all that we have done, today if I want to instal a pump set, not even a bag of cement is available to me unless I pay three times the control price to the merchant. No steel implements are available at control price and nothing that the agriculturist needs is available to him easily and on control rates. Why should we not look into these things and see that he gets all these things handy and also that he gets the necessary financial assistance so that he will have all the facilities to work and grow more. I hope these suggestions will be taken in good light by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and more serious attention than is bestowed on them now will be bestowed hereafter.

श्री बी० बी० शर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान् चैयरमैन साहब, मुझे अपने मित्र श्री गोविन्द रेड्डी के भाषण को सुन कर जितनी प्रसन्नता हुई है उतना ही दुख उन लोगों की बातों को सुन कर होता है जो कि हर एक बात की प्रशंसा तो करते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने यह किया वह किया लेकिन जो हमारे किसान भाई देहातो में रह करके देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं।

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

वे जिस कष्ट और जिस दुख के साथ अपने जीवन को बिताते हुए चुपचाप किसी प्रकार का सगठन या उपद्रव या हड़ताल किये बगैर देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं उसकी तरफ जितने यहाँ मेरे लायक दोस्त मौजूद हैं उनमें से बहुत कम लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित होता है। कितने दुख की बात है कि रेलवे में १० लाख इम्प्लाइज हो उन पर तो ३ या ४ अरब रुपया खर्च हो, किसी एक छोटे व्यवसाय में यदि १० या २० हजार लोग नगरे हों तो उनके लिये हमारे भाई लोग यूनियन बनायेंगे लेकिन उनके पास शायद अब किसान सभा बनाने के लिये समय नहीं रह गया है। एक समय था जबकि हमारे नेता—हमारे प्रान्त में कम से कम जहाँ तक मुझे याद है और मुझे अपने बचपन में उनके साथ काम करने का अवसर मिला है—पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और पुरुषोत्तमदास जी टंडन किसान सभा के नेता और निर्माता थे, किन्तु अब जवाहरलाल जी प्रधान मंत्री हो गये इसलिये उनके ऊपर सारे देश का बोझ लद गया है, जिम्मेदारी आ गई है और उनको अब शायद उन किसानों की याद नहीं रही है और हमारे वयोवृद्ध नेता टंडन जी बूढ़े हो गये हैं इसलिये उनको भी अब समय नहीं मिलता है कि उन किसानों की याद करे। २ करोड़ की आबादी हमारे ६ जिलों की है—बनारस डिवीजन में ५ जिले और गोरखपुर डिवीजन में ४ जिले इन दोनों को मिला करके २ करोड़ की आबादी है—जो कि किन्हीं प्रभावशाली देशों की आबादी से कई मानों में बड़ी है, यूगोस्लाविया से बड़ी है, टर्की से बड़ी है और अन्य कई देश ऐसे हैं जिनमें कि वह आबादी बड़ी है। किन्तु, अंग्रेजी शासन के जमाने में उनके साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ उसका प्रतिकार करने के लिये आज १० वर्ष के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है, इस स्वतंत्रता के युग में प्रयास किया जा रहा है किन्तु उस प्रयास से उस हिस्से के लोगों पर, उस खित्ते के लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है यह

[श्री बी० बी० शर्मा]

समझने की बात है। उस जमाने में जबकि अंग्रेजों का राज्य नहीं था तब कदाचित् वहाँ के लोगों ने बहुत सानों में कुछ स्वतंत्रता थी। उन्होंने अनेक तरीके में सब कृषि के साधनों को इकट्ठा कर रखा था। उस युग के अनुसार वह अपना व्यवसाय करने थे और उस समय वे खुशहाल थे। मुल्क के और भागों के लोगों के मुकाबिले में वे किसी प्रकार हीन न थे किन्तु, उनकी बदबस्ती कि उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के साथ सन् ५७ में घोर युद्ध किया। हमारे महान नेता जगदीशपुर के कुंवर सिंह के नेतृत्व में जो लड़ाइयाँ इधर उधर हुई और वहाँ के पूर्वी एरिया के लोगों ने जो बगावत का झंडा उठाया उसका बदला अंग्रेजों ने डटकर लिया और अंग्रेजी जमाने के पहले की, प्राचीन काल की, जितनी व्यवस्थाएँ थीं, जैसे कि करघे का रोजगार का व्यवसाय, कपड़े के रोजगार का व्यवसाय, उन सबको उन्होंने नष्ट किया, जितने छोटे-मोटे रोजगार थे उनको बर्बाद किया। खेती के जितने साधन थे, नहर, ताल, पोखरे आदि उनके लिये ऐसे ऐसे कानून बनाये, ऐसे ऐसे नियम बनाये कि जिससे वे सब आपस में बट करके खत्म हो जायें। किसी प्रकार का कोई सामूहिक विचार, किसी प्रकार की कोई सामूहिक योजना गांवों में नहीं रह गई। सब जमीनें बंट गई और आबादी बढ़ती गई। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिसको जो कुछ मिला, पोखरा, ताल, नहर आदि उस सबको उन्होंने आबाद कर लिया और उन पर खेती करना शुरू कर दिया। नहर, ताल और तलैया सब कुछ आबाद हो गया। परिणाम यह हुआ कि सिंचाई का कोई साधन नहीं रहा और उनको समय की गति के अनुसार तरक्की करने का कोई अवसर नहीं मिला। उसका परिणाम दरिद्रता हुआ और उस दरिद्रता के कारण आज यह हालत है कि आप लोगों ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि उसी खिल्ले के रहने वाले हमारे एक नेता,

जो कि पी० एस० पी० के हैं, वहाँ हंगर स्ट्राइक किये हुए हैं, भूख हड़ताल किये हुए हैं। किन्हीं कारणों से उन्होंने भूख हड़ताल को है। वे कारण कहां तक समुचित हैं और भूख हड़ताल से कहां तक समस्या हल होगी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मेरी समझ में उनकी भूख हड़ताल उचित नहीं मालूम होती है क्योंकि आज यह समस्या नहीं है कि उनको अन्न नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से अन्न भेजा जा सकता है और उसको गवर्नमेंट भेज रही है। हर प्रकार का प्रबन्ध अन्न देने का किया जा सकता है लेकिन करोड़ों मन अन्न भी वहाँ भेज दिया जाय, मुफ्त दे दिया जाय तो भी क्या इससे वहाँ की समस्या हल हो जायेगी? कब तक आप लोगों को मुफ्त अन्न खिलाते रहेंगे? समस्या यह है कि वहाँ खेती के सिवाय और कोई रोजगार नहीं है। वहाँ बड़े बड़े रोजगार या किसी किस्म की बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। वहाँ सिर्फ बस्ती, देवरिया और गोरखपुर में थोड़ी सी बड़ी बड़ी शुगर की, चीनी की, मिलें हैं—हमारे लायक दोस्त जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर फार डिफेंस हैं उनकी भी सरदार-नगर में एक मिल है—लेकिन क्या उन दो, चार मिलों के हो जाने से वहाँ की समस्या हल हो सकेगी? वहाँ आबादी जितनी है उसके मुताबिक जमीन नहीं है। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जमींदारी के जमाने में भी एक, एक रुपया सालाना मालगुजारी देने वाले जमींदार थे और वहाँ ५, ५ विस्वे के भी किसान हैं—५ विस्वे के माने हैं एकड़ का एक बटे सात—तो इतने छोटे छोटे किसान वहाँ मौजूद हैं। मफत अन्न देने से उनकी समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। उन्हें आज अन्न दिया जा सकता है, वे खिलाये तो जा सकते हैं लेकिन जिलाये नहीं जा सकते, वे जीते तो रहेंगे लेकिन जो उनकी दरिद्रता और मुसीबत की जिन्दगी है वह बनी रहेंगे। इसके लिये हमारी गवर्नमेंट को कोई न कोई उपाय सोचना चाहिये जैसा कि जापान में और उन मुल्कों में हो रहा है जहाँ की आबादी ज्यादा है लेकिन जमीन कम

है, फिर भी जहां लोग सुखी और समृद्धशाली हैं। जिन उपायों से वे लोग समुन्नत दशा को प्राप्त हुये हैं उन उपायों को हमें अपने यहां भी लागू करना होगा, उससे ही हमारी खाद्य की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हमारे यहां जिला आजमगढ़ में पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दो नहरें बन रही हैं। एक पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो गई लेकिन वे नहरें अभी बन ही रही हैं। वह नहरें हैं एक तो बोहरीघाट से लेकर बलिया तक और दूसरी नहर योजना टांडा से आजमगढ़ व जौनपुर तक है। पांच साल बीत गये, इन नहरों पर बहुत सा रुपया खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन किसानों को अभी तक फायदा होते नजर नहीं आता क्योंकि अभी पानी गया ही नहीं। एक नहर का सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता, ट्यूब-वेल्स की योजना में भी अजीब हाल है। आजमगढ़ का जिला, जहां से मैं आता हूं, वहां छोटे से लेकर बड़े ४८०० गांव हैं। उनमें यदि आप चार, पांच सौ ट्यूबवेल्स बना देंगे तो उससे वहां की समस्या हल नहीं होती है और जो थोड़ी बहुत बन भी जाय तो उस महकमें के लोगों में भी किसके किसके गीत हम गायें। ट्यूबवेल्स में जो आपरेटर है, ५० रु० उसकी तनख्वाह है, फिर वह उतनी थोड़ी आय में कैसे सन्तोष के साथ रहे। जो आदमी कहने जाता है कि भाई पानी दे दो तो जवाब मिलता है बिजली है ही नहीं, आज वह फेल हो गई है, बिगड़ गई है या यह कि अभी मुझे फुसंत नहीं है। दस बिसवां जमीन पर मेहनत की, गन्ना बोया और वह समय पर पानी न मिलने से सूख रहा है। पन्द्रह मिनट में वह खेत सींचा जा सकता है, लेकिन उनको फुसंत नहीं है जब तक कि उनकी मुट्ठी गरम न की जाय। कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है रुपया देकर भी कभी कभी सचमुच बिजली फेल हो जाती है। तो ऐसी ही कितनी ही परिस्थितियां हैं।

अभी तक मैं अपने जिले की बात कह रहा हूं, अपने ही तरफ के लोगों की बात बता रहा हूं। अभी हमारे गोरखपुर के एक मित्र,

श्री सिंहासन सिंह कह रहे थे कि उनकी भी जमीन पानी के बिना सूख गई क्योंकि बिजली समय पर नहीं मिल पायी। तो जहां इस तरह देने लेने की बात होती है उसका परिणाम सारा मुल्क भोगता है। जहां कहीं किसी महकमे में कोई काम के लिये कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, फत्वा की जिम्मेदारी है। हम लोग, पालि-मेंट के मंत्री, भी उसका परिणाम भुगतते हैं। यूं तो आपने एक हाउसिंग कमेटी कायम की हुई है लेकिन हमारे क्वार्टरों में हो क्या रहा है कि जमादार से कहो कि ये काम करो तो वह कहता है कि साहब, हमारी जमादारी में यह काम नहीं है। जिससे जो करने को कहो, वह कहता है दूसरे का काम है। अलग अलग काम को करने के लिये अलग अलग आदमी हैं कोई पालिश कर जाता है, कोई शीशे को साफ करता है, ५० किस्म के नौकर हैं। लेकिन फिर भी काम कराने में इतनी दिक्कत होती है कि पूछो नहीं। हर एक काम के लिये हर आदमी की लिस्ट बनी हुई है। यह हालत यहां है और यही सब जगह है। एक फाइल दफ्तर से चलती है तो कई दफ्तरों में घूमती है। यह सब मैं आपको याद दिलाने के लिये कह रहा हूं कि आप इनका कोई उपाय कीजिये। मगर यह काम महज किताबों को पढ़ने वालों से नहीं होगा।

मुझे हैरत होती है कि आपका यह बजट और इसमें आपने अग्रिकलचर विभाग के खर्च के लिये बहुत ज्यादा रुपया दिया हुआ है और इसमें जनाब, जहां देखते चले जाइये रिसर्च की बातें दी गई हैं। रिसर्च, रिसर्च, रिसर्च। कहीं अन्न को पकाने का, चावल से भात पकाने का रिसर्च हो रहा है, कहीं आर्टिफिशियल राइस का रिसर्च हो रहा है, दुनिया भर के रिसर्च हो रहे हैं। लेकिन उस रिसर्च से किसी कृषक को कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं भी छोटा सा किसान हूं, आज तक मुझे तो कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। जब तक मैं लोन लेने के लिये तैयार न हूं, तकावी लेने के लिये न जाऊं,

[श्री बी० बी० शर्मा]

या दूसरों के हाथों में ग्रीज न लगाऊं, तब तक मुझे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इसपेक्टर से कहो कि मेरे गन्ने का खेत सूख रहा है, वह देखने को नहीं जाता। अगर मैं चार कोस दौड़ के जाऊं तो शायद कभी उसको फुसंत मिले। अगर कुंआर के महीने में ट्यूबवेल में बिजली न रहे और नहर में पानी रहे तो फिर आपके ये सब रिसर्च करने से क्या फायदा मिलता है। अगर आपको खाद की जरूरत होनी है तो आप पैसा दीजिये और आपको खाद मिल जायगी। आप कहते हैं खाद बनाने की बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं। लेकिन अगर पैसा हो ही नहीं तो खाद कहां से लें, बहुत ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस कैसे करें। फिर आप आशा करते हैं कि यह सब व्यवस्था होनी हुये भी हमारी अन्न की समस्या हल हो जाय। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि असल में हमारे देहात में रहने वालों के साथ दफ्तरों में बैठने वाले सफेद-पोगो का ताल्लुक नहीं रहता है। हमारे बड़े बड़े अखबार छापने वाले लोग बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमों और सर्विसों का मुकाबला इंग्लैंड से करते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने कभी यह नहीं सोचा कि उनके सैलरीड अर्थात् तनखाहदारों की हालत इन किसानों के मुकाबले कितनी अच्छी है। हमारे शिव राम साहब (समय की घंटी बजती है) ने स्कीम पेश की कि हमें सर्विसज को सेंटिस्फाई करना चाहिये लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया कि इन देहात वालों के साथ कैसा बर्ताव होना चाहिये और कैसे इन सर्विस वालों के अन्दर उनके प्रति मेवा का भाव आना चाहिये। सर्विसज को प्रोटेक्शन देने, और विहटले कमीशन, फला कमीशन आदि बातों का उन्होंने जिक्र करते हुये अंगरेजी में बड़ा अच्छा भाषण दिया। लेकिन मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन सर्विस वालों के स्टेटिस्टिक्स का मुकाबला देहात के गरीब भाइयों के स्टेटिस्टिक्स से नहीं किया।

अब मैं आपको यह बताता हूँ कि हमें जो लम्बे लम्बे कागज, इतने लम्बे पोथे भेजे जाते

हैं, एजेंडा, कोरीजेंडा, ईरेटा, करेक्शन वगैरा के नाम से तो ये सब रद्दीखाने में चले जाते हैं। अरे भाई, क्या हमें अक्ल नहीं है कि छोटे मोटे करेक्शन को, गलतियों को स्वयं थोड़ा बहुत सुधार लें। “नवाब सिंह” की जगह “नवाब सिंह” लिख गया है तो हम उसे अन्दाज से “नवाब सिंह” पढ़ सकते हैं, लेकिन नहीं, उसके करेक्शन के लिये एक अलग आदमी है जो शुद्धि पत्र भेज देता है कि “नवाब सिंह” नहीं पढ़ियेगा “नवाब सिंह” पढ़ियेगा। हमारे अपने घर में तो साहब फनिचर नाम को टूटी खाट, टूटी चारपाई है लेकिन यहां हमारे फनिचर पर तीन, चार लाख रुपया तो खर्च ही होंगे। एम० पी० के फ्लैट्स में जो फनिचर था वह बदला गया है, न जाने पहले का फनिचर कौन सा बुरा था। अगर कहीं कुछ चमक कम हो गई थी या कुछ टूट गया था तो उसकी थोड़ी मरम्मत हो जाती, हमारा दो, तीन लाख रुपया बच जाता। अगर वही रुपया दो, तीन गावों की भलाई में खर्च होता तो वे गांव स्वर्ग हो गये होते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time, Mr. Sharma.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Perath Narayanan Nair. We are sitting through lunch hour. There are 32 names for today and some more for tomorrow. So, unless we sit through the lunch hour and till 5-30 P.M. we cannot finish all the names. Probably half-a-dozen Ministers may be intervening. So, we have to sit through lunch hour and hon. Members will please confine themselves to only 15 minutes—no extension.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, we appear to have travelled during the last four or five months, especially from the time . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. If hon. Members are not here when called, they will not get any

chance till the other Members have had their chance. Yes, Mr. Narayanan Nair.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: Especially from the time when we discussed the budget in this House in the last session and up to now when we are discussing the Appropriations Bill; it was the Plan then; it is the core of the Plan now. The difficulties in regard to foreign exchange and resources position of a certain magnitude were anticipated then; but today actually a foreign exchange crisis of an enormously vaster magnitude stares us in the 1 P.M. face we were called upon to put forth the utmost sacrifices to save the Plan then. Now we are warned that we must be prepared for some sort of a pruning of the Plan or some sort of a cut-back in the allocation. This is a serious position and it is causing the utmost concern to all of us who are interested in the success of the Plan. There is no denying the fact that the foreign exchange crisis is very serious. During the First Five Year Plan, the position was favourable to us. We had a continuously recurring current account surplus in the balance of trade. It continued up to 1955-56 and our foreign exchange reserve position was also all right. It ran to more than Rs. 700 crores. But then there was a sudden jump in imports, an excessive spurt, during the year 1956-57 and this sudden spurt has upset the calculations of the planners. The planners are almost panicky with regard to the position of foreign exchange. Now the Finance Minister has given his own explanation as to how this state of affairs has been brought about. In his opinion, some such crisis of this sort is inevitable in the context of a developmental economy. He has referred to certain factors which have contributed to this state of affairs. I agree that those factors were present. For example, the Suez Canal crisis, general inflationary trend in world prices, then our own upward revision of many of

our estimates relating to targets here, all these have been there. The increase in our purchase of defence equipment has also contributed to that. But I do not think the Finance Minister has given us a full explanation for the deficit. There are certain other factors which he has glossed over in furnishing an explanation for this state of affairs. I say, this crisis has been brought about mainly through the inert and in-efficient handling of the foreign trade by the Commerce and Finance Ministries.

In the first place, the foreign exchange components of the several projects had not been worked out as from year to year. There was a certain deficit anticipated. Both on the Government side and on the private side, there was so much hurry to import as much quantity of capital goods and other goods as possible during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan because, I say, no vigilance was exercised on screening our imports. There have been lots of premature and hasty imports. Again, because of the liberalising of the terms of imports, a lot of consumer goods—non-essential goods—have been allowed to flow into this country. Even in the matter of raw materials and intermediate goods, no proper screening was made on the inflow of these goods. So much so, our calculations which according to the estimates of the Second Five Year Plan in regard to merchandising goods would have amounted to Rs. 750 crores, have actually gone up to Rs. 1,100 crores. And the result has been, at the end of 1956-57, the current deficit was to the extent of over Rs. 292 crores. And we had to make a drive to have foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 290 crores. I say all this because there has been a deliberate omission on the part of the Government to gear our foreign trade to the size and the anticipated requirements of a developmental economy.

Now there is this talk that the Plan must be pruned. I say, it is a crime;

[Shri Perath Narayanan Nair.]
it is fraught with grave consequences to our country. The targets of the Second Five Year Plan, the allocation and the size, were all agreed upon after consultations between the States and the Centre and the various sectors. And even there, when we agreed to the original size and the original allocations, we had to put a ceiling on our aspirations. It was a compromise Plan. Under the Plan, we are endeavouring to create a capital-base for our economy, especially in the matter of heavy industries. We have set out certain targets for increasing our national income and also for the creation of employment potential. All that is there and there has been so much publicity. People have been expecting much that in the long run, our economy is really going to make a rapid and forward stride. Now, if we are obliged in any way to take any abrupt and sudden decision to cut back the Plan, it will lead to great bitterness and disappointment.

So, I am suggesting to the Government that we have to think twice, that we have to explore all possibilities of finding out methods of augmenting our foreign reserves and revenues to the limit so that we will be able to maintain the original size and targets. If we look back and analyse the import and export position during the year 1956-57, we will be obliged to admit that there have been mistakes and if we profit from the lessons of those mistakes, it is possible that we will be able to retrieve the position and I am confident that the original size can be maintained at least. Our first efforts must be directed towards finding out if it will not be possible for us to augment our foreign resources. There are other possibilities also. For example, let us take the trend of our import trade during the first nine months of 1956-57. We find that both on the Governmental sector and on the private sector, there have been huge imports of non-essential goods. We have not been able to phase the imports especially because the Planning Commission had not been able to

work out the foreign exchange components from year to year. There was this hurry and, as I said, there was this hasty import. Sir, if you go through the figures, you will find a considerable quantity of what may be termed non-essential goods. Take for example the figures for the first six months of 1956-57. Items like cutlery and hardware account for Rs. 15 crores. And then again there are gramophones, refrigerators and such other things which are not at all absolutely necessary in the context of our present economy. There have been lots of imports and there has been a regular inflow of these goods. On those two items alone for one year we can say that more than Rs. 15 crores of our foreign exchange reserves have been consumed. And again there have been large imports of what may be called miscellaneous items. Now I put it to the hon. Minister whether it is not possible for us to conserve our foreign exchange by slashing down the imports of commodities like cutlery and hardware, passenger vehicles, gramophones, radios and such other things. If we scan the provision for the Second Five Year Plan to the extent of about Rs. 270 crores, I think at least 50 per cent. reduction is possible. Again, Sir, for example we find that certain crores of rupees have been allotted for sugar imports. Is it necessary that we should import sugar, especially now when our production is going up?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS (Kerala): We are now exporting sugar.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: We are now exporting sugar. But is it absolutely necessary, when the target of production in the Second Five Year Plan is so clear? And even if our domestic consumption is reduced a little, I think it will not affect our economy very much, and there may be some upward trend in the prices. Anyway, Sir, I am just putting these things here so that the Minister can consider them. Again, Sir, in the matter of raw jute, there

have been imports of industrial raw materials which have been used here for the manufacture of consumer goods, I say that if we scan our estimates for various items under the miscellaneous list, we will find that the import estimates under the miscellaneous list come to over Rs. 700 crores for the five year period. We can reduce it. And not only that, Sir, but these imports of 1956-57 are also there. Are these things required for immediate use for the purposes of our Plan in the current year, or are they being held over for the next two or three years? Because of want of proper phasing of the Plan, we have been led into this soup. Then, Sir, if we analyse the imports of the past year, and if we make a judicious use of the imports of capital goods that we have already got, then I think it will be possible that at least in the years to come the dissipation of our foreign exchange resources, at least on Governmental account, may be reduced to the minimum. That possibility is there. Sir, in the handling of the foreign trade it is not only the imports position that comes in, but the exports position also comes in. Now one would be surprised that under the Second Five-Year Plan the export estimates for all the five years have been put at rather a stable and stagnant level of about Rs. 600 crores. I submit, Sir, that it must be possible for us, if we make an honest effort, if we do something for the diversification of our trade, if we do not allow ourselves to be confined to particular areas of political influence, with the minimum drive, to increase our exports at least by a small percentage, say, 10 per cent. And so much of money is being spent in the name of export promotion for propaganda in other areas and other places. But it is not the producers here who determine the prices. The prices are determined by our forward traders or monopoly exporters. And if we have no socialist plan, if proper planning is not done on the industrial and the agricultural sectors, and if we refuse to make a proper use of the instruments of economy which are in our hands,

all these things are bound to occur. Also, Sir, in the matter of augmenting our earnings in respect of freight charges, the possibility is there. The development of external shipping and all those things must get top priority. So, in the matter of regulating imports and in the matter of stepping up exports, the country does not feel reassured that there has been any proper handling of the situation by the Ministry. I would therefore like the hon. Minister to enlighten us on that issue.

Then, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has remarked time and again that there is necessity to explore all sources of external resources. Bilateral agreements with foreign countries are possible. I want to know what efforts have been made during the last one year or so, and again, apart from these bilateral agreements, can we not get some credit from the International Monetary Fund for long periods? What is it that we can have from the World Bank? And again, can we not have long-term international commodity agreements with other countries for short-term and long-term credit and for deferred payments? I think, Sir, that there has been a lack of some integrated policy in regard to these things. If the planners had bestowed much thought to these things and if there had been some long-range planning in the matter of foreign trade, they could have reassured the public, and this sense of defeatism and frustration would not have been there. I submit, Sir, that if you explore the possibilities of augmenting your resources along these lines and other lines—I am just illustrating it—you may be in a position to maintain the original size of the Plan. But if you fall a victim to free enterprise propaganda, naturally the effect will be on our common people, and the sense of frustration will be such that it will be difficult for us to face it. I therefore think that it will be possible, if there is a proper and more judicious handling of our foreign trade by our Government, to maintain the original size of the Plan.

[Shri Perath Narayanan Nair.]

Then, Sir, there is one more thing also. Supposing we find it absolutely difficult to carry through these things, some slashing has got to be done, of course, as much as possible. And even after exploring all these possibilities you come to that decision, then we have to think boldly what should be the core of the Plan. Sir, the Finance Minister has defined the core of the Plan to be steel plants, programmes under power projects and transport. Now, that sort of a haphazard division would not do. While defining the core of the Plan, Sir, we have to take a more objective view of the whole thing. Certain objectives, certain aims and targets in the matter of national income, in the matter of employment potential and in the matter of general production have been laid, and one sector is interlinked with the other sector: the old Plan is linked with the Second Plan. From year to year there is this linking. So just to isolate some of these from the whole context and to say that it is the core of the Plan will lead us to troubled waters. The Planning Commission has to categorise our projects as to which require priorities from the point of view of how it will help to build a capital base, how it will contribute to increase of our national earnings and how it will create employment potential also in this country. You have to judge these from these various view-points, having an integral view of the whole picture and from year to year, you have to work it out. I think especially during the one or two years, the Planning Commission ought to have done these things. They have not done it. For their sins, the country is paying now. Apart from the external resources strain, the strain on our internal resources also should be lessened without affecting the physical targets of the Plan; there are methods, especially in regard to projects requiring foreign exchange commitments in the matter of construction materials, in the matter of equipment which will tend to be capital intensive in work-

ing etc. All this is possible. I don't want to go into those things in detail but in regard to building materials there are possibilities for us to use indigenous materials. The high-flow styles of architecture can be given the go-by for the time being and even in regard to irrigation works, we can think of humbler methods. Instead of very skilled labour we can use semi-skilled labour. I am pointing out that these possibilities are there. Without exploring these possibilities you come here and say that this crisis is inevitable in the context of developmental economy and that Government is not to blame and Parliament has to take responsibility. Yes, Parliament will take responsibility, and it has given its general approval to the broad pattern but the handling of the foreign trade especially has been in Government hands. They have bungled there; I have given instances and I would request him to enlighten the House on those points.

Regarding internal resources, now Rs. 200 crores have been set apart for village industries. It is good but does it not require a thorough re-examination of the whole thing? How much of building will be necessary under that, and in regard to small industries also as well as imports of equipment and materials, are we sure that this money is being spent properly? In regard to social services also, some of these can be gone into. I don't want to go into the question of the deliberate wastage that is going on in those things. Look at a village. How much of duplication of effort is there? The Panchayat man, the Executive Officer of the Panchayat, the Patwaris or the Patil are all there and again the Gram Sewak and then the backward communities men. So many people are working in that very village without and coordination and there is so much of duplication of effort. You spend so much on farmers' clubs and throwballs and discuss about them. When we are faced with these and when there is so much of internal pressure on our internal resources, by slashing such items it

may not be necessary for us to cut down the original size of the Plan. That is my point.

In regard to village industries and social services mainly in regard to construction, so much of material is being used. These possibilities have not been explored to the full and that is my charge against the Ministry.

Regarding the Defence Department, I agree completely with the remarks made by Shri Sinha day before that consistent with our policy of non-alignment with powers, is it to our national interest that we should entirely depend for our defence equipments and materials and arms on a particular bloc. We have to do some bold re-thinking on this issue because the security of the country is involved and I am not an expert in defence matters but it is just common-sense. When you pursue a certain policy, a foreign policy, which has got the approval of the whole country, when you consciously refuse to align yourself with any bloc, that you should depend for your arms on a particular bloc is something which passes my comprehension. Regarding jet planes and others, I have nothing to add. But on this question of defence equipment I have one suggestion and that is a small matter relating to Kerala. We have a Hydrogenation Factory there which was established in 1953. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs but that factory has been lying idle and it has no work and I am told that the Defence Department buys on an average about 8,000 tons of vanaspati. The capacity of this factory is only 3,000 tons and if the Defence Department can take up or assist in the running of this factory, it will be a means of saving to the Defence Department. More than that, after so much of agitation we have got one factory but for the last 7 years it has not been functioning. If you help in this, you will be helping Kerala also.

I don't want to refer in detail to questions relating to Kerala. The question of national disparity is there but when you are seriously considering the various allocations in the Plan,

when even the demands under this Appropriation Bill lack a sense of reality because all of us in the back of our minds, somehow or other, have come to think that it is bound to be revised, now I don't want to make claims regarding this. Our Government have placed their own claims and demands before the Planning Commission and the Central Government but I want to mention two or three small things. In Kerala, let alone heavy industries and big industries, coir products and handlooms provide employment. Coir provides for about 10 lakhs of people in the coastal areas and handloom also to a great number. During the past few years we have been trying our best to organise the whole industry on co-operative lines and the Government of India have also helped. The allotment in the Plan for this industry is Rs. 54 lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs is already spent and now additional areas of Malabar and Kasargode have been tacked on to Kerala. I am informed that Central Government have been approached for Rs. 150 lakhs for the development of coir trade there. Very many things can be done to accelerate the export of this commodity but for the organisation of the local industry there on co-operative basis, we require this help and because it is a question relating to one of our basic cottage industries and gives employment to so many, I hope the Government of India will consider that request with sympathy.

Again the same is the case regarding handloom also. The All India Handloom Board has been giving us loans and subsidies but we require loans and subsidies to a very great degree. Now these loans are given for the development of these essential cottage industries at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. When we undertake these enterprises on co-operative lines, it is very difficult for us to pay this high rate of interest and I think the Reserve Bank is making credit available to other sectors of our economy at lesser rate and I think it is a very just and modest claim which the

Kerala Government have put forward that the interest rate may be reduced to at least 2½ per cent.

These are the things which will go some way towards giving relief to the people. I am not entering into other aspects of this question, especially the Demand of the Home Ministry to which reference has been made here. But I do not want to take up any controversial matters here.

Thank you.

श्री जुगल किशोर (पंजाब) : उप-सभापति महोदय, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो विनियोग बिल राज्य सभा के सामने रखा है और जिसे लोकसभा पास कर चुकी है, मैं समझता हूँ वह यहां पास हो जायेगा और पास होना भी चाहिये। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं कुछ बातें आपकी सेवा में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जो रुपया हमको टैक्सों के जरिये से जनता से मिलता है और जिस तरह से उसे बरबाद किया जाता है उसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके सामने पी० डब्लू० डी० के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार इस महकमे को जितना रुपया खर्च करने के लिये देती है उसका ज्यादा हिस्सा अफसरान और ठेकेदारों की जेबों में चला जाता है या फिजूल-खर्चों में चला जाता है। जिस चीज के ऊपर सरकार का रुपया खर्च होना चाहिये उस पर नहीं होता है, यह हालत आज सब जगह पर पाई जाती है। अगर सरकार की तरफ से कहीं पर मकान बनाये जाते हैं तो वे उस ढंग से नहीं बनाये जाते हैं जिस ढंग से सरकार चाहती है। बल्कि इस ढंग से बनाये जाते हैं कि दूसरे साल से ही उनमें मरम्मत की आवश्यकता हो जाती है जिससे रिपेयर का बिल भी तैयार हो सके। जो सामान उनमें लगाया जाना चाहिये वह नहीं लगाया जाता है। आज पी० डब्लू० डी० में सब जगह इसी तरह का कार्य चल रहा है। और इस तरह से सरकार का रुपया दूसरों की जेबों में चला जा रहा है। पी० डब्लू० डी० महकमे को

छोड़कर अगर हम दूसरे महकमों की तरफ देखें तो हमें यही हालत दिखाई देगी। हर एक महकमे पर सरकार जो खर्चा करती है उसका पूरा पूरा फायदा पब्लिक को नहीं मिलता है। मैं आपके सामने सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मातहत पहले जहां हर एक जिले में एक या दो मजिस्ट्रेट और एक जज हुआ करता था और वे ही सारा काम आसानी के साथ करते थे, वहां आज हम यह देखते हैं कि हर जिले में एक दो, नहीं बल्कि दो, तीन, चार मजिस्ट्रेट और जज हैं फिर भी वे अच्छी तरह से पूरा काम नहीं करते हैं। पहले मजिस्ट्रेट और जज अपने हाथों से शहादत लिखा करते थे, उनके पास आज की तरह कोई टाइप राइटर नहीं थे, न किन आज हम देखते हैं कि मजिस्ट्रेटों और जजों को शहादत लिखने के लिये नौकर मिले हुये हैं, टाइप राइटर मिले हुये हैं, फिर भी तमाम काम अच्छी तरह से, सहूलियत के साथ और जल्दी नहीं होता है। मैं क्या अर्ज करूँ आप हाई कोर्टों का काम ले लीजिये। आप सब लोगों को मालूम होगा कि हाई कोर्टों में अपीलें का फैसला सालों में होता है। आठ, आठ और दस, दस सालों तक अपीलें पेडिंग पड़ी रहती है। जब लोगों को आठ, आठ और दस, दस साल तक जस्टिस नहीं मिलेगा और उन्हें हाई कोर्टों में मारे मारे फिरना पड़ेगा तो लोगों के दिलों में सरकार के मुताल्लिक क्या खयाल होगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि जहां जस्टिस में डिले होती है वहां पर लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जो रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है वह ठीक तौर पर खर्च नहीं हो रहा है।

सरकार देश में फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी खोलने के लिये बहुत उत्सुक है। आज हमान यह है कि देश में जगह जगह फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरियां खोलने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन सरकार को यह विश्वास नहीं होता है कि हर एक गांव में फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी

मौजूद है। इसकी तरफ सरकार ध्यान ही नहीं दे रही है। सरकार ने पंचायतों को गांवों में खाद बनाने का काम सौंपा है और यह हिदायत दी है कि पिट्स बनाकर उनमें गोबर डाल दिया जाय जिससे खाद बन सके। इसके मुताल्लिक में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गांवों में जो पंचायतें बनाई गई हैं वे पार्टी बाजी का एक भट्टा बन गई हैं। पंचायतों द्वारा पब्लिक की सहायित और तरक्की का कोई काम नहीं होता है। उसके जो मेम्बर हैं वे आपस में लड़ते झगड़ते रहते हैं और अपनी अपनी पार्टी का काम करते हैं। मैं आपके सामने हरियाना की बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। वहां के गांवों में खाद बनाने के लिये पिट्स खोदे गये और उनमें गोबर डाला गया लेकिन सब का सब फजूल चला गया। इस काम पर अच्छी तरह से अमलदरामद नहीं होता है। अब सरकार ने बहां डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक बनाया है और एक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर भेज दिया गया है। इस समय हालत यह है कि इस आफिसर का ध्यान सड़क बनाने और दूसरे कामों की ओर लगा रहता है। गांवों में पिट्स बनाये जाते, उनमें गोबर डाली जाती तो हमें खाद बाहर से मंगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती। हम अपने ही गांव में इतनी खाद पैदा कर सकते हैं कि उसके द्वारा हम अनाज की पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार को इस बात पर विश्वास ही नहीं है। आज गांवों में जो गोबर होता है वह उपले की शकल में जला दिया जाता है और राख हो जाता है। जिस गोबर का उपयोग खाद के रूप में किया जा सकता था, जिसके द्वारा सोना पैदा हो सकता है, उसे हम जला कर राख कर दे रहे हैं। अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये गोबर की कितनी आवश्यकता है, उसका किस तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये, इसकी ओर हमारी सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हिसार जिला हरियाना का एक बड़ा सेंटर है। वहां पर "गवर्नमेंट लाइव स्टॉक फार्म" है जो कि

एशिया का सबसे बड़ा फार्म है। लेकिन मैं आपके सामने उस फार्म की हालत बतलाना चाहता हूं। अगर वहां पर कोई माय या भेंस जो १० या २० सेर पहले दूध देती थी, सार्ड जाम, तो बजाय उसका दूध बढ़ने के घटता चला जाता है। इसका कारण क्या है, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो चारा और दाना इन मवेशियों को दिया जाना चाहिये था वह उनको नहीं दिया जाता है। बल्कि उन अफसरों और नौकरों के घरों में चला जाता है जो वहां पर मुलाजमीन हैं। अगर आप पता लगायें तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि जो अफसर और मुलाजमीन वहां पर हैं उनकी गायें और भेंस फार्म की गाय और भेंस के मुकाबले ज्यादा और अच्छा दूध देती है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि फार्म में मवेशियों का जो गोबर इकट्ठा होता है वह खाद की शकल में मुत्तकिल नहीं किया जाता है, उसका खाद नहीं बनाया जाता है। सरकार का रुपया ऐसी चीजों पर जाया किया जाता है जिससे पब्लिक को कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। जितना फायदा सरकारी रुपये से उठाया जाना चाहिये वह नहीं उठाया जाता है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि फार्म में इस तरह की जो खराबियां हैं उनकी तरफ जल्द से जल्द तवज्जह दी जाय।

मैं हरियाना जिले से बतौर नुमायन्दा बनकर यहां आया हूं, इसलिये मैं वहां के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। आप सब लोगों को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि हरियाना जिला कैटिल वेल्थ के लिये मशहूर है। हरियाना का दूध और घी सारे देश में मशहूर है। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि वहां से हजारों की तादाद में मवेशी कलकत्ता और बम्बई भेजे जा रहे हैं। हरियाना की कैटिल सम्पत्ति समाप्त की जा रही है। वहां पर आज आपको अच्छी गाय और भेंस मिलना मुश्किल है। आज हजारों की तादाद में वहां

[श्री जुगल विशोर]

से मवेशी मेरठ कलकत्ता और बम्बई जा रहे हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा कि हरियाना जो अपने कैटिल वैलथ, दूध और घी के लिये मशहूर है वह इन चीजों से महरूम हो जायेगा। हरियाना की गाय और भैंस के बारे में यह मशहूर था कि वे दस और बीस सेर तक दूध देती हैं। लेकिन अगर आज आप १० या १५ सेर दूध देने वाली गाय या भैंस ढूँढ़ेंगे तो आपको नहीं मिलेगी। इसका कारण यह है कि ज्यादा दूध देने वाली नस्ल की गाय और भैंस हरियाना से बाहर चली जा रही हैं और खरीदी जा रही है। इन वजहों से मैं सरकार से अर्ज करूँगा कि हरियाना की कैटिल वैलथ को दूसरे सूबों को जाना बन्द कर दें। आप कहेंगे कि इससे तो हरियाना के लोगों को फायदा होता है। लेकिन मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाना के लोगों को इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। हरियाना से जो गाय और भैंस कलकत्ता और बम्बई भेजी जाती हैं वे फिर वापस नहीं आती हैं। हरियाना से जितनी भी गाय और भैंस कलकत्ता और बम्बई जाती हैं वे सब दूध देना बन्द कर देती हैं, कसाई द्वारा काटी जाती हैं और उनके जो बच्चे होते हैं वे मार दिये जाते हैं। इस तरह से हरियाना की जो कैटिल वैलथ है वह कलकत्ता और बम्बई में जाकर खत्म हो जाती है। मैं सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह हरियाना की कैटिल वैलथ को बचाना चाहती है एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से देश को उन्नत करना चाहती है तो उसे हरियाना से गाय और भैंसों को बाहर भेजने के लिये पाबन्दी या रोक लगा देनी चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं आपकी सेवा में यह अर्ज करूँगा कि वह जो डेथ ड्यूटी लगी है उसके बारे में आज मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था तो उसके जवाब में बताया गया कि हिसार जिले में १४ केसेज हुये और उनमें से ४ केसेज का फैसला हुआ और उन ४ केसेज से सिर्फ ६ हजार रुपया सरकार को मिला। तो डेथ

ड्यूटी लगाई गई मगर डेथ ड्यूटी जिस तरीके से लगाई जाती है उससे ४ केसेज में सिर्फ ६ हजार रुपया ही सरकार को मिलता है और मैं आपको बताऊँ कि डेथ ड्यूटी से लोगों को किस तरह दुख होता है। एक तरफ घर का एक बड़ा आदमी मर जाता है और दूसरी तरफ उसी वक्त सरकार के आदमी उसकी प्रापर्टी की लिस्ट बनाने के लिये पहुँच जाते हैं, तरह तरह की बातें होती हैं जिनसे कि घर वालों को बड़ा दुख होता है। इतना होने पर भी सरकार को कुछ खास नहीं मिलता है। तो मेरी यह अर्ज है कि डेथ ड्यूटी के बजाय पैदा इश पर टैक्स लगाइये। अगर किसी के घर में बच्चा पैदा होता है, लड़का पैदा होता है तो उसके ऊपर टैक्स लगा दें तो मेरा ख्याल मैं कि खुशी खुशी सरकार को १०, ५ रुपया फी लड़के के पैदा होने पर जरूर दे देगा। इसके अलावा अगर सरकार डेथ ड्यूटी की बजाय मैरिज पर, लड़के लड़कियों की शादी पर, टैक्स लगा दे तो जहाँ एक आदमी १०, १५ या ५ हजार रुपया खर्च करता है वहाँ वह १०, २० रुपया सरकार को भी दे देगा। तो उससे भी सरकार को काफी आमदनी हो सकती है और रुपया देने में भी पब्लिक को ज्यादा दुख नहीं होगा।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह (बिहार) : उससे डाउरी का रेट भी बढ़ जायगा।

श्री जुगल किशोर : यह क्या बढ़ेगा।

इसके बाद एक तजवीज और मैं जनाब के सामने रखगा कि अगर हम हरियाना और दूसरी जगहों पर कैटिल वैलथ को कायम रखना चाहते हैं जो कि निहायत जरूरी है तो सरकार को एक अलग सीमा एनिमल हसबैंडरी का कायम करना चाहिये, एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम करनी चाहिये ताकि इस पर खास तौर पर तवज्जह दी जा सके और जो अब हमारी कैटिल वैलथ कम हो रही है, खत्म हो रही है, उसको बचाया जा सके।

इसके अलावा एक और बात है जिसकी तरफ मैं खास तौर पर आपकी तवज्जह

दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि आज रिश्वत और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग चारों तरफ बड़े जोर शोर से चल रही है। इस रिश्वत की और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग की क्या वजह है? वह यह है कि आज हम हिन्दुस्तानी, भारतवासी, यह नहीं समझते हैं कि रिश्वत लेना और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करना पाप है। आज जगह जगह से यह शिकायतें आती हैं कि चीजों में मिलावट होती है और उन चीजों की हमें खरीदना नहीं चाहिये। आज ही अखबार में मैंने देखा कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपैलिटी ने यह हुक्म निकाला है कि सस्ती चीजें न ली जायें क्योंकि उनमें मिलावट होती है। तो अगर इस मिलावट को, इस ब्लैकमार्केटिंग को और इस रिश्वतखोरी को आपको भारत-वर्ष से मिटाना है तो सबसे जरूरी चीज उसके लिये यह है कि हमारे यहाँ एक वेलफेयर स्टेट कायम होनी चाहिये और हमको यह सबक मिलना चाहिये कि ऐसे काम करना पाप है लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? किसी भी स्कूल में, कम से कम किसी भी गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में, आज कोई धर्म की तालीम नहीं दी जाती है। किसी बच्चे को यह नहीं बताया जाता है कि इस किस्म के काम करना पाप है, झूठ बोलना या और जो तरह तरह की बुराईयाँ हैं वे पाप हैं। इस किस्म की कोई धार्मिक तालीम आज किसी गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में नहीं दी जाती है। जब तक कि हमारे बच्चों को धार्मिक तालीम नहीं देंगे तब तक वे और उनके आचार विचार अच्छे नहीं होंगे और वे बड़े हो कर बुराई की तरफ जरूर जायेंगे। इसलिये अगर वाकई हम अपने बच्चों के और भारतवासियों के आचार-विचार को अच्छा करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वे नेक बनें तो कम से कम हर एक स्कूल में धार्मिक शिक्षा, रेलिजस, एजुकेशन, जरूर होनी चाहिये जिससे कि हमारे बच्चे धर्म के अनुयायी बनें और बुरी बातों को करने से परहेज करें।

विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुये अपने विचारों को उपस्थित करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने भारत की उन्नति के लिये जो जो काम किये हैं वे किमी में छिपे हुये नहीं हैं। और हम जानते हैं कि आगे भी उन्हें करने का प्रयत्न जारी है। क्या हम यह भूल सकते हैं कि चहारदीवारियों के अन्दर अन्धेरी कोठरियों में पड़ी हुई जो महिलायें अपनी सासे गिन रही थी उन महिलाओं को आज इस जगह पर लाकर बिठा दिया है जहाँ पर कि स्वप्न में पुरुषों को भी स्थान प्राप्त नहीं था। आज हम इस बात को भी नहीं भूल सकते हैं कि जो हमारे देश में जाति-पात का एक घोर पाप छा गया था उसके भेदभाव को मिटा करके एक शिरोमणि महारानी तथा एक ठुकराई जाने वाली मेहतर की लड़की को एक जगह समान कुर्सी पर बिठला दिया है। हम इसको भी नहीं भूल सकते हैं कि भारत की उन्नति के लिये जो हमने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई थी उसको हमने पूरा किया है और अब हमारे यहाँ दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिये प्रयत्न जारी है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसानों की उन्नति के लिये बड़े बड़े बाध बने, सड़को, स्कूलों और अस्पतालों की योजनायें पूरी हुईं और महिलाओं और बच्चों की उन्नति के लिये हमारी सरकार ने एक केन्द्रीय सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड को भी जन्म दिया।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इतना सब कुछ होते हुये भी क्या कारण है कि आज भी हमारे देश में उदासी है और रोष छाया हुआ है। पब्लिक में रोष है और वह बड़ी दुखी है। क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है—आप सोशल वेलफेयर को ही लीजिये—कि इसकी व्यवस्था तथा इसका कार्य ठीक नहीं है। हम मानते हैं कि कानून बड़े अच्छे हैं और पैसा भी बहुत लग रहा है, हमारी सरकार बहुत पैसा देती है, लेकिन इसकी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। जब शाखायें खोली जाती हैं

श्रीमती रुक्मणी बाई (मध्य प्रदेश) :
श्रीमान् उपसभापति महोदय, आज मैं इस

[श्रीमती रुक्मणी बाई]

तो महिलाओं की उन्नति के लिये, किसानों की उन्नति के लिये, हर एक चीज की उन्नति के लिये पैसा खाता जाता है लेकिन यह पैसा बिल्कुल बेकार जाता है। कुछ कायदे ऐसे बना दिये जाते हैं कि काम ठीक नहीं हो पाता है। मैं देखती हूँ कि जब ग्राम सेविकाये चुनी जाती हैं तो उनको मिलने के लिये बुलाया जाता है लेकिन कुछ बातें करके उनको बाहर कर दिया जाता है। एक ऐसा कायदा बना है कि मैट्रिक, इंटर और बहुत पढ़ी लिखी बहनें होनी चाहिये लेकिन बहुत पढ़ी लिखी बहनें गांव में जाकर बैठना पसन्द नहीं करती हैं। जो गांव की बहनें हैं वे छठी, सातवीं या मिडिल तक पढ़ी रहती हैं, हम मानते हैं कि वे कम पढ़ी लिखी रहती हैं, लेकिन वे ग्रामों को पसन्द करेगी और ग्रामों की उन्नति में सहयोग देंगी। यदि हम उनको आगे बढ़ा करके गांवों में भेजेंगे और उनको ग्राम-सेविका की तालीम देंगे तो निश्चय ही हम गांवों की उन्नति कर सकेंगे क्योंकि वह महिला जो कि गांव की रहने वाली है वह गांव की जनता के दुख दर्द को जानती होगी और वह जितना वहां काम कर सकेंगी उतना शहर की महिला नहीं कर सकेगी क्योंकि उनका दिल वहां नहीं लग सकता। जो गांव में दुख और दर्द है उसका निवारण गांव की महिला हो कर सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त गांव वाले भी यह समझेंगे कि हमारे गांव की एक महिला की उन्नति हुई, हमारे गांव की एक लड़की की उन्नति हुई।

एक और भी बहुत बड़ी कमी है। वह यह है कि जो कि ग्राम सेविका है, जो कि तालीम लेकर गांव में जाकर बैठती है उसको तो ६० रुपये दिये जाते हैं और जो कि अधिकारी है, जो कि गांव में नहीं रहती है, उसको १५० रु० या २०० रु० दिये जाते हैं और एक जीप दी जाती है निरीक्षण करने के लिये, जगह जगह की कठिनाइयों को देखने के लिये और जगह जगह जनता के दुख दर्दों

को देखने के लिये। परन्तु इसका उल्टा ही होता है। तो यह ठीक चीज नहीं है। जो गांव की ग्राम सेविका है वह गांव में बैठती है, वह वहां के किसानों के दुख और दर्द में शरीक रहती है। वह उनकी हर एक बातों को देखती है और अपने घर और बार से वंचित होकर वहां गांव में जाकर पड़ती है लेकिन उसको ६० रु० वेतन मिलता है। लेकिन जो बहिन अधिकारी है वह शहर में रहती है, जीप में बैठकर घूमन फिरने अपने निजी काम के लिए जाती है और कभी कभी जी चाहता है तो केन्द्र को देखने अपनी सहेलियों को कार में बिठा कर घूम आती है। सुबह जा कर शाम को लौट आती है। इतनी देर में, बतलाइये, वह बहिन क्या कर सकती है। गांव के दुख और दर्द को क्या समझ सकती है। इतने समय में जो पांच गांवों में पांचों केन्द्र देखकर शहर को लौट जाती है वह कुछ नहीं कर सकती। यही कारण है कि आज गांवों के लोगों को, बहिनो को रोष है—वे समझती हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी पढ़ी लिखी बहनें हमारी बातों को नहीं समझती तो हमारे दुख दर्द को क्या समझ सकती हैं। इस तरह से हमारा कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। इस सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के विषय में और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं।

मान्यवर, हमारी सरकार का दावा है कि हमारे यहां जनता अशिक्षित न रहे, शिक्षावान बनें। शिक्षावान पैदा हो रहे हैं और आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं सुबह शाम अपने कार्यालय गांधी भवन में बैठती हूँ लेकिन मैं यह देख कर बहुत दुखी और परेशान होती हूँ कि हमारी जो नौजवान लड़कियां हैं, विधवा लड़कियों की कतार लगी रहती है और वे रोती हैं, आंसू बहाती हैं और कहती हैं कि हमने इंटरमीजिएट किया है, बी० ए० किया है, अब हम आगे क्या करें। हमारे पढ़े लिखे नौजवान लड़के कहते हैं कि हमारे घर में चार, पांच प्राणी हैं, हमारे लिए कोई नौकरी नहीं है। तो हमारे मिडिल क्लास को

इस वक्त बड़ी परेशानी है। वे रोते हैं हमें नौकरी नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है। मैं अपने दिल को भरोसे बैठी रहती हूँ कि क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है। ऐसी हमारी समाज की समस्या है कि वे आत्मघात कर लेते हैं—तलाब में जाकर डूब मरते हैं, रेल के नीचे मर जाते हैं। जब वे बहुत परेशान हो जाते हैं तो आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं। यह समस्या हमारे लिए बड़ा दुख की बात है और इससे भी जनता में बड़ा भारी असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। हमें चाहिए कि आज हम गांवों में छोटे छोटे कारखाने खोले जिससे वहाँ के मजदूर वर्ग को, वहाँ की बहिनों को ऐसी रोजी मिले कि वे अपने बच्चों का पालन कर सकें, अपने विधवापन को निभा सकें और गरीबी दूर कर सकें। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे कारखाने खुलने चाहिये जिनमें हमारे ये नौजवान लड़के, लड़कियाँ, विधवा बहिनें, परित्यक्ता महिलाएँ काम पर लग सकें और इधर उधर मारे मारे न फिरे। इस तरह की बातें हमारे यहाँ जब तक नहीं होगी तब तक हमारे यहाँ का असन्तोष मिटाना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

एक बात जिसकी सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है वह हमारे स्वास्थ्य की है। जब हमारा स्वास्थ्य अच्छा है तब सब बातों का हम उपयोग कर सकते हैं। मैं मानती हूँ कि बड़े बड़े अस्पताल बन गये हैं उनमें दवा की गोली मिले या न मिले लेकिन मैं कहती हूँ कि पहले हमें वह काम करना चाहिये जिससे हमें अस्पतालों की जरूरत ही न रहे। आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत हमें शुद्ध अन्न की, दूध की, पानी की और हवा की है। यदि ये सब चीजें हमें शुद्ध मिलती हैं तो हमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि हम बीमार पड़ें और अस्पतालों में जा कर दवाइयों का प्याला पियें। इसलिये हमें सबसे पहले इन चीजों की जरूरत है और इनको हमें तरक्की देनी चाहिये।

आज जब मैं देहातो में घूमती फिरती हूँ मैंने सब की मनोवृत्ति को अनुभव किया

है। तो मैं यह देखती हूँ कि यद्यपि वहाँ की जनता बहुत गरीब, परेशान और दुखी है तथापि मैं उनके दिल की दाद देती हूँ कि वे कहती हैं कि हम पर जो टैक्स लगता है उसको देने में हमको रज नहीं, लेकिन हमारा उसमें जो पैसा बेकार में खर्च होता है उसका अफसोस जरूर होता है क्योंकि वह हमारे काम में नहीं लगता है। बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहों में, नौकरियों में, मोटरों में और उसमें जो पेट्रोल फुकता है, ऐसी ही तमाम चीजें हैं उन पर जो खर्चा होता है, उसको देखकर हमें दुख होता है। हम अपनी गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा टैक्सों में देते हैं लेकिन वह फिजूलखर्ची में चला जाता है और यह चीज हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। यही हमारे रोष की बात है हमें रोष इसलिये है कि हमारा पैसा गलत रास्तों पर चला जाता है। एक बात मैं नहीं समझ सकती कि हमारे मुहकमों में कुछ ऐसी मनोवृत्ति के लोग हैं, मैंने खुद देखे हैं, जो कहीं कहीं ऐसा कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें, कांग्रेस का राज है अगर उनसे पूछो कि डाका क्यों पड़ा तो कहते हैं हम क्या करें पुलिस की ताकत ही नहीं है, यह तो कांग्रेस का राज है। तो जब तक बारीकी में हम इस मुहकमों को नहीं देखेंगे और इन बातों को नहीं देखेंगे तब तक हमारे यहाँ कभी भी किसी भी क्षेत्र में सुव्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है चाहे हमारी गवर्नमेंट उन कार्यों के लिये अरबों की थैलियाँ खोल दे। जब तक हम बारीकी से इन चीजों को नहीं देखेंगे हमारा फायदा नहीं होगा, हमारे देश की उन्नति नहीं होगी और हमारे गांवों की उन्नति नहीं होगी।

एक बात जो मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ वह यह है कि आज हमारी सरकार यह कहती है कि हिन्दी में काम करेंगे। लेकिन मैं अपनी परेशानी बताती हूँ कि मुझे एक चीज को देख कर बहुत अफसोस होता है। यहाँ मैं अंगरेजी के चलन को देखकर उमका विरोध नहीं करती क्योंकि हमारे बड़े पूज्यवर भाई लोग और बड़े बड़े विद्वान् हैं जो बड़ी बड़ी

[श्रीमती रुक्मणी बाई]

स्कीमें पास करते हैं और अंगरेजी में भाषण करते हैं, लेकिन मैं अपना एक छोटा सा विचार रखने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। हम जैसे लोग जो यहां लाए गए हैं, जो अंगरेजी नहीं जानते, हमारे लिए भी कोई ऐसा इंतजाम आप करें कि यहां जो कागजात रखे जाते हैं और जो बहस होती है उसको हम समझ सकें। जब मैं यहां आकर पहले दिन बैठी तो मेरा दिल एकदम कांप उठा कि मैं यहां कैसे क्या समझ सकती हूँ क्योंकि सब कार्यवाही अंगरेजी में चलती है, मैंने पी० सी० सी० को लिखा कि यह क्या किया जो मुझको यहां भेजा, मैं यहां कुछ नहीं कर सकती। वास्तव में मैं रोज यहां मन ही मन घुलती रहती थी। कल मुझे हिम्मत आई कि दो एक शब्द टूटे फूटे आपके सामने रखूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको रेल की एक घटना बताती हूँ। फर्स्ट क्लास का मेरा रिजर्वेशन था—मैं एक दिन जब देहली स्टेशन पर पहुंची तो स्टेशन के बाबू जी से कहती फिरूँ कि बाबूजी मेरी सीट कहां है लेकिन वे ध्यान न देते और फुर्र से इधर से उधर निकल जाते। मुझे गुस्सा आया, मैंने थंड बनास के डिब्बे में अपना सामान रख दिया। बाद में एक कुली भाई मुझसे बोले कि बहिन जी, आप एम० पी० बन गईं लेकिन अंगरेजी नहीं जानती। मैंने कहा मेरे पिता मुझे हिन्दी तो पढ़ा नहीं सके, अंगरेजी कहां से पढ़ाते। मैं तो हिन्दी ही बहुत कम जानती हूँ। इतने में कुली बोला ठहरिये न जाने उमने टिकट बाबू से गटपट क्या कहा वह दौड़ कर आये तथा कहा कि "I am sorry". उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा चलिये मेरे साथ और झट मे मुझको फर्स्ट क्लास की सीट दे दी। मालूम नहीं, पहले उन्होंने मुझे क्या समझा कि कोई नर्स त्रंगरा होगी और कोई पर्वाह नहीं की। इसलिए मेरा दावा है कि अगर हमें गरीबों का उत्थान करना है, तो हमें सब के ऊपर एक निगाह से देखना चाहिए। आज मैं देखती हूँ कि हमारे किसान भाई बहिनें जो रेलों में चढ़ते हैं उनको इतनी धक्कामुक्की होती है,

इतनी परेशानी है की है कि वे चढ़ नहीं पाते हैं और उनको उतरना पड़ता है।

मान्यवर, यह सब बातें हैं जिनके कारण हमारे यहां असन्तोष है। आज हमारी जनता को जिन जिन चीजों की खास जरूरत है उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई। मैं मानती हूँ कि बड़े बड़े बांध बन रहे हैं, सब कुछ है, लेकिन अभी छोटों तक उनका फायदा नहीं पहुंच पाया है। जब तक उन चीजों के पूरा होने का फायदा उनको नहीं पहुंचता तब तक वे नहीं समझेंगे कि हमारे लिए क्या सुख और शान्ति है। अगर हमें अपने देश की बेकारी मिटानी है तो जिनको हम पढ़ा लिखा कर आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उनके लिए हमें ट्रेनिंग कालेज खोलने चाहियें और इंजीनियरिंग के कालेज खोलने चाहियें। आज मैं देखती हूँ कि इंजीनियरिंग के कालेज में भरती न होने से ५०, ५०, ६०, ६० लड़के वापस चले जाते हैं। पेट में पट्टी बांध कर गरीब लोग अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं लेकिन उनकी भर्ती नहीं हो पाती है। बतलाइए, वे रोयेंगे नहीं तो क्या करेंगे। जब हमने दावा किया है कि हमारे देश को उन्नति करनी है और देशवासियों को आगे बढ़ाना है तो हमारे लिए यह पहले सोचने की बात है कि जो हमारे लड़के कालेजों से पास होकर निकल रहे हैं उनके लिए हमें पहले व्यवस्था करनी है।

मान्यवर, इतना कह कर मैं, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिए आपकी आभारी हूँ और जिस शांति से हाउस ने उसको सुना उसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

बेगम सद्दीका किववई (दिल्ली) : जनाबे सदर, आज इस हाउस में, मोहतरम वजीर मालियात का इखराजान बिल जेर बहस है। मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल को हमें जल्द पास कर देना चाहिये। कही ऐसा न हो कि हमारे प्लान में किसी वक्त रुकावट खड़ी हो जाय। इस बिल से मुझे इस्स्लाफ नहीं मगर मैं दो एक बातें जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ। सरकार का रुपया

जनता का ही रुपया है और हमारा फर्ज है कि हम देखें कि इस रुपये को कहीं गलत और बेजा तरीके पर इस्तेमाल न किया जाय। हमारे देश में नये टैक्सों के लग जाने से अवाम में बड़ी बेदिली सी पैदा हो गई है। हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि यह बेदिली और मायूसी लोगों के दिलों से दूर हो जाय और सब लोग मिल जुल कर अपने देश को तरक्की देने में, दूसरे प्लान को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद करें और इसके लिए हमको अपना कदम चारों पांच चीजों को सामने रखकर आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। सेहत, रोटी, कपड़ा, रोजी, तालीम व मकान। ये ठीक हैं कि प्लान के जरिये हम इन्हीं चीजों को हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मगर मेरी समझ में इस कोशिश में कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी जरूर है जिसकी वजह से लोगों में बेदिली हो गई है। हमने देखा कि एक बचत की स्कीम चलाई गई और इस स्कीम का असर कुछ रियासतों में यह हुआ कि गरीब चपरासियों की नौकरियों पर आ बनी। एक रियासत कहती है कि हमको एक हजार चपरासी कम करने की जरूरत है और दूसरी रियासत उससे भी आगे नम्बर ले जाना चाहती है। तो यह क्या है? यह तो एक गलत तरीका है।

हमको तो अभी बेकारी के मसले को गौर से सोचना है और रोजगार मुहय्या करना है। हमारी बचत की स्कीमों का मतलब यह न होना चाहिये कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ाई जाय। और मैं यह देख रही हूँ कि सरकारी मुहकमों के इंतजाम में कहीं कहीं बड़ी खराबी सी है। टैक्स के सुभी मुहकमों को ले लीजिये। कहीं कानून की खामी और कहीं इंतजाम की खामी। दोनों चीजें मिलकर टैक्स की चोरी को आये दिन बढ़ा रही हैं। जितना जायज टैक्स सरकार को मिलना चाहिये उसका आधा भी नहीं मिलता है। अगर टैक्स की सही वमूलयाबी हो जाय तो शायद हमको नये नये टैक्स न ढूँढने पड़ें। मगर हम इसकी तरफ तबज्जह नहीं कर रहे हैं और

लगे हुए टैक्सों की चोरी रोज ब रोज बढ़ रही है। अब यह देखिये कि हम अवाम से टैक्स लेते हैं तो उन्हीं को जरूरियात जिन्दगी भी देना हमारा फर्ज है। लेकिन फिर भी देहली में देखिये अस्पतालों में मरीजों की कितनी भीड़ लगी रहती है। सुबह ८ बजे कोई साहब जाकर देखें तो एक लाइन लगी होती है। एक मरीज जो लाइन में खड़ा होता है तो दो बजे उसका दवा लेने का नम्बर आता है। यह मामूली बात नहीं कि तीन चार बजे जाय और तब तक उसकी मौत बाके हो जाय। तो लोग इससे दुखी न होंगे तो और क्या होगा। इसके अलावा कालेजों और स्कूलों में हजारों लड़के लड़कियां दाखिला न मिलने की वजह से मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। जिस विचारे का थर्ड डिवीजन आ गया तो उसका तो खुदा ही हाफिज है। लड़कों के नाम रजिस्टर कर लिये जाते हैं लेकिन उम्मीद में साल दो साल तक भी उनका नम्बर नहीं आता है। मगर इसके लिए यह कह कर दिल ठन्डा कर लिया जाता है कि हम मजीद स्कूल खोलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तो यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। आप जरा देखिये कि इसी दिल्ली में बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बन रही हैं। मेरे ब्याल में आफिसों के लिए जो इमारतें बनाई जा रही हैं उनकी जरूरत नहीं थी जब तक कि कालेजों के लिए इंतजाम नहीं हो जाता, जब तक अस्पतालों के लिए इंतजाम नहीं हो जाता। आप जरा देखिये कि तीस हजारी के मुकाम पर दिल्ली के सरकारी दफ्तरों के लिए एक बड़ी शानदार इमारत एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बन रही है और आप देखें तो हैरत करेंगे कि उसी में रंग विरंग के फूल बूटे भी बनाये जा रहे हैं जिसकी बिल्कुल जरूरत नहीं थी। तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह कहां तक मुनासिब है कि इस बेरोजगारी के दौर में हम यह सब फिज़ूलखर्ची करें। क्या दिल्ली सरकार के दफ्तर अब नहीं चल रहे हैं? क्या उनके लिए अब जगह नहीं है? अब तो वहां असेम्बली और मिनिस्ट्रो भी नहीं हैं तो कई इमारतें बेकार हो गई हैं, उनको

[धनम सहीका किदवई]

क्यों नहीं काम में लाया जाता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार इस तीस हज़ारी की एक करोड़ वाली इमारत को गौर से देखे और यह मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि बजाय सरकारी दफ्तरों के वहाँ पर अस्पताल और स्कूल बना दिये जायें जिसको आज देहली की गरीब जनता को सख्त ज़रूरत है। जब तक स्कूलों और अस्पतालों का कोई खास इंतजाम नसल्लीबख्श नहीं हो जाता तब तक इस तरह की इमारतें बनाना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि यह जनता की ज़िन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है जिसे हमें अपने सामने रखना है।

आखिर मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकारी अख़राजात में अपने देश को ज़रूरत के वक्त बचाव करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ौजी ताकत और हथियारों को मुहय्या करने का भी इंतजाम करना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि हमारा देश पंचशील और अहिंसा का देश है मगर अपना बचाव तो करना ही है। किसी ने कल का हाल नहीं देखा। इस ज़माने में हर मुल्क नये नये हथियार बना रहा है और दूसरे कमजोर मुल्कों पर हुकूमत जमाना चाहता है तो हमको क्या मालूम कि कल किसी वक्त खुदा न करे कोई बड़ी जंग छिड़ जाय। तो उस वक्त के लिए हमको तैयार रहना चाहिये। हमको अपने देश की सनाती तरक्की भी करना है मगर यह भी एक ज़रूरी काम है और हमको चाहिये कि हम अपनी फ़ौजी ताकत को बढ़ायें और नये नये हथियार अपने बचाव के लिए अपने कब्ज़ में रखें।

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I extend to this Appropriation Bill my support in the hope and belief and trusting that this huge amount will be spent well and truly for the furtherance of the establishment of a Welfare State. But then while according my approval to it, I must sound a note of warning and that is to the effect that the Government must see to it that every pie is spent in an econo-

mic manner and that no wasteful expenditure is incurred. I would not refer in detail to many a wasteful expenditure that is so very often increased because this is a subject which has been dealt with by so many speakers in such detail on numerous occasions and I would only content myself on this occasion by remarking that these two automatic voting boards in front of us and the two other boards in the other House over which about Rs. 7 lakhs or more have been spent and on which Rs. 2,000 a month are being incurred as recurring expenditure would ever remain as an eyesore before us and will keep reminding us that immense wasteful expenditure is being incurred all round. However, Sir, it is a matter of some satisfaction to me that since the last discussion we had on the Budget when strong criticism was levelled against wasteful expenditure and emphasis was laid on economy, a spirit of economy seems to have been taken up by the Government and we find that they do really now mean business when they say that they will do their very best to effect economy in the various departments of the Government. In the Centre and also in the States we find that the Government and the Administration are now wide awake to the need of effecting all round economy.

The second warning that I would like to give is with regard to efficiency in the Administration, and more than that, with regard to honesty and integrity. Unless we have efficient and honest Administration, it is difficult to have public co-operation for the fulfilment of the second Five Year Plan or for the matter of that for the attainment of our objective, that is, the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. Everybody does want a socialistic pattern of society and there are only probably two ways to secure that objective. One is to have it by evolution and the second is to have it by a violent revolution. If we fail in the first process, then naturally we are bound to have a bloody revolution in this country, maybe after five years or

after ten years. So let everyone of us beware of it and if we want to avoid that bloody revolution, everyone of us must see to it that everyone acts honestly, efficiently and everyone helps the Government with his fullest co-operation in the achievement of this ideal.

Sir, the other day I was happy to find our Vice-President and Chairman of this House, the revered Dr. Radhakrishnan, when addressing a meeting in connection with a public function in Bombay, not many months ago—I think it was about three or four months back—remarking that the country was suffering from a “character crisis.” That is exactly the position and unless we take some effective measures and see to it that this crisis is removed, unless we find out some specific remedy to deal with this critical situation, I am afraid we shall be landing ourselves into a very difficult situation sooner or later, and the one thing to which we shall particularly apply our mind is to bring about effective reform in education, for it is in the educational institutions that the character of the children and boys, who are in due course to shoulder the responsibilities of the country, is built, and if our boys and children do not get proper education and their character is not built, it is idle to expect them to become good citizens later on. In this connection I would submit that rather than the Government spending huge amounts over universities and over secondary education, it should spend very substantial amounts towards the training of children in nursery schools. Let the universities and the higher secondary schools be looked after by private individuals excepting of course the technical part of the education both in the universities and in the high schools. Money spent over training of children of three to seven would not be really expenditure, but would, in fact, be a good investment, because if thereby after some ten or fifteen years we get good and honest citizens, honest doctors, honest engineers, honest administrators, that will mean economy in fact.

All the wasteful expenditure the corruption that we find everywhere, here and there, would be avoided I am sorry to find that the policy of the Government is that so far as the education of small children in nursery schools is concerned, it is the responsibility of the parents and hardly any amount is being spent, has been allotted, in the Second Five Year Plan for helping or aiding nursery schools. That I submit is a very, very wrong policy and I would earnestly appeal to the Education Minister and the Government as a whole to spend as much as possible on nursery schools and reduce their expenditure on University and high school education, barring of course the technical part of it.

Then, Sir, I would submit that we must lay particular emphasis on the unity of the country and for that it is necessary that we must set our face against parochialism, casteism and communalism. These things must go if the country is to rise. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that about seven or eight months ago, with reference to the various recommendations which the States Reorganisation Commission had made, the Central Government had issued a directive to the various State Governments and had also placed a statement on the Table of this House dated 19th September 1956. I will read out only two or three paragraphs thereof and would earnestly request the Government that they should implement the suggestions which they had themselves made in their note. But I am sorry to find that although about a year has passed since then, nothing has been done to implement those suggestions, those accepted suggestions of the Government itself. Firstly, in para 16, it is said—I am reading from the statement which was placed on the Table of this House on the date which I have just mentioned—the Government of India propose to undertake legislation as soon as possible in order to clarify the position on the lines indicated. In the meantime. State Governments will be

asked to review the rules relating to recruitment to state Services in the light of position stated in paragraph 14. Now, paragraph 14 relates for the Constitutional provision to the effect that residential qualification should be no qualification. That is if a person has been residing in U.P., he can as well be taken into service in Assam or Madras and *vice versa*, because many States have rules to the effect that unless a person has been a resident in that particular State for ten or fifteen years, he would not be eligible to appointment. In this respect I am sorry to find that this proposed legislation has not yet been brought before us. I find from the list of business that has been circulated that it is proposed to introduce a Bill to this effect, but though we are now virtually at the *fat* end of the session this Bill has not yet been introduced either here or in the other House.

Then, again, I read paragraph 19 which relates to the recruitment of High Court Judges, to the recruitment of one-third number of judges from outside the State. This was the recommendation made by the States Reorganisation Commission. The Government in this paragraph have said, there may be difficulties in some cases in implementing these recommendations, but it is intended that to the extent possible this could be borne in mind in making future appointments. Now, Sir, if I am not wrong, during this one year a number of judges have been appointed to the various courts—one in the Mysore High Court; one in the Rajasthan High Court; one in the Punjab High Court; and some in the U. P. High Court and elsewhere also. And I find that all these new judges who have been appointed belong to the various States to the High Court of which they have been appointed. In Punjab it is so; in Rajasthan it is so; in U.P. it is so and in Mysore it is so. Only the other day we heard that an appointment was made to the Mysore High Court.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is from Madras.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): The Chief Justice was appointed from Calcutta; the Chief Justice is from Bengal.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: I am happy to learn that one, out of half-a-dozen judges who have been appointed, is from outside the State. But then if we proceed at this rate, I wonder how we will be able to implement the suggestion made by the States Reorganisation Commission, a suggestion which has been accepted by the Government itself. May I also in this connection suggest that for the sake of greater unity in the country the I.A.S. officers, so far as is possible, to a fairly good extent, should be recruited from outside the State. This suggestion also has been accepted by the Government in this note; but then I find that in actual practice it is not being implemented in any substantial measure. (*Interruption.*) If we want real unity in the country, any lapse with regard to these things on the part of the Government goes very much against the interests of the country.

Referring to casteism and communalism, I would submit that not only positive steps are not being taken by the Government to eradicate it, but the activities of the various Ministers, even of Members of Parliament and important leaders of the public go to strengthen casteism and communalism, for if we really want to discourage it, why should any Minister agree to lay the foundation-stone of any communal institution? Why should the leaders associate themselves with functions which are purely of a caste or communal nature. Merely paying lip sympathy to anti-casteism and anti-communalism hardly takes us anywhere. I wish that the Ministers should make it a rule not to associate—and also Members of Parliament who believe in anti-communalism and anti-casteism, and all leaders of public opinion—not to associate themselves with any function or any institution which is obviously of a caste or communal nature.

Would you please permit me during the very short time left at my disposal to refer to my own home State of Uttar Pradesh which is the most neglected State in the country. Sir, I have more than once drawn the attention of the House to this fact that U.P. has a population of 17 per cent of the total population in the country. The amount allotted to it for the development purposes is only 11 per cent. of the total amount. And yet in spite of that my hon. friend, Mr. Rajah—he is not here today because he is generally here only to thunder out and then go away—said that Madras, the Southern States were being neglected while U.P. was a favour State. How is it fair?

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Has he not heard it—India, that is Bharat, that is, U.P.?

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: That is the misfortune of U.P. that there is such a huge prejudice against U.P.—not only here as I find from the remarks of Mr. Reddy and Mr. Rajah, but even in minutes of dissent in the two important reports that have been published during the last one year and more—the States Reorganisation Commission Report and the recently published Official Language Commission Report. Things have been said violently and virulently against U.P. and northern areas of the country in the dissenting notes, things most unjustified and uncharitable. Permit me only to give two or three instances. One I have already given, that though we have a population of 17 per cent., we have been allotted only 11 per cent. for the development purposes in spite of the fact that industrially we are backward, educationally we are backward. Those of us who have read the States Reorganisation Report might be remembering that it was stated in the Minute of Dissent by Dr. Panikar that U.P. is the most educationally backward State in the country. We admit it is so. It is for that that a little more amount is due on the population basis and should be allotted to U.P., so that illiteracy may be removed. I am closing in half a minute. Rather

(Time bell rings.)

we are given very much less than that. So far as the Southern States are concerned, I have looked into the figures of population and the amount allotted for development purposes. While the population is about 26 per cent., the amount allotted is about 25 per cent., about the same as the population. So far as the States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch are concerned, though the population there is slightly over 11 per cent., the money allotted is over 14 per cent. Now, it is for you and for the House to judge whether Uttar Pradesh is being favourably treated or whether the Southern States are being justly treated and some other States are really favourably treated. I, for one, do not grudge it. To me, one part of the country is as good as the other. But then, there should not be unjust aspersions against U.P. and there should be an equitable distribution of the various development projects in the country. So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, even matters relating to the few development projects that had been virtually sanctioned by the Government are doubtful; the Central Government has now informed the State Government that all these projects are once again in the melting pot and we do not know if any one of them is going to be located in Uttar Pradesh.

One word more with your indulgence and that is with regard to Sales Tax. So far as the National Development Council is concerned, they have unanimously agreed in December last that in place of Sales Tax in regard to sugar, cloth and tobacco, Sales Tax will be abolished and excise duty should be imposed. So many months have passed, but we have not yet legislated to this effect. I know that in the List of Business that was circulated to us, it was also mentioned that such a Bill would be introduced. But so far, this Bill has not been introduced. This is a subject which is very much agitating the minds of the business men all over the country and the

[Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.]

Government is losing crores and crores of rupees on these by way of evasion of tax. It is, therefore, both in the interests of the Government and its finances and also in order to satisfy the merchant section of the population, that this legislation must be introduced as it was promised in the List of Business, and if it cannot be passed in this session, the Government should see to it that it is passed in the next session. Let them give a categorical assurance to that effect.

Sir, I have done.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Madras): Mr. Deputy Chairman, yesterday, on the floor of the House, the Minister for Food and Agriculture has stated that from next year onwards we are not going to have any more imports of fertilisers. Sir, he agreed that the stoppage of imports of fertilisers would certainly affect the agricultural production of the country. But as Minister for Agriculture he was feeling helpless. He was in the hands of the Finance Minister. Sir, now that the representatives of both the Ministries are here, I would like to ask this question as to how the production can be increased without the fertilisers. It may be said that nitrogenous fertilisers are not the only fertilisers required for manuring the field. But it has been accepted under the First Five Year Plan as well as under the Second Five Year Plan that unless we produce indigenously as well as import more and more fertilisers, we cannot improve agriculture in the country and we cannot increase the yield per acre in the country.

Sir, it has been stated in the Second Five Year Plan that the production of nitrogenous fertilisers should be increased from 6,10,000 tons in the year 1955 to 1.8 million tons by 1960. We also know that at present, we can only produce in our country 5,20,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers and this year we had imported 5,30,000 tons. That means, unless and until we are able to erect some more fertiliser factories in the coun-

try of the magnitude of the Sindri factory, we have got to depend only on foreign imports for our fertilisers. That means, Sir, that the agriculturists in our country will be deprived of nearly 50 per cent. of the nitrogenous fertilisers for the years to come. I cannot understand who lays down these priorities for these imports. If priorities are not to be given for the import of fertilisers which in turn will increase the production of food in the country, I cannot understand how priorities can be given for imports of certain unnecessary things, as were mentioned by my friend, Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor. I learn that as much as Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 lakhs of foreign exchange has been wasted on them. If we can afford to waste foreign exchange on these, I cannot understand why the foreign exchange cannot as well be utilised for better purposes. Take the instance of a country like Japan where the cultivable land is nearly 20 times less than that of India. But the amount of fertilisers that are used by that country is 5 million tons. They use 800 lbs. of fertilisers every acre, whereas in our country, we do not use even 100 or 50 lbs. of fertilisers per acre.

It has been stated in the Second Five Year Plan that we can improve our food production only by the use of better manures and better fertilisers. Sir, before I go to the next point, I have got only to say that this squeeze on the fertilisers would amount to killing the goose that lays the golden egg and if the policy of our Government—short-sighted policy of the Government I can say—is not to give top priority to the fertilisers, which will in turn increase the food production, it will only mean that we have got to depend more and more on imports of food which, in turn, would mean spending more and more foreign exchange. That is why I say that this is a short-sighted policy on the part of the Government.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: Is not the goose more tasty than the golden egg?

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I will leave that to my friend, Mr. Sharma.

I now come to the appointment of the so-called Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. Sir, this Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, in my opinion, is an unnecessary Committee that has been appointed by the Government, not to speak of the personnel of the Committee.

DR RAGHUBIR SINH: (Madhya Pradesh): They know where they are.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: It has been presumed that there are increases in the prices of foodgrains, that some danger is to come so far as the consumers are concerned and that some methods should be found out as to how to see that the prices of foodgrains are not increased. Sir, I ask this question—I think it is the Agriculture Ministry that is responsible for the appointment of this Foodgrains Enquiry Committee: By what percentage has the price of foodgrains increased, taking 1952 as the base year? It has not increased and I do not want to take the time of the House by reading the Report that has been circulated by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. There, they had agreed that there was no increase taking the year 1952 as the base year. Then, why did they.....

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND (Madhya Bharat): It has increased since 1954 and there was this slump.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, I crave your indulgence to give me two or three minutes. Time is against me. I shall read out for the benefit of my friend who is interested in eating and not producing:

“In spite of the record rice crop and the improvement in the total production of cereals this year as compared to the last year, the prices continue to be generally higher this than last year. It is natural for the consumers, therefore, to

complain of these high prices, but for a proper appreciation of the situation, it is very desirable to have the proper perspective. Against 100 as the price index for 1952-53 which is now generally taken as the base year the latest wholesale price index for rice is 103, for wheat 90.....”

It has gone down by 10 per cent.

“....and for cereals taken together 100.5. This shows that the current prices are not generally higher than in 1952-53.”

That is the report given by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. There is no doubt that it has increased slightly when compared to the prices of 1955-56, but definitely it has not increased when compared to the prices of the year 1952-53. Sir, take the price of fertilisers that are required for the production of food. The Government of India had recently, about two months back, withdrawn the subsidy of Rs. 100 per ton. I am talking of ammonium sulphate nitrate and urea. The price of these commodities had been increased by 12½ per cent. Take the price of ammonium sulphate, Sir. It has gone up by over 10 per cent. From Rs. 320 per ton it went up to Rs. 350 per ton. Take the price of iron that is required for the agricultural implements. It has gone up from Rs. 600 to Rs. 670 per ton. I am not talking of the blackmarket price, but the controlled prices. Take for instance the price of a bull. From Rs. 100 per bull it has gone up to Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per bull. Take again the price of diesel oil. It is shooting up every day. Take the price of electric motors and pump-sets. The prices have gone up by 30 per cent to 40 per cent, and even then the things are not available in the market when the prices are going up. When the price of the materials that are required for production is going up by leaps and bounds, by 10 per cent., 20 per cent. and 30 per cent., why should there be a hue and cry in the country for the appointment of the Ashoka

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Mehta Committee or any other committee, saying that the prices of food-grains have gone up like anything? And there is no cry for the welfare of the agriculturists in the country when the prices of the materials required for the production of food have gone up by 10 per cent, 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. Sir, I shall stop at that so far as the Ashoka Mehta Committee is concerned.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: Is there any agriculturist on that Committee?

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I am not speaking of the personnel of the Committee, Sir, and therefore I am not going into the merits and demerits of the personnel of the Committee. I leave that to Mr. Sharma.

Then, Sir, I will come to the next point. The co-operators in the country are very much worried about this proposed transfer of the agricultural credit from the Reserve Bank to the State Bank of India. Sir, the State Bank of India, as we know, by tradition, by set-up, and by everything else, is purely commercial in nature. And the co-operators have got a great fear that they are not going to get credit at the cheap rate which they are now getting from the Reserve Bank of India. Secondly, Sir, I am told that it has been decided that so far as the agricultural marketing is concerned, the co-operative marketing societies will have to draw hereafter their credit only from the State Bank of India. Sir, we all know something about the Rural Credit Survey Committee which has recommended that there should be integrated credit and marketing in the country, and it has been decided that there should be three tiers, i.e. the Reserve Bank, the apex bank and the Co-operative Bank at the district level. Now, Sir, by introducing this State Bank of India we will be taking away the spirit of co-operation, as we all know that the State Bank, by outlook, is purely commercial in nature. Sir, this sub-

ject will take a long time. Therefore about this proposed transfer I shall take some other opportunity to speak in the House, and I shall now proceed to the other subject, and that is, Sir, co-operative farming.

Sir, I am not opposed to the principle of co-operative farming. But I am opposed to the principle of collective co-operative farming. I welcome the co-operative farming of the type where the peasant will retain the ownership of property under him. But if we try to take away the ownership of the property from the peasant and convert him into a wage-earner, there is going to be a doom for the entire agricultural community in the country.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Collective is not co-operative farming.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I do not know what my friend, Mr. Sinha, says. But I think the Report submitted by Mr. Patil who had gone to China recommends that our country should have co-operative collective farming. I stress upon the word 'co-collective'. And if that Report which is now being considered by the Government is to be accepted by us, then I am afraid that instead of our country producing more food, it will produce less food. Sir, countries which had experimented on this collective co-operative farming, countries like Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania etc., are giving it up. They are trying to come back to that old principle of peasant proprietorship. I have seen in the papers and also in several foreign journals how countries like Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia are trying to revert to the old method of peasant proprietorship. When the experiments had failed there, I cannot understand, Sir, how we can follow China, where there is a certain amount of compulsion, and certain other countries try to imitate them. Sir, that type of the system which is there is not suited to our

country, and if we follow that sort of a system in our own country, I am afraid, Sir, we are definitely bound to fail.

Then, Sir, I have got only one point more and that is about the finances for the various industries that are run on a co-operative basis in our country, for instance, organising and setting up co-operative sugar mills. Sir, the Government had come forward with the suggestion that we should have 38 co-operative sugar mills started by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. And they had collected enough share capital also. But now the Government says, "You cannot get it because we are short of foreign exchange. You cannot import machinery." Sir, several lakhs of rupees had been collected, and some of the agriculturists had paid the money by borrowing at exorbitant rates in order to participate in the share capital. The various State Governments also had participated in the share capital structure of the society. After nearly Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 30 lakhs had been collected as share capital, the Government said, "There is no foreign exchange." Sir, I was able to understand from some reliable source that sugar has now become a foreign exchange earner. I understand that there is a great demand for Indian sugar in the foreign markets, and that sugar is being exported and that sugar has become a dollar-earning commodity. In that case, Sir, I cannot understand why they should put a ban on the import of sugar machinery. And even those co-operative sugar mills that had got the import licence are finding it difficult to get sufficient money for the erection of plants. The societies were told that they should approach the Industrial Finance Corporation. It is published there in the pamphlet that anything between Rs. 45 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs will be given by way of loan by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. But actually when approach

was made to the Industrial Finance Corporation, they said, "We have no funds placed at our disposal by the Government of India." I understand, Sir, that only a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been placed at the disposal of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India whereas the loans that are sanctioned and kept pending amount to Rs. 30 crores. And several applications from various industrial concerns in the country are pending. In that case, Sir, if the Industrial Finance Corporation is not able to help those co-operative industries, the Government should come forward and provide some alternative source wherefrom these co-operative industrial concerns can get finance for the sugar mills. Otherwise, Sir, they will find no money when the machinery is shipped from the foreign countries, and that will adversely affect the erection of all the sugar plants in the country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have listened to this debate in the spirit of a learner who has come recently to this House. Sir, with the necessarily restricted rights and powers with regard to the discussion of the Appropriation Bill, as prescribed in our Constitution, we have to put forward our suggestions and our criticisms in a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation towards the Government. Sir, I have been watching, if I may say so with great humility, that criticisms have been put forward with regard to some matters on which silence probably would have been more discreet. While wide-awake vigilance is one of the primary concerns and duties of Parliament, there are some matters which should not be discussed in detail in this House. I am particularly referring to the provision for expenditure on Defence. This point hardly needs any elaboration nor is it susceptible of any public discussion. Consistently with our hard-earned sovereignty and independence and also with our policy of

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non-alignment with any Power Bloc, we cannot really go to any foreign country for military aid. But that should not mean that our preparation in respect of Defence should go by default.

Sir, I may, with your permission, recall my experience in another country a few years ago, where after their third Independence Day Parade the Area Commander came up to me and in his usual amiable manner told me,

On the last Independence Day Parade we were very poor in equipment and personnel but today you can see for yourself how we have improved and we are on the way to further progress." There was a sense of realism in his utterance and I think we should take such a lesson to heart. While it is quite legitimate on our part to express our concern on the mounting Defence expenditure, I would rather hesitate and refrain from offering remarks to the effect that our jet planes might prove old and out-moded at the time of a crisis or emergency. That is the kind of thing which I would very much hesitate to utter in this House particularly when there are no data whatsoever to support such a statement. I will not pursue this matter any further. I will take leave of this subject because further elaboration of these matters would not be justified.

Now the next thing that I would draw your attention to is the expenditure on Community Development. It was my privilege to visit some community development and national extension blocs and the training centres for village workers. I was most impressed with what I saw and it is my firm conviction that the ideal that we have set before ourselves of changing the face of the country-side and of improving the lot of the village people is fairly on the way to realisation. All our industries, all our wealth-earning devices are merely a means to realisation of that end. That is how I feel with regard to this great

constructive endeavour that we have undertaken in the shape of community development projects. I would however stress upon this House and on the Ministry concerned that sufficient attention should be paid for the ordinary minimum convenience and necessities of our students and trainees in the training centres. In one training centre at Phulia in West Bengal, I found that the women trainees were huddled up in small, narrow huts, as many as 3 or 4 trainees being accommodated in a small, narrow room. I was told that arrangements would shortly be made for improving the situation. I am taking this opportunity of placing this matter before the Ministry so that speedy remedy can be obtained in these matters. These trainees are doing excellent work and I found them highly enthusiastic and keenly alive to their responsibilities and to the great task which has been imposed on them. I would also in this connection urge the Ministry to realise the necessity of impressing on our older permanent officials the need for a different kind of approach and attitude towards this new plant of tender growth. It might wither away if the indifference which they are showing, some of them are showing, to this endeavour, continues for any length of time. I would also, in this connection, invite Members of Parliament and the State Legislatures to shower their blessings in a more active form upon this community project endeavour, to visit these blocs and these training centres and to inspire, with words of encouragement and good cheer, the workers and the officers who are striving their best to bring about the desired end.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA) in the Chair]

Now the next point that I would seek to raise in the course of my observations relates to the question of food for West Bengal. If I may, on this occasion, convey in this House some faint echo of the agonised cries which are rising every day from

every corner of West Bengal, I would consider my efforts not to have gone in vain. Today while I am speaking here, I am sure that huge masses of hungry people are crowding round the seats of Government and the offices of local authorities, crying for food which is being denied to them, day in and day out. Every day the papers from West Bengal are full of reports of hungry masses of people assailing the ministers and officers of the Government with their demands for food. Every day the houses in the urban areas of middle-class families are being assailed by streams of hungry beggars asking them to part with their own food and to share with them the little that they have themselves got. That is the position today in West Bengal. That also in spite of the best endeavour that the West Bengal Government have put forward for the purpose of the solution of this problem. In the matter of production, the State of West Bengal has an outstanding record. The average rice production during the five years ended 1946-47 was 32.37 lakh tons. In the five years ended 1956-57 it rose to 41.35 lakh tons. It rose by 2 lakh tons from 1956 to 1957. Taking the estimated total population of West Bengal to be 292.5 lakhs, the refugee population alone being 32.1 lakhs, the consumption by the population at 4.25 maunds of cereals per head per year cannot be said to be too much. The gross production for 1957 is 47 lakh tons, up-to-date. Therefore, it is necessary that the deficit of 3 lakh tons should be made good. Unless, that can be arranged for, this agonised cry will never be hushed in the towns and the far corners of the State of West Bengal. Now, I am not quite sure that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has supplied to West Bengal the amount of foodgrains that had been allotted to that ill-fated State. Upon West Bengal has come misfortune after misfortune in wave after wave. This State was one of the storm centres during the last war, and to aggravate its miseries and

dangers, one of the worst families in recent memory overtook that State. After that, the refugee problem has been hanging over its head as a permanent nightmare which cannot be allayed. The question of food assumes most serious proportions in this perspective, and I am sure every hon. Member of this House will agree with me that it is only to the Government of India that this ill-fated province can look, after having made valiant efforts to produce food that is expected of it and even more than that.

Sir, I will not take up more of your time on this question. I will implore every Member of this House and the Government of India to come to the aid of this State, not only by words but also in actual deed, in the shape of food and cereals being carried to that State whenever that State requires it, within of course, the limit of the allotment that has been made to it. That has not been done and that is my information. I am sure if the Government of India are wide awake to the seriousness of this problem as they profess to be, much of this hardship in West Bengal can be mitigated.

DR. R. B. GOUR (Andhra Pradesh): If I may interrupt the hon. Member: is it a fact that much of the supply sent to West Bengal is smuggled into East Pakistan?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Taken to East Pakistan?

DR. R. B. GOUR: Smuggled into East Pakistan.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Not much of it, but some of it; and that again is a misfortune that has overtaken Bengal as a result of the partition and Bengal should not be made to suffer on account of that. That is an all-India problem which has to be shared by every Member of Parliament and a solution sought. Two hundred fifty miles of frontier, largely

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 undefined, there is which it is not possible, for any State to guard in an effective manner. That is responsible for this smuggling which is taking place there in spite of the very best endeavours of the West Bengal Government. West Bengal cannot be blamed for it. That is an aftermath of the partition which is a creation of the whole of India. May I now refer, for a short while, to the refugee problem in West Bengal? West Bengal, I submit, has reached the point of saturation so far as the question of rehabilitation is concerned. There is not one inch of space left there upon which the refugees can be invited to settle down. I heard some contrary observations from the opposition benches yesterday. But that myth has been exploded by the Government of West Bengal and by the Minister of Rehabilitation of the Government of India. The Dandakaranya scheme has been initiated and is being vigorously pushed forward. We must all extend our blessings to that scheme. That is the only solution which can effectively grapple with this problem of ever-increasing numbers coming wave after wave. The size of the problem is absolutely unpredictable. No planning is possible unless you can set apart an area of land of immense proportions, where you can settle these refugees, in however large numbers they might come in future. Even with the passage of time East Bengal has not, at all changed its attitude towards its minorities. When I happened to be there a few years ago, it was my misfortune to see with my own eyes the destruction, the killing, the oppression and the arson which took place there on a widespread scale. Those memories will never be effaced from the mind of anyone who was a witness to it. The physical aspect of that horror might have been mitigated to a certain extent, but the psychological horror persists. The economic horror is increasing day by day and the minorities cannot be expected to stay there

with any sense of security or relief. That is the position in East Bengal to day. There is no necessity to encourage migration from East Bengal; but hard facts have got to be faced and provision has to be made in India. The best provision and the best solution that the Government of India has thought of so far is this Dandakaranya scheme and there should not be any vacillation or any hesitation in extending our blessings and our welcome to this scheme. I understand that vigorous measures are already being taken and initiated for the purpose of materialising this scheme and to bring the scheme into existence and to fulfil it in the near future. We should extend our hearty support to that scheme and to the efforts of the Rehabilitation Ministry in that respect.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): May I know if the hon. Member has come across any formulated scheme, except what has appeared in the press very casually?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: The formulated scheme is to be found, if my hon. friend cares to enquire, in the sixth Monthly Report of the Rehabilitation Ministry. It is only in a skeleton form now. It has not yet taken shape in all its details. But so far as I understand, already committees have been appointed, officers have been appointed and experts have been approached, and they are going to take it up in right earnest so as to make it a reality in actual practice.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then we reserve our opinion.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: The entire scheme need not be executed before we express our opinion. At every stage our opinion is being sought by the Ministry and as Members of Parliament it is our privilege and it is our duty to offer our opinion. The scheme in its preliminary stage—the outline of the scheme is now before

us. Therefore, it is up to us to express our opinion as to the suitability or otherwise of the scheme, seeing that this myth has been exploded, this pet myth of my hon. friends on the other side, their favourite myth, which has been trotted out in various meetings and in the press by my hon. friends over there, that West Bengal can accommodate all these people, so that all these people might be brought into West Bengal and utilised for creating trouble against the party in power. The myth of enough land in West Bengal has been exploded, because the density of population in West Bengal is the highest in India and there are . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not think, Sir, any myth was created that people could be brought to West Bengal with a view to creating trouble. I think the hon. Member is indulging in politics and not in facts.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: I am very glad to learn that my hon. friend would not indulge in politics on the floor of this House. That is news to me and that is really a revelation to me, that my hon. friend did not or would not indulge in politics in this House. Coming from my esteemed friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, it is a revelation to me.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not at all.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Sir, I will leave it at that, because so far as this scheme is concerned, it is the only scheme which is now before the country and it has got within it all the elements which should attract sufficient support so as to make it a workable proposition.

3 P.M.

Now, the next thing to which I would like to draw your attention without trying to exceed the time limit is the congestion of pending cases in the Calcutta High Court. I am glad to find that my esteemed and hon. friend, the Minister of State for Home

Affairs, is present here. The congestion of cases in the High Court is a matter which requires to be tackled immediately and I should be glad to learn of the steps that are being thought of in order to meet that situation.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: Four additional Judges have been decided to be appointed.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Yes, and several other steps will also have to be taken apart from alteration in the procedure which may be necessary for the purpose of combating the growing congestion.

The next question to which I shall draw your attention is the question of the unification of the Bar. There is an anachronism which is still persisting as an aftermath of British Rule and that is the position that the English Bar enjoys in India.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I entirely agree.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: I am glad Mr. Bhupesh Gupta agrees, although he is a member of the English Bar. Sir, we have travelled very far from that stage when the English Bar used to occupy a position of superiority, a position of privilege, a position which used to inspire awe in the general public and the other branches of the profession which were considered to be subordinate in status to that Bar but still, in the Calcutta High Court, that continues in some form or other and creates an effect in the mind of people which is not quite desirable in the present set-up in our country. I do not know whether the Law Commission will tackle this matter. When they came to Calcutta, in my capacity as the representative of the Calcutta High Court Bar Association, I placed this problem before them and they also raised it themselves. They discussed it thoroughly and I do hope that something will emerge out of that. I do not

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 know whether the present dual system of acting and pleading which obtains in the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court will still continue. I am sorry I do not find my esteemed and hon. friend, the Law Minister here. So far as my information goes, the previous Minister of State Mr. Pataskar, had prepared a Bill reviewing the entire situation so far as the dual system of acting and pleading in the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court is concerned but that Bill has not yet seen the light of day. The former Law Minister, Shri C. C. Biswas, went down to Calcutta, held consultations with the different branches of the profession with regard to this Bill but we have not heard anything since then. Now, I would ask the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the hon. Law Minister, to consider that question because there is a good deal of discontent in regard to that matter in certain branches of the profession and also amongst a large section of the litigant public. I know that my esteemed friend, Mr. Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, who was lately Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society, may have a different story to tell. Although it is more or less a parochial matter, I take this opportunity of ventilating the grievances of a very large section of the lawyers in this respect that this differentiation should be abolished and that a unified Bar should be set up as early as possible. May I point out that a Committee was appointed long ago under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice S. R. Das and it furnished a report which has not been acted upon up till now. Sir, I support the Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI LILAVATI MUNSHI (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, while supporting the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, brought forward by the hon. Shri Krishnamachari, I would like to take this opportunity of speaking about a few things for which the Government as a whole is res-

ponsible. I am doing this only to show that if the type of waste that is going on is stopped, enough money could be found for our projects without the necessity of having to resort to novel means of taxation as proposed by the Finance Minister.

I shall take for my subject the working of the State sector or the public sector, whatever you call it, and the record of the public enterprises in respect of planning, co-ordination, efficiency or otherwise and their financial working. I shall base my remarks more or less on some reports of the Estimates Committee of Parliament. The Estimates Committee in their Ninth Report point out that the existing set-up on various undertakings is more or less an extension of the Government departments, whose personnel have very little business experience and that the enterprises under their control are run almost on the same pattern, with minor changes here and there. They observe that this is not only an outmoded system of running State enterprises but that it has led to serious complaints, irregularities, delays and inefficiency and that the results have not been as were expected. The Report cites a number of instances wherein an officer in the Food Ministry is deemed competent to become the Managing Director of a Shipyard, an officer of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is made Chairman of the D.V.C. and so on. They have strongly recommended that the practice of appointing officers from the services either on the Board of Directors or as Managing Directors should be done away with and, in any case, the Secretary or the Joint Secretary, who is primarily concerned with advising the Ministers on matters of policies should not be associated with the day-to-day execution of policies either in connection with the State undertakings or others. They have commented on the frequent changes of the officers too.

Various reports published on the working of the public enterprises closely scrutinised by the Parliamen-

tary Estimates Committee reveal a number of instances of frittering away of national resources and consequent loss to the nation as a result of lack of planning, co-ordination and sense of public accountability. It is significant to note that most of the reports are in the nature of a post-mortem examination and as such responsible officers could not be brought to book. A general memorandum showing the progress of the Plan can hardly give us any definite information as to the working of any of the State enterprises in the public sector. It is essential that the Parliament and the public should know scheme by scheme or unit by unit or item by item the expenditure proposed in the Plan, the expenditure actually incurred, variations, if any, and the reasons for the variations and the evaluation of the work done and the amount spent on the schemes. Such a procedure can alone reveal the actual working of any unit in the public or private sector and provide the necessary data for judging the results of the same. A national undertaking has to be run on efficient business principles and its progress or usefulness has to be assessed in terms of certain objective standards.

Viewed from this point of view the record of working in several of our public enterprises is hardly encouraging and reveals some of the basic flaws in the system. For instance, the Central Tractor Organisation was responsible for purchasing unsuitable tractors and ordering a bulk purchase of 24 diesel trucks, which were found to be operationally unsuitable and uneconomic. As the Committee observed, "This persistent lack of planning has resulted in a loss of the national money." Again the same Organisation was responsible for indiscriminate purchase of stores and equipment estimated at over a crore of rupees. Within three years the Central Tractor Organisation is reported to have suffered a loss of Rs. 68 lakhs. There have been several other cases of frittering away of useful machinery. Valuable machine tools, which could

be profitably used for reconditioning the aircraft factory were released to railways and other Services. 600 machine tools received as war reparations from Germany and valued at about a crore of rupees were allowed to deteriorate in storage. In the words of the Committee, "This caused the exchequer a huge loss" and the public have yet to know the findings of the investigation suggested by the Parliamentary Committee.

It is only the other day the Minister of Finance held before the public the Sindri Fertiliser Factory as a case illustrating greater efficiency of the State enterprises over the private ones. In fact, the Sindri Fertiliser Factory provides an apt illustration of bureaucratic mishandling of public enterprises, lack of co-ordination, inefficiency and waste of public resources. It is a patent example proving incapacity to plan efficiently and economically any unit. The estimates of capital investment for the Factory had to be revised four times from 10.79 crores to 23 crores of rupees which even was not considered to be final. The Ministry concerned apparently allowed the project to proceed without any estimate and without determining the financial commitments that it was leading them to. The latest example is the Ashoka Hotel for which recently we have received the profit and loss account.

The following statements supposed to have been made by the officers of the Ministry concerned with the Sindri Fertiliser Factory provide an apt commentary on the same:

1. "It was not an estimate at all; it was a rough guess."
2. "Neither the Government nor the Parliament approved the estimate at all."
3. "This is a contract with two firms and a number of other sub-agencies, and nobody knows the whole picture."

[Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.]

4. "Sindri work is something extraordinary over which nobody has any control."

The Estimates Committee have made the following observations:

"It seems to us a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs that a project which cost the exchequer crores of rupees and is expected to be a very big one should have been proceeded with without any estimates. There is no evidence that the Ministry of Finance did at any time make an effort to have the cost of various elements in the project carefully calculated and to have the matter put on a firmer basis."

Referring to too many spending authorities in the Organisation, the Committee put a very pertinent question, "Is this the way in which a Government project should have been allowed to progress?" Government decisions are characterised by delay and dilatoriness consequent upon red-tapism. It took the Government to obtain possession of the site for setting up the factory three years, and this delay, as the report points out, cost the exchequer an increase of about 400 per cent. in the cost of land, 80 per cent. in the cost of plant and machinery, 40 per cent. in the cost of steel and 100 per cent. in the cost of fabrication.

Another example of want of co-ordination and the consequent loss is provided by the placing of an order worth 70 lakhs of rupees for the transmission towers required in Hirakud and Damodar Valley projects, when the capacity for the manufacture of the same already existed in the country and placing of such a huge order abroad could have been avoided.

As to the financial working the picture is equally unsatisfactory. The operating profits of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1955-56 are placed at 6.54 lakhs of rupees and the estimate for 1956-57 is

Rs. 10.15 lakhs. In this connection it is pertinent to note that no interest on capital advanced by Government from time to time is charged to the Corporation. If the same were to be calculated at 4 per cent. per annum—as any private enterprise would do—the incidence for 1955-56 would be Rs. 28 lakhs and for 1956-57 Rs. 36.19 lakhs. As the Estimates Committee observed, the financial prospects of the Corporation are not entirely bright.

In certain State enterprises which have been incurring losses, attempt is made to balance them by the sale proceeds from other factories. A case in point is the salt industry, where the Government are running their own units, and there it has been admitted that the losses were made up from the balance of cess collections.

The Estimates Committee have made very significant observations regarding the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the State-run units: "It is high time that Government should stop State-owned or State-controlled factories or projects from being run on losses and meeting such losses from Government revenues and from sources other than the direct income of the factories or projects themselves. That way any private enterprise would do."

On the financial working of some of the State enterprises the Taxation Enquiry Committee observed in connection with the ten States whose industrial undertakings were examined that the return on an investment of Rs. 17.14 crores worked out to 1.2 per cent. This makes it evident that State ventures in the industry make a very poor return. The insurance working in recent months shows a huge deficit and drop of business. That is recent history. This is in spite of the fact that the public enterprises have been receiving several advantages or concessions in respect of marketing, transport or services as against the private sector and that they do not strictly adhere to the practice of maintaining accounts

in conformity with proper commercial standards. The working of the public sector in the context of its progressive expansion envisaged in the second Plan raises certain fundamental issues requiring a more realistic approach rather than a doctrinaire predilection in favour of nationalisation of all such industries of which they have no experience as an essential attribute of a socialist society.

Sir, time prevents me from giving many more quotations from the reports of the Estimates Committee. Instances of irregularity and waste of public money as well as inefficiency in many of their undertakings could be found. If such holes are plugged as the Finance Minister said yesterday—he said he was going to plug all the holes—I am sure the Finance Minister can find not a few crores of rupees which he wants to raise by imposing new taxes but more than Rs. 100 crores per year by plugging the holes. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, in lending my support to the Appropriation Bill I would like to say—though the Finance Minister stated in the other place that when he says that the Plan can be seen through he has in mind the fundamentals of the Plan, the more crucial programmes in the Plan, the core of the Plan, namely, the steel projects, the mining programme and related power projects and transport—that I am happy at the fact that it is not contemplated, because of certain difficulties which are facing us, to cut down the Plan. Some of these difficulties cannot be said, as the Finance Minister stated in the other House, to be of an unexpected nature. The difficulties which make it difficult for us to achieve the targets set out in the Plan relate to the question of foreign exchange and to the question of prices all round. On the question of foreign exchange, on the question as to how the gap in the foreign exchange can be filled, I do not feel that I can make any useful contribution. I cannot also make any

useful contribution on the question of lowering or fixing the food prices at a reasonable level. That question is being considered by a high-powered committee and I think that the Report of that Committee will be of an enlightening nature.

I would like, however, to voice an apprehension which I confess I somewhat feel might become a reality. I hope in sticking to the core of the Plan we shall not sacrifice our social security programme.

DR. R. B. GOUR: May I interrupt? In emphasising on the core we may not even reach the fringe of the Plan.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I hope we shall not forget the claims of education; we shall not forget the claims of health in all its aspects, of housing, of benefits for the working classes in the country. Sir, I would particularly like to refer to the question of education.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Education and no bread?

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Well, I have not read the book 'Not by Bread alone' yet but I am hoping to get a copy of it soon. I was reading reviews of the book which has been published in the Soviet Land of which my friend has become a very great admirer now because I think he wanted some foreign aid in the matter of defence to be taken from the Soviet land. The name of that book is 'Not by bread alone'. Sir, I would like to say that in this ancient land, in this land of Gandhiji, we have attached importance to certain non-material values. I hesitate to use the word 'spiritual' because the word 'spiritual' is associated with the word 'super-natural' and I am a little doubtful in regard to all supernatural matters. But I do believe in intellectual freedom; I do believe in mental freedom; I do believe in a hierarchy of values and I do not think you can get those hierarchies of values without education.

[Shri P. N. Sapru.]

Therefore I hope that there will be no reduction in expenditure so far as education is concerned.

Let us just see what the position of education will be under this Five Year Plan. In the first Plan we spent Rs. 93 crores and in the second Plan the figure is going to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80 crores. Our experience of the progress of the first Five Year Plan so far as elementary education is concerned was that progress in regard to the age group of 11 to 14 was relatively poor. In advanced countries today you have the school-leaving age fixed at 15 or 16. Here the Directive Principles of the Constitution visualise that at the end of ten years there shall be universal compulsory primary education. Now, we shall at the end of the second Plan have only made it possible for 63 per cent of the children in the age group of 6 to 11 and 22.5 per cent of the children in the age group of 11 to 14 to get elementary education.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Even that applies to Part A States only. In other places it is much lower.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: That, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is not a very bright prospect. The importance of education was stressed in numerous passages with great eloquence in the Radhakrishnan Report from which I am tempted to quote one or two passages.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: He says nothing about bread.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Well, I do not know whether you are supplying people with bread. It may satisfy my friend's vanity to think that we are satisfying people with bread, that we are giving them bread. I doubt whether we are giving them bread. But what we certainly might be doing is to deny them facilities to acquire, the means to acquire the purchasing

power to have bread. This is what the Radhakrishnan Report says:

"In a well-planned educational system, opportunities will be provided at every level to the pupils for the exercise of their reflective powers, artistic abilities and paractical work."

Then, he goes on to point out:

"Every one should know something of the society in which he lives, the great forces that mould contemporary civilization."

Dr. Radhakrishnan takes a connected view of education and he emphasises that you cannot divorce elementary education from secondary education and from higher education. A country that neglects higher education does so at its peril. We are living in an age of scientific inventions, of technological advancement. What is it that has made the Soviet Union or the United States of America or Great Britain great countries? They are great because of their cultural advancement; they are great because of their scientific achievements; they are great because of their technological advancement. Now, technological advancement depends upon a well balanced system of education. If you were, in your search for pruning the Plan, to cut down the amount that you are going to spend on education, then you will be doing this country and the people of this country no good. You will not be fitting them for citizenship in a democratic community. You will not be placing before them the opportunity to attain their fullest stature. Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, my point is that our effort should be to raise the upper limit for compulsion for school going children in our country. We should view education as one connected whole. One stage should automatically lead to the other, while being at the same time self-sufficient for those who do not wish to go beyond it. We cannot neglect secondary education and there should be a more determined effort than is the case at

present to establish multi-purpose schools and rural institutions with a bias in favour of agriculture. The allotment for secondary education is, I believe, Rs. 51 crores as against Rs. 22 crores in the First Five Year Plan. But there is one difficulty so far as Central grants are concerned. That is a difficulty which we in the Universities have often felt. The Ministry of Education is prepared to give grants on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, provided the Universities are able to get a matching grant from the State Governments or in some other way raise the minimum funds necessary for grants to be given by the Central Government. Now, the springs of private charity, as we know now, are drying up and it is not possible for an institution to raise money from private citizens. I do not regret that. I think we are moving in a socialist direction and that fact is all right. But the difficulty is that the State Governments are not prepared to give grants and unless they give the necessary grants the grants by the Central Government will not be forthcoming. I think there should be a relaxation of this requirement.

Then, again, the position in regard to research and research institutions deserves to be viewed from a new angle. We have a number of research institutions and credit is due to Government, to the Department of Education and Scientific Research, for establishing those institutions. But I personally think that knowledge is one integrated whole and a University is in many cases the proper place where research should be organised. The difficulty with the present system is that as our higher research institutions pay higher salaries than our Universities are able to afford, the best teachers in our Universities find themselves attracted towards these higher research institutions and are indeed absorbed by them. Universities, therefore, have to get along with second-class material. Now, this is rather a serious state of affairs. On our educational advancement will

depend in no small degree the efficiency of our future administration. It is all right to have excellent plans. I think we can all build up great utopias, but the business of the serious revolutionary is not only to think of utopias. The business of a serious revolutionary is to translate those utopias into actual action. For translating them into actual action you need good administration. You will not be able to give good administration unless you are able to get for your superior services and for your inferior services good men. I do not like *this distinction between superior and inferior services*; but it is a distinction which we have today. You will not be able to get proper men for your superior services or your inferior services unless your educational standards go up. Unfortunately your University standards far from going up are going down, and if the House will forgive me, one of the many reasons for the deterioration in our University standards is linguistic fanaticism. Now, we are all very keen advocates of our State language. But we should remember that we are living in the 20th century and it is not possible to have an adequate knowledge of the sciences, of the philosophies, of the histories of the world and the thought of the world, without an adequate knowledge of some European language or other. I say that here.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA To perpetuate slavery. Two hundred years of slavery.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: My friend would like to perpetuate that slavery, that intellectual isolationism, which will finish all the good work that has been done by our Prime Minister during the last ten years. I am not against Hindi or against our State language. I am as devoted to the cause of Hindi as my friend is. But I have not completely lost the balance of my mind. I would, therefore . . .

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Not completely lost? That is encouraging.

Shri P. N. SAPRU: Not completely, because no man can claim to be, much less my friend, Mr. Kapoor, to be completely normal. The difference between normal and abnormal is psychologically very slight these days.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like this matter of the future of English to be looked at from the point of view of our own future. I am not interested in the future of the English language or the English race. I am interested in my future and I would say that it will be a great calamity for the intellectual progress of this country if our young men develop a bias or a prejudice against the study of English. I know from actual experience—because I have been in touch with universities—that the desire to read more and more books to get oneself acquainted with modern thought is getting less and less with our students. Young men do not care to read books. They think that it is enough for them to read some literature which cannot be called literature, which is just trash and standards are not exacting in our universities. I am glad that we have, at the head of the University Grants Commission, a scholar of distinction, Mr. Deshmukh: I am sure that he is alive to the urgency of these questions.

(Time bell rings.)

Mr. Vice-Chairman, before I conclude, I would like to say one or two words about our health programme. The Planning Commission thinks that it will be necessary for us to work towards the goal of having about 90,000 doctors in this country. They say that we shall be able to produce 12,500 doctors under the Second Five Year Plan. Now, we have to emphasise preventive medicine and you cannot have preventive medicines without adequate water-supply. I cannot go into that question now. But, so far as medical aid for the poor is concerned, I say, the poor man is entitled to it. We have no right to exist as a State if we are not prepared to do something to alleviate the

suffering of the millions in our villages.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

How can we solve this problem? I think, in this matter, we should study the Soviet system. (Time bell rings.) Sir, I will take only one minute and not more. They have in the Soviet Union a class of persons who are called Felchers. He is not exactly a doctor. He works under the supervision of a doctor and he has been found very useful in rural areas. He was found very useful in war-time. There are notes on this point attached to the report of the Bhore Commission and I think Mr. Karmarkar should give some thought to this question of instituting courses for training health personnel such as is provided by the Felcher class.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will immediately reply to you.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I crave the indulgence of the House for about ten minutes in order to deal with some points firstly, made by my esteemed friend, Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand yesterday and secondly, Sir, this short point made by my esteemed friend over there. With your permission, I propose to deal also with one or two points not yet made in the House, but which were sought to be made by my friend, Dr. Dubey. He had a talk with me today and said that he was going to make a speech today. He has the kindness to give me the points, but he is not going to make a speech.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Some other hon. Members might also make . . .

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: My hon. friend can wait a little before she interrupts. I will deal with her points. I do not grudge my friend at all the liberty to which she is entitled of criticising such points in the administration as she thought proper. In fact, criticism on the basis of in-

formation that Members possess *bona fide*, is one of the safeties for administration and if I try to reply some of the points as briefly as possible. . .

Dr. R. P. DUBE (Madhya Pradesh): If you move the mike, we can hear you.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I do not think, Sir, the time has come for providing my friend with an ear-phone.

Firstly, my friend, Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand, had something to say about the way in which the staff of this All India Medical Institute was selected. Now, before proceeding to that, I should just like to clear a misapprehension in the minds of hon. Members as to what this institution is like, though the actual Act was passed last year. Firstly, Sir, the nature of the institution is what you might know as an autonomous institution, much more autonomous than normal autonomous institutions. In fact, Sir, the only power that Government possesses over this institution, which we almost wholly finance, is the power, if I might say so, of issuing a direction under section 4 of that particular Act governing this institution. And you can easily appreciate, Sir, how, rare such an occasion could be. Nevertheless, in so far as the budgeted amount has to be under our Ministry, we do stand answerable. But I should like to make this position clear to the House that normally we cannot interfere with the administration of this institute to which this House and the other House of Parliament gave a perfectly autonomous character. Now we have yet to make rules, and we are trying to see whether we can really improve upon our original rules. Now, Sir, I will not refer to the aims and objects here, but the idea was to provide the country with a research institute of a high character. With that idea they began with the under-graduates' class of 50 students, the idea being that that will be the basis on which post-graduate teaching is to be im-

parted. There was also the idea of including a Nursing College in that institution, and also a Dental College, if possible. And what has really begun is the under-graduate class and the Institute has recruited part of the staff. As I said, Sir, the institution was autonomous so far as its recruitment was concerned. They advertised the posts and they appointed a Select Committee for the purpose, and in this particular instance, when the matter came up before the Government, the Minister endorsed all those appointments as being good. But, Sir, one thing is clear that whenever any selection is made, whatever be the body that you create for making the selection, I think we have to permit under human conditions a small margin for errors. Nobody can guarantee in a human institution a hundred per cent accuracy in the matter of selection. And I am not here to say that every little selection made by this Committee, or for that matter any other committee, is hundred per cent. correct. But at the same time in fairness to the Selection Committee, I must say that it consisted of people with a distinguished record. Now, Sir, we had different Selection Committees. One of them, for instance, interviewed candidates in New York, and I find that it consisted of eminent professors from the United States, as also Dr. Mudaliar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and Dr. Sundaram. Then Sir, we had a Committee for London also. We had the Medical Adviser of the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Chairman of the Post-graduate Medical Federation, London, and then two other Members plus again the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Dr. Mudaliar. In India, Sir, the Committee consisted of the following:

Dr. Mudaliar.

Dr. Dikshit, Director of the Institute.

Dr. Pandit, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research.

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.]

Dr Khanolkar, Director, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.

Dr. Raja.

Dr. Lakshmanan, Director-General of Health Services, belonging to the Ministry.

Now they chose the staff. And there were, Sir, also specialists associated with this Selection Committee, for instance, for Physiology and Pharmacology, Major-General Bhatia, for Bio-Chemistry, Dr Damodaram of the National Chemical Laboratory of Poona; then for Pathology, Dr R. P. Trivedi of Calcutta, and then for Medicine, Dr Bhatia of King George's Medical College and Hospital, Lucknow. Now, Sir, that Selection Committee made some selections and some appointments were made. As I said, there is always some scope for difference of opinion regarding the selection of particular candidates. Sometimes, the selectees are good at the commencement, but deteriorate later, and sometimes, what happens is we select a man as an ordinary man, and he does his best and does full justice to his subject. Nevertheless, what I am trying to point out to the House is that these candidates were selected by people of a fairly high calibre, and therefore while it is open to my friend to find fault with the actual selections, I am quite sure that nobody can guarantee hundred per cent. accuracy in the matter of selections. But then the fact of the matter is that selections have been made and that Institute has naturally yet to begin its work. What now exists is a small college of 50 under-graduate students. Others have yet to come in. Now, Sir, one point that was made on the floor of the House was, why did the residential quarters come up the earliest? I think, Sir, that we have unconsciously been able to solve the problem of housing for Government servants in New Delhi by constructing these residential quarters. (*Interruption.*) And I can assure my hon.

friend, Sir, that they are paying their rent every month regularly. In fact, Sir, you have to begin somewhere.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Who will pay for your hospital?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, I can tell my friend honestly that the residential quarters came up first because they did not require much striking of new ground. The patterns were already there—B class, C class and D class. And the pre-clinical block did require the advice etc. of experts. Therefore, Sir, does my hon. friend suggest that they should have begun something for which they had no competent advice and all that?

(*Interruptions.*)

DR R B GOUR: When will the hospital building come up?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: My hon. friend will know everything. So the pre-clinical block has been there and the hospital will come up later. (*Interruption*) After this pre-clinical block they are taking up the hospital building. Now, Sir, there might be a quarrel as well why the patients should not be looked after before the college building actually comes up, and things like that. But things have got to take their course.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: May I ask one question since you are taking so much trouble of replying to my points? Why are Professors appointed for something for which there is no provision, for instance, Orthopaedics, Radiology and so on?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I think, Sir, my hon friend knows that time is limited, and as far as the important points made by my friend are concerned, she is bound to get an adequate and definite reply. But, Sir, if I deal with any new points now being made, I might miss the subject.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wait and hear him, Madam.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: How can I reply, Sir, when I am interrupted so many times? After all, I have to have some time.

Then, Sir, there is one point often made that the recruitment in respect of a particular subject, for instance, Radiology could well have been postponed. It has been often said outside the House, and sometimes I have been informed by the Members also that there has been a hurried appointment. Well, it might have been a hurried appointment.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Orthopaedics.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, I do not know how I will be able to proceed. I think I should be allowed to have my own way and not my friend's way when I am replying. If she gives me a little liberty, I will be able to reply. (*Interruption.*) Sir, I am rather frightened at the way she interrupts. Of course, I do not bear any ill will against her. I have good connections . . .

Now, Sir, from the point of view of staff . . .

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Sir, the hon. Minister is using dangerous words. He has used the words 'connections' and 'liberty', and all that. But this is not the occasion for the use of those words.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, let me assure my good friend, Mr. Sak-sena, that I am using all these English words in the pure Ayurvedic sense, and in no other sense.

Well, Sir, about the staff, as I said, I am scrutinising the list of the persons appointed, and I shall reserve my observations for another occasion. But I did have a feeling about the Professor of Radiology that he might have come a year or two later. I

should also take this House into confidence that at another stage, about the appointment of the Superintendent of the Hospital, we personally felt that

it was a premature appointment. It is not as if it is a question of having the luxury of people who will not be employed immediately after they are appointed but as I said, we have to allow for or pay a little penalty for creating autonomous institutions and allow for margin of errors in human affairs. I would be surprised to find for instance if most of the staff are not legitimately engaged in the task which has been entrusted to them, namely, of teaching those students. Sir, it often happens that in an institution of that size it is exactly very difficult and sometimes we have found it difficult to recruit people when we wanted them, I must share with the House the misery of the Health Ministry particularly. I have been impatient about filling as many vacant posts as possible because in this Ministry we cannot afford to keep any posts vacant without detriment to public good. It is a matter of sheer despair that we find at the time of recruitment suitable candidates not coming up and there is an interval between the necessity of filling and the time when candidates are available because it is not so profuse as we would like to a little higher job and candidates are have them and it is no use making a shifty arrangement and so I find that whereas there is room for criticism, say in an appointment like that, I don't think that the institute has in any way misbehaved in making the appointments that it has made.

DR. R. B. GOUR: It means that you will repeat this performance in the future also.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I thought my English was sufficiently clear and nobody was required to interpret or summarise it as my friend would like to. My friend made another point that there were only 10 first-class students in this institute, a

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.]

complaint difficult to understand. This institute wanted to recruit some 50 students for its rolls. If a student is from the backward classes, if he has passed even in third class, we make an allowance for it. We keep certain seats reserved and two of the students from the backward students have been permitted to enter this institution even when they have a third class percentage. Regarding the other applicants, the minimum of 50 per cent. marks has been prescribed. Since the different universities have different standards, sometimes we find in the excellence of their products or in the percentage of marks or in the examination papers there is bound to be some difference. So this institute has adopted the system of holding competitive examination. In the first instance, no applicant is permitted to apply unless he has 50 per cent. marks and my hon. friend will agree that in this imperfect world of ours, there cannot be many first-classes. In any case, 50 first-classes for this institute would be difficult to find because whatever we may call this institute, the first impulse of a student in Madras or Bombay or Calcutta will be not to fly after this institution because it is going to be a big institution but to fly to the nearest college possibly in the city where he is living if there is one, if not in the State and then the last place he will come to is Delhi. Regarding last year's and this year's selection, during last year, if I remember aright, more than half the students or almost two-thirds came from Delhi or near-about because there were not sufficient applicants from outside. They chose to go to other colleges. Even this year, so far as I remember, more than half or round about are from Delhi or suburbs. I have known of parents who have applied at two or three colleges—Ludhiana, Delhi including Lady Hardinge College, paid fees at some of the institutions in order to have extra choice and if they got seats in the local college, they chose that. Therefore it is that the institute or no college for the matter of

that, can boast of having all first-class students. Therefore, as I replied yesterday morning, there were I think 12 first-class students and a large number of second-class students and two of them were admitted because they belonged to the backward classes.

Regarding why this institution could not admit 40 more students, we did make a request to them and we thought they might take a kindly view and admit 40 more on account of other difficulties also, out of our trying to convert the Lady Hardinge College into a composite college and the matter having gone to court but the Governing Body met and they are entitled to say, and said that it would be very difficult with the staff and the space to take in 40 more students. I am not sure whether with great difficulty they could not have accommodated but I don't grudge them their freedom, to say legitimately that it was not possible for them, having prepared only for 50. It was possible only to accommodate 50 as they had no space, they said. Therefore, I could not join in her complaint with regard to the inability to admit 40 more students.

Regarding the steno-typists, I must congratulate my friend on having detailed information. Her briefing is perfect, sometimes wrong but in any case it tends to be perfect. The fact of the matter is every officer is not allowed a steno-typist. Heads of Departments have been given steno-typists. I am not going into the minor difference between a typist and a steno-typist. Because that is not of great consequence either to me or to my friend. A typist is one who knows typing only and a steno-typist is one who knows both typing work and stenography work. He can take down in shorthand.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: There is difference in salary.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes, I am sure a steno-typist should get a

little more than a typist. She would not grudge him a little more pay because a steno-typist can take down as soon as you indicate and to a typist you have to dictate for a long time for him to write in long-hand but I don't think there is much in the point and I am sure that she is not particular about this small point as for others.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Have they any work to do at present.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes, there is ample work. It all depends—whether a subordinate gets work or not—on the person giving work.

There is another point which I feel that I should deal with. It is not so much of a point on merit but my hon. friend had a dig at my distinguished predecessor Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. She said she can well understand a Minister being an *ex-officio* Chairman of the All India Medical Institute because a Minister is perhaps, in her opinion, considered good for everything. He can just be a Chairman of any body. It does not matter whether he is an ignorant or otherwise but he can be a Chairman of the All India Medical Institute. . .

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Which claim you are not prepared to accept.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: When it came to a question of that kind, I have denied myself the pleasure. I have denied the Chairmanship of any Committee that works under me or of any institution. That is for different reasons in the sense that I do consider that a Minister should be outside and above all the matters which are being considered in his Ministry. He should have a free mind. That is a personal predilection of mine. It does not apply to others.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Perhaps the hon. Minister is aware that such a practice exists and

there are *ex-officio* Chairmanships held by Ministers.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is nothing wrong in that at all. I don't grudge my friend the compliment that she would have given me had I been the Chairman. She would not have grudged that because I am an existing Minister but if I become an *ex-Minister*, I would be useless. I would like to say in fairness, though it is not a point on merit, that my distinguished predecessor Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has done her best to foster this institution.

She has done her best to contribute whatever she could to the work that came before her and when I came in and when I had to think about the matter, I really felt that it would not only be uncerecermonious but unjust even to suggest, just because she was off the chair of the Minister, that she should also vacate this office. Ultimately whether a man is a Minister or not is no qualification for anything. It all depends upon what he or she is and so if she was competent on the 18th April to be Chairman of that body, I don't see any reason why immediately on the 19th April because she no longer is the Minister, she becomes incompetent to be the Chairman. In fact I should simply beg of this House to establish a precedent that unless there is any reason to attack a person as a person, I wish it is once for all a matter of agreement between us that if as a Minister I misbehave and I am a Member of the Government, I should be pilloried, but if I continue to be the Chairman of a body in which capacity I have been functioning till yesterday, I may continue to be Chairman. . . .

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: On a matter of personal explanation. He is distorting . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I am very happy that my friend appears to agree that what she has said is a

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] personal attack. I don't think . . . (Interruption from Dr. Parmanand.) It is trying to explain the attack which looked to me like personal, which may or may not be so, in the opinion of my hon. friend, but if she reads her speech, she will find that she could well have denied herself the pleasure of attacking Rajkumari Amrit Kaur because she would continue to be the Chairman of that body even on merits.

About the way in which she has worked, apart from the fact that one is franker than others and that is another matter, I feel myself that perhaps had Rajkumari Amrit Kaur been a little less frank than what she was, she might have attracted the pleasure of my friend but people are frank, they sometimes call a spade a spade and sometimes in public relations, may be friends like my hon. friend may not like frank speakers.

But I would not, when on the subject, be a party to agreeing to anything that suggests that of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. I wonder whether she has a competent degree in medicine; but I have seen people with competent degrees not acting as good doctors; and I have seen some others who have never held a degree either of the medical kind or any other kind of degree to be much better than doctors either in the medical field or other fields. It depends upon their nature, upon the degree of sincerity, knowledge and energy that one brings to bear upon one's work. Therefore, it was Sir, though it was something personal that my hon. friend said, I thought it proper to emphasise this point. If Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was the head of this body, in my opinion and in the opinion of the Government, she does not deserve the less to continue to be the Chairman of this body. This is not to suggest that if this body does something which deserves censure at the hands of House, the House should be reluctant to make its criticism. But the persons and the organisation dealt

with are entirely different. I may welcome the most censorious criticism, vigorous criticism, for ultimately, unless there is healthy criticism no organisation can work. Only thing is, I want that criticism to be concentrated on the organisation and the affairs of the organisation and not go to personalities when dealing with the matter.

I will not deal with the other point, namely the one dealing with Ayurveda, for there will be other opportunities for that, and I also don't think my hon. friend was particular about that matter, so far the speech is concerned.

I shall say a brief word about another matter. Normally, Sir, we avoid attacking a person who is not present, since he is not able to defend himself.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Why not?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Why not? Because he is not present in the House; nor can he enter it without being liable to punishment for trespass.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: The other person was present.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There were two persons, one was present and the other was absent, and from the person present, I now come to the person who was absent, for the hon. Member dealt with both the absent and present persons. I am referring to the Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College. She has suggested—in fact that was, if I may say so, an innuendo—that because he happened to be a relative of the Health Minister, therefore there was the possibility of his being appointed. Sir, I have not been able to find out whether he was actually her relative, because . . .

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Let it be denied on the floor of the House.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: In any case my researches show—and I have devoted considerable attention to this research—that the relationship is of such a distant kind that any friendship could be more intimate than such relationship. Now, I put this to the House very seriously. Suppose a close relative of mine—my son is not old enough and he cannot come within the purview of the criticism—but suppose he is a first class medical man and he applies for something in the Health Department. Is it suggested that we should tell the Medical Board, "He is the Minister's son, render him unfit."

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: The Service Commission is there.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Is his being the Minister's son to be his disqualification? It is all right if there is any nepotism, if there is favouritism or partiality you can take the Minister to task; but his being the Minister's son should not be the disqualification. There may be people somewhere, distant relations,—removed to the fifth degree from the mother and the seventh degree from the father. To know that I must go to the end of the Ministry. I say all this because it is unfair to suggest this relationship unless he on appointment is found to be incompetent.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Refer it back to the Public Service Commission, to a fair body to enquire.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That would land me in trouble, because the man has already retired and to please my hon. friend here, I shall have to re-employ him on the post and then send him to the Commission.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Does he mean . . .

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Even if my hon. friend proposes that, I am not prepared to do so, because unless a man is competent, I am against employing superannuated people.

But as I said, this man continued for two years and now he has retired at the time he should retire. But I find on reference to the records—that is the only thing I can refer to—a selection committee was appointed and he was appointed as the principal. I do not find any fault in that.

Then regarding the Director of the Patel Chest Institute, I shall content myself with saying that it was an appointment by Delhi University and unless my hon. friend wants to club together the Delhi University and the Ministry of Health, because both happen to be in Delhi, I do not propose to deal with that argument.

With regard to all these points I shall be prepared to share with my hon. friend all that we have. After all, ultimately, in public matters, there can be nothing that one should not make public. On this point of appointment and things like that, if she wants to have any information, she can have it, except such information as we have to hold back as confidential.

I am very sorry I have taken longer than I expected. I shall finish in another three minutes.

There were a few points raised by my esteemed friend over there. He has changed his seat, though his observations do not lose their sting or their strength. He said some arrangement should be made about the training of people in the villages as in Soviet Russia. My hon. friend is so good and wise that I am prepared to agree not only to that suggestion, but to any other that my hon. friend might make about the Health Ministry. I wish he took a little more interest in the Health Ministry. I find this is a Ministry which does not excite much interest and if my hon

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.]
friend would make more suggestions they would help me. Training is very important and if there are any other suggestions, I would welcome them.

Then there were the suggestions in the undelivered speech of Dr. Dube. He has disappeared, I find, but there were only three, and he has served me and has done a service to the House because he will not deal with these points tomorrow. With one of his suggestions I agree. He said that the different States have different pays for their professors in their different colleges. I think it would be very good if we could have a system by which payment for a particular work would be on the same basis. There is good reason in support of this suggestion and if the matter comes to us we shall pay special attention to it. In fact, in all the post-graduate courses, we are trying to have in the different medical colleges, we propose uniform scales and uniform salaries. Some States are not able to accept it, but there is agreement on the principle.

Dr. Dube also mentioned another point and that was about creating an all-India service. It is unfortunate that after the I.M.S. we lost the opportunity of creating an all-India service, and I think, not very wisely. I say this because an all-India service like the I.A.S. or the I.P.S. can serve both the States and the Centre very well. We can send out experienced officers to the States. It also gives opportunity to every man in the State to rise to the highest position. But we could not create an all-India service like the I.A.S. or the I.P.S. The States, somehow or the other, were conservative and many States could not agree and we cannot force them in this matter. Therefore, in the Central Health Service, we are thinking of some such thing. The matter has been finalised and in one or two months, we will be able to come out with a scheme to create a Central Service for Health, in so far as the public servants under the Ministry of Health are concerned. Then we

shall not be put to the trouble of recruiting people for appointment for a designated post. Now, if we recruited a Superintendent for the Willingdon Hospital, he will have to be in the Willingdon Hospital till the end of his life, unless he applies for any other post. Now that will be easily avoided. There will be a grade of officers for the Health Service.

The third point that my friend was to have made was regarding the improvement of the All-India Medical Institute to raise it into a first-class institution. That is our hope. There is another point made by my esteemed friend, Dr. Parmanand,—and I hope she will appreciate this—in which I feel there is something to be said. In fact, we have been thinking about it. The final rules are not yet ready. The statute is there and the institution has been assured of autonomy. Now, consistent with the autonomy granted to that institution by Parliament, we are thinking—the matter is under consideration—whether we could not associate the U.P.S.C. also with the appointments to be made by the Institute in some effective shape or the other. Now, that point is under our consideration and I am of opinion—my Ministry is of opinion—that it might be useful both for the institutions and the appointments that are to be made to have the U.P.S.C. associated with the Institute. We are having an exchange of views with the Institute and I am hoping that with their consent we may be able to so provide that in future appointments are made by the Institute in close consultation with the U.P.S.C. It might serve them and I think it will serve the public also because, many a times it will save complaints which are bound to be made if any institution, by itself, makes appointments but if a public body like the U.P.S.C. could be associated with it, it might create greater confidence in the mind of the public.

Sir, I must crave your indulgence because I have taken a lot of time. I took almost half-an-hour where I

promised myself only ten minutes. In spite of that, I have not been able to carry conviction or satisfaction to my friend and esteemed colleague, Dr. Seeta Parmanand, and I must tell her that though I have had the misfortune of differing both with the severity of her presentation and with the substance of her presentation, I still do believe that such things as she has said do give Government an opportunity to express its opinion. If she had not said what she said yesterday, I would not have told the House what I told today. Apart from that, Sir, if there is any criticism, Government welcomes it because Government would get an opportunity of presenting its case. Therefore, I wish she would take still greater interest in the Health Ministry and I wish she makes a special study of the Health Ministry and takes every opportunity of making comments sometimes adding on a little of fairness to it to enable us, to give us an opportunity, to crave your indulgence and put our views before the house. That is all that I have to say.

DR. B. R. GOUR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, before coming to the main points and before Shri Karmarkar leaves this House, I would like to tell him that it would be better if we could invite Dr. Seeta Parmanand to the Consultative Committee of the Health Ministry that we are going to have on the 10th September, wherein we could discuss this matter so that the whole thing does not degenerate into a quarrel between the hon. Minister and Dr. Seeta Parmanand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has no quarrel.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I might say, Sir, that not only Dr. Seeta Parmanand and her friends, but any friend from this House or the other is quite welcome to the Consultative Committee meeting.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Sir, I shall not cover the same grounds that have been covered by friends from this side as well as that side. In fact, Sir,

I would like to draw the attention of Government to this fact that the debate is cutting across Party Whip, I should say, and even those who start their speeches with support to the Bill have got something to say, in fact they say it emphatically, in criticism, of the actions of the Ministry and the Administration in regard to the various things that concern them. I hope, Sir, Government will take note of this and pay a little more serious attention to this entire question.

Sir, I come direct to the Planning Ministry. This Planning Ministry, I should say, is not the guide to planning but is the centre of bureaucracy. It is not pursuing a plan but is actually preventing the progress of the plan. That is how I seriously think about this Ministry that is charged with developing this country. Sir, the laudable aims of the second Five Year Plan are to overcome regional imbalances in this country and also to see that the sections of society which are in a less advantageous position today get the benefits of the developing economy of this country. Let us examine this point and see whether we are or we are not showing any signs of implementing these aims that we have set for ourselves, the country has set for itself, the Parliament has set for the country. Let us now take the backward areas. In fact, Sir, regional imbalances are going to be accentuated if we look at the shape of things as it would emerge at the termination of the second Five Year Plan. I am not going to take you along a very detailed discourse on this question. I will only suggest your taking up the case of Eastern U.P. My hon. friend, Shri Kapoor was very eloquent this morning and he said that U.P. was being unnecessarily charged that it is devouring everything. I partially agree with him because, in the present circumstances, I consider U.P. to be of the same level as Russia was some years ago under the Imperialistic hierarchy. A backward Russia was trying to exploit Poland or some other States of that

[Dr R B Gour]
 type Similarly, Sir, a backward UP, that elephant type of a State that we have, is dominating over the others I entirely agree that it is backward, not only that but it has regional imbalances in UP itself and that is a very serious thing which should be considered by gentlemen who come from UP and the gentlemen who come from other places Look at what is happening in Eastern UP today This morning we had the privilege of leading the debate in the UP Assembly relating to an adjournment motion The question concerns a very serious problem, of food shortage, in Eastern UP An important leader of a political party is on fast Why? Is it only for the pleasure of fasting or is it only out of a political motive as some gentleman on the other side would like to impute? In Eastern UP, especially in the districts of Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Deoria, etc, not a single industry exists How do you think the backwardness of these districts would go if you do not have a single industry in four districts? I would like to ask, as to what has happened to the regional imbalances being done away with What has happened to the aim of the Second Five Year Plan that regional imbalances should go? I would like to ask you

SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH
 PANJHARI (Punjab) Sugar mills are there

DR R B GOUR I am not talking of the private sector, some sugar factories established by some industrialists, but I am talking about the public sector, industries put up by Government opening not only further prospects of industrialisation but also the prospect of tertiary employment

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM (Uttar Pradesh) It is the habit of Mr Genda Singh to always go on hunger strikes He is not doing it for the first time He has done it several times.

DR R B GOUR I know I have invoked the wrath of my hon friend, Mrs Nigam, but I think truth is always pinching and that is what has made her say something by way of interruption

We were told that there are certain flood control measures in Eastern UP, which knows only two things, floods in one part of the year and drought in another part of the year That is the fate of Eastern UP They have said that there are certain flood control measures, that certain dams have been put up and all that but some of the dams erected have also been breached That is the position now I would like to ask as to where irrigation facilities are provided in that part of the country Has either the State or the Planning Commission ever taken it into its head to enquire into the conditions of Eastern UP? I was provoked to talk about Eastern UP because we see an important leader of a fraternal Party of ours in this country fasting in that area and the Chief Minister of that State has nothing to say in this regard His was the most soulless speech ever delivered in this connection And they talk of fair price shops Where are they? To what extent are they? Do they meet the requirements of the area? I ask that question I would like to know

Then, Sir, from this morning's papers we learn that certain gentlemen of the Planning Commission have gone to Madhya Pradesh and that when these people were discussing with the Ministry of Madhya Pradesh at Bhopal certain questions regarding the development plans during the Second Five Year Plan period there was a demonstration in that very Bhopal city, of people demanding certain priorities to be given for the development plans to be put into execution in Madhya Pradesh Sir, the officials of the Planning Commission have gone to Madhya Pradesh For what? For studying the things and then taking an overall view They may go to visit other States also Will

they study the problem and then come back and have an all-India scrutiny of the entire thing and refix the priorities and allocations or are they going to advise State after State to give up some of their development plans of topmost importance? But this morning's papers reveal that Madhya Pradesh has been advised to give up some of those of their plans which entail a draw on the foreign exchange. That is how the papers have reported. I am open to correction if the Ministry has got anything to say against what has appeared in the papers, and I shall be glad to know it.

Now, this Madhya Pradesh is a vast land with no development. What about the Guna-Ujjain rail link? What has happened to it? That was important. It would open up the country, it would take the coal that Madhya Pradesh produces to the industries that exist in Bombay. Such is the importance of the problem. It will lead to other developments in that area, commercial development, business development, industrial development, and so on and so forth. Important development plans are not taken into consideration. Why is it? In their eagerness to save the core of the Plan is Madhya Pradesh to be left without the needed development works, because it will draw upon the foreign exchange? If foreign exchange is meant only for the core of the Plan the regional imbalance remains. Not only that, it gets accentuated too. I would like to put a question to the Planning Commission how they are looking at things. If sacrifices have to be made, if cuts have to be made, let the cuts be made in the advanced regions of India. Let not the cuts be made in eastern U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and such other areas. I would also like to put another question. What happens to the Rajasthan Canal? The Rajasthan Canal is not a new proposition. It was proposed long back. It was proposed years ago. Well, they say the whole thing has been finalised. They

say the Planning Commission has approved of it, the Irrigation Ministry has approved of it. Of course 66 crores of rupees are to be spent. Probably excavation of the canal requires a certain number of bulldozers which involves the spending of our foreign exchange to some extent. Foreign exchange will have to be drawn on and therefore probably the Rajasthan Canal will be delayed. Now, Sir, imagine that arid desert of Rajasthan. What about this Canal and why not give priority to this? And that will help Rajasthan. That will open the way to food production. I say here again is another case of not looking at regional disparities and not giving priority to these development projects and to the allocation of funds therefor, even from the point of view of these areas being backward.

Now I come to the question of hilly areas. Sir, I have had the misfortune of visiting the Kangra valley and the other parts of Himachal Pradesh during the last session. I have visited the Kangra and parts of Himachal Pradesh up to Jogindernagar. I have seen the areas of Kangra rich in material resources, with a great potential, and I have seen the very hardworking people there. Very rich materials can be had there, raisin for example. Now what is it? Have you got any plan for developing these hilly areas? Now you charge these people of the hilly areas with more railway fares and roadway fares. It is higher in the hilly areas than in the plains. Why? You say that the recurring expenditure is greater there. It looks very strange. You preach unity of India and here you say that the recurring expenditure in hilly areas is more than in the plains and therefore the railway fare is greater, and with the impending railway fares Bill you are going to increase the already higher fare here. How is it justified in the hilly areas? The people of this country, the workers sweat and labour not for themselves but for the millionaires in this country, to boost their profits. There

[Dr. R. B. Gour.]

you don't think in terms of the workers, that the workers have produced the wealth and that therefore they must have it, but here you say that the hillmen living in the hilly tracts must pay more by way of railway fares because the recurring expenditure here is more. You subsidise the postcard which the big businessmen make abundant use of for their own purposes. Even the increased price of a postcard of 5 Naye Paise is less than the cost price. We all know it. And have you not subsidised the postcard from the revenues that you get from the entire country? And does not one section of the people in this country utilise that concession the most? Then why don't you subsidise the hilly areas from the revenues of the country? I do not think that the people in the plains are going to grudge that subsidy. Why do you want that the railway fares in the hilly areas should be more? They are backward people. Their economy is primitive. Theirs is shifting cultivation, terrace cultivation, primitive cultivation. Not even a cottage industry is organised there. Yet you say they must pay more railway fares and more road charges. What is this? And what is this unity of India? Is it to continue the regional disparities and regional imbalances? I would like to know. It is suggested, Sir, that there is more and more expenditure on the hilly areas. But shall I tell you how? In the year 1951-52 you had allocated a sum of 12 lakhs of rupees for the police administration in Himachal Pradesh and to-day, in the Year of Grace, 1956-57, you have allocated a sum of 36 lakhs of rupees for the police administration. I would like to know why. But what about the industries? Are you sure that the cottage industries in these areas are growing? Have you got a report to show that the cottage industries in Himachal Pradesh are growing up year by year? What is the economic activity of the people and the wealth of the people there? Can you say that agriculture there has developed and has passed its primi-

tive stage? No. You don't have any such report, not at all anything worth mentioning to your credit. You seem to think that it is in the interest and unity of India that the backward people should remain as they are and their area undeveloped and underdeveloped, and that you must have regional imbalance in industrial development, in economic development. I would again like to cite the case of Himachal Pradesh where there was formerly only one secretariat and a certain number of schools, hospitals, doctors, etc. All others remained stationary except the secretariat. Now after the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor there another secretariat sprang up for the office of the Lieutenant Governor. And again now with the setting up of the Territorial Council there is going to be a third secretariat. So you see the top-heavy administration, that is, the expenditure on the administration at the top is increasing but the activity at the bottom is the same as before. That is how you spend money. I would like to add that there is no democratic set up there and so the grievances and sufferings of the people cannot be put before you. There is the Assembly in Andhra Pradesh and you shout there. There is likewise the Assembly in Bombay and so on. But there is no such thing as a major democratic institution in such areas as Himachal Pradesh.

Now, Sir, this pains us very much when you talk of planning. I hope hon. Ministers will not talk among themselves and try to solve their personal quarrels.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. lady Member may kindly go to her seat.

DR. R. B. GOUR: This is the position. What is going to happen?

In the matter of allocations you take decisions without imagination, without looking into the matter. Take for example fertilizers. They are go-

ing to be imported and the hon. the Food Minister has been kind enough to tell us here that so far as fertilizers were concerned the foreign exchange problem was not there and the total demand of his Ministry for foreign exchange was very low. But the very same Food Minister had written to an hon. Member of Parliament from a particular area in Andhra Pradesh, when the problem was raised, that the fertilizers were not distributed to the areas growing sugar and rice. And I may tell you that the hon. Minister told that hon. Member of Parliament that because of the paucity of foreign exchange "we" are not going to give you fertilizers. "Tell the peasants, do a little propaganda among the peasantry that they should depend on green manure." Now here one word and there it is entirely different. Here you say, "We are getting 5 lakh tons of fertilizers and it will be distributed." No imagination, I tell you. Sometimes decisions are taken in a very haphazard manner. It is not that approach of the unity of India. It is all parochial approaches. Even pressure is brought to bear on the Planning Commission. I would like the whole country to bear with me when I say that we demanded more fertilizer factories and the decision was taken that there would be three such factories and it was because the demand for fertilizers was more than the supply and we were importing them to the extent of 3 to 4 lakh tons every year. Therefore three were required. The Sindri Fertilizer Factory does not meet our requirements and so we decided on three. And the total production of even these three will only take us to two-thirds of the target that has been fixed for the Second Five Year Plan. Even there things are not going on well and you must have heard the replies given to my supplementaries put yesterday that the fertilizer factories at Neiveli and Rourkela were not likely to come up for the simple reason that at Neiveli lignite power was not likely to be got before 1960-61 and that at Rourkela coke ovens were

not going to be worked and there is not the chance of having it before 1960-61. Now that is the case. Then what should be the priority? We want fertilizer factories and the Planning Commission has sabotaged even that thing. Only the Nangal Fertilizer Factory is coming about. The other two are not going to come up. Then what happens to our target in the Second Five Year Plan? What happens to the other two fertilizer factories in the Second Five Year Plan?

The whole country must be seeing this point that easily we can set up a factory in Trombay. We can use the gas there but our refinery gentlemen, our foreign friends, would not spare gas to us at competitive prices. So we have to surrender; we have to withdraw from there. Sir, you could have forced them; the law of the land is there to help the Government in forcing them to spare you the gas. You could have had factories at Nangal, Trombay and Kothagodam and you can get your fertiliser production within two years of your decision, if you immediately implement that decision. But you decide to have fertiliser factories in places where you will not get the necessary raw material for producing fertiliser so much so that you will not have these factories even in your third Five Year Plan, not to speak of the second Five Year Plan. That is your planning; that is your approach; that is your national approach in the interest of national unity that you want to pose before us. Sir, this is parochialism of the highest order. What happens is this. When certain pressures are brought to bear on the Planning Commission, you just surrender to them and then you take decisions which when scrutinised in their proper perspective are proved to be wrong decisions. You take such decisions and go ahead with them saying that they are in the interest of the unity of India, in the interest of the development of the country, in the interest of correcting the imbalance and all sorts of things.

[Dr. R. B. Gour.]

Then, Sir, I would come to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Food and Agriculture Ministry claims that they have passed the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act during the last session and that they are trying to control the rise in prices of food. But what are they doing actually? They are purchasing foodgrains in Andhra and in other parts at very high prices that were there.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE (Bombay): At market prices.

DR. R. B. GOUR: At the actual market price. And from whom are they purchasing? Not from the producer, not from the peasants but from the middlemen, from the wholesalers, the mill bosses and landlords who can keep the grain hoarded and who raise the price in the market. Sir, I can tell you this without any fear of contradiction that in Andhra in the rice bowl area, when the cultivator sells his grains, he sells the paddy at a price of somewhere between Rs. 20 and Rs. 23 or Rs. 24 per bag and when it goes to the people the price is far higher. Those who think that this rise in prices has helped the cultivator, let them brood over this fact; it is not the cultivator who is benefited; it is the middleman, the landlord and the mill boss who can hoard the rice and the paddy and thus raise the prices. That is why we came out with a suggestion that you go forward with a bold programme of purchasing the grain from all those cultivators directly who hold land above a certain acreage because a cultivator who holds only ten acres of land cannot have surplus grain to sell. Therefore, Sir, it is not the poor peasants who have got any benefit from the rise in prices. On the other hand even in the rural side, particularly in areas like Andhra Pradesh or in hill areas or in forest areas where the tribals live, they are going on purchasing food at high prices from the middlemen, from the landlords and from the wholesalers.

Even in the rural areas where the agricultural labour is cheap, even there the poor peasant does not get sufficient to meet his requirements. That is the situation. So your whole scheme of purchasing grain is not helping any cultivator who needs the grain at lower prices, but it is helping the landlord, the middleman and the mill man. Sir, this morning the hon. Mr. Bhagat said—and I am glad that he is here now—that the Government had taken certain steps to check the prices and among the measures taken he recounted this purchasing of grains, the passing of the Essential Commodities Act and the creation of zones. Sir, I would like to ask him with all respect, what happens to the South Zone which has been created when the rice is allowed to be exported from Andhra? Whatever the Food Minister may say, I say that some of the gentlemen of the Congress Party are shameless advocates of landlordism and the system of middlemen who want the prices to be high and who want to sabotage any action of the Government that would lead to a certain amount of control, in the market, of grains.

Now, they talk so much of these cheap grain shops but at what price do you sell the grains at these so-called cheap grain shops? I can tell you from my own experience. Firstly, you are giving only wheat when the staple food in my area is rice. Rice is not being supplied at the cheap grain shops. That is point No. 1. And secondly the wheat that is supplied is supplied at the ordinary rate. What is the cheap grain shop then for? My hon. friend, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan is there and he was running a few grain shops but out of sheer disgust he thought of even closing them. He thinks, 'let us do away with this nonsense!' If the ordinary grain shops are selling at a certain price, you can hardly sell it at two pies less. That is all that you can do and that is not cheap grain shop; that is not the way of subsidising the grain for the poor

masses, for the urban poor or for the rural poor. The whole scheme is an eyewash. Therefore, let them not come and tell us that they have done this and done that and they have done so many things to go to the rescue of the people who are suffering from the high rise in the price of foodgrains.

I would now go to the Ministry of Health. Fortunately for me the hon. Minister of Health is here and fortunately for me I am now in the Consultative Committee of the Health Ministry and if fortunately for me that Committee meets as it should, then I may be able to have some quarrel or some discussion at close quarters with him. Now, I would like to pose certain questions before him. Take the question of influenza. Now, the Health Ministry is a responsible department but it comes out with a statement saying, let the State Governments purchase Penicillin and stock it because the second round of influenza may come from Japan. Now, what happens as a result of this statement? Firstly, this statement creates a panic and secondly this statement leads to an illusion that Penicillin is a treatment for influenza which it is not. I think Dr. Dube will bear with me when I say that Penicillin is not a treatment for influenza. Penicillin can be given to a patient of influenza only when he gets a complication of the lungs or when he is very old, or when a patient is suffering from diabetes or fourthly when the patient is a child.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are a doctor also?

DR. R. B. GOUR: Yes, but I would like to have a more authoritative opinion. But I ask, why do you issue such statements? And what is happening? The real treatment for influenza, that is A.P.C., the combination of aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine, that drug goes underground. That is the real treatment for influenza. And now what happens to Penicillin? That also goes underground. What was

the need for that statement when only three days earlier you had sent a circular letter to the State Governments asking them to stock Penicillin. That circular letter was quite enough. Why did you go in for a public statement like that?

Then I would like to ask him, is there a uniform drug control order in this country? Do you control the use of Penicillin? Do you control the use of Streptomycin? Do you control the use of other such drugs? No. I may tell you that Streptomycin and Penicillin are used in such an unscientific manner by all sorts of medical practitioners and quacks in this country that you are getting Penicillin resistance and streptomycin resistant strains of T. B.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: God save us from doctors then.

DR. R. B. GOUR: No; God save us from this Administration which allows the doctors to misuse these drugs. These are all costly medicines. Streptomycin is costly; Penicillin is also costly. You must see that they are used in a scientific manner. Streptomycin has to be used in particular doses, but here it is used indiscriminately and the result is people develop resistance. I ask, why are they not doing anything for this? Have you got a drug control order?

Then in my part there is no prohibition and the toddy is contaminated with what is called Chloral Hydras. Have you got a drug control order to control this Chloral Hydras?

One year ago I wrote a letter to the Health Ministry. They said it is a matter for the State Governments. Anyway, the question of drug control is very serious and must be taken into account and a uniform drug control order is necessary for this country.

I would come—and this is my last point—to the so-called Social Welfare Board, the social welfare activities in

[Dr. R. B. Gour.]

this country. Yesterday my anti-communist friend, Mr. Rajabhoj, told this House that he wants a Ministry—either for himself or for whom? Anyway, he said he wants a Social Welfare Ministry. I am not going into that. I want to tell you you have got these welfare extension projects. Grants are given to organisations. Do you scrutinise these organisations? Who scrutinises—a single member of the Board. Have you a scrutinising committee? Have you a financial adviser attached to this scrutinising committee or do the members take the advice of the financial adviser? No. It is all a scandalous affair. These project implementing committees are there. They are now co-ordinated with the Community Project administration. The Social Welfare Board is now co-ordinated or attached with the community development work in the same area. Why then have these two parallel administrations. Why waste money? If it is to be co-ordinated with community development or if it is to have its activities limited to the areas of community development projects or N.E.S., in that case why not amalgamate the two administrations? Why waste on two administrations? I can tell you to what extent waste is going on. There are six jeeps lying in the Andhra Pradesh headquarters of the Social Welfare Board. Jeeps are used for persons to go to coffee hotel, to take coffee. Shall I tell you? I can read out to you from letters. In East Godavari district one Mr. Ayyanna is supposed to be convenor of the district project implementation committee and his wife is the treasurer. Then, the Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Board says, this is the letter, a very interesting letter, "After all the auditors could get through the audit of your account and on the whole the report is that it is a clumsy piece of work and there is no reason to see any outstanding of Rs. 550, etc." Now, the Chairman of the Board tries to castigate Mr. Ayyanna for so many things. Now, "It

is irregular. A bank account should not be in the name of a person; it should be in the name of the office of the person." And what does the Social Welfare Board do to rectify this matter? They give this thing. The next circular is, "You are requested to note that this year the project accounts for 1955-56 will be audited in the month of April. Meanwhile you are requested to tell your clerks to bring the accounts up to date and not, however, to close the books on March 31st. The clerks can bring the books here in person when they are called upon to do so." Then, Sir, I would like to underline this particular portion of the circular: "the probable adjustments will be made here and the books closed and submitted for audit." Would there be a more shameless thing?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Who wrote this?

DR. R. B. GOUR: This is a circular from their office.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it an official circular?

DR. R. B. GOUR: The whole thing is, it is an autonomous body, a non-official body.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you reading from?

DR. R. B. GOUR: This is a printed circular, circular printed in papers, circular addressed to all the convenors by the office secretary of the State Social Welfare Board, No. AP/W/56 3954 dated 20-3-57. Then, Sir, again another to all convenors—"Madam, you are requested to send immediately a rough consolidated statement of accounts for the year 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957. As already informed, the books can be finally closed at the time of audit." Now, Sir, a letter has been sent to the convenor of the Kistna district, Mrs. K. Purushottam: "Arrange a hot pot of tea, twelve 'iddilies' and a few cups of coffee for Mr. and Mrs. Deshmukh." That is our Social Welfare Work.

SRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: That is not fair.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I cannot tell you. This was published in Hyderabad. So, what are we to do? So much of the taxpayer's money is being spent through the Social Welfare Board. Is there anybody who can check these? Is there anybody who is going to check this expenditure? And my hon. friend wants a Ministry, probably to supervise them. Anyway, things are very serious. They talk of austerity drive, they talk of ending corruption, but these very things are being done. I can tell you if the social welfare activity and the women's small savings scheme—if these two administrations are cleansed, probably you can save to the tune of Rs. 17 crores. Are you spending money or are you wasting money? And then you come next and say we are going to come with wealth tax, expenditure tax, tax on bidis, sugar, tobacco and other things, only to waste in the form of so-called social welfare activity of the Board. Sir, I conclude with the only request that the whole thing should have to be gone into, properly checked up and proper cleansing of the stables shall have to be done. Only then will the Government be justified to come to this House and say, we demand more taxes.

सरदार जैल सिंह (पंजाब): उप सभापति जी, इस बिल पर बोलते हुए कुछ भाइयों ने हक में और कुछ ने बखिलाफ बातें कीं और कुछ तजावीज सामने रखी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में मुखालिफत के लिए मुखालिफत करने से कुछ फायदा नहीं और हिमायत के लिए हिमायत करने से भी कुछ फायदा नहीं। यह बात तय हो चुकी है हमारे बजट सेशन में, लेकिन आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का शुकिया है कि उन्होंने हमें यह मौका दिया है,

आज मैं आपके सामने जहाँ इस बिल की हिमायत करता हूँ वहाँ एक बात पर मुझे सख्त ऐतराज है। वह है "Demand Note 56—Privy Purses and Allowances"

हमारे देश के राजा महाराजाओं को एक पाल में साढ़े पाँच करोड़ के करीब अलाउन्सेज और प्रिवी पर्सज के रूप में दिये जाते हैं। बहुत देर से यह बात चली आई कि इनके अलाउन्सेज बंद कर दिये जायें, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की तरफ से यह जवाब मिलता है कि हमारे कुछ वायदे हैं और उन वायदों को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े आदमियों को किनी किये हुये वायदे को तोड़ना नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन साथ यह बात भी याद रखनी है कि हमारे इस जम-हरियत के जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के नाथ भी हमने कुछ वायदे किये हैं, जनता के साथ भी हमारे कुछ करार हैं, हमें उनको पूरा करना है। आज की जमहरियत के जमाने में जिस सरकार ने, जिस पार्टी ने यह फैसला किया कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद कायम करेंगे और इसमें जमहरियत को भी कायम रखेंगे, उसमें ये बड़ी बड़ी रकमें, ये बड़ी बड़ी पेंशनें जिन लोगों को मिलती हैं और जिनके पास लाखों रुपया हर महीने जाता है, जायदाद भी उनकी अपनी है वे लोग जमहरियत को कैसे चलने देंगे? मेरे पास ऐसे सबूत मौजूद हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के ये राजा लोग हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के खिलाफ लड़ते थे, देश को गुलाम बनाने के लिये अंगरेजों के महायक हुये, और अंगरेजी राज्य की उन्न को लम्बी करने के लिये प्रयत्नशील रहे लेकिन उसके बाद भी हमने उनके साथ अच्छा सलूक किया। मैं उसको बुरा नहीं मानता लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि क्या इक्लाव के बाद न राजाओं, महाराजाओं को जेलखाने में न भेजना, उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन न लेना, उनको किमी तरह से तकलीफ न देना कम रियायत थी कि हमने उनको इतने बड़े बड़े प्रिवी पर्सज दे रखे हैं? मैं मानता हूँ, हमने कुछ वायदे किये और हालात ऐसे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के नेताओं ने, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने अपने देश में शांतिपूर्वक इक्लाब

[सरदार जैल सिंह]

लाने का इरादा किया था, और उसको निभाने के लिये यह किया गया लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम समूचे तौर पर उनको प्रिवां पर्मेंज को कम नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम उसमें से हर एक साल में १० फ़ी. सदी काट लिया जाय। आज हमारे नेता ने अपोल को हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों से अपनी तनख्वाह में दस फ़ी. सदी काटने की और खुद अपनी तनख्वाह में भी उसको काट दिया। लेकिन आप देखते हैं कि सिवाय एक दो महाराजा के जिन्होंने प्रिवां पर्मेंज में दस फ़ी. सदी काट कराने के लिये कहा हो, बाकी सब खामोश है। ऐसे लोग जो आजकल अपने पास असलाह रखते हैं, बड़े बाड़ीगाड़ रखते हैं, उनके ऊपर बगैर सरकार की मंजूरी लिये मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता। तो वे लोग सियासी मुखालिफों के खिलाफ़ किस तरह से लड़ते हैं यह आपको मालूम होना चाहिये।

5 P.M.

उपसभापति जी, मेरे पास एक राजा के मुताल्लिक ऐसे सबूत हैं, कि जिसने अपने राइफल में अपने मुखालफ़ीन को इसलिये बरबाद करा दिया कि उसने इलैक्शन में उसे वोट नहीं दिया था। इस तरह से ये राजे महाराजे आज हिन्दुस्तान की पोलिटिक्स में छा जाना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जमहूरियत में भी सरमाया बहुत बड़ा काम करता है और वह सरमाया जिस पर ज्यादा मेहनत नहीं करनी पड़ती है वह ज्यादा खतरनाक होता है तो उनके पास जो उनकी पर्सनल जायदाद थी, वह तो उनको मिल गई है लेकिन पर्सनल जायदाद को छोड़कर अब उनके पास जो कुछ है, उस पर हमारी सरकार को गौर करना चाहिये।

मुझे अब एग्ज़िकलचर डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना है। एक बात जिसके

सम्बन्ध में, मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां पर नहीं कहा गया है वह यह है कि पिछले साल में लेकर अब तक यह मोचा जा रहा है कि अनाज की कीमतें कम कर दी जायें। बड़े बड़े शहरों और कस्बों में हमारे नेता ख्वाह वह किसी पार्टी के हों—जब जाते हैं तो यही कहते हैं कि अनाज की कीमत कम होनी चाहिये क्योंकि शहर और कस्बों में रहने वाले लोग अनाज की खरीद करते हैं। हम लोग गुलामी के दिनों में और आज भी यह देखने चले आ रहे हैं कि जब किसान घर में बैठना है तो अनाज के भाव सस्ते हो जाते हैं और जब वह खेत में बोन के लिये जाता है तो अनाज के भाव महंगे हो जाते हैं। कुछ दिन हुए अनाज की कीमत बढ़ गई थी लेकिन जब फसल बाजार में आई तो कम हो गई। अब जबकि किसान खेत में बोन के लिये चला गया है तो फिर अनाज के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। आज हमारे सामने एक खास समस्या है और वह समस्या यह है कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को रोज़ी देना है और बाहर से किसी भी हालत में अनाज मंगवाना नहीं है। इसलिये हमें किसान को, जो कि अन्नदाता है, उसे गारन्टी देना होगी, कन्फ़िडेंस में लेना होगा कि वह जो कमाता है उसकी पूरी पूरी कीमत उसे मिलेगी। अगर देश में कपड़ा और लोहे की कीमतें कम रहती हैं तो अनाज की कीमतें भी कम रहनी चाहियें अगर इन दो चीजों की कीमत कम नहीं होती तो अनाज की कीमतों को कम नहीं होने देना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि हमारे यहां कुछ लोगों ने ट्रैक्टर से मैकेनाइज्ड फ़ार्मिंग की हुई है। इसके लिये सरकार ने उन लोगों को मदद भी दी है और उसका फ़ायदा भी हुआ है। लेकिन एक बात हमारे सामने यह आई है कि जहां १०० आदमी काम करते थे वहां एक ट्रैक्टर से काम हो जाता है। अगर किसी ज़मींदार ने एक दो ट्रैक्टर से काम चलाया तो उसके वहां

१०० या २०० मजदूर बेकार हो गये । जहाँ पर ट्रैक्टर इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है वहाँ पर मजदूर ही खेती पर काम करता है । इसलिये मेरी यह अर्ज है कि जहाँ हम मैकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग के लिये मदद करते हैं वहाँ हमें उतनी ही मदद करनी चाहिये जितने कि ट्रैक्टर और मशीनें हमारे देश में बन सकते हैं । अगर हमने बाहर से ट्रैक्टर और मशीनें मंगाई तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारे देश में बेकारी फैल जायेगी और हमारी दौलत बाहर चली जायेगी ।

इसके अलावा मुझे एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में भी कुछ अर्ज करना है । करीब दस साल से हमारे नेता यह कहते चले आ रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में जो एजुकेशन दिया जाता है उसमें बड़ी खामिया हैं । उसे तबदील किया जाना चाहिये और इस सिस्टम को अच्छा बनाना है । काफी हद तक तो इसमें तबदीली कर दी गई है जिसके लिये एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट मुबारकबाद का मुस्तहक है । लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो काम हमें करना चाहिये था, क्या वह किया जा चुका है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हम अपने विद्यार्थियों को ये पांच चीजें नहीं देते, तब तक हम सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । ये पांच चीजें इस तरह से हैं: Knowledge, character, health, wealth and beauty जब तक ये पांच चीजें विद्यार्थियों को प्राप्त नहीं होगी तब तक हमारी नेशन ऊँची नहीं बन सकती है । आज हालत यह है कि पांच साला प्लान के लिये जहाँ हमने चार हजार आठ सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा है वहाँ एजुकेशन की मद में केवल ३०७ करोड़ रुपया ही रखा है । आप सब लोग जानते हैं कि हमारे ही तरह रशिया भी एक पिछड़ा हुआ देश था लेकिन वह आज बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है । वह देश जो एक कृषि प्रधान देश था, जो एक ज़राती मुल्क था, आज इंडस्ट्रीज में भरपूर हो गया है । वहाँ पर बजट का ७० फीसदी एजुकेशन पर खर्च किया जाता है । इस तरह से उन्होंने

एजुकेशन में बहुत रुपया खर्च किया और टेक्निकल आदमी पैदा किये । तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ एजुकेशन की मद पर जितना खर्च किया जाता है वह काफी नहीं है । इस तरह से हम अपने पाव पर खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं । हमारे एजुकेशन और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को चाहिये कि वे इस बात पर गौर करें । अगर वे किसी दूसरी मद पर कमी कर सकते हैं तो करें लेकिन एजुकेशन के लिये उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिये ।

एक बात मैं एजुकेशन के मुताल्लिक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुहकमा तानीम ने प्राइवेट स्कूलों और कालेजों को कुछ सहायित्व दे रखी है और वह उनकी रुपये पैसे में मदद भी करती है । इन प्राइवेट स्कूलों में से किसी का नाम खालसा हाई स्कूल है, आर्य हाई स्कूल, हिन्दू और जाट हाई स्कूल है । इस तरह से ये स्कूल जाति पाति, कास्टीइज्म और कम्यूनलिज्म के अड्डे बन गये हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जो कि एक सिक्कूलर सरकार है, उसे इस बीमारी को खत्म करने के लिये उन्हीं इंस्टीट्यूशनों को मदद देनी चाहिये जो शस्त्रियतो के नाम पर हैं । लेकिन ये स्कूल किसी मजहबी, किसी जातीय और कास्टीइज्म के नाम पर नहीं बनने चाहिये । कास्ट के नाम पर बने जितने भी इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं, चाहे हम उनमें कितनी भी पाबन्दी लगाये, वे हमारे देश के नवजवानों के जज्बात को भड़काने वाले और उनके दिलों में अभिमान पैदा करने वाले ही साबित होते हैं । वे इंस्टीट्यूशन हमारे नौजवानों के दिलों में यह भावना पैदा करते हैं कि वह फला जाति का है, वह फला मजहब में पैदा हुआ है, इस तरह से यह बीमारी हमारे देश में बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है और जिसको हम अभी तक खत्म नहीं कर सके हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के लोग पहले यह कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेजों की वजह से, विदेशी राज की वजह से हममें आपम में फूट है ।

[सरदार जैल सिंह]

लेकिन आज हम यह देखते हैं कि हिन्दू, सिख, क्रिश्चियन, मुसलमान आपस में लड़ने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं। तब हम किस को दोष देंगे, सिवाये अपने के और किसी को यह दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं। जिस बच्चे की उम्र आज १५ साल की है, आजादी के समय उसकी उम्र पांच साल की रही होगी। उसने अंग्रेजों को नहीं देखा, फिर आज उसके दिमाग में कास्टीज्म और कम्यूनलिज्म की बात कहां से आ गई? मैं यह बात अनुभव से कह सकता हूं कि आज हमारे विद्यार्थियों के दिलों में जो साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता की भावना पैदा हो गई है वह प्राइवेट स्कूलों में मजहबी प्रचार की वजह से हुई है।

(समय की घंटी बजती है।)

एक बात कहकर मैं अपनी तकरीर समाप्त कर देता हूं। हमारी सरकार का ताल्लुक कुछ माडल और पब्लिक स्कूलों से है। ये बनाये जाते हैं और उनको मदद दी जाती है। क्या सोशलस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी को बनाते वक्त हम ऐसे करेंगे कि एक स्कूल के लिये तो हम २ हजार रुपये खर्च करें और दूसरे स्कूल के लिये—उन्हीं जमातों के स्कूल के लिये—५ सौ रुपया खर्च करें। एक स्कूल में तो बच्चे दरख्त के नीचे बैठें और दूसरे स्कूल के लिये सिनेमा भी हो, कुर्सियां भी हों और अच्छी जगह भी हो। ईक्वल अप्रैरचुनिटी का मतलब यह नहीं है कि एक नालायक बच्चा जिसके लिए सहु-नियत अच्छी है, जिसको अच्छे उस्ताद मिले हें, जिसके लिये ज्यादा खर्च किया जाता है वह तो लायक बन जाय और एक लायक बच्चा जिसके लिये सहुलियत कम है, अप्रैर-चुनिटी कम है वह नालायक ही रहे। मैं तो समझता हूं कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में रहने वालों को, अच्छा मलीका सलूक सीखने वालों को अच्छी बात करनी आती है और उनको हुकूमत करनी आती है लेकिन नतीजा क्या होगा? आज हमारे हाकिमों के जो चपरासी

हैं वे अनपढ़ हैं लेकिन आईदा जो हाकिमों के चपरासी होंगे वे लिखे पढ़ें होंगे लेकिन हाकिम जमात की तो अलग जाति ही बनती चली जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि इम्प्रूवमेंट करना निहायत जरूरी है और जो लायक है, अपनी लायकत से, अपनी मेहनत से अच्छे नम्बर लेते हैं उनके लिये आप सहुलियतें पैदा कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह चीज कि एक स्कूल अच्छा हो और दूसरा स्कूल बुरा हो यह बात हमारे मकसद के खिलाफ जाती है इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि वह इस बात का खयाल रखे कि कोई भी कहीं का भी रहने वाला हो सब के लिये तरक्की के मौके एकसां मुयस्सर होने चाहियें। किसी को ज्यादा और किसी को कम ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

अगर, डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, आप मुझे इजाजत दें तो एक बात मैं और कह लू। रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम सराहने योग्य है मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक अनपैरेलड चीज थी, बेमिसाल बात थी। इसमें कुछ गलतियां भी हो सकती हैं, लोगों को संतुष्ट करना भी निहायत मुश्किल बात थी लेकिन पंजाब में मैंने एक बात देखी कि बहावलपुर से जो रिफ्यूजीज आये हैं उनकी जमीन की कीमत रुपये की ११ आने, १४ आने की ७ आने और ७ आने की २ पैसे के बराबर है। वह जमीन मुलहका है, फीरोजपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के साथ मिलती है, मुल्तान डिस्ट्रिक्ट के साथ मिलती है लेकिन चूंकि वह बहावलपुर से आये हैं और वहां की सरकार से उनका रिकार्ड नहीं मिला है इसलिये उनकी कीमतें कम हैं। बड़ी कोशिश की गई लेकिन आज तक १० साल हो गये हैं और उनका फैसला नहीं हो सका है। आप खयाल करें कि वे लोग जो कि बहावलपुर रियासत से आये हैं वे भी उसी तरह के रिफ्यूजी हैं जिस तरह के कि बाकी जगह से आने वाले हैं। सिंध वाले और बहावलपुर वाले जो रिफ्यूजीज हैं—खास तौर पर काश्तकार जिनके पास जमीनें थीं—उनको कीमत ठीक तौर

से नहीं मिली है और उनमें बेवैनी पाई जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर इस बात पर गौर करेंगे कि वे किस तरह से सैटिसफाईड हो सकते हैं और उनके साथ कैसे इंसाफ हो सकता है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is quite a welcoming feature that our Government is determined to implement the Second Five-Year Plan in spite of many hurdles like non-availability of foreign exchange and others. The budgetary provisions which are made in this Bill are in consonance with this determination of the Government. Therefore I congratulate the Government on that score.

Now, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the Community Development Programme which had been envisaged in 1952 in our country. The Community Development Programme was aimed at introducing a sort of silent revolution in our countryside and awakening consciousness among the masses. The Government officers are strictly following this programme in their own way, as a result of which we have been able to construct some school buildings, some approach roads and some community halls. But the real theme of this programme has not been fulfilled yet. This is a serious question which I would like to pose to the Government as well as to every representative of the public. Why this programme is unable to attract public participation in a sufficient measure? To my mind, the reason is that from this programme no economic benefits flow to the masses. We are unable to add even a single pie to the pocket of the common man. Therefore, Sir, people are indifferent and they take no interest in the Community Development Programme. I would like to stress that hereafter the key word of our Community Development Pro-

gramme should be the introduction of cottage industries in all the villages. In every village some sort of village industry should be started, of course, according to the local situation. Only then we will be able to attract the public attention towards this programme and in that way alone we can secure the maximum of co-operation from the masses.

In this connection, Sir, let me make one more suggestion. At each community development centre there must be opened a training centre to impart vocational education to our country youth. This will solve our problem of unemployment and under-employment to a great extent.

Now, Sir, I will come to the question of minor and medium-sized irrigation projects. Our progress with regard to the major irrigational projects is quite satisfactory, though the results are not immediate. As my hon. friend, Shri Govinda Reddy, pointed out with facts and figures, we are still unable to bring the desired acreage under irrigation. We have not yet been able to reap the fruits of these major irrigational schemes.

I would therefore request the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to shift emphasis to the medium and minor irrigation projects which can yield immediate results, to the satisfaction of all. I regret to say, Sir, that our progress in this direction is not quite satisfactory. To speak about my own State—Andhra Pradesh—in Telangana irrigation mostly depends upon the minor irrigation projects. At the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan there were nearly 4,000 tanks breached; and with the assistance of the Central Government about 2,500 tanks could be repaired. And I think, at the end of 1957, still 15,000 small tanks covering an Ayakat area of nearly 50 thousand acres will remain unrepaired. This is a very serious problem. I think the State Govern-

[Shri S. Channa Reddy.]
 ment has not got sufficient funds to attend to this important work. Therefore I request the Central Government to grant sufficient loans to repair all these small tanks. Here let me mention that the Central Government did assist in the First Five-Year Plan also by granting loans for this specific purpose.

As regards the rise of food prices, Sir, many points have been deleted here. I need not go into any of those details. I would only suggest that if we can achieve a fair success in connection with the minor and medium-sized irrigation projects, then this problem of food scarcity can be solved to a great extent. The question or rise in prices of foodgrains cannot be dealt with independently. The rise in prices cannot be arrested until you are able to arrest the prices of the materials which are used for all agricultural activities. My hon. friend, Shri Naidu, has with facts and figures pointed out how there was an increase in the prices of all these commodities necessary for agriculture like iron, diesel oil, diesel engines, and so on and so forth. Therefore my request is that the prices of these materials like diesel oil, iron etc. which are very essential for production should be brought down first. And if it becomes necessary, they should be subsidised and supplied to the cultivator at reasonable rates. Now-a-days, Sir, much talk is in the air regarding co-operative farming. If by co-operative farming the Government means collectivisation of lands, eliminating peasant proprietorship or land ownership, I am afraid, Sir, that this will hardly suit the genius of the Indian kisan. If Government rushes into this new scheme, it has to face a sort of debate or defect and our production will be very adversely affected. If the Government are very particular to introduce this co-operative farming, there is vast acreage of cultivable waste lands which can be brought under the plough through co-operative farming. If their experi-

ments are successful, no sane man can oppose it. So I request the Government not to rush in such matters.

Then I would say about the disparity in planning which has been very much emphasised by my friend on the opposite side. There is disparity in allocation of amounts to the various States, especially from the Central sector. Andhra Pradesh and that too Telangana still is deprived of any Central Industrial Project even though the suitability of many places therein cannot be disputed. For example, the case of a Fertiliser Factory at Koothagudam, the suitability of that place, nobody can dispute. It is situated in the heart of the rice-bowl of Andhra. Coal is available there, ample water and electricity are also available and for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, low grade coal is said to be essential. All these are available. The only misfortune of the people is that they could not persuade the Central Government to agree to set up a fertiliser factory there. As you know, Sir, the consumption of the fertiliser in Andhra is the highest in our country. In view of all this and in view of the scarcity of fertilisers, as we have put a stop to the import of fertilisers, will the Government revise its decision and set up a fertiliser factory at Koothagudam. Then I will say something about Ramagundam area. In my last speech also I mentioned this. Ramagundam area has got many industrial potentialities. The Nizam's Government wanted to develop it as the "Manchester of Hyderabad". Within the circumference of 150 miles coal, limestone and iron are available. In view of all this I again request the Government at least to make a comprehensive geological survey of this terrain and if occasion comes for the next iron and steel factory, I hope it will stand a very good chance.

In the S.R. Act, a regional committee was provided for the Telangana area as a safeguard but 8

months have passed and still its formation is in abeyance. This sort of thing will add to the already existing suspicions and doubts of the people concerned and it will not be helpful in creating a congenial atmosphere for co-operative working. So I will request the Home Ministry to take this into account and do what is necessary. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MISRA (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Charman, I had no mind to speak anything here but I feel that Orissa has not got proper attention in the Five Year Plan. Of course, in the First Plan we had the Hirakud Dam and now we have the Rourkela Steel Plant but unless there is good communication, Orissa cannot prosper and there are some railway lines to be constructed, but for want of money that has been given up.

We talk so much about economy but we find so much money being wasted because our officers are not giving sufficient attention to the Departments in which they are working. Everywhere we find corruption, nepotism and waste of public money. As a consequence of these things, popular feelings have become very bitter against the Government and against the Congress people.

I will confine my remarks to one or two things, like Community Development work and the Airlines Corporation of India. Very serious complaints have reached my ears which I feel should be brought to the notice of the Members here and the Ministry concerned. I will place those facts in this House. Since the Airlines were nationalised, we have been incurring a great loss. Why? Because there are many factors on account of which we are incurring a great loss. But to a great extent it is due to corruption and nepotism. They are appointing workers, officers, traffic assistants etc. where there is no necessity to appoint them. There are some young graduates and post-graduates who have been working for

the last 2 to 4 years. They are not given any promotion but some outsiders have been appointed suddenly in upper grades. There have been some higher posts that have been created simply to provide for some relatives of higher officers. I have received some information that there is no traffic manual for want of which there are so many hardships experienced by passengers and officers. This shows nobody takes interest in the work.

Instead of promotion from junior ranks to upper grades, they are appointing new people who do not have sufficient qualifications or technical knowledge instead of those experienced people who have been working there. Who are they? You will be surprised to know this. It has come to my notice that they are appointing some beautiful girls on Rs. 140. Why not promote the junior graduates who have been working on a salary of Rs. 100 for the last 3 or 4 years but they are not given any chance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is a matter for the Government of Orissa to look into.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: He was referring to the Airways

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MISRA: I am referring to the Airways Corporation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go on.

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MISRA: Therefore, all sorts of scandalous and unreasonable things one can hear. There are some doctors appointed to look after the health of the workers in that Corporation. There are three or four such doctors. They come for a few hours, sit in the office and do nothing. And they happen to be the relatives of these officers. Then there are . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you take more time? How much more time will you take?

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MISRA: I have just had only about five minutes. Give me three more minutes and I will finish my observations.

There is a booking office, but there is no clock and there is no board indicating the arrival and departures of the planes. But the clerks working there find it difficult because for the slightest mistake they are fined. Every month these poor workers who are drawing some Rs. 100 or so per month find that some money is deducted from their salary regularly. This is very unreasonable and inhuman and cruel. This ought not to be done. Sir, there are so many other things, but I do not want to take up more time of the House. So I would suggest to the hon. Minister concerned to have an enquiry into the work of this Airways Corporation.

I will next say a few words about the development work. I had gone to see one or two of these development blocks in Orissa. The community projects, as they are conceived, will fulfil our hopes and aspirations. But the way the work is being done now is a great disappointment. In the recruitment of officers there should

be a change. Those who were working in the Civil Supplies Department, when that Department was abolished, were taken over and placed as Block Development Officers. But these are a class of corrupt officers who are simply looting the public money. Therefore, I suggest that in the selection of the Block Development Officers or the Village Level Workers, there should be some change. Anybody and everybody who comes seeking employment should not be appointed as Village Level Workers. In selecting these Village Level Workers and Block Development Officers we should give proper attention to their previous conduct, their mentality, their aptitudes and their feeling and we should see whether they have got the real spirit that is necessary for achieving the object we have in view. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 29th August 1957.