

Second Series, Vol. XXX—No. 51

Tuesday April 21, 1959  
Vaisakha 1, 1881 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



*(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 51-60)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

63 RP (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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NOTE.—The sign + marked above a name of Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 21, 1959/Vaisakha 1,  
1881 (Saka)

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock**

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Technical Education Agreement with U.S.S.R

- \*1932. {
- Shri R. C Majhi:
  - Shri Subodh Hansda:
  - Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
  - Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
  - Shri Osman Ali Khan:
  - Shri Shree Narayan Das:
  - Shri Nagi Reddy:
  - Shri M R Krishna:
  - Shri L. Achaw Singh.
  - Shri N B Maiti.

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between USSR and the Government of India for higher training of Indian engineers,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) when it came into force, and

(d) the extent to which aid provided for in the agreement has been received and utilised?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Soviet Government will supply in 1959 and 1960 equipment costing 3 million roubles for the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay as a

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gift to India, train 50 Indian specialists in the Soviet Institutions at their expense, make available the services of Soviet Professors and teachers, the number and terms and conditions to be agreed upon and arrange for translation into English of Soviet text books for higher educational institutions with the object of subsequent publication in India

(c) On the 12th December, 1958

(d) No aid has so far been received, but the programme of assistance is to start this year

**Shri R C Majhi:** How many engineers and technicians have so far been sent to the Soviet institution for training?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I said this programme is to begin this year

**Shri R. C Majhi:** How many will be sent?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have said that there will be 50 Indian specialists who will be trained in the Soviet Union at their expense

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether this agreement also includes the training of engineering personnel for the Bhilai Steel Plant?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** No This is mainly technical education programme and it will be training for different technical institutions in the country

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** What special branch of engineering will the Government of India avail in USSR?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The list is a fairly long list We have asked for specialisation in 28 different subjects

लेट गोविन्द दास ये जो २८ विषय  
अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाये हैं कि

२८ विषयो मे कहा पर शिक्षा होगी क्या  
उन मे कुछ ऐसे विषय भी है जिन को अब तक  
यहा पर शिक्षा नहीं होती है और जो उन के  
लिए बिल्कुल नए विषय हैं? \*

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** There may be one or two subjects which will be completely new. But I will have to look into the whole list to answer that question.

#### Foreign Scholarships

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\*1933. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
          **Shri S. C. Samanta**  
          **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers and students of Indian Universities have been forbidden to approach any foreign missions or agencies directly for scholarships,

(b) if so since when such directions have been issued, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) Universities have been requested to consult the Ministry of Education before approaching any foreign missions and agencies for scholarships or any other type of foreign assistance.

(b) These were issued in September 1958.

(c) It is not advisable that our Universities should carry on direct negotiations with foreign agencies or missions for securing financial help, without reference to Government. It is also desirable that foreign assistance available for educational development should be so distributed as to be of optimum usefulness from the national point of view.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** If the foreign nations or the agencies themselves directly offer scholarships to the students or to the professors of universities, may I know whether this also is permitted or not?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** Whether they make the offer direct or whether the universities approach them, the Government will have to be consulted.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether this condition that the universities should take up this matter through the Ministry of Education has not resulted in discarding of merit and sometimes in favouritism, if not in delay?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** That is not the point at all. The only point is that before individuals or institutions approach foreign missions or foreign agencies for any kind of financial assistance, it is only proper that the Government should be consulted. We should not do anything which is inconsistent with the dignity of our country. We must also ensure that the optimum use will be made of the financial assistance in the national interest.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether teachers and students may apply to foreign universities through these missions?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** No, Sir. The applications have to be directed through their own universities and they are screened at the universities and then sent to the proper authorities.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** May I know whether these regulations will apply to contributions from the public in other countries towards educational institutions by way of donations?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** I have said 'all kind of financial assistance'.

**Shri Dasappa:** May I know whether the Inter-University Board has at all been consulted in this matter before a decision has been taken?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** It was not considered necessary to consult any agency in this matter. It was a decision which the Government took. It is in the national interest that the decision had to be taken.

**Shri Tangamani:** After the Government gave this direction in September



ber, 1958, how many applications have been forwarded through the Government and how many applications have been accepted?

**Dr. K. L. Shrivastava:** That information I do not have now. I will need separate notice for it.

**Shri Dasappa:** May I know whether there has been a single instance where any objectionable conduct on the part of any university has taken place and has come to the notice of the Government of India?

**Dr. K. L. Shrivastava:** I am not aware of it. As far as I know I do not have any instance in my view. But if the hon. Member could give me separate notice, I will find out.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Over and above this system of scholarships offered by different countries, the universities of foreign countries have merit scholarships also. May I know whether for that students and teachers can individually apply?

**Dr. K. L. Shrivastava:** This is a question of financial assistance to the institutions and also of award of scholarships. Therefore the applications have to be forwarded through the proper agencies.

#### **Zoological Survey of India**

\*1934. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all such bodies of zoological opinion, which were consulted with regard to shifting of Zoological Survey of India out of Calcutta, recommended such a shift; and

(b) what are the precise reasons because of which Zoological Survey of India has not yet been shifted out of Calcutta?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) No, Sir, but a Committee of Zoologists which was constituted to

consider programmes for the Zoological Survey of India for the Second Five Year Plan recommended in April 1955 that in view of the lack of accommodation at Calcutta, the headquarters may be shifted elsewhere.

(b) This recommendation was considered by the Government of India but rejected by the then Minister of Education and Scientific Research on the grounds that:

(i) Calcutta has been the headquarters of the Zoological Survey from the inception of the organisation;

(ii) the survey has developed close links with the Asiatic Society and the Indian Museum;

(iii) various other institutions in and around Calcutta which are engaged on zoological and allied research and are dependent upon the spirit collections of the Survey;

(iv) Calcutta is not only an important University centre but also the headquarters of many learned societies, association with which is definitely to the advantage of the Zoological Survey of India;

(v) the work of the Zoological Survey is closely associated with the Botanical Survey and the Anthropological Survey which are located in Calcutta and shifting the headquarters of the Zoological Survey would affect the work of all the three organisations;

(vi) about half the collection of the Zoological Survey and many of the books in its Library belong to the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Indian Museum, Calcutta and cannot be moved elsewhere; and

(vii) the problem of accommodation in Calcutta was likely to be solved soon.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know if it is a fact that shortly after the States Re-organisation, Government re-opened the question of shifting the headquarters of the Zoological Survey of India to Nagpur and whe-

ther a building was also selected in Nagpur for the location of this headquarters? If so, why has this proposal now been held in abeyance?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** There is no question of holding it in abeyance. It has been rejected. Nagpur was considered and for the reasons I have given, there is no question of shifting the headquarters which will stay where it is.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know if any alternative site has been selected for the construction of a new building for the Zoological Survey of India or it is going to be constructed in Calcutta?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Yes. The foundation stone of the fire proof building to house the spirit collections of the Zoological Survey was laid in Calcutta by the Vice-President of India in December 1958.

#### System of Examination

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 \*1935. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
           **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
           **Shri Tangamani:**  
           **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
           **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
           **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**  
           **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
           **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**  
           **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 168 on the 24th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Committee, set up by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of reform in the system of examination in the Indian Universities, have submitted their report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further progress has been made in the direction of reform in the present system of examinations of the University and Secondary Education levels?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) and (b). The Committee has submitted an interim report and it will take them some time to make final recommendations.

(c) At the Secondary Education level, 15 Evaluation Workshops were organised for training school teachers in 8 subjects in the production of test materials and making them familiar with new examination techniques. Cumulative record cards are also being maintained increasingly in schools. At the University level, certain new procedures have been introduced in some Universities like giving credit for work done during the term.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether the Government have examined the report and if so, the action taken to implement the recommendations?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** The University Grants Commission is waiting for the final report to come. Only an interim report has been submitted.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** In reply to a previous question, the hon Minister said that some States are taking steps to re-organise the examination system. May I know whether any State has reorganised this system or not?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** Complete re-organisation has not taken place. I know several States where they are introducing a new type of test in addition to the old type of examination.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** What was the point that the Committee thought it worth while to submit an interim report? What was the importance and urgency for that?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** The University Grants Commission wanted to know whether they could take any immediate measures to bring about reforms. It was at the instance of the University Grants Commission that an interim report was submitted.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I think one of the recommendations of the Committee

was that so far as the Higher Secondary School examination was concerned, there should be a system of internal assessment I find that this internal assessment is being given up May I know in how many States this internal assessment system has been adopted for the Higher Secondary School Examination and how many States have expressed their unwillingness to do so?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The hon Member is putting a question on a recommendation which has been made in the interim report. It would be difficult to answer the question because the University Grants Commission has to make up its mind with regard to the recommendations.

**Shri Tangamani:** As early as 16th December, 1957, the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission sent a questionnaire to various Universities and one of the questions was to find out the proportion of students to the professors so that the tests which they hold normally in the class also will be taken into consideration at the time of the final test. May I know whether the interim recommendations deal with that aspect and if so, whether direction will be given to the Universities to adopt some of these interim recommendations?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I think it would be helpful if I place the whole report in the Library for the benefit of the Members.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास:** क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारे यहाँ की परीक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न बहुत समय से चल रहा है और यहाँ के विशेषज्ञों की यह राय है कि इस में बहुत जल्द और बहुत बड़े परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, और ऐसी हालत में कब तक यह आशा की जाती है कि इस सम्बन्ध में एजुकेशन कमीशन कुछ कर सकेगा और कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार अपना अन्तिम निर्णय कर लेगी ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली:** माननीय सदस्य का यह ब्याल बिल्कुल सही है कि यह प्रश्न बहुत वर्षों से चल रहा है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य, यह भी जानने है कि जहाँ तक युनिवर्सिटी का ताल्लुक है उन को बदलना बहुत आसान नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ जा स्टाफ है उस का नई टेक्नीक में ट्रेन करना होता है। पहलू उन में इस का विश्वास हो जाना चाहिये कि नई टेक्नीक सही है। और एक दम में यह काम नहीं किया जा सकता। धीरे धीरे ही इस बदलना होगा। लेकिन इस की तरफ बराबर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और मुझे आशा है कि कुछ दिनों में इस के परिणाम दिखाई देंगे।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know whether it is a fact that a batch of persons hailing from different universities of India were sent to the U.S.A. to study very closely 'this question of examination'? May I know whether their report has also been made available to this Committee before they finalise their recommendation?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** As far as I am aware, it is true that some people were sent abroad to study the techniques of examination. I am not sure whether they have submitted any report to this Committee. Any way, this is a question which does not arise out of this particular question.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमान्,** परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिये जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी क्या उस ने कोई कारण बताया है कि इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है और कब तक वह उसे अन्तिम रूप दे सकेगी ?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** There were many difficulties which the committee had to confront: reform in the field: psychological resistance to change in the old system, inadequacy of financial resources in meeting the cost of the improvements, lack of trained personnel for carrying out various measures for reform in a scientific way, inability on the part of the Universities to meet pressures brought

to bear upon them for continuance of the existing arrangements, etc., and various other cases which they have given I have already told the House, when the whole report is submitted by the University Grants Commission, I would be very glad to place it in the Library

#### Pool for Scientists

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 \*1934. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in the formation of a Central Pool for the foreign qualified scientists, and

(b) the number of applications received for inclusion in the Pool and the number out of them rejected

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The Special Recruitment Board is expected to finalise selections for the Pool shortly

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of scientists whose services have been utilised so far?

Shri Datar: Their services will be utilised immediately and within three years, they would be placed in their proper places wherever available

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the number of applications received?

Shri Datar: The number of applications is fairly large. It is 2,400. Government propose to take in the pool about 100 immediately

#### Manufacture of Earth Moving Equipment in Ordnance Factories

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 \*1937. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri A. K. Gopalan.  
 Shri Tangamani:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla  
 Shri Kistaiya.

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the direction of the manu-

facture of earth moving equipment in Ordnance Factories, and

(b) if so, the time by which first Tractor will be made in Ordnance Factories?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir. Manufacture of components including some main parts has been established and progressive manufacture of more parts has been planned

(b) The first numbers of Tractors with certain indigenous components are scheduled to be assembled in May 1959

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether these parts are going to be assembled in one Ordnance factory or in several Ordnance factories and if it is in one Ordnance factory, which factory it is?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): They will be assembled in one place. But, the parts will be made in different places

Shri Tangamani: May I know what will be the cost of production of one of these crawlers? How will it compare with the cost of production in the International Harvester?

Shri Krishna Menon: International products vary in cost. Our costs have to be kept at a figure at which the Defence Ministry has agreed to supply to other Ministries which is lower than foreign quotations

Seth Govind Das: In how many Ordnance factories is this new equipment being manufactured? Besides tractors, are there other equipment, specially for agricultural purposes, which are designed to be made there?

Shri Krishna Menon: The first part, I have already answered. Assembly can only be in one place. Parts are manufactured in different places. The second is a different question

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the trials of these tractors in India indicated any deficiency in them and whether the Japanese have agreed

to modify them free of cost according to the protecting clause in the agreement?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** The tractors were accepted after proper trials here and after our export team had visited Japan. In all machinery there are some modifications demanded by the customer and in contracts, provisions are incorporated so that the modifications are made without loss or further expense. That is what normally happens.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Is it a fact that some major alterations had to be done in the specifications before they were taken up for manufacture?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** I am not aware of any major alterations.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether any specific number of tractors to be manufactured in this factory has been fixed and if so, by what period it will be reached, and whether there is any proposal further to manufacture tanks in this factory?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Ordnance factories can manufacture only according to orders placed, that is to say, we cannot start manufacture until we have orders. At the present moment, they are manufacturing for the requirements of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the Ministry of Defence. If there were requirements from other sources, they would be undertaken. We had just recently an order from the Rajasthan Canal authorities which also we have undertaken.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** What is the number of tractors required by the Rehabilitation Ministry and the Rajasthan Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is going into too many details.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know by what time we expect to manufacture this tractor one hundred per cent in our country?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** It will be very difficult to manufacture the tractors one hundred per cent in this country economically, because there are certain elements of instrumentation for which we are not equipped, until we go in for aircraft production. But I believe they will be, practically fully, indigenously made in about four years.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Tangamani.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the surplus labour

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. Order. I have called Shri Tangamani. The hon. Member cannot go on like this. I would not allow the hon. Minister to answer Shri Tangamani.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the existing surplus labour in the ordnance factories will be absorbed when these ordnance factories go into production?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Some of the labour will be absorbed. And I am happy to say that labour has become more productive as a result of these newer policies of indigenous production, on account of the enthusiasm of the workers to produce things themselves.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** According to Government regulations, orders cannot be placed on a factory unless the factory is manufacturing, and the factory cannot manufacture unless orders are placed. May I know how the hon. Minister has solved the problem?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** Well, we get round it somehow or other, that is to say, we muddle along. I believe they come simultaneously or we take some chances on them. Factories are not allowed to produce anything unless there is an order. The Defence Headquarters are not allowed to place orders on concerns or plants that do not produce the required equipment.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** Can Government not consider changing this system so that manufacture can take place for experimental purposes etc. without an order?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** All these things are repeatedly considered. There are other Ministries to be taken into account. As I said, on this question, as on so many others we do not write on a clean slate. We carry the practice of the past and we have to weigh any irregularities or over-production or infructuous production that may arise against these particular difficulties; but we are conscious of this difficulty, and we are trying to find a way out of it.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** May I add that this difficulty that has arisen should obviously be got over? As has been pointed out by my colleague, the Defence Minister, it is a relic of the past. It does not fit in now. And we think that the ordinance factories should be allowed to manufacture things on order, even though they are not continually producing them.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** The point that I had placed before the Minister was this. A Government factory cannot undertake manufacture unless orders have been placed; and orders cannot be placed, according to Government regulations, unless manufacture is taking place. So, that is the difficulty which these concerns are facing.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We have understood that point. That anomaly has to be removed. That is to say, orders should be placed with them even though they do not manufacture them.

**Shri Krishna Menon:** This only applies to defence factories which are under special conditions and restrictions, not to all Government factories, so far as I know. As, the Prime Minister has said, we are looking into this. It depends largely on orders that

can and should come from Government departments; some Government departments are in a position to place orders; we can then work against them and use all our capacity.

**Mr. Speaker:** That will arise only with respect to the first machine, not with respect to the others.

### दिल्ली नगर निगम को अनुदान

\* १६३६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के वित्तीय संसाधनों की जांच करने तथा उसे दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों की मात्रा निर्दिष्ट करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रस्तुत की जा सकेगी ?

श्री बातर : वह रिपोर्ट १५ मई १९५६ तक आ जायेगी ।

**Shri Asar:** May I know whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has adopted any specific resolution in this regard, demanding a particular amount as grant, and if so, what that amount is?

**Shri Datar:** At present, I am not aware. But this officer is looking into all these circumstances, including the question of augmenting the revenues

of the corporation and economies in its expenditure. So, all these questions have been entrusted to him, and his report is expected by about 15th May, 1959.

**Shri Assar.** Has the Delhi Municipal Corporation demanded a bigger share in the excise revenues, and if so, may I know the actual amount sanctioned?

**Shri Datar:** I have already stated that all these questions are before the officer, and after his report is received and Government have taken a decision, it would be possible to give further details.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि हम बीच में दिल्ली म्युनिमिपल कार्पोरेशन की ओर से कोई ज़ापन दिया गया है या कोई हम तरीके की धन की कोई क़ाउन्सिल सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत की है ?

**Shri Datar:** This question had to be considered after the establishment of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Naturally they had to undertake a number of activities, and the question of financing them to the extent that it is necessary arose. And that is the reason why this officer has been appointed to find out their resources and to find out the need of Government coming in for helping the Municipal Corporation.

श्री भक्त बर्दान मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विद्याप अधिकांगी नियुक्त किये गये हैं उन का नाम क्या है और मन्त्रालय में उन का क्या पद है ?

**Shri Datar:** He is a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

#### L.A.S. (Special) Recruitment Examination, 1956

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\*1940. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
          **Shri A. M. Tariq:**  
          **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates who have been appointed upto the 31st

March, 1959 as a result of the I.A.S. (Special) Recruitment Examination held in 1956, and

(b) when the remaining candidates are likely to be appointed?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar).** (a) and (b) 83 candidates have so far been appointed to the I.A.S. on the basis of the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination held in 1956 and 4 more candidates are likely to be absorbed in the I.A.S. shortly. 7 candidates have failed to take advantage of the appointments offered to them. Efforts are being made to persuade the State Governments to absorb in their cadres the remaining candidates.

**Shri D. C. Sharma.** May I know the State-wise break-up of the figures in regard to these appointees?

**Mr. Speaker.** No. There are 14 States. Therefore, I would not allow the hon. Minister to give it. If the hon. Member is interested in the Punjab State, the hon. Minister may give the figure for that State.

**Shri D. C. Sharma.** The hon. Minister has stated that about 125 persons would be recruited from the open market under this scheme. How is it that a number less than this has been recruited?

**Shri Datar:** It is 102, not 125. So far as the open market is concerned, we had put the figure at 102. The UPSC gave their recommendations. We have absorbed most of them, and only a small number remains.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.** Was it the open market or the free market?

**Shri Datar:** 'Open market' refers to all those persons who come in directly as against the departmental candidates.

**Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:** May I know the number of selected candidates who were already in Government service?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is all from the open market. If they are already in Gov-

ernment service, they would not be from the open market; they would be from the 'closed' market.

श्री डॉ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में हुकूमत ने आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के लिये ओपन मार्केट से क्या तादाद मुकर्रर की थी और इस सिलसिले में कितनी तादाद रियासतों से ली गई थी ?

(میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں حکومت نے آئی - ایس - اور آئی - پی - ایس کے لئے اوپن مارکیٹ سے کیا تعداد مقرر کی تھی اور اس سلسلے میں کتنی تعداد ریاستوں سے لی گئی تھی -)

Mr. Speaker: They are all from the open market

Shri Datar: So far as the open market was concerned, 102 was the number fixed. So far as the State Government servants who could be admitted to the IAS were concerned—that question also was concerned in this—I believe about 185 persons have already been taken. I speak subject to correction about the number.

Shri Easwara Iyer: May I know whether it is a fact that the person who has come first in this examination has been dropped from the list because he has been affiliated to the M.R.A.?

Shri Datar: One person was found unsuitable, but I have not got the details regarding him.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am referring to the man who came first.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will table a separate question.

Shri H. N. Makerjee: In view of the expectations aroused by the special examination which cost a good deal of public money, may I know whether Government will even now sympathetically consider the appointment to the highest services of at

least some among the Central Secretariat Service personnel who have been completely omitted as far as appointment is concerned?

Shri Datar: We have still to absorb these 102. A few remain still. After these persons have been fully absorbed, according to our expectations, then we shall see if something can be done.

Shrimati Mafta Ahmed: May I know the number of successful female candidates in this IAS special recruitment examination, and how many of them have been appointed?

Shri Datar: I have got the whole table here, but it will take some time to find out whether any lady candidates were recruited.

I am told that there is none.

#### Ferro-Chrome Plant

\*1941 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have issued any licence for establishing a Ferro-chrome Plant in the country; and

(b) the progress made so far in setting up the plant?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) Government have granted licences to three private parties for a total capacity of 23,500 tons. One of them has practically completed the installation of the plant (annual capacity 7,500 tons for ferro-chrome) and another has placed orders for import of plant and machinery against which shipments will be completed by the end of 1959. The third party has an installed capacity of 6,000 tons per annum for ferro-chrome but is at present manufacturing only ferro-manganese in the furnaces.

Shri Panigrahi: Which are the three parties which have been given these licences, and in which places have they located their plants?



**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Ferro Alloy Corporation, Tansar, Bombay, Kalinga Industries, Calcutta (which is in Orissa), and Sirajuddin & Co, Calcutta (which is also in Orissa).

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know whether this particular licensee, Sirajuddin & Co., has had this licence for the last two years, but has not yet put up the plant, and whether that licence still holds good with that licensee?

**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** I have already said that Sirajuddin and Co, has placed an order for the plant, and they are trying to do their best to import it. It is expected that by the end of this year this will be completed.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know whether there is any time-limit given to these licensees to start production after they get the permit?

**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** The time-limit is there, but sometimes, in view of the foreign exchange difficulty and difficulty in procurement of plants, the time has to be extended.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** May I know what facilities are being provided to these licensees to import machinery etc?

**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** They are being given all types of facilities which they need.

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know when the plants are expected to go into production?

**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** I have already said that one has already started production, though at present it is engaged in the production of ferro-manganese. The moment demand increases internally or externally, it will switch over to the production of ferro-chrome.

**Shri Panigrahi:** Am I to understand that ferro-chrome production has not started, and only ferro-manganese is being produced?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he said. Why does he want further explanation?

#### International Finance Corporation

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 \*1942. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
           **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**  
           **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**  
           **Shri B. Das Gupta:**  
           **Shri Assar:**  
           **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:**  
           **Shri Rami Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Finance Corporation has agreed to invest 1.5 million dollars in the Republic Forge Company Limited, a new Indian company for the construction and operation of a steel forging plant near Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of the loan; and

(c) when the plant will be set up?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) The International Finance Corporation has agreed in principle to lend 1.5 million to the Republic Forge Company Limited for the construction and operation of a steel forging plant. This is subject to completion of the necessary legal formalities, the approval of the Government of India to the terms of the Agreement, and the procurement by the Company of the necessary licences.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 147].

(c) The plant has been designed and laid out for two stages of growth. The sponsors expect that construction will begin in the near future and the full rated capacity production of the first phase amounting to 5125 tons achieved during 1960. By installation of additional equipment starting in 1962, they propose to increase the installed annual capacity to 12000 tons in 1964.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether any amount has been invested in this company so far?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** No, Sir. The agreement is still to be finalised.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** In the statement I find that IFC will also participate in the profits. May I know whether this amount of profit will be adjusted in the amount of interest?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** No, Sir. It is over and above that.

**Shri N. E. Munisamy:** The rate of interest seems to be about seven per cent on the amount drawn, and one per cent on the amount undrawn. It comes to about eight per cent over the amount. May I know whether there is any precedent for this one per cent on the undrawn amount in respect of loans already drawn by the Government?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** That is the usual procedure. This is called commitment charges, on the amount undrawn. It varies in different cases. It may be one per cent or half a per cent or a quarter per cent. It varies from loan to loan, but there is provision for such commitment charges.

**Shri N. E. Munisamy:** When does the Government come into the picture? Is it after the IFC enters into an agreement with the party, or before it?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** In this matter the Government does not come into the picture at all except to see that the agreement or the investment is in accordance with the approved policy of the Government declared from time to time. This is a purely private arrangement, and it is for the parties to determine whether the rate of interest or the other things are worth while, and they come to an agreement of their own accord. The Government only comes in at a later stage.

**Shri N. E. Munisamy:** In case the party fails in this attempt, will Government be asked to pay the loss?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** If the party fails to pay, Government has no liability in this matter.

**Shri Assar:** What is the capital of this Corporation?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** The total capital is Rs. 80 lakhs.

**Shri Rami Reddy:** If an agreement is reached between the parties, may I know whether Government would grant permission?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** As I said, Government will see whether the agreement is in accordance with the policy approved and then give its consent.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** Is it a fact that the Nizam's Trusts, whose affairs are under enquiry, have also invested money, and if so, do they fulfil the usual conditions or were some special conditions given to them?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** This is purely an arrangement between two private parties. Unless something comes to us, we do not know anything. Nothing has been referred to us.

#### Production of Pig Iron at Rourkela and Bhilai

\*1944. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state—

(a) the actual monthly production of pig iron at Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants since the first week of February; and

(b) the market value thereof?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) The production of pig iron at Rourkela and Bhilai since February, 1959 is as follows:

|                           | Rourkela Bhilai |         |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                           | tons            | tons    |
| February, 1959 . . .      | 7,618           | 16,025  |
| March, 1959 . . .         | 12,685          | 24,030  |
| Upto 10th April, 1959 . . | 5,620           | 7,546.6 |

(b) The market value varies between Rs 205 to Rs 225 per ton, depending on the grade.

**Shri Supakar:** In view of the fact that apparently Rourkela has more experts and consultants than Bhilai, and in view of the fact that the suppliers of the Rourkela plant have given a guarantee of smooth running for a period of at least one year, have the Government fixed the responsibility for this shortage in production in the Rourkela steel plant? What action is being taken in this matter by the Government?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** That stage has not yet come. There is no reason to take a pessimistic view of that type. It is not unnatural or abnormal when plants go into production that their actual output is not what is the rated capacity. There have been difficulties, not connected very much with the furnace, but really with the pig casting machine, because the tilting mechanism there did not function properly. So, the production in the blast furnace had to be kept at such a level that the hot metal which is actually produced in the blast furnace does not go waste. Therefore, in certain stages, this was purposely also kept down, and when the blast furnace is still passing through the trial tests, the question of fixing anybody's responsibility does not arise.

**Shri Supakar:** There was a report that the blast furnace in Rourkela was put to a stop for a continuous period of 18 hours. Is it a fact?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I have not seen that report, but it is a fact that the blast furnace there was shut up for about 36 hours to make a minor repair in one of the valve gates at the top of the furnace. But we should really be prepared to face this type of troubles when we have undertaken things of this magnitude.

**Shri Supakar:** Do Government expect that in the course of one year this shortage in production of pig iron in Rourkela will be made up? Is there any guarantee by the experts

and the suppliers of plant on this point?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** So far as any shortfall of production during the trial tests is concerned, that will not attract the applicability of any clause of a penal or semi-penal character. It is really when the trial tests are over and we take over the plant that we have to ensure—that is, at the time when we take over—that the production is what has been guaranteed. The Steel Corporation certainly will not accept it unless it is of the guaranteed capacity.

**Shri Supakar:** Are we still in the trial test period?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Very much. In his question, he himself has said that they have to run it for about a year or so. I cannot give the exact figure offhand, but this particular blast furnace went into production only in the beginning of February. The Hindustan Steel has not yet taken over the furnace from the manufacturers. It is their responsibility to run it during the trial test period and to hand it over only when the performance is equal to actual rated and guaranteed capacity.

**Shri Panigrahi:** According to the original programme by 10th April, 1959, Rourkela was expected to produce 70,000 tons of pig iron. But now they have produced 25,000 tons. Was any technical examination made and was it found that it was not due to any technical defect in the furnace but due to the bad supply of iron ore to the plant?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No, the suggestion contained in the question is not correct.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Have Government fixed any limit as to the test or trial period of the blast furnace in Rourkela?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is there in the contract itself.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** What is the limit?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Government have not fixed it. That was a contractual obligation. I cannot give offhand the actual period of test running. It is several months in each case.

**सेठ अचल सिंह:** क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो पिग आयरन इन दोनो प्लांटो से निकलता है वह किम उमूल पर सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी मस्याओ का दिया जाता है ?

**सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह:** आयरन और स्टील कटोलेर उस पिग आयरन को, जो कि मिलाई और राउरकेला में बनाया जाता है, परमिट के जरिये जिन को जरूरत है उन को देता है और काफी बहा से बेचा भी जा चुका है। दोनो जगह से जो पिग आयरन इस वक्त तक पैदा किया जा चुका है, उस की कीमत डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा है।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** What is the actual percentage in shortfall in relation to the target capacity for these months so far?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** That will be a matter of calculation. The Rourkela blast furnace has got a capacity of production of 1000 tons of what is called basic iron. The rest is a matter of calculation.

#### Indebtedness of Adivasis

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\*1945. { **Shri Sanganna:**  
**Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any State Governments have applied for financial aid to write off the debts which the Adivasis are not able to pay off for more than three years,

(b) if so, which are they; and

(c) what is the financial aid sanctioned?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva)** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Shri Sanganna:** Some six months ago a resolution was passed by the Central Advisory Board for the tribal people. May I know whether a copy thereof has been sent to the State Governments for taking necessary action in this matter?

**Shrimati Alva:** The Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare did send a recommendation. We have requested the States to implement it and give relief to debtors with three-year old debts.

**Shri Sanganna:** May I know whether the question of writing off of these loans relates to private loans or loans advanced by the respective State Governments?

**Shrimati Alva:** All loans.

**Shri Panigrahi:** What is the total amount which is going to be written off if the three-year debts are cancelled?

**Shrimati Alva:** We have not heard from the different States. So we do not know yet.

**Shri N. R. Munisamy:** May I know what steps Government have taken to prevent outstandings between debtors and creditors being inflated?

**Shrimati Alva:** We have requested the States to implement this recommendation. But every State is considering it. We have not heard from any of the States except that they are considering it, each in a different degree.

**Shri N. R. Munisamy:** My question was: what steps Government had taken to prevent any conspiracy between debtors and creditors as regards the real outstandings? The real outstanding may be Rs. 100, but they may agree upon Rs. 300. How are Government going to prevent that conspiracy?

**Shrimati Alva:** That is for the State Governments to decide. Each State Government will decide for itself.

**हिन्दी साहित्य का प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद**

\*१९४६. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २० फरवरी, १९४६ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी हुई हो :

(क) हिन्दी साहित्य के महान ग्रंथों को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुदित करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत साहित्य अकादमी ने जो सतीस पुस्तकें चुनी हैं, उन का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन का अनुवाद करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) उस पर अनुमानत कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) उन का अनुवाद करने तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित करने का कार्य कब प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा और कब पूरा होगा ?

**वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) :** (क) से (घ) सभा की मेज़ पर एक विवरण रखा है। [वेस्तिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४८]

श्री भक्त दर्शन . इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि जिन ३७ पुस्तकों का अनुवाद होने वाला है, उन में से अभी तक आठ के बारे में ही कुछ कार्यवाही की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पुस्तकों का चयन

किस आधार पर किया जाता है। इस के लिये क्या कोई विशेष समिति बनाई गई है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर ३७ अनुवादों की वान कही गई है। मूल पुस्तकों का नम्बर ३७ नहीं है। इस में कहा गया है—३७ ट्रांसलेशन इन्टू बेरियस इंडियन लैंग्वेजिज। और उन में आठ किये गये हैं और समकालीन पर इन्हें बढ़ाया जाता है हिन्दी एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की एडवाइस के ऊपर। साहित्य अकादमी इस पर फैसला करती है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या हिन्दी की महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के समानान्तर कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है .

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** What is Samanantar?

श्री भक्त दर्शन पैरालेल। क्या कोई पैरालेल योजना बनाई गई है कि भारत की अन्य भाषाओं के महत्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थों का अनुवाद भी हिन्दी में किया जाये, ताकि केवल हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा सारी भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्य का परिचय मिल सके ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर हम चाहते हैं कि हर एक भारतीय भाषा के द्वारा हर एक भारतीय भाषा के साहित्य का प्रचार किया जा सके।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि अनुवाद करने वाले ग्रन्थ करीब-करीब सब विषयों के हों और दो तीन विषयों के ग्रन्थों का अनुवाद न हो ? साथ ही क्या इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जिस प्रकार हिन्दी के ग्रन्थों का दूसरी भाषाओं में अनुवाद हो रहा है, उसी प्रकार जो दूसरी भाषाएँ हैं उन का भी अनुवाद हिन्दी में किया जाये ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर . माननीय सदस्य का जो दूसरा सवाल है, वह श्रीमान् भक्त दर्शन ने पूछा था। इसलिये उस का जवाब देने की दरकार नहीं है। जहाँ तक पहले सवाल का

ताल्लुक है, हर एक जवान में जो अच्छी किताबें हैं, हम उन को चुनते हैं और जिस जवान में जिस पहलू में उस का अच्छा लिटरेचर है, उसी को चुना जाता है। हो सकता है कि किसी जवान में पोयट्री हा, किसी में उपन्यास हा। यह तो भाषा पर निर्भर है।

सेठ अचल सिंह क्या मंत्री महोदय बनान की कृपा करेंगे कि माहिन्य प्रकादमी वे द्वारा जो पुस्तकें छापी जाती हैं उन को पहले देखा जाता है या नहीं, क्योंकि उन में बहुत सी गलत बातें छप जाती हैं जैसे एक पुस्तक में महाश्वर भगवान को माम खाने वाला और नट कहा गया है।

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर पहले एडवाइजरी बोर्ड इस बार में मिफारिंग करता है, उस के बाद वह पुस्तक एग्जैक्टिव बोर्ड के सामने आती है और एग्जैक्टिव बोर्ड आखिरी फैसला करता है।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी श्रीमन्, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी और पंजाबी में, जो हमारे देश की चादर भाषाओं में हैं, पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर मैं में दो दफा बताया है कि हर एक जवान से दूसरी जवान में तर्जुमा हो रहा है और इस में स्थानी हिन्दी का सवाल नहीं है। जितनी भाषायें हमारे काम्प्टी-ट्यूशन में लिखी गई हैं, उन सब का एक दूसरे में तर्जुमा हो रहा है। बल्कि सिन्धी और अंग्रेजी को भी हम इस में जोड़ते हैं।

#### **Educational Institutions and Industrial Trade Establishment**

\*1947. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coordination has been established between the Educa-

tional Institutions and Industrial Trade Establishments, and

(b) what is the nature of such co-ordination and the agency which gives effect to it?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 149]

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the hon Minister tell us how many industrial houses are on the list having facilities for practical training of the students and the number of students which these houses absorb in employment every year?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Sir, I cannot give the list of houses, but I can give the amount of assistance received from them. We do not keep separate accounts for different houses. The industry helped in stipends to the extent of Rs 106 lakhs in 1954-55, Rs 2 lakhs in 1955-56, Rs 161 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs 170 lakhs in 1957-58.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** My question was this.

**Mr Speaker:** The hon Minister is not able to give the number of establishments. If the hon Member puts a question and it is not answered what is the use of saying that it is not answered? The hon Member changes the question and says it has not been answered.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** If the hon Minister cannot give the number of institutions I can understand that. But, can he not even give us an idea of the number of students fully absorbed?

**Mr Speaker:** That too he is not, perhaps, able to give. Is the hon. Minister in a position to give the number of students. . . .

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The number of students trained—I can certainly give. I can also give the amount of training assistance and that reflects

the number of students who have been trained. The total number of senior degree holders trained was 213 and of junior diploma holders was 77 in 1954-55 for which Government paid Rs 4.74 lakhs and the industry Rs 1.06 lakhs.

Similarly in 1957-58, the number of senior degree holders was 388 and the number of junior diploma holders was 332, Government paid Rs 7.99 lakhs and the industry paid Rs 1.70 lakhs.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is the hon. Minister aware that in most cases the practical training which the students get does not conform to the employment which they get later on? For instance, they get practical training in, say, an electrical institution and they get employment somewhere else. Has this matter received the attention of the hon. Minister and is he doing anything in this matter?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Sometimes complaints have been received that the training facilities are not as full and as thorough as is desirable. But, whenever our attention is drawn to that we try to rectify it. Obviously, with thousands of students we cannot go into every individual case.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the hon. Minister could give us the total number of teachers from the industrial establishments who are doing part-time teaching in these technical institutions?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I would ask for notice, Sir.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know if we have developed any practice of contacting the students for employment while they are in training? If not, may I know whether we propose to do anything in the matter?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Sometimes students receive offers even when they are under training. This has happened in the case of some students of the Indian Institute of Technology,

Kharagpur. But the position varies from institution to institution and from student to student.

#### Publication of Books in English

\*1948. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

- (a) whether it is a fact that publication of books in English is increasing in the country according to an analysis of the National Library, Calcutta, and

- (b) if so, what are the main features of the analysis?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b) Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act 1954, the National Library received 12,422 books in English in 1958 as against 9,263 in 1957. There was in fact an increase in the receipt of books in all languages excepting Oriya, Tamil and Telugu. The analysis however refers to the actual receipt of books in the Library under the Act and not to the publication of books in the country.

**Shri Shivananjappa:** May I know the number of books published on science and technology and the number of books in humanities?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I would ask for notice for that break-up.

**Shri Shivananjappa:** May I know whether there is any indication from this analysis that English language has growing popularity in recent years?

**Mr. Speaker:** There are 9,000 books.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have given the figures, 9,263 books were received in 1957 and 12,422 books in 1958. The hon. Member may draw his inference.

श्री अरुण वर्मा ने यह जानना चाहता है कि प्रश्नों के माध्यम से पुस्तकों की संख्या में क्या

बुद्धि हुई तथा दूसरी भाषाओं को पुस्तकों की संख्या में जो बुद्धि हुई उस का क्या एक कारण यह है कि पाठकों की संख्या देश में बढ़ी है इसलिये सभी भाषाओं में पुस्तकों की संख्या में बुद्धि हुई है ?

श्री हुमायुं कबीर : यह तो माननीय सदस्य हफ्तामेंशन दे रहे हैं, कोई सबाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस देश में अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकें आने और उस को अधिक पुस्तकें प्रकाशित होने का एक प्रधान कारण यह है कि सरकार की भाषा विषयक नाति और उसी के साथ जितनी भी इस देश में दूसरी भाषायें हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति में अभी तक बहुत कमी है और अभी तक सरकार देश की सभी भाषाओं को उस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही है कि जिस प्रकार का प्रयत्न उस को हमारे संविधान के अनुसार करना चाहिये ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think the hon. Member is completely wrong. We give a good deal of encouragement and support to books in all Indian languages; and no special encouragement is offered for any book in English.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how many Hindi books were received?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The number of Hindi books received in 1957 was 3,992 and the number of Hindi books received in 1958 was 4,736.

Shri Thanu Pillai: What are the names of these books?

Mr. Speaker: Of all the books? No.

Shri Barrow: May I know why there is discrimination against books in English?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no discrimination whatsoever.

# Opium Factory, Ghazipur

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Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri:  
Shri B. Das Gupta:  
Shri Nath Pal:  
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:  
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:  
Shri Braj Raj Singh:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri Rajendra Singh:  
Shri Panigrahi:

\*1959.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers employed in the Government Opium Factory and Plantations of Ghazipur went on strike on the 1st and 2nd April, 1959;

(b) what is the nature of the grievances and the demands of the workers which led to this strike; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes:

(b) The principal demands of the workers related to the grant of retirement concessions and benefit in the shape of Contributory Provident Fund. The other important demands are (i) reduction in working hours from 8 to 6 hours daily, (ii) increase in the rate of dearness allowance, (iii) grant of bonus out of profit, (iv) increase in the number of paid holidays from 12 to 23.

(c) Retirement Gratuity and the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund Scheme have since been sanctioned by way of interim relief. Consideration of the other demands has been deferred pending receipt of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri: May I know if the provisions of labour laws and factory laws are applicable to this factory?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, Sir.



**National Metallurgical Laboratory,  
Jamshedpur**

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\*1952. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
          Shri S C Samanta:  
          Shri R C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, has developed a new process for producing high temperature hot face insulation and dense mullite refractories from kyanite; and

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken for its commercial development?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The process has been entrusted to the National Research Development Corporation of India which is taking necessary steps for its commercial development

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how far this new process will help the development of industry in our country

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot say how far but it will help greatly

**Prospecting of Iron ore Deposits in  
Bailadilla**

\*1953. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Government of India to allow prospecting of iron ore deposits at Bailadilla in Bastar District by a Japanese firm, and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had enquired whether a Japanese firm might be allowed to prospect the iron ore deposits at

Bailadilla. They were advised that the Indian Bureau of Mines was fully equipped to undertake the work and it was not necessary to associate anyone else

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Indian Bureau of Mines have drawn up a detailed plan for exhaustive prospecting of this area and, if so, by what time the prospecting is going to be undertaken and by what time it is likely to be finished

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We have already got general information about Bailadilla iron ore but as the stress at present is more on Kiruburu, naturally, we cannot say what time will be necessary to investigate in detail about Bailadilla

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If the Indian Bureau of Mines have already detailed reports of prospecting regarding the iron ore deposits at Bailadilla, what are the deposits that have been estimated by the Indian Bureau of Mines?

The Minister of Mines, and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The detailed plans for prospecting of Bailadilla are not before us. But, we have a lot of information about it. It all depends upon our resources. As we are not equipped with necessary equipment to do detailed prospecting at several places, we have not given that priority to this

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the prospecting of iron ore deposits will be undertaken by the National Mineral Development Corporation or it will be given to somebody else?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is too early to say but it is expected that the National Mineral Development Corporation will exploit them

Shri V. C. Shukla: The hon. Minister has just now said that because of other commitments the Indian Bureau of Mines has not been able to take this up. May I know what are the specific reasons because of which

the Government have declined permission to the Japanese concern to prospect these deposits?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Generally we have not so far taken to this practice of allowing foreigners to do the prospecting for us. We are fairly advanced in this technique and we do not propose to deviate from the existing policy.

Talks with Master Tara Singh

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S.N.Q. No. 24. { **Shri Vajpayee:**  
                  **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**  
                  **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the decisions taken by Government following the talks between the Prime Minister and Akali Leader Master Tara Singh in respect of the alleged official interference in the management of Gurudwaras,

(b) whether the Government of Punjab had been consulted before these decisions were taken,

(c) whether the Central Government case satisfied itself that a *prima facie* case in regard to the allegations of official interference in the management of Gurudwaras has been made out by the Akali Leader, and

(d) the steps being taken in respect of the decisions made?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The statement issued as a result of the talks of the Prime Minister and Master Tara Singh is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix VI, annexure No 150]

(b) The Prime Minister consulted the Chief Minister of the Punjab on several occasions and it was as a result of the broad agreement of the Chief Minister that the statement was issued

(c) and (d). The Central Government have no reason to think that

there has been any official interference in the management of the Gurudwaras. The statement issued is meant principally to lay down a procedure for the future. It is for the Punjab Government to take such steps as it considers necessary.

**Shri Vajpayee:** According to the joint statement, in case of disagreement among the members of the four men committee, the matter will be referred to the Governor. May I know if the Akali leader has given an assurance that he will accept the verdict of the Governor as final and no fresh controversy will be raised?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir; I did not ask for any undertaking from anybody. Normally speaking, Government's will prevails in all such matters. But before the Government's will is made to prevail, one seeks all opportunities of co-operative settlement of disputes. There is no particular point in my asking a citizen to give me an assurance that he will obey a law, it does not help at all. But the Governor, is mentioned there in order to facilitate this process of agreed procedures. It helps if there is some agreed procedure about the future, etc. I cannot obviously guarantee that there will be agreement always or that anything agreed upon will be acted upon always.

**Shri Vajpayee:** My question is what will happen in case of disagreement among the members of the committee: whether the verdict of the Governor will be binding on the Akali leader or he will again come out with threats and the Prime Minister will again succumb to his threats? (Interruptions)

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Prime Minister is very happy to truckle always, if I can use the word which the hon. Member has used. I cannot guarantee what will happen in future. If the statement is read carefully it will be seen that first of all it repeats and affirms a thing which has been said by everybody, that is, it is common ground among all concerned

that there should be no governmental interference in religious affairs. Then, some machinery should be devised to ensure implementation of this policy. The machinery is that the persons who are likely to complain are allowed approach to Government representatives so that they may consider the matter and the complaint might be dealt with forthwith. If, nevertheless, some difficulty arises, the Governor's help is taken to consider the matter and his advice is taken. The Governor cannot issue a decree and as I have just now said, ultimately the law of the land prevails.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I know why other Sikh leaders, particularly the President of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee were not invited along with the Akali leader and why the Akali leader has been treated as if he was the sole spokesman of the Sikh community which, in fact, he is not?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, if the hon Member will see, has been given a very special place in the statement. It is only by its approval that any future changes in the Act should be taken because the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee is supposed to be the final authority dealing with religious matters. As to why Master Tara Singh is invited and not others, well, in the particular context of the situation, only he had to be invited. There is no point in my inviting others. What has been said in the statement is so obvious that I do not see how any one can take exception, unless a person says that by inviting a particular person, as the hon Member hinted, a special position as the leader is given to him. I do not think that by my inviting anybody, such a position is given. That position is there or is not there and I meet all kinds of people, people with whom I agree and people with whom I disagree.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** In this connection, may I say a word?

**Mr Speaker:** He may say it later on Now, Shri Bhakt Darshan

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमान्, क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि यह समझौता मास्टर तारा सिंह के आमरण अनशन की स्थिति में से उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों की छाया में किया गया था। तो क्या उस के कारण भविष्य में वह उन्हें अपना स्वतंत्र और अधिक कड़ा तथा समझौता न करने वाला यानी अकप्रोमाइजिग करने में मदद नहीं देगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : खैर, जा कुछ और लोगो का रख हो, मेरा रख तो हमेशा ही नर्म रहेगा।

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I beg to say that our hon Prime Minister has not understood the disease in Punjab. I spoke to the hon Prime Minister before. In Punjab the struggle is between the castes and some people in Punjab believe that today that Jats are ruling Punjab because the Chief Minister is a Jat, Surajmal Rao Sahib is a Jat, Sardar Kartar Singh is a Jat and Sardar Rarewala is Jat. Some people think that these Jats are ruling Punjab. Now, certain section—anti-Jat—tries to pull them down and this fact is not understood. Unless you understand what is the disease, how can you remedy it? I propose to you this. You may kindly form four associations in Punjab: Khatri Sangh, Jat Sangh, Ahluwalia Sangh and Arora Sangh comprising of Sikhs and Hindus. There will be no more trouble in Punjab. I can do it if you allow me to do it.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Am I wrong in imagining that the hon Member is also a Jat? (Interruptions)

**Shri Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I happen to be the President of the All India Jat Mahasabha.

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमान्, क्या यह सत्य है कि इस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद, मास्टर तारा सिंह ने लौटने पर अपनी

पंजाबी सूबे के नाम को फिर दोहराया है और क्या इस से यह सिद्ध नहीं होता कि वे इस समझौते से बुनियादी तौर पर सहमत नहीं हैं और यह एक दिखलावा मात्र है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एक बार फिर माननीय सदस्य अपने प्रश्न को दोहरा दें ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मास्टर तारा सिंह जी ने यहाँ में जाने के बाद जो यह वक्तव्य दिया है कि वे अपनी पंजाबी सूबे की मांग पर दृढ़ हैं तो क्या इस से यह सिद्ध नहीं होता कि वे इस समझौते से पूरी तरह से सहमत नहीं हैं और यह एक दिखलावा मात्र है ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** मैं इस का क्या जवाब दूँ ? मैं जिम्मेदार नहीं हूँ कि मास्टर तारा सिंह किन वक्त क्या कहे । मैं कैसे इस का जवाब दूँ, सिवा इस के कि मैं इत्मीनान दिला सकता हूँ उन को और औरों को भी कि पंजाबी सूबा नहीं होगा ।

#### Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Students

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S.N.Q.  
No. 25.

Shri Pahadia:  
Shri Ayyakannu:  
Shri S. R. Arumugham:  
Shri Elayaperumal:  
Shri Ganapathy:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Barman:  
Shri Ajit Singh:  
Shri B. K. Galkwad:  
Shri M. R. Krishna:  
Shri Sadhu Ram:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri P. L. Barupal:  
Shri Chuni Lal:  
Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri Onkar Lal:  
Shri Kistalya:  
Shri Kumbhar:  
Shri Shankar Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases have been detected where bribe was accepted by the officials of the Scholarship Board from

students granted scholarships under Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the officials concerned;

(c) whether Government have looked into the matter that scholarships already sanctioned remain unutilised because of this corrupt attitude of the staff of the Board; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani):** (a) A case has recently been reported by the Special Police Establishment in which a clerk is alleged to have accepted a bribe from a candidate for a scholarship

(b) The clerk concerned has been placed under suspension. The Police have registered a case against him and are investigating it.

(c) No sanctioned scholarships remain unutilised.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c).

**श्री पहाड़िया :** श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस केस के अलावा स्कालरशिप् बोर्ड में अब तक ऐसे कितने केसेज रिपोर्ट किये गये ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वे रिपोर्ट नहीं किये गये तो क्या आप के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं कि इस तरह के करप्ट ऐक्टिविटी के कारण जो मनी ग्रांट भी हो चुका है वह स्टूडेंट्स को नहीं दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने केसेज हैं जिन में ग्रांट कर के भी मनी नहीं दिया गया ।

**डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली :** यह बीज सन् १९४४-४५ से चल रही है और तब से लेकर अब तक एक ही केस ऐसा गवर्नमेंट के सामने आया है जिस में यह शिकायत की गई है कि क्लर्क ने रिब्रत ली थी । इस के अलावा मेरे पास कोई शिकायत नहीं है । मैं यह

भी बतलाना चाहता हू कि जो स्कालरशिप  
संशोधन हो जाते हैं वह पूरे दे दिये जाते हैं,  
और अब तक पिछले सालों में जो भी ऐमाऊट  
मजूर हुआ था उस को पूरे के पूरे का उपयोग  
किया गया। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हू  
कि सेन् १९५८-५९ में लगभग ५०,०००  
विद्यार्थियों को स्कालरशिप दिये गये थे  
और उन में से करीब करीब ३६७ ऐसे हैं  
जिन को रुपया भिजवाना है, और वह इस  
लिये रुके हुए हैं कि उन के जा सर्टिफिकेट्स  
वे दे ठीक नहीं थे। उन की जाच की जा रही  
है। जब उन की जाच पूरी हो जायेगी तो  
वह रुपया भिजवा दिया जायेगा।

**Shri Kodiyam:** May I know whether it is a fact that meetings of the Scholarship Board are very rarely convened and the members of the Scholarship Board are not consulted in the matter of actual scrutiny of the applications for scholarships?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is not a function of the Scholarship Board to scrutinise every application. The Scholarship Board generally lays down the general policy with regard to disbursement of scholarships and the Ministry executes that policy.

**Shri Barman:** In view of the fact that some 300 and odd students have not yet been given scholarships up till even today and in view of the fact that towards the end of the year—that is in the month of March—many references have to be made to the Scholarship Board before the scholarships are disbursed, may I know what steps Government propose to take with a view to expedite the disbursement of scholarships?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Sir, we should not forget that this figure of 397 is out of 50,000 scholarships. The Ministry has to be satisfied that every eligible student gets the scholarship. If there are some doubtful cases about which certain clarification has to be got it is the duty of the Government to see that the amount goes to the right

persons. As soon as that clarification is given, there will be no difficulty in sanctioning the amount.

**Shri Ayyakannu:** May I know whether there is a proposal to abolish this Scholarship Board and place this amount at the State level so that we can avoid this duplication as well as delay?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** That proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### Kerala Industrial Relations Bill

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S.N.Q. { **Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair:**  
No. 26. { **Shri Maniyangadan:**  
          { **Shri Nallakoya:**  
          { **Shri V. Echaran:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala Industrial Relations Bill was published on the 14th March, 1959;

(b) what action Government propose to take against the attempt in the Bill to oust the jurisdiction of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by clauses 3 and 38;

(c) what action Government propose to take in the attempt in the Bill to oust completely the jurisdiction of the civil courts in the matter of recognition of Trade Unions under Clause 10; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in preventing effective displacement of the various machineries under the Industrial Disputes Act?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) A copy of the State Bill has been received, no information is, however, available

(b) to (d) It is proposed to discuss some of its provisions at the forthcoming session of tripartite about its publication.  
Indian Labour Conference

**Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair:** May I know the date on which the conference is proposed to be convened?

**Shri Abid Ali:** The Conference is proposed to be held in Delhi, perhaps, in the last week of May.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** May I know whether before this Bill was published there were instances where the State Government ignored the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act? For example, in the plantation dispute there, in spite of the fact that the labourers and the management agreed to have the matter referred to a tribunal the Government refused to do so.

**Shri Abid Ali:** I have read such a complaint.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether there are provisions in this Bill consistent with the decisions of the 16th Indian Labour Conference for preliminary action to be taken as grievance procedure, and there are exhaustive provisions for arbitration?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Yes, Sir, some of the provisions which were agreed for voluntary implementation are provided in this proposed Bill.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** May I know whether clause 3 of the Bill agrees with the Objects and Reasons of the Bill where it is said that it is only to supplement the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

**Shri Abid Ali:** As I have submitted earlier, Sir, we have decided to discuss this matter in the Indian Labour Conference, and thereafter we will formulate our own opinion.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know whether this Bill is being sent to the Indian Labour Conference for discussion at the instance of the Kerala Government or at the instance of the Central Government?

**Shri Abid Ali:** At our own instance. We are preparing a note for submission to members of the Indian Labour Conference.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know whether one of the objects of this Bill is to remove multiplicity of unions in this industry?

**Shri Abid Ali:** As I have submitted earlier, I do not propose to give any opinion with regard to the provisions of the Bill.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** As it was stated by the hon. Home Minister that there is a convention to be followed before any Bill is being enacted that where a Bill refers to a matter pertaining to the concurrent list the State Government will forward the draft of the Bill and get the approval of the Central Government, may I know whether a draft has been given to the Central Government?

**Shri Abid Ali:** I have submitted already that we have received a copy of the Bill. What the hon. Member has mentioned is a provision of the Constitution.

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** Is there any provision in this Bill to ban strikes?

**Shri Abid Ali:** It would not be proper for me, as I said earlier, to give any opinion with regard to the provisions of the Bill.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** May I know whether a copy of the Bill was submitted, which involves a large number after it was introduced in the State Legislature or before that?

**Shri Abid Ali:** We have no information about that. We have only received a copy of the Bill.

**Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair:** May I request you to allow a half-an-hour discussion of this matter because this matter, which involves a large number of workers, and also under clause 3....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member has to adopt some procedure. He must give notice for a half-hour discussion. Then I will consider whether the matter requires further discussion here.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know whether at the time of the preparation of the draft the Kerala Government had any consultations with the Union Labour Ministry?

**Shri Abid Ali:** No I do not think so.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** May I know whether in certain disputes of the Cochin port labourers the State Government interfered and tried to oust the jurisdiction of the Central Government officers and whether it is not a fact that, Cochin port being a major port, the labour disputes come within the jurisdiction of the Central Government?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Sir, on a count of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question. What is the point of order?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** That is the point I wanted to raise.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members must be patient.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Delhi Municipal Corporation

\*1939. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 804 on the 10th December, 1958 and state—

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about associating the Delhi Municipal Corporation with the development works undertaken in the Corporation area,

(b) if so, whether any plan and procedure has been worked out, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) to (c) The Chairmen of the eight principal committees of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have been appointed as members of the Development Advisory Board which advises the Delhi Ad-

ministration on the implementation of the Five Year Plan.

Schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan relating to the functions entrusted to the Corporation, which involve a Plan outlay of Rs 224 crores, have been transferred to the Corporation. The net expenditure on these schemes will be treated as grants to the Corporation.

## Jama Masjid, Delhi

\*1943 **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) when the special repairs to the Jama Masjid Delhi were commenced, and

(b) when these are likely to be completed?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) February, 1956.

(b) By the end of the financial year 1959-60.

## Debts due from Pakistan

\*1949. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 crores of Rupees are due to India from Pakistan and in the Budget of Pakistan no provision for the payment of these dues has been shown as was always done previously and

(b) if so the Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The latest budget is for the period April to June and provision was probably not made because under the partition settlement the partition debt is payable in annual instalments on the 15th August.

**Banaras Hindu University**

\*1951. Dr Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a miscellaneous 'Special' Fund has been charged from students by the Banaras Hindu University;

(b) if so, what is meant by the Fund;

(c) whether all students have been asked to subscribe to this Fund, and

(d) what amount has been realised so far this year towards that Fund?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) The 'Miscellaneous Special Fund' is made up of the amount realised from the students on account of fines imposed on them for late payment of fees or for breach of discipline

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rs 8,501.35 nP

**Enquiry into Breakdown of Water Supply in Delhi**

\*1954. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 946 on the 15th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the officer appointed for fixing responsibility of the officers concerned in regard to the breakdown of water supply in Delhi has submitted his report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The report has just been referred to the Corporation

**Manufacture of Trucks in Ordnance Factories**

\*1955 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Tangamani:  
Shri M. E. Krishna:  
Shri Siddananjappa:  
Shri Harihar Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made with regard to the manufacture of trucks in Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, from what date the production is likely to begin; and

(c) what percentage of the parts is expected to be produced in the country by the end of 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir The manufacture of certain components and parts and plans for progressive production began in Jan/Feb this year

(b) The assembly with proportion of indigenously manufactured components is scheduled to commence in May/June, 1959

(c) It is expected that indigenous content in these vehicles by the end of 1959 will be not less than 30 per cent

**Development of Iron ore deposits in Rourkela**

\*1956. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2035 on the 6th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the association of Orissa Government in the development of Iron Ore deposits in Rourkela in collaboration with Japan, and

(b) if so, with what results?



**The Minister of Mines and Oil** (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) A private company under the name and style of National Mineral Development Corporation ((Private) Limited was set up on 15th November, 1958. This Corporation has undertaken the exploitation of Kiriburu Iron Ore deposits situated in the States of Bihar and Orissa, for purposes of export to Japan of two million tons of iron ore per year. The Corporation is a wholly Central Government Undertaking.

**Neyveli Fertiliser Plant**

\*1957. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri R. C. Majhi:  
Shrimati Parvathi  
Krishnam:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the progress so far made towards the establishment of the Neyveli Fertilizer Plant;

(b) whether the plant and machinery needed for the project have been purchased,

(c) the amount spent in purchasing the machinery, and

(d) the estimated cost of the Plant and annual production capacity?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel** (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Tenders received in response to the global enquiry issued by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation are in the final stage of scrutiny. Orders for the supply of machinery and equipment are expected to be placed shortly.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) The provisional estimate of the cost is approximately Rs 21.00 crores. The production capacity is 1,52,000 tons of urea annually.

**Reorganisation of Delhi Police**

\*1953 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 981 on the 15th December, 1958 and state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to reorganise the police department in Delhi; and

(b) the main features of the scheme?

**The Minister of Home Affairs** (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The report of the Police Reorganisation Committee along with the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner is under consideration of Government.

(b) Review of the strength of the Delhi Police consistent with its requirement.

**Manufacture of 'Pushpak' Aircraft**

\*1959. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Tangamani:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 320 on the 28th November, 1958 and state the progress made in the mass production of the two seater light aircraft "Pushpak" in Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd, Bangalore?

**The Minister of Defence** (Shri Krishna Menon): The programme of manufacture of this aircraft must depend on the completion of trials and the issue of type certificates.

**Schools in Delhi**

3317 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of schools in the Union Territory of Delhi at present is equal to the requirements,

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to increase the number of schools; and.

(c) the total amount spent for the construction of new and extension of existing school buildings in Delhi during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The existing number of secondary schools is adequate to meet the present requirements. There is, however, some demand for additional primary and middle schools mostly from new colonies. The Delhi Municipal Corporation which looks after primary education in Delhi is planning to open 30 new schools during the next academic session to meet this demand.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

#### Reorganisation of Secondary Education in Punjab

3318. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1201 on the 10th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the details of the eleven schemes that have been submitted by the Punjab Government regarding reorganisation of secondary education during 1958-59; and

(b) the total amount given for this purpose?

The Minister of Education ((Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1. Upgrading of Government Girls' Middle schools to High standard.

2. Progressive upgrading of schools to High standard.

3. Conversion of existing schools into Multipurpose and Higher Secondary schools and other allied schemes.

4. Bringing of unaided secondary schools on the grant-in-aid list.

5. Improvement of secondary schools.

6. Staff to relieve congestion in secondary schools.

7. Government Institute of Teachers' Education and staff college.

8. Improvement of old buildings of Government schools and construction of new buildings for the existing Government schools.

9. Additional educational facilities for girls.

10. Revision of salary scales of Secondary School teachers.

11. Improvement of Government Girls' schools on account of increase in enrolment. Additional staff.

(b) Rs. 17.97 lakhs.

#### Emoluments of Government Employees

3319. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 709 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information regarding the Central Government Employees drawing (i) Rs 1000 per month and above; and (ii) more than Rs. 500 per month but less than Rs. 1,000 per month has been collected; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| (i) Rs. 1000/- p.m. and above                                     | 3,964  |
| (ii) more than Rs. 500/- p.m.<br>but less than Rs. 1000/-<br>p.m. | 11,213 |

Note.—The delay in the implementation of this assurance is due to the

fact that the information had to be collected from the various Ministries, Departments and offices of the Central Government located throughout India

**Bharat Sewak Samaj Camps in Punjab**

3320. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2654 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) names of places and the number of camps organised in Punjab State since then by the Bharat Sewak Samaj;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon (District-wise);

(c) the number of students participating in these camps; and

(d) the nature of the work done (District-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House separately

**Punjab States Forces**

3321 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension has been granted to all the employees of the erstwhile Punjab States Forces who retired consequent on the integration of these forces with the Indian Army; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to expedite the pending cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) In all, 6,297 personnel of the erstwhile State Forces of the Punjab were released from service as a result of integration. The

claims to pension/gratuaty of all of them have since been settled. However, in a few cases, the payment of the admissible award is awaiting the completion of the prescribed procedural formalities.

(b) Does not arise

**Allotment of Iron to Punjab**

3322 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of iron allotted to Punjab during 1958-59; and

(b) the quantity which the Punjab Government have already received out of their quota?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A quantity of 85,748 tons of pig iron was allotted to the Punjab State during April-December, 1958. The State's demand of 38,000 tons for the First Quarter of 1959 (January-March 1959) will be met in full.

(b) The despatch figures of pig iron are not available

**Educational Grants to Punjab**

3323. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated so far to the Government of Punjab under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of education (scheme and year-wise); and

(b) the total amount spent out of this by the Government of Punjab (scheme and year-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement giving group-wise information in respect of the development programmes falling within the purview of the Ministry of Education is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 151.]

### Bharat Sewak Samaj Camps in Bombay

3324. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of places and the number of camps organised in Bombay State during 1958-59 by Bharat Sewak Samaj,

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon by Government, and

(c) the number of persons trained during this period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 152]

(b) \*Rs 1,66,887.93

(c) 6,742 persons participated in the camps

Note—\*The figure given for expenditure is liable to revision on settlement of audited accounts

### Central Social Welfare Board Grants to Tripura Organisations

3325 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of the public institutions and organisations in Tripura which have been given assistance during 1957-58 and 1958-59 by the Central Social Welfare Board and the amount given to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1957-58 . . . . .   | Nil                   |
| 1958-59 . . . . .   |                       |
| Name & address of the institution   | Amount sanctioned Rs. |
| 1. Sebak Sangha, Sri Sri Ramakrishna Sadhana Kutir, P.O. Agartala Dhaleswar, Tripura State . . . . .  | 5,000                 |
| 2. Tripura Arts and Crafts Institute (run by Tripura Home Industry Cooperative Society Ltd.,) P.O. Agartala, Dhaleswar, Tripura State . . . . . | 4,000                 |
| 3. Social Welfare Association, Agartala, Tripura State . . . . .  | 10,000                |

### Shortage of Teachers in Delhi

3326 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of shortage of trained teachers in the Union Territory of Delhi, and

(b) the steps taken during 1958-59 to improve the situation in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) There is some shortage of trained teachers under the following categories—

- (i) Teachers of Domestic Science
- (ii) Physical Training Instructors (women)
- (iii) Women teachers of Science and Mathematics.
- (iv) Teachers of Hygiene and physiology

(b) Efforts were made to recruit qualified trained teachers through Employment Exchanges and by giving wide publicity to the demand. The Government of U.P. were also approached to loan the services of qualified Domestic Science teachers and women Physical Training Instructors.

### Visitors to Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

3327 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visitors to Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount obtained by the sale of tickets to them?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 2,68,803

(b) Rs 71,064.71 nP.

### Iron Sheets Quota for Bombay State

3328 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be

pleased to state the quotas of iron sheets proposed to be allotted to Bombay State during 1959-60?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Allocations are made quarterly, on the basis of demands and availability. The overall allotments of steel for the first quarter of 1959-60 have been made. The category-wise allotment is yet to be made.

#### Rifle Shooting Clubs in Bombay

3329. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the places in Bombay State where rifle shooting clubs are functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 153]

#### Recruitment of Oil Drilling Staff

3330. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications fixed for recruitment of drilling staff like rigmen, topmen etc. of Class III and Class IV employees for Jawalamukhi Drilling Scheme;

(b) the number of such posts filled through the employment exchanges of Dharamsala and Hoshiarpur and number of such posts filled through the Employment Exchange, Dehra Dun; and

(c) the number of them which are permanent and the number which are temporary?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The following qualifications have been prescribed for the post of Rigman Understudy and Understudy Topman in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission:—

(1) Rigman Understudy.—At least Matriculate with good health. For non-matriculates, experience of working on Rotary

Drilling machine is required. Candidates with Science and higher academic qualifications will be given preference.

(2) Understudy Topman.—The candidates should have robust health, and good physique. Must have an inclination for mechanical work. Matriculate preferred, but should not be considered an essential qualification. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the working of drilling rigs

These are Class III posts. No such posts exist in Class IV cadre

2. A statement showing the number of these posts filled through the Employment Exchanges of Dharamsala, Hoshiarpur and Dehra Dun is given below:—

| Name of Employment Exchange | Number of posts filled |                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
|                             | Rigman Understudy      | Understudy Topman |
| Dharamsala . . .            | 13                     | Nil               |
| Hoshiarpur . . .            | 4                      | Nil               |
| Dehra Dun . . .             | 73                     | Nil               |

3. All the posts in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission are temporary

#### Social Welfare Centres in Mysore

3331. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in which social welfare centres are functioning at present in Mysore State under the programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) the main items of work taken up and the amount spent in each centre during 1958-59;

(c) the number of employees grade-wise in each centre; and

(d) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 154].

(b) Main items of work taken up by the Project Centres are Balwadis, Creches, Health Centres, Craft Training etc. accounts in respect of these projects are maintained project-wise and it is not possible to indicate the expenditure centre-wise.

(d) Scheduled Tribes Nil

Scheduled Castes Seven.

#### Foreign Students in India

3332. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the foreign students at present studying in India arrived during 1958-59;

(b) the nature of education they are receiving in India; and

(c) the number out of them who are Government of India scholarship holders?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Government Corporations' Deposits in the State Bank of India

3333. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deposits with the State Bank of India belonging to the various Government corporations or companies;

(b) the rate of interest paid on such amounts; and

(c) whether any condition is attached to the withdrawal of these deposits?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total deposits

of Government Corporations and Companies including municipal corporations and other local bodies, port trusts etc. with the State Bank of India amounted to Rs. 44.02 crores as on the 31st December, 1957 the latest date for which figures are readily available.

(b) Interest is allowed on short-term deposits at 2 to 2½ per cent per annum. Normally, no interest is allowed on current deposits, but in certain exceptional cases, interest is being allowed on such deposits at rates not exceeding ½ per cent per annum.

(c) there are no separate conditions governing the withdrawal of these deposits, except for the stipulation regarding notice which is provided for in the terms on which each deposit is accepted.

#### Report of the Expert Committee

3334. Shrimati Maftida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table stating the findings of the Expert Committee of the various parts of Assam they visited to select a site for the Assam Refinery?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 155.]

#### Steel Contracts

3335. { Shri Ram Krishan  
Gupta:  
Shri A. M. Tariq:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to his statement made on 31st March, 1959 in Lok Sabha and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. have given many contracts for completion of various works on Steel plants to Ganon Dunkerley Ltd.;

(b) if so, the total amount of the contracts given;

(c) whether the works have been completed; and

(d) if not, the nature of the action taken by Government in this respect.

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) about Rs. 24 lakhs

(c) All the works have not been completed. It has, however, been reported by Hindustan Steel that the performance of the firms has been generally satisfactory

(d) Does not arise

**Dismissal and Suspension of Custom Officers**

**3336. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many custom officers were dismissed and suspended in the years 1957 and 1958, and

(b) what were the general charges?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible

**Grants to Voluntary Organisations in Punjab**

**3337. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amounts granted as assistance and as loan to the voluntary organisations in Punjab during 1958-59 under the following heads

- (i) development of elementary and secondary education;
- (ii) campus work project schemes, and
- (iii) construction of college hostels?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava):**

|   | Rs       |
|---|----------|
| (i) For development of elementary and secondary education | Nu       |
| (ii) For campus work project schemes;                     | 2,12,000 |
| (iii) For construction of college hostels                 | 2,76,000 |

### **Bharat Scouts and Guides**

**3338. Shri Abdul Lateef:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amounts of grants given to the Bharat Scouts and Guides during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava):**

|                   | Rs          |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1957-58 . . . . . | 2,08,450 50 |
| 1958-59 . . . . . | 2,97,979 85 |

### **Price of Steel Goods**

**3339. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of manufactured products of steel have been going up considerably, and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to bring down the prices?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Government do not exercise control over the prices of manufactured products of steel

(b) With increasing supplies of steel, it is anticipated that the prices of manufactured products will assume a reasonable level

### **Admission to Technical Institutions**

**3340. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state at what stage is the question of holding a common admission examination for all technical institutions in the country?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** The question is under consideration

### **Educational Development Programme**

**3341. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1996 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the educational development programme for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Proposals for 1959-60 were discussed in the Working Group meetings during December, 1958 and January, 1959 and ceilings communicated by the Planning Commission. The finalised Programmes have so far been received from the States of Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. A statement giving the outlay in respect of these States is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI annexure No. 156]. Proposal for 1960-61 will be received some time by the end of 1959.

#### Ammonium Nitrate Plant at Rourkela

3342. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1605 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the terms and conditions of the contract for construction of a section of the ammonium nitrate plant at Rourkela have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main terms and conditions of the contract?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The contract for the ammonia plant and auxiliaries has been awarded to Messrs. Uhde, West Germany, whose quotation was the lowest acceptable one. The total value of the contract including spares, interest and credit insurance charges amounts to Rs. 8.5 crores out of which Rs. 6.9 crores is payable in Deutsche Marks. The contract provides for payment, on deferred terms basis. Hundred percent production is

to be achieved by 16th March 1962 at the latest. There is provision for payment of penalty in case of delayed production, as well as for lower rate of production and increased consumption of electric power and hydrogen over the quantities stipulated in the contract.

The contract for the construction of the nitric acid and nitro-limestone plant has been awarded to Messrs. Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.75 crores. The terms and conditions of the contract are still under negotiation.

#### Classification of Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments

3343. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the civilian employees in Defence establishments have been classified as non-industrial and industrial; and

(b) when the classifications were done?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Classification has been done broadly with reference to the nature of duties attached to the posts. For example, posts in the clerical establishment, drawing establishment (Draughtsmen, etc.), Telephone Operators, Store-keepers, Storemen, Scientific and Laboratory Assistants, Hospital Establishment, etc. have been classified as Non-industrial, while artisans and workmen (including unskilled labour) have been treated as Industrial.

(b) Orders regarding classification were issued on 19th August 1949 to be effective from 1st August 1949.

#### Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Ex-Criminal Tribes in U.P.

3344. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far in Uttar Pradesh out of the total allot-



ment made by the Central Government during 1957-58 and 1958-59 for the removal of untouchability and welfare of Scheduled Castes and criminal tribes; and

(b) the items on which it has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement showing the requisite information is attached laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 157]. Expenditure for 1958-59 is only upto end of December 1958. Actual figures ending March 1959 are not available.

### Nagas

3345. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 150 on the 19th November, 1958, and state what further progress has been made in combing out the hostile Naga gangs from their hideouts on Manipur border?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Since the beginning of October 1958, the combing out operations have resulted in the arrest of over 100 hostile Nagas, the seizure of stocks of arms and ammunition and the demolition of hostile camps. A large number of hostiles have also surrendered themselves.

### Sangeet Natak Akademi

3346. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions and organisations that were given financial assistance by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1958-59 for encouraging activities in the field of dance, drama and music;

(b) the amount of assistance thus given; and

(c) the number of institutions and organisations that applied for aid during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Sangeet Natak Akademi has sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 4,35,929 for 1958-59 to 52 institutions and organisations including regional State Academies.

(c) 150.

### Income-Tax on Foreign Traders in India

3347. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of income-tax accrued from foreigners trading in India during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

### Archaeological Survey in Punjab

3348 { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 575 on the 20th February, 1959 and state the amount spent so far on the survey of ancient temples and places of archaeological and historical importance in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das): Rs 6,797.87 up to February, 1959.

### Gift Tax

3349. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Dr Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of assesseees under the Gift Tax Act ascertained or registered during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of Gift Tax Collections upto the 31st March, 1959?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) 6,125 (Upto 28-2-1959)

(b) Rs 82.00 lakhs (provisional figure)

#### **Welfare Extension Projects in Madras**

**3350. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Extension Projects which were allotted to Madras State by the Central Social Welfare Board for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(b) the number of integrated welfare extension projects which are actually functioning in the Madras State at present, and

(c) the places where such welfare extension projects are situated?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):**

(a) 1957-58 . . . . . 7  
1958-59 . . . . . 6

(b) Twelve

| (c) Name of Project | District        | Pattern     |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Kanyakumari      | Kanyakumari     | Old         |
| 2. Papanasam        | Tanjore         | Coordinated |
| 3. Polur            | North Arcot     | "           |
| 4. Uthokottai       | Chingleput      | "           |
| 5. Kumbakonam       | Tanjore         | "           |
| 6. Koilpattu        | Tirunelveli     | "           |
| 7. Alangudi         | Tiruchirappalli | "           |
| 8. Sathankulam      | Tirunelveli     | "           |
| 9. Munchira         | Kanyakumari     | "           |
| 10. Tirupathur      | North Arcot     | "           |
| 11. Chingleput      | Chingleput      | "           |
| 12. Batlagundu      | Madurai         | "           |
| 13. Kinnathukadavu  | Coimbatore      | "           |

#### **Educated Unemployment in Madras**

**3351. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the grant given to Government of Madras during 1957-58 and 1958-59

separately for relieving educated unemployment in Madras; and

(b) the total number of persons employed during the same period, year-wise in Madras under the above scheme?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 158]

#### **Aid to Educational Institutions in Madras State**

**3352. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to educational Institutions in Madras State for the year 1958-59, and

(b) the purpose for which the amounts were given?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Rs. 62.36 629.58

(b) The grants have been given under various schemes such as, implementation of Physical Education Schemes, construction and equipment of elementary schools, secondary schools and a college for Home Science, research in problems connected with secondary education, social welfare schemes, development of rural higher education, and university education and Morphophonemic study of Tamil

#### **Indo-Norwegian Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation**

**3353. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income has been signed between India and Norway; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b) The draft of an Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income between India and Norway was initialled at official level on 7th February 1959

The Agreement requires to be ratified. Certain formalities are required to be put through in this connection and it is therefore not possible to disclose the terms of the Agreement at this stage.

#### Indian Art Exhibition in Europe

**3354. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Art Exhibition is being opened under the auspices of the Government of India in Europe,

(b) if so, the name of the place chosen and the approximate date of its opening, and

(c) other details of the exhibition?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). The Exhibition referred to is being opened on the 14th May, 1959 at Essen, West Germany by the Association Villa Huegel Essen. At their request Government of India have, however, loaned to this Association, a large number of exhibits collected from all over the country under an official guarantee for their safe custody and return from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

#### Steel Supply to Madras

**3355. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of steel that was allotted to Madras State for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, and

(b) the quantity to be allotted for the year 1959-60?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) The information is given below:

|         | Quantity allotted<br>tons |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 1957-58 | 17,132                    |
| 1958-59 | 23,633                    |

(b) Allotments are made quarterly. For the first quarter of 1959-60, a quantity of 9,220 tons has been allotted under the Government Development Schemes, Steel Processing Industries and Non-agricultural quotas. In addition the State would be getting allocations under Agricultural and Small Scale Industries quota from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries (Ministry of Commerce and Industries) to whom bulk quotas are allotted by this Ministry every quarter.

#### Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Banaras Hindu University

**3356. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Class Students are studying in the Banaras Hindu University (in all classes),

(b) how many such students applied for Government of India Scholarships during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (class-wise),

(c) how many such students were given scholarships, and

(d) the reasons for not giving scholarships to the remaining students?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani):** (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**World Bank Loan for Koyana Project**

3357. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded with the World Bank for a loan to the Koyana Hydro-power project; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loan is for \$25 million carrying an interest at 5-3/4% per annum (including 1% statutory commission). The period of the loan is 25 years. Repayment will begin on 1.5.65 and end on 1.5.84. A commitment charge of 3/4% is payable on the amount of loan undrawn from a date 60 days after the date of Agreement.

**Unions of Assistants**

3358. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many Groups, Unions, or Associations, recognised or unrecognised, particularly in the grade of Assistants in the Government of India;

(b) if so, their number and names;

(c) the probable causes which led to such a growth in number of Unions, Associations or Groups as the case may be; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to minimise such activities?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The following 3 recognised Associations represent persons serving as Assistants in the Secretariat and other offices participating in the Central Secretariat Service Schemes, namely:—

(1) The Central Secretariat Association;

(2) The Government of India Attached and Subordinate Offices Association; and

(3) The Central Secretariat Service Grade IV (Direct Recruits) Association.

Information regarding the number and names of unrecognised Associations is not available with the Government.

(c) and (d). Do not arise as the number of recognised Associations representing Assistants is not large.

**Pay Scale of Manipur Teachers**

3359. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision in the pay scale of teachers in the Union Territory of Manipur in 1957 has resulted in increase in the pay scale of intermediate or under-graduate teachers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). The pay-scale of intermediate passed or under-graduate teachers employed in high schools in Manipur has been revised from Rs 75-24-100-EB-4-120/-p.m. to Rs. 75-3-105-EB-4-125/-p.m. The question of similar revision in respect of this category of teachers employed in Middle English Schools is under consideration.

**उत्तर प्रदेश की परियोजनाओं के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा**

३३६०. श्री भक्त वशान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अब तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की है; और

(ख) इस राशि को उपलब्ध करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :  
(क) और (ख). अनुमान है कि दूसरी पंच  
वर्षीय आयोजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को लगभग  
२५ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आव-  
श्यकता होगी पर यह सारी आवश्यकता ऐसी  
उच्च प्राथमिकता वाली आयोजनाओं के  
लिये नहीं है जिन के लिये वर्तमान नीति के  
अनुसार विदेशी मुद्रा दी जा सके।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हर एक आयोजना  
के लिये मांगी गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की वास्तविक  
रकम के आंकड़े मौजूद नहीं हैं, फिर भी भारत  
सरकार ऊंची प्राथमिकता वाली आयोज-  
नाओं—उदाहरण के लिये, आयोजना के सब  
मे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण भाग में सम्मिलित  
आयोजनाओं—के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा  
मुख्यतः विदेशी ऋणों में उपलब्ध करने का  
यत्न करती है। इन ऋणों के लिये समय समय  
पर बातचीत की जाती है।

#### Excise Duty on Tobacco

3361. { Shri E. S. Arumugham:  
Shri Ganapathy:

Will the Minister of Finance be  
pleased to state the amount of excise  
duty on tobacco realised from each  
State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri  
Morarji Desai): A statement showing  
the required information is laid  
on the Table of the House. [See Ap-  
pendix VI, annexure No. 159].

#### Financial Assistance to Karnatak University

3362 Shri Shivananajappa: Will the  
Minister of Education be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total amount of loan or  
grant paid by the University Grants  
Commission to the Karnatak  
University for the construction of  
hostels during 1957-58 and 1958-59;  
and

(b) the total financial assistance  
given to the above University for

setting up "Students Aid Fund"  
during the above period?

The Minister of Education (Dr.  
K. L. Shrinani): (a) Grant paid to  
Karnatak University for Hostels:—

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1957-58 . . . | Rs. 1,00,000 (N.R.) |
| 1958-59 . . . | Rs. 50,000 (N.R.)   |
| Loans . . .   | Nil                 |

(b) Grant paid to Karnatak Uni-  
versity for setting up Students' Aid  
Fund:

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1957-58 . . . | Rs. 10,000 (N.R.) |
| 1958-59 . . . | Rs. 1,041 (N.R.)  |

#### Grants to Mysore University

3363. Shri Shivananajappa: Will the  
Minister of Education be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total grant given to the  
Mysore University during 1958-59; and

(b) the heads for which the grants  
have been given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L.  
Shrinani): (a) and (b). A statement  
giving the requisite information is laid  
on the Table. [See Appendix VI, an-  
nexure No. 160]

#### Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

3364. Shri B. K. Galkwad: Will the  
Minister of Home Affairs be pleased  
to state:

(a) the percentage fixed for recruit-  
ment of Scheduled Castes and Sched-  
uled Tribes to higher posts by way  
of direct recruitment and by way of  
Departmental promotions;

(b) whether it is a fact that there  
is inadequate representation of these  
castes in the higher posts; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Minis-  
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)  
Scheduled Castes—12½ per cent and  
16-2/3 per cent respectively, of  
vacancies filled on all-India basis by  
open competition and otherwise.

Scheduled Tribes—5 per cent both in recruitment by open competition and otherwise.

No reservation has been made in respect of posts filled by promotion except those filled through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, in which case the quantum of reservation is the same as prescribed for open competition, viz., 12½ per cent and 5 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Inadequate representation in higher services is mainly due to paucity of suitably qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

#### Production of Iron, Manganese and Chrome ore in Public Sector

3365. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for undertaking the production of iron, manganese and chrome ore in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore in Orissa in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Orissa Mining Corporation, a joint organisation of the Orissa Government and the Government of India has opened a mine at Tungaisuni in Cuttack District for mining iron ore. The rate of monthly production from that mine is 1500 tons. The Corporation is at present not mining any areas in Cuttack or Balasore Districts for manganese and chrome ore. The Corporation is examining the various deposits in the district for ascertaining possibilities of their development in the public sector.

#### Additional Increment to L.D.Cs. in Armed Forces Headquarters

3366. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second additional increment was given to the Lower Division

Clerks serving in the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) when was this increment given and what were the considerations for taking this decision in favour of the Lower Division Clerks in Armed Forces Headquarters; and

(c) whether the same consideration will be shown to the Lower Division Clerks in other Defence establishments?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The position is that the concession of grant of two additional increments on fulfilment of certain conditions and the grant of two further additional increments on passing a type-writing test held by the U.P.S.C. at 40 words per minute has been extended to the Lower Division Clerks serving in the Armed Forces Headquarters (including Inter-Service Organizations).

(b) These concessions were sanctioned with effect from 1-4-1957. The determining considerations were that the same concessions had already been introduced in the Secretariat and its Attached Offices whose clerks were recruited through a competitive examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. It was considered that Armed Forces Headquarters occupied an analogous position to an Attached Office and the clerks employed therein were also recruited in the same way. It was, therefore, felt that the position of clerks in the Armed Forces Headquarters was similar to the position of clerks in the Secretariat and its Attached Offices and that they were entitled to the same concessions.

(c) On similar considerations, these concessions have also been extended to the Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories from 1-4-1957. It has not been possible to extend them to other Defence Establishments because such considerations do not exist in their case and the concessions have not been given to subordinate offices on the Civil side to which these formations correspond.

**Coal Allotment to U.P.**

**3367. Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) The total quantity of coal allotted to Uttar Pradesh in 1958 and 1959 under different categories, and

(b) the total quantity of coal supplied during the same period?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the total allocations and despatches of coal during 1958 and 1959 for various industries in Uttar Pradesh State controlled by the State Government is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 161]. Another statement showing despatches during 1958 and January, 1959 to industries situated in Uttar Pradesh State but sponsored by Central recommending authorities is also laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 161].

**Ores in Orissa**

**3368. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that extensive deposits of magnetite and chromite have been found in Rangamatia and Dasamajhi hills in Nilgiri Sub-division of Balasore district in Orissa;

(b) whether applications for carrying out thorough prospecting of these ore deposits have been received; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) No application has been received so far for obtaining licence for prospecting iron ore and chromite in the area. A co-operative society has, however, forwarded some samples of ore from this area to the Government of Orissa and they are under examination. If the samples

are found rich and the results obtained so warrant, detailed prospecting of the area may be undertaken.

**Night Shelters for the Homeless in Delhi**

**3369. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj has prepared a scheme for night shelters for the homeless in Delhi

(b) if so, the main features of the same, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce this scheme in other big cities in India?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava):** (a) to (c). The Central Social Welfare Board has undertaken to extend financial assistance for a scheme, submitted by the Central Office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, for opening and running 100 night shelters in important industrial towns all over the country. The Central Office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, New Delhi, are implementing this programme through their various branches. Statement showing the conditions attached to Central Board's grant in respect of proper running and provision of certain minimum facilities in the shelters is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 162].

So far 33 night shelters have been sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board. No night shelter, however, with the Central Social Welfare Board's grant has been opened by the Bharat Sewak Samaj in Delhi.

**Ashram Schools**

**3370. Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ashram Schools which were granted a sum of Rs. 5000 by Central Government for an Engine pump in order to provide irrigation facilities during 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the number of Ashram Schools which are paid Rs. 1000 in addition to Rs. 5000 for gardening purposes;

(c) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste students living in Tribal area are refused admission in Ashram Schools; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

#### Open Cast Mining of Lignite in Bikaner

3371. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 948 on the 5th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the submission of the report of the Experts Committee appointed to study the possibilities of open cast mining of lignite deposits at Palana in Bikaner, Rajasthan State; and

(b) when the report is likely to be received?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There has been no undue delay in the examination of the problem by the Experts Committee. The Committee hopes to finalise its report after two more meetings.

#### Location of Oil Refinery in Assam

3372. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee has submitted any fresh report after its second visit to Assam on the location of the refinery; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has recommended Nunmati as a suitable site for the Assam refinery.

#### Educational Advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Union Territories

3373. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the various schemes formulated for the educational advancement of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 163].

#### Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Students in Union Territories

3374. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many hostels have been established in the Union Territories for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students from the year 1950-51 up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

#### Industrial Scrap

3375. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of industrial scrap imported at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ports in the calendar years 1957 and 1958;

(b) the quantity imported by the trade and the actual users separately; and

(c) how is the scrap, imported by the trade distributed?



The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swarn Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 184].

(c) Only imported industrial scrap coming under the category of sheet cuttings, plate cuttings, wire shorts, tinplate and strips, is under distribution control. The Iron and Steel Controller releases 50 per cent of stocks of these items to the actual users on the recommendations of the Sponsoring Authorities. For the remaining 50 per cent the importers are allowed to nominate their customers and release scrap to them after they are approved by the Steel Controller.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पवन शक्ति का सर्वेक्षण

३३७६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वैज्ञानिक नक्षेत्रों और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न मसूदा ६७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या पवन शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा ?

वैज्ञानिक नक्षेत्रों और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : माननीय सदस्य ७-४-१९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न मसूदा १७१४ के उत्तर और उन के अनुपूरक उत्तरों को देखने की कृपा करें ।

Welfare of Scheduled Castes in U.P.

3377. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the Centrally sponsored schemes of health and housing in project areas, for the welfare of Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh during 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) whether the targets fixed for these years have been achieved;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether Government have decided to extend the scheme to other districts too?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The information is given below:

| Name of the scheme | Amount spent |         |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|
|                    | 1957-58      | 1958-59 |
| (Rs. in lakhs)     |              |         |
| 1. Public Health   | 2.49         | 3.69    |
| 2. Housing         | 7.50         | 11.25   |
| TOTAL              | 9.99         | 14.94   |

(b) and (c) The targets fixed for 1957-58 have been achieved. For the year 1958-59, the information is awaited.

(d) The State Government have proposed to extend the programme to other districts also from the financial year 1959-60

#### Clerks Examination

3378. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold Union Public Service Commission Clerical Grade Examination in 1959; and

(b) if so, when such Examination will be held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) No firm date for the examination has yet been fixed by the Union Public Service Commission

#### Budget Provisions for 1958-59 for Manipur Council

3379. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Territorial Council could not utilise in full the amount sanctioned in the Budget for 1958-59, and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned, and the amount spent?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) Rs 41.12 lakhs and Rs 35.81 lakhs, respectively

12.21 hrs.

#### DEATH OF SHRI USHA NATH SEN

Mr. Speaker I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Usha Nath Sen who passed away on the 20th April, 1959 at New Delhi at the age of 79

Shri Usha Nath Sen was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly in the year 1930

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolence to the relatives of Shri Sen

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow

The Members then stood in silence for a minute

12.23 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### AUDIT REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF DELHI

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Audit Report of the Government of Delhi under article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Finance Accounts, 1956-57 (Placed in Library. See No LT-1369/59)

##### AMENDMENT TO CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES REFUND (BRAND RATES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of

Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No GSR 375 dated the 4th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 (Placed in Library, See No LT-1367/59).

##### NOTIFICATION UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat. I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of Notification No GSR 380 dated the 4th April, 1959 (Placed in Library See No LT 1368/59).

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad) I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Government of India Mints and Assay Department.

#### ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

##### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad) I beg to move

That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960 "

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960"

*The motion was adopted.*

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Ranga (Tenal) I beg to move

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960"

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960"

*The motion was adopted*

#### ASSOCIATION OF MEMEBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Shri Ranga: I beg to move

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1959 and ending on the 30th April, 1960 and to communicate to this House the names of the

Members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha"

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1959 and ending on the 30th April 1960 and to communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha"

*The motion was adopted.*

12.26 hrs

#### FINANCE BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 20th April 1959 namely

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration"

Shri Hem Raj may kindly continue his speech. He has already taken 18 minutes

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra) I am finishing within two minutes

श्रीमान महोदय मैं कल यह जन कर रहा था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में पहले असेम्बली थी लेकिन ग्वामर्गनाइजेशन के बाद वहाँ की असेम्बली नाइ दी गई और वहाँ पर टैरीटोरियल कौंसिल बना दी गयी। आज वहाँ की हालत यह है कि टैरीटोरियल कौंसिल का काम जुदा चलता है और हिमाचल प्रदेश ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम जुदा चल रहा है। इस तरह से वहाँ के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सराबी पंदा हो गई है और एक्जराजत बढ गये हैं। इन के साथ साथ वहाँ एक असन्तोष पाया जाना है। हिमाचल

[श्री हेम राज]

प्रवेश और जो हमारा पंजाब का पहाड़ी इलाका है वह दोनों एक दूसरे से मिले जुले हैं। सारे पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों की एक उत्कंठा है कि वहाँ की हिल स्टेट को एक बिल्कुल जुड़ा बना दी जाये ताकि जो उन का अपना राज्य हो उस में वे पूरी तरह से पनप सकें। आज वहाँ की हालत ऐसी है कि जो हमारा हिमाचल प्रदेश है वह दो हिस्सों में बंट जाता है। एक शिमले का इलाका है और दूसरा कंड़ाघाट का इलाका है। यह जो कंड़ाघाट का इलाका है वह दरम्यान में पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की यह डिमांड बहुत जायज है कि पूरा पहाड़ी इलाका एक साथ कर दिया जाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस का पूरी तरह से मानना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से जो भी कंट्रिब्यूशन एरियाज हैं वह एक हो जाती हैं। आज चाहे कागड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, चाहे कंड़ाघाट का इलाका हो चाहे शिमला का इलाका हो, वहाँ के जितने लोग हैं उन की एक ही डिमांड है और हर एक पार्टी के आदमी उस में शामिल हैं। यही नहीं बल्कि जो उन का रहन सहन का तरीका है, जो इन के ऐतबार हैं, वह सब एक जैसे हैं। यह ठीक है कि आज वे लोग इतने सम्य नहीं हैं, जितने कि बीसवीं सदी के लोग हुआ करते हैं, पर वे लोग कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं करेंगे। वहाँ जो मौजूदा जमाने के हेर फेर होते हैं वे नहीं हैं। लोग मोघे हैं, मेहनती हैं। इसलिये उन का यह मतालबा बहुत जायज है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस को मान कर उन को वह हक देना चाहिये और जितने भी पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उधर के उन को एक कर के उन की डिमांड को पूरा करना चाहिये।

इन सब्दों के साथ जो यह फाइनैन्स बिल है उस को मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri C. D. Pandé (Naini Tal): May I know what has happened to my motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, for which I had given notice 24 hours earlier?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that when once the debate on a motion starts no amendments to the motion will be allowed, because those hon. Members who have already spoken would not have the opportunity to refer to the amendment and they would not have a second opportunity to speak. So, it is the usual practice here that when once the debate on a motion starts no amendment shall be allowed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, the taxation proposals in the present Finance Bill...

Mr. Speaker: I find that I have already allowed Shri Ramji Verma. How many times have I to allow Members from the same party to speak?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He spoke only for 10 minutes or so.

Mr. Speaker: He has spoken for 25 minutes. All right; I have called the hon. Member. He may continue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The taxation proposals in the Finance Bill cannot be considered in isolation. It has relationship with the economic development and the socialist pattern that is aimed at. But if you look at it from this angle, you will find it very much disappointing, because the present Bill has a very limited objective. The taxes imposed by the Bill are meant to reduce the gap between expenditure and revenue and there is no other objective, whereas in the two previous Finance Bills, it was contrary to this idea. There was the idea of rationalisation of the tax structure and also to bring in more revenue. One would have expected that the same trend should continue and efforts should not be halted, specially when after the Nagpur resolution, an impression was created by and large all over the country that a

definite move is being made to usher in this country a socialist society and it was expected that some positive steps would be taken to remove the disparities and inequalities and lighten the burden on the poorer sections of the community.

But it seems that the Nagpur pattern of socialist budgeting is this that big business prospers and the common man suffers. As you know, at Avadi, when the Congress accepted the socialist pattern, the first welcome that is received was from Mr. Birla. Similarly, this Nagpur pattern of budgeting has been welcomed by big businessmen because of the relief on company taxes that is proposed to be given.

Coming to the Bill, the Bill only aims at larger revenues to be collected for the public exchequer. This being the case, I wonder whether the proposals contained in the Bill will solve the problem that we face for our economic development; i.e., mobilisation of adequate resources for the country for defence and for normal administration. Instead of continuously increasing taxation, is it not advisable, I would like to put it to the Government, to see how best the resources of the country can be tapped through still more rationalisation of the tax structure.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the recommendations of Prof. Kaldor. He had a balanced approach to the entire problem. Fuller examination of his proposals is very much necessary. He has devised and advocated methods, viz., widening and deepening of the tax structure without dampening the initiative of the entrepreneurs and also without laying much strains on the common man. Has the Government given any serious consideration to some of the very practical proposals that he had put before the country? He said, in this country there is tax evasion to the tune of about Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores, but I want to know what positive and effective steps have been

taken to bring this vast amount of money to the exchequer.

I agree with the Finance Minister when he said yesterday that there can be no reduction in the direct taxes. So long as such a vast amount of money remains with the tax-evaders, it is not proper to give them any relief in direct taxes. There is another aspect in this connection to which I want to refer, regarding which I do not find any adequate explanation in the documents that have been supplied. Why is it that the direct taxes have failed to yield the results expected from them? Is it due to inefficiency in collection or efficiency of the tax-dodgers or defects in the statistical data available with the Finance Ministry? I do not think that the Government is one with Shri Rajagopalachari that collections are not coming forth upto the expectations, because the people concerned have not got the capacity to pay. I do not think they accept that view. If that is not so, I would like to know why they have failed to collect this money.

There is another sector to which I want to draw your attention, viz., the public sector in the country which we want to thrive and enlarge more and more. We want also that they should be run in such a way as to allay the fears that have been created in the country by the private sector that the public sector cannot be run profitably and it would be unproductive. One would like to know, therefore, why is it that the return from the State-run concerns is so poor. Has it been examined? Cannot the resources of the public sector be augmented by earning more and more from these concerns? These are pertinent questions regarding which one would like to have clarification before any approval is given to these taxation proposals.

As I see the economic picture, I do not feel it will satisfy anybody or create that sort of enthusiasm amongst the people as will help in the development of the country. You are placing

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more and more burden on the poorer sections of the community in the shape of indirect taxes. Even the capitalists, whom by and large you want to keep in good humour, are not fully satisfied. They support you, they pay to the party in power handsome amounts to keep it in power. But whenever any attempt is made to get more money for the Government, they create so much difficulties. They are confident that you will always remain soft with them. So, today we find that those people have even dared to sponsor a political organisation to put more pressure on the quickening speed of the present Government. In the long run, if you are really serious of developing a socialist society in the country, you are to depend more and more on the middle and poorer sections of the community and they would never be enthused to support you unless the necessary psychological atmosphere is created and a definite direction is given to them that positive steps are being taken towards freedom from the capitalist economic stranglehold. You can never expect the capitalists to support you in bringing in such a kind of society. They will always be such and they will do it systematically. But these trend must be reflected in the actual life of the country. We should prove it by deeds and not by words, as very often the Finance Minister does, saying we want to achieve this and that. We want to achieve it all right, but how are you going to achieve it? What concrete results in the meantime have we achieved? The achievement of the Plan does not inspire confidence to go in for further sacrifices. The national income is actually falling instead of rising. Industrial production has fallen and employment opportunities are becoming rarer day by day. The plan will just be able to provide employment to half of the new addition to the ranks of unemployment.

Over and above this, the most disturbing feature of our economy is the

continued rise in prices. In 1957-58, there has been a rise of 15 per cent in prices. Then, disproportionate larger rate of indirect taxes is having its impact year by year on the people. Have the Government considered the total effect of continuous rise in prices consequent on the ever-increasing excise duties on the necessities of life? When we have failed to create adequate employment opportunities, will not the rise in cost of living create conditions that might entail hardships on the poorer sections of the community? It was not without significance, therefore, that even Mr U N Dhebar had to say in Nagpur that we are following a policy in which the rich is getting richer. We all are agreed that every section of the community has to play its part in developing this country. There is no disagreement on that point. But the question is if we want that the Plan should succeed and the social objective should be fulfilled, which section of the community are you going to depend on mostly?

Now let us examine another aspect. While the richer people are expected to make their contribution mainly in the form of market loans, poor people pay it through taxation and deficit financing. But the money subscribed by the rich is returned back with interest. That is why we find that market loans are exceeding the target envisaged by the Planning Commission. But in regard to small savings the achievement is quite unsatisfactory. The net collections during the first two years of the Second Plan bring only Rs 131 crores as against the target figure of Rs 200 crores. Now valuable suggestions in this regard have been made by the Estimates Committee. It will be found that the Estimates Committee has pointed out that the percentage of cost of collections on small savings is increasing day by day. Since 1954-55 to 1957-58 it has increased by about more than 33 per cent. The Committee has felt that this is because of

increasing expenditure on administration. That is one of the reasons why the savings movement is not succeeding. This brings pointed attention to the administrative expenses and the agencies of collection. We agree entirely with this view of the Estimates Committee when they say:

"The Small Savings Movement has a special significance to the country in view of the pressing need to increase the resources required for the execution of the Five Year Plans. The movement combines individual profit with national welfare by securing personal as well as national prosperity while at the same time serving as a tool to fight inflation in a developing economy. What is more, it provides the means for the common man to contribute his mite to the development of the country and to the raising of the standard of his living."

Now I find while replying to the Demands for Grants of the Finance Ministry the Finance Minister has made an appeal to all sections of the people let us make the small savings campaign a success. But the collection movement cannot be considered ignoring the distributional aspect of it. The way of raising money and the amount of collection are inter-related. Small savings is of the poor man's and middle man's contribution to the economic development. It has already reached the saturation point. He is not prepared to take more burdens of taxation. Because of the tax burden his life is miserable. You must give all incentives to this section of the community so that they will enthusiastically contribute. It is important, therefore, that you should say here and now that substantial portions of these collections would be spent for the local development works.

The next thing that would actually create enthusiasm in his mind is a

as I said

forthright declaration or assurance from the Finance Minister that the amount of indirect taxes on the people would be reduced proportionately to the collection of small savings. If such an assurance would be forthcoming then only, I feel, the people will put the best of their efforts and the entire money which is proposed to be collected through indirect taxes may be collected from the people by small savings. But before it happens the people must be assured some security and steady savings. Also, the necessary psychological atmosphere has to be created. Unless these bold steps are taken and all these things regarding the utilisation of all the resources that we have in our possession are gone into,—probably our Finance Minister may be thinking that our economy is sound, I am not questioning that—our policy, which is already leading us to a very unfavourable situation will go out of our control and may land us into more difficulties in view of the present international situation.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The present Finance Bill is more important than the others because this is the first time that we propose to amend as many as six major Acts on our statute book. It is also important because it does not alter merely the rates, but it effects many changes of a basic and fundamental nature. Ordinarily these changes would merit consideration at the level of a Select Committee, but since it is not customary to commit a Finance Bill to the select committee

Shri C. D. Pande: It was done once

Shri Morarka: In that case, I think a Bill of this importance, containing so many provisions, should have gone to the Select Committee and these provisions must have been examined at that level.

The most important change that this Bill propose to make in the direct taxes is in respect of the company

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tax structure. The reasons given by the hon. Finance Minister for introducing the new scheme is that it would mainly simplify the company tax structure. There is no doubt that our company taxation scheme, as it exists today, is a very complicated one and it requires simplification. How complicated it is, one cannot describe better than how Professor Kaldor characterised in his report He said:

"The company taxation provisions of India (perhaps even more than that of other countries) are apt to strike a detached observer as a perfect maze of unnecessary complications, the accretion of years of futile endeavour to reconcile fundamentally contradictory objectives."

This one observation of the Professor, whose other schemes we have already adopted in principle, certainly requires, serious consideration and, I think, therefore the simplification our company tax structure has not come a day too soon.

The main features of the proposed scheme are:

- (a) income-tax is reduced from 31.5 per cent refundable to 20 per cent non-refundable;
- (b) super-tax on companies is increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent;
- (c) the income-tax refund or credit given to the shareholders on their dividends is abolished;
- (d) the wealth tax from the companies is removed;
- (e) the excess dividend tax is abolished;
- (f) the payment of dividend is made subject to a reduction of 30 per cent tax at source as advance payment of tax;
- (g) the scope of tax on bonus shares is expanded; To help

the smaller shareholders it is proposed to issue exemption certificates, so that this 30 per cent deduction may not be made out of the dividend payable to them.

This scheme of company taxation has been criticised, both by the company owners and others, though on different grounds. The main attack is on the ground that the wealth tax from the companies is abolished. The critics say that this tax was imposed only recently and after a lot of deliberations and careful consideration in this House, and there is no justification, according to them, for removing this tax from the companies.

It is true that wealth-tax was imposed on the companies only recently. It is also true that it was imposed after very careful consideration. But is it not true that the author of wealth-tax, Professor Kaldor, himself in his scheme did not contemplate any imposition of wealth-tax on companies? Recently when the Professor was here, a question was put to him and he confirmed that he did not contemplate this tax on the companies. But he also said that once it is imposed he saw no objection in keeping it.

Now, the then hon Finance Minister who imposed this tax on the companies said this:

"The Wealth Tax is intended primarily as a measure of personal taxation but in the peculiar economic structure of India, I consider advisable not to exclude companies from the purview of this tax. However, the rate of that tax has to be low."

What was the peculiarity of the economic structure of this country the author of the statement could never explain. I imagine that the only meaning of this statement could be that the revenue needs of the country were such that we could not exempt the companies, that it was easier to



collect this tax from these companies because of the audited statements of accounts and also that you could definitely know as to how much amount you are likely to collect. Apart from the revenue needs I do not think there was any political philosophy or principles of social justice involved in the imposition of this tax on companies.

Now I would like to give you some details of how the tax was imposed on the companies by the ex-Finance Minister, Shri Krishnamachari. In his Budget speech on the 15th May, 1957, when he announced this tax, the hon. Minister did not talk of any exemption of any company from this tax, that is, the wealth-tax. But when the Wealth Tax Bill was introduced we found that there was an exemption in favour of the banking companies, insurance companies and other financing companies aided or promoted by the Government. A little later, towards the end of May, when the hon. Finance Minister was replying to the General Debate, he announced a further concession in favour of new companies and called it as 'tax holiday' for a period of five years. A little later than that, after another 15 days, that is, about the 16th July, 1957, he announced another concession and that was the exemption for inter-corporate investment, that is, if one company invested money in another company that amount also would not be liable to wealth-tax.

Then the Bill went to the Select Committee. Now let us see what happened in the Select Committee. The shipping companies were completely exempted and so also the charitable companies. Besides that, in those companies, which carried on any scheme of expansion, those schemes of expansion also were completely exempted from the purview of this wealth-tax. That was not all. The Committee accepted another fundamental principle and that was that the wealth-tax on companies must come out of the annual profits that the company makes. It was consider-

ed—and according to me quite rightly—that this wealth-tax cannot impair the capital structure or the reserves of the company. According to this all these companies which were not making profits or did not make profit in that particular year were exempted.

Now, the basic provision in the Bill itself says that all companies up to Rs. 5 lakhs, that is, where the net assets of the companies are up to Rs. 5 lakhs, were exempted. Finally, there was a provision in rule 2 of the Schedule limiting the liability of the shareholders to 1.5 per cent so far as wealth-tax was concerned. Originally, this concession was available only to the shareholders of private companies but in the Select Committee this was also given to the shareholders of the public companies.

If you take all these into consideration, you will come to the conclusion that no doubt this tax was imposed on the companies but it was imposed only for revenue needs and not for any other purpose. If you accept that then the present scheme is certainly an improvement on the previous one because under this scheme whatever revenue you were getting from those companies under wealth-tax you are now going to get under the income-tax or the corporation tax, the rates of which are now adjusted.

I now come to the criticism of the other side. These people say that under the new scheme the companies are going to suffer, the shareholders are going to suffer and the Government is going to get more revenue. It really passes my comprehension and I have been asking all these people who are saying that the companies would suffer to point out one case where the new scheme would diminish the reserves or increase the tax liability of a company. So far nobody has been able to point out how the liability of the company as such—I am not considering the shareholders—would be increased. Income-tax is reduced from 31.5 per cent to

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20 per cent. Corporation tax is increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. On the whole from 51·5 per cent it is reduced to 45 per cent plus the abolition of wealth-tax and excess dividends tax.

It is true—and it must also be admitted—that so far as the shareholders are concerned, some shareholders are bound to suffer a diminution in dividends. What class of shareholders would be affected and to what extent would depend on so many factors which are variable. It depends on the dividends policy which the company has been following. It depends on the reserves and the capital structure of the company. It depends on so many other things, like wealth-tax liability of the company and so on and so forth. But if you want to draw general conclusions from the scheme, I think it would be fair to say, firstly, that the companies in general would benefit under the new scheme. It would also be correct to say, secondly, that the shareholders may or may not suffer, but the smaller shareholders in reality are likely to benefit more. Thirdly, the holding companies or the companies which indulge in pyramiding would definitely suffer. Fourthly, preference shareholders would definitely stand to benefit and proportionately much more than the equity shareholders. Finally, so far as State revenues are concerned, though the hon. Finance Minister says that he is not likely to get anything more, I personally feel that the revenues of the State would increase. By how much exactly, one cannot say.

Since much has been said about the shareholders, I would like to give some figures which I took from the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. In the year 1953-54 refund was given to 1,13,250 shareholders and out of these only 10,000 shareholders, that is, less than 9 per cent, were such whose income was less than Rs. 5,000. The total amount of

refund given to the small shareholders was only Rs. 26 lakhs out of a total sum of about Rs. 15 crores.

12 hrs.

It is said again and again that by abolishing the system of grossing and the refund of dividends, it is the small shareholder who is going to suffer. It is true that all shareholders are going to suffer to some extent. But, firstly, the smaller shareholders were not even aware that there is a system like grossing or that they are entitled to any refund. Some hon. Members of this House, when these proposals were announced, were asking me, what is this grossing and how does one get refund. Some of them who have been shareholders for the last 15 years have told me that they never claimed any refund at all so far. Secondly, even if they are aware of the schemes, their refund is so small, in some cases, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. That is not worth their while bothering and writing to the Income-tax officer, and going from their small places to the big towns for claiming the amount. Therefore, according to me, this new scheme, in practice, is actually going to bring to the smaller shareholders something more than what he has been getting hitherto. He could have got more; if he claimed and got his refund. But actually what he was getting was less than what he is going to get now.

There are three points which I personally would like to make against the new scheme. The first is, under the new scheme, all the small companies are going to be at a disadvantage as compared to the bigger companies. As I said earlier, companies whose capital and reserves were not more than Rs. 5 lakhs were completely exempt from the wealth tax. In the new scheme, there is no such exemption and the burden of wealth tax is now distributed on all companies pro rata according to their profits. So, small companies are now going to pay

wealth tax so to say on behalf of big companies.

The second point is about the capital gains tax. At present, all the capital gains in a company are taxed at 31.5 per cent, income-tax refundable. Whatever tax a company pays on its capital gains, if it is declared as dividend, the shareholder gets refund. Under the new scheme, you have reduced the 31.5 per cent to 20 per cent Income-tax and 10 per cent super tax, making a total of 30 per cent. This 30 per cent is non-refundable as against the 31.5 per cent which was totally refundable. I do not know what will be the effect of this on the revenues of the State. But, I should imagine that the Government should get a sizeable amount under this head also.

The third point which I want to make is about initial depreciation. The initial depreciation which has been given all these years, particularly to provide incentive for entrepreneurs to put up new industries or to expand the existing ones, has been discontinued. The hon. Finance Minister has not told us the effect of this saving on the State revenues. I think there is still a case and ample justification for continuing this incentive. I do not think anybody can seriously suggest that we have achieved our target in industrialisation of this country and that such incentives are no more necessary.

I would like to say a few words about the expenditure tax. There are two points that I would like to make in connection with the expenditure tax. But, before I come to that, it is necessary to understand the scheme of the expenditure tax. Here, again, I would like to relate the scheme in the words of our ex-Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. When he introduced the Expenditure Tax Bill, this is what he said:

"It is however a tax which given effective administrative arrangements can be a potent instrument for restraining ostenta-

tious expenditure and for promoting saving.. "

Later on, he said in the debate in the House:

"If somebody says, what is it that you are going to get out of this tax; you are going to get only Rs. 10 crores. I shall be disappointed if I get Rs. 10 crores. It means that the purpose is not served and that people go on spending."

Shri C. D. Pande: That is why he got less than Rs 1 crore only.

Shri Morarka: Later on, he says

"If a person does not pay the expenditure tax, that means he does not spend. Money is available for the community by way of savings. . . . The operation of it (the expenditure tax) will undoubtedly take time and we cannot see the results in a year or two."

The Finance Minister, when he introduced the Bill, knew that it will take some time before you can judge the effects of the expenditure tax. Now, hardly a year has passed when you have come before the House again, to effect some fundamental changes in this tax.

As I said, I wish to make only two points in this connection. I personally agree with one and disagree with another. The first point is this. At present, a person is not liable to pay expenditure tax unless his net income is Rs 36,000. It is sought to be amended that this net income of Rs 36,000 need not be of the person alone, but for computing this Rs 36,000, they will also take into consideration the income of his dependants and others living with him in the same family. As I said previously, I repeat it now, that I personally do not see any justification why the expenditure tax should be made dependent on the income of a man. The object of this tax is to

[Shri. Motaria]

promote saving. But, here what happens? If I have no income, but if I spend out of my savings, the expenditure tax does not touch me. Unless my income is Rs 36,000, I can by-pass the expenditure tax and I can spend any amount I like. I can spend from the capital, I can spend from borrowed money; I can indulge in the habit of borrowing. But, if I only spend out of my income, then I have to pay expenditure tax. From the very beginning I found that this provision was somewhat inconsistent with the philosophy or logic behind the Bill. I am glad that, to some extent, this is being removed. I am sure that in due course this provision will have to go. It is one thing not to have an expenditure tax at all. Once you have the expenditure tax, accepting in principle and defeating in details is a thing with which I do not agree.

The other point about expenditure tax with which I do not agree is a point which was mentioned by my hon. friend Shri. Nathwani yesterday. That is, now, in the expenditure tax you want to include all the expenses incurred, all the amount that you have spent in purchasing gold and silver and precious stones. Till now, gold bullion, silver or precious stones are exempted from the purview of this tax. Now, they have been included. What is the principle behind this? Either it is an expenditure or it is not an expenditure. If it is an expenditure, it means you have divested yourself of that amount. If that is so, it is no more your wealth. If it is not your wealth, you cannot charge wealth tax on that. It is a peculiar thing here. You want to charge expenditure tax on the amount spent in buying gold. Once you have bought gold, every year, you want to charge wealth tax because gold is your wealth. This is a type of special feature in this Bill. I cannot understand that. If tomorrow, the price of gold goes up, there is appreciation in the value and as my hon. friend re-

minds me, again, you will have to pay capital gains tax on the same amount.

So, Sir, the principle of the Expenditure Tax is that once the money is spent, then only you charge Expenditure tax on it. Spending means completely divesting yourself of the property. So, you cannot impose expenditure tax on the amount saying that that property still belongs to you.

I would like to make two or three points about the Wealth tax before I conclude. It is a well-accepted principle all over the world that in computing the net wealth of a person for the purpose of tax, you deduct from his assets all his liabilities. It is only on the net wealth that you charge a tax. It is true that the liability must be a determined liability on that particular day. This principle was accepted last time when the Bill was passed into an Act. But now you wish to change that principle saying that even though there is a liability on a person in respect of certain tax arrears, you will not deduct that liability from his assets if there is any appeal pending in respect of that liability and which are outstanding for more than one year on the valuation date. As we all know, appeals are pending for three or four years for no fault on the part of the assessee. Suppose I get some money from the bank. That amount is a definite liability. I have to pay it back. I may keep that amount, I may enjoy for as long as I want, but still, that is a liability, and when you compute my net assets, you would give credit for that. Similarly, Sir, in the matter of tax, once the liability is determined, it has to be paid. The actual payment of it has no relation to my wealth tax. This principle is sought to be given a go-by by this amendment.

The second point which I wish to state about the Wealth tax is this. The Wealth tax rates are increased by

half a per cent in all the three slabs. From half a per cent, you have changed the rate to one per cent. From one per cent, you have changed the rate to one and a half per cent. From one and a half per cent you have changed it to two per cent. Now, Sir, I have made some calculations in this respect and I find that under the new scheme the burden of the Wealth tax increases most in the case of the small person. If you take a person whose taxable wealth is only Rs. 3 lakhs, you will find that his wealth tax burden increased by hundred per cent. Instead of Rs. 1,500 he will have to pay Rs. 3,000. Take another person whose taxable wealth is only Rs. 15 lakhs. Now, the tax burden increases only by about 70 per cent. Take a person whose taxable wealth is Rs. 5 lakhs.

Shri C. D. Pande: What is yours?

Shri Morarka: That is a secret. Take a person who has Rs. 50 lakhs worth of taxable wealth. His tax burden is increasing only by about 31.2 per cent. The revision in the slab systems requires re-thinking on the part of our hon. Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is, increase the higher rates?

Shri Morarka: No. Reduce the lower rates.

I wanted to say something about the Income-tax, but since I have already drawn too much on your indulgence I do not want to take more time on this point.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House for any length of time, but I wish only to refer to one important matter, namely, the tax on diesel oil. The hon. Finance Minister said that he will examine this question especially as our agriculturists are using diesel oil engines and this will go against the idea of food production if they are going to pay more in the way of

tax on diesel oil. But I go further and plead that he should also consider the question of reducing the taxation because it affects also the transport system. The Committee presided over by my hon. friend Shri Masani has gone into this question and it has submitted a report to show how this high taxation on diesel oil would affect the transport system. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this question in all its detail in view of the suggestions that have been made by the Masani Committee.

Of course, it is true, Sir, that we have a large mileage of railways. As I said during the course of the debate on the Railway Budget, the hon. Finance Minister has come to the relief of his colleague, the Railway Minister by increasing the taxation on diesel oil, thus helping people to take to railway transport rather than road transport. When I spoke about the construction of new railway lines, the hon. Railway Minister said: 'In your parts you have very fine roads. Road transport is being utilised there and so there is no need for a railway system to go through particular areas.' Now, if that is the answer of the hon. Railway Minister I do not see why the hon. Finance Minister should go to his aid, if he really thinks that road transport is the solution in States which have less mileage of railways and better roads. The hon. Finance Minister should consider the point of road transport as well. The Masani Committee has gone into this in detail. They have suggested that this new taxation on diesel oil would affect road transport. Besides this tax, the hon. Minister himself knows that he has provided for taxation for motor tyres. That again affects the transport system. I have been told by one of the persons who run a very efficient transport system in my part of the country that by this new taxation the costs will go up so much that it will not be worthwhile for them to run the transport vans which carry goods or the buses because the expenses will be such that the profits

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

left would be very little. Therefore, our road transport will be affected to a very great extent. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to consider ways and means of helping these people. Road transport is very important for our communications in this country and therefore care should be taken to see that no heavy taxation is imposed which affects road transport.

We have heard so much about khandasari sugar. Some of the exponents of this measure think that what the hon. Finance Minister has announced by way of reduction will not go to help this industry and to keep this industry alive and that much further reduction should be made. Of course, I come from a part of the country where this industry is not very much in vogue, though there are some small concerns there and so I cannot say very much on this. At the same time, I would like to say that this happens to be a cottage industry. As the House is aware, the hon. Finance Minister has always been laying great emphasis on the development of the cottage industries. Therefore, Sir, I would like him to consider the question of some further reduction in order to keep this industry going.

Next, I would like to plead for the provision of more funds for the water supply schemes in the rural areas, especially in respect of those areas from which I come, where the rainfall is very little and people are undergoing great suffering in the matter of water supply. I would like the Planning Commission to specially consider the question of increasing the grant for water supply in rural areas.

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):**  
**Drinking water?**

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Yes, I am referring to drinking water supply. I am glad that my hon. friend the

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure has referred to the point. I was really thinking of drinking water in areas of scarcity where it is difficult to get water. For instance, I have some villages in view, which can get water from the Cauveri which is only nine or ten miles off, but it is not possible for the local bodies like the small unions to meet the cost of the supplies. Generally, the State Governments give a half grant, as they call it, and half loan. But that does not help some of these poorer villages which cannot have taxes to the extent necessary to find the funds for half loan. The Government of India have announced through the Planning Commission that they will give help to the extent of at least 25 per cent in areas like these, where the people suffer from scarcity of drinking water.

A lot has been said on the Planning Commission and the way in which planning has been done. But I cannot see any other alternative to planning, especially, if the standard of life of our people has to be raised. Some sort of systematic planning is necessary, and I think that whatever may be the fault, we have to a certain extent helped to raise the standard of life of the people. I think planning should continue, and the local governments should be brought in more and more to suggest the way in which small cottage industries could be started so that the problem of employment could be more easily solved.

I would like these matters to be kept under consideration, and the hon. Minister of Finance, who, I know, is very much interested in the development of the villages and the rural areas, should see what can be done to make the life of the villager more happy than it has been in the past.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** It is a matter of great regret to me that you, Sir, could not find it possible to allow my motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I have no quarrel with him. The hon. Member is quite young, and he must have been a little more alert. He must have given notice of it earlier.

Shri C. D. Pandé: . Anyhow, my main idea in tabling that amendment was to point out the rather rough treatment that is being given to the entire taxation system through the Finance Bill. The scope of the Finance Bill, as a rule, is limited to raising further revenues by making changes in the rates of taxation, and not to making structural changes or changes of a material nature which alter the nature and scope of the Acts themselves.

This particular Bill seeks to amend four very important taxation measures. They are the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Expenditure Tax Act, and then the Gift Tax Act. There may be others also. As for the Estate Duty Act, it was amended only recently.

Now, these are the Acts which this House has discussed at length for the last four or five years. It will be recalled by hon. Members what ceremonious attention and actual consideration was bestowed by them on these Bills. There were contested discussions in the Select Committees, there were long debates in this House, and after mature consideration, this House came to the conclusion that the Expenditure Tax Act will have this structure, and the Wealth Tax Act will have this structure, and so on.

But, now, all of a sudden, all these Acts are sought to be amended almost beyond recognition, not very much with a view to raise more revenues, for, in my opinion, the quantum of revenue sought to be raised is rather small. In fact, it is not worth disturbing the structure of the Acts, and it is not worth the trouble because the additional taxation that is being raised from all sources of revenue is only Rs. 23 crores; now, of course, I think it will be about Rs. 21 crores, because the hon. Finance Minister has been

pleased to make certain concessions in some items. For the sake of Rs. 21 crores, he is now disturbing too much the structure of the different Acts.

I am reminded of a little couplet from Kalidasa, which the hon. Finance Minister must be knowing. Of course, I shall not quote the first line, because it relates to something else.

श० वे० नीलानन्दः बहू नी बतार्ये :

Shri C. D. Pandé: The couplet is:

एकादशतमं गतं प्रभुत्वं बहूनामिदं बभूव ।  
स्वल्पस्य हेतुर्बहुहातुमिदं, विचारं बूढः  
प्रातःप्रातः मे रसः ॥

I shall translate only that portion which is relevant.

स्वल्पस्य हेतुर्बहुहातुमिदं,  
विचारं बूढः प्रातःप्रातः मे रसः ।

It means that for the sake of little, you are staking too much, in the sense that you are disturbing the entire structure of thought in the country.

You have created a sort of impression in the country that nothing is permanent, in our tax system that no taxation system, however solemnly assured to the people, is permanent. A solemn assurance was given to the people that this would be the estate duty, this would be the gift tax, this the wealth tax, and so on. But this year, you change them altogether, root and branch, which, I think, is much beyond the scope of a Finance Bill.

Suppose you had tried to alter these things not by means of the Finance Bill, but by amending the Income-tax Act so as to make all these material changes, by amending the Wealth Tax Act so as to make all these material changes, by amending the Gift Tax Act so as to make all these material changes, by amending the



[Shri C. D. Pande]

Expenditure tax Act, so as to make all these material changes, then it would have cost you almost a Select Committee on every Bill. Now, to have all these changes made by the Finance Bill, and to give a go-by to the Select Committees on these various Bills, is really in a way sneaking through the back-door. It is not fair to this House, and indeed it is not justice to democracy. Of course, the Finance Bill is also considered by the House. But while dealing with the Finance Bill, Members have to speak only for fifteen minutes, and there is no Select Committee where the provisions could be discussed threadbare. You have provided only five hours for the consideration of the clauses of this Bill. Do you think that we can do justice to all these provisions within five hours? It was in this context that I wanted to move my amendment to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. There have been instances previously where Finance Bills were referred to Select Committees. So, there is nothing wrong in it. It is not a question of censure; it is not a question of doing anything against the prestige of Government. In fact, I myself belong to the Government party, and I do give my support to the taxes that are sought to be raised; I do not mind the quantum of the taxes, but I do mind the manner of imposing these taxes.

13.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My hon. friend Shri Morarka who is a well-to-do man and who knows these intricacies has dealt with them; and he may be right. So, I would not go into the details as to how they have altered the taxation. But I am really concerned with the method, the rough handling of the Acts in this manner. Really, it is a matter of regret. Of course, the Finance Minister has now introduced these things. But, in future the people should be given an assurance that whatever decision

we make will have a certain measures of permanence. You said first that this would be the structure of the Estate Duty, but next year, all of a sudden, in the month of March, you say, no, whatever we decided was only for the last year, now this will be the structure for this year, and so on. Society and individuals base future programme on these laws, and, therefore, it is not proper that you change these laws so very quickly. It is not like changing the income-tax from nine pias to eleven pias or from 15 pias to 20 pias per rupee. That is quite a minor change as compared to the changes that are sought to be made through this Bill. Anyhow, this is not very material, as far as the provisions of the Bill go.

But I have a feeling that the expenditure tax which is sought to be amended by this Bill is in principle wrong. I have always considered that the expenditure tax is wrong in principle. It has been suggested by an expert whose advice has never been given any credence, and who has never been recognised even in his own country as an economic philosopher. Simply because he passed through Bombay, it was perhaps very cheap to call him here. Perhaps it cost the Treasury a few thousand rupees from Bombay to this place and back. This kind of cheap expert advice is not in keeping with the dignity of our country. It is not proper that because a certain professor of economics in the Cambridge University has suggested this to you, you feel that your taxation is wrong. After all, we were also there in the Select Committee, and we know more about this country than Dr. Kaldor knows, and we have decided in the light of the circumstances in our country. Do you think that we know less about our taxation system and our people? What he calls as loopholes, I would call as concessions; we made these concessions purposely; those who were there in the Select Committee on that Bill knew how difficult it was and



what great arguments were advanced before Government made these concessions. But now, Professor Kaldor says that they are loopholes. Whatever that may be, the expenditure tax which is sought to be varied by this Bill is dangerous to the whole economic structure. It is extreme source of vexation and harassment. I have often refused speaking on one particular subject, and I shall speak on that subject once again on this occasion too.

I do not believe in the philosophy of saving at the cost of everything else. I am afraid, we have confused thinking in this country. We say: let us have steel plants, collieries, washeries and everything else, but no consumer goods, consumer goods will take care of themselves.

After all, planning has come to stay. It is not a matter of one or two Five-Year Plans only. I visualise that these Plans will continue for decades until this country reaches a stage of prosperity, that means at least 25 or 30 years. Can you go on preaching to the people to tighten their belts for 25 years so that you can go on making steel plants, and that they should demand more cloth only after 25 years. To ask the people that much, I think, is to call for too great a sacrifice.

Sacrifices can be made for a few years. But we cannot go on sacrificing even the ordinary comforts of life in the hope that somewhere in the dim future our children or children's children might enjoy a better life.

Of course, people have sacrificed, and without sacrifice we cannot achieve much, but there must be co-ordination between the consumer goods industry and capital goods industry.

What you are doing now is not the real type of saving, because you give wages and salaries to the employees and you repeat that they should come back as raw saving for the Plan. I want more money to the State, but through a proper economic process.

After all, your whole system of taxation is bound to excise duties and sales tax. The more consumer goods are produced, the more cream you will get. You need only more quantity of transactions in the economic field, and taxation will be unlimited in scope. After all, getting Rs 30 lakhs from the Expenditure Tax and Rs 20 lakhs from non-essential vegetable oils, is too small thing. I say to the Finance Minister that he is losing crores and getting only a small amount. By more economic activity in the field of consumer goods, he could have got Rs 30 to Rs 50 crores, having production of capital goods aside by side. You will get more if you slightly change the economic thought behind this Plan. The emphasis on capital goods is too much and we are ignoring consumer goods altogether.

The production of cloth has gone down from 5,400 million yards to 4,900 million yards. Nobody worries about that. Production of sugar is going down, nobody worries about that. Production of cement is stationary, it is not being produced to its full installed capacity. Nobody is worried, because they say people can go on without cloth, oil and cement. But they must get their excise duty of Rs 24 per ton. Do they realise that when they impose this duty they reduce the consumption? Now is the time to reduce this duty of Rs 24 per ton to Rs 12 or Rs 10 per ton. You will no doubt lose something immediately, but in the long run production of cement will go up and your share of taxes will go up too.

There are many other things similarly where you are realising only small amounts. The planning seems to be based on the idea that the present production is all the production there is going to be, and whatever tax is to be realised is only from this production.

After all, what is saving? Saving does not mean the same amount of goods or wealth sold at a higher price, and from that higher price

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realising something by way of tax. Real saving implies production of more wealth, selling goods at a lower price if possible, or at least at an economic price and then saving money from it. That is real economic saving. Otherwise, if you go on distributing wages and salaries and get them raw without being digested in the economic system of the country, that saving is not worth while, and a day will come when your appeal to save will not be heeded. A day will come when there is no market for your cloth, there is no market for your cement, even for ordinary oils.

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): Then there will be no problems!

Shri C. D. Pande: That type of economic suggestion we do not want. We want there should be extreme economic activity, and from that extreme economic activity there should be available a large amount of finance to build capital goods as well as consumer goods industries. I wish to stress that there should be more emphasis on consumer goods also along with capital goods.

Therefore, if you do not make a compromise between the two, there is the danger that you may have all steel and no fabrication; all coal and nothing to produce out of that coal.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: What about prohibition?

Shri C. D. Pande: If the Finance Minister allows me to speak, I shall say something. Of course, it is very difficult and dangerous to say anything in his presence, but I have always been of the opinion that we have made a fetish of prohibition. Anyhow, it is not in the scheme of my speaking just now therefore I do not want to dwell further on this issue.

I think the time has come when we should give proper thought to all that counts in the economic activity in this country, be it in the consumer section, be it in the capital goods section, because an unbalanced economy

will lead to disastrous results some day.

I may be blamed for repetition, but before sitting down I wish to plead once again for raising the exemption level of income-tax. Three years ago it was Rs. 4,200; later on it was brought down to Rs. 3,000. A slight concession has been given to those with one or two children.

I have spoken to a large number of persons in high places, in the Board of Revenue itself. They themselves hold that this is an impediment in the way of realisation of income-tax in other slabs, because, to realise about Rs. 4 crores, we have to maintain about 4,00,000 dossiers of income-tax which is almost half of the total of about a million income-tax assesses. In realising this Rs. 4 crores you have to spend almost Rs. 2 crores. So, if you do away with this limit, you will lose only Rs. 2 crores which you can make up by tightening the loopholes in higher slabs. In the net result, you will not be losing anything. On the other hand, you would be earning the gratitude of the people.

After all, in this country we must be clear in our minds that a man who gets Rs. 250 is a poor man. We do not envy him, we have our sympathy for him. We have so many relatives getting Rs. 250 a month, we see their plight. What is their feeling? We are doing great things, but they are not satisfied. You see the humanity that moves on a million cycles every day in the morning and evening. They are all against the policy of the Government, because it touches them.

The Prime Minister last year said that everybody must contribute for the welfare of the State, that everyone must realise that big plans are going ahead. Of course, the man who gets Rs. 250 a month knows it more than we know. The moment he purchases a *bidi*, a seer of sugar, a cake of soap or an ounce of oil, he knows he has to pay for the Plan. Do you want he should be made to realise it further by paying Rs. 3 per month because the Plan is going ahead?

After all, the Government itself have appointed a commission to give certain relief to this section of the people. The Pay Commission in its interim report has recommended Rs. 8 a month to those who are getting Rs. 250, a month or Rs. 8,000 a year. We have given them Rs. 5 per month as compensation. Now it will be an anomaly, it will look ridiculous, to ask them to pay Rs. 8 per month back by way of income-tax so that they may share the burden of building up a new India. There are others higher up who can contribute, not the man who gets Rs. 250 a month. He is paying already too much. I think the State will not lose anything, and the department would be relieved of a great deal of worry, if the limit is raised to Rs. 4,200 which is a modest limit today, because even Rs. 250 is an ordinary salary which we should not grudge, with which we should rather sympathise.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** (Berhampore): Before I proceed to discuss the financial implications of the amended taxation proposals that have been put before us by the hon. Finance Minister, I would like to refer to a very important matter which is worrying the people of that part of the country from which I come. That is, protection from increased pressure from Pakistan side against our borders. We have reduced our defence expenditure by about Rs. 25 crores, and I am not unnecessarily worried over it, for I am confident that if it is a question of military defence of the country, our Army is quite competent to take care of it, provided that they are not inhibited unnecessarily by our policy makers. But the question that I have been in view is a much more limited question, the question of providing adequate protection to the people who live near the borders. You know that during this session this question has been constantly with us and even the other day the excursion of Pakistan forces and armed Pakistan rowdies over our border in Cooch-Bihar was referred to in this House by way of an adjournment motion. It

seemed the Government themselves did not know what was the actual position. The whole trouble arises from the fact that the subject of border security is under dual control. So far as the military defence of the borders is concerned, that is the charge of the Army and the Union Government, but so far as providing security to the people living in the border and the day to day guarding of the border is concerned, that is the charge of the State Government, and between the Central Government and the State Government, the people do not know whom to blame for the plight that they are in.

You know that sometime back in this House the question of Pakistan's violation of our border in the West Bengal district of Murshidabad was discussed. After that, the West Bengal Government sought Army help, and a Jat Regiment was sent there. I do not know what are the actual facts, but it has been reported in the Press that soon after that, the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in Calcutta saw the West Bengal Chief Minister, and perhaps that Army unit has been or is going to be withdrawn. This is a very strange position that we are in. The morale of the people is thoroughly shaken. They do not know who are the arbiters of their fate in this regard, and I also do not know how and why the objections of Pakistan diplomatic Missions in this regard should be given so much importance by our Government. So far as the protection of the border people is concerned, I think Government should give more serious thought to it and should try to utilise the services of the National Volunteer Force which is under the State Government. They should also see whether they cannot arm the local people, of course after due screening and all that. If we cannot send the Army, if we do not have enough police to protect our people, at least let the people be enabled to defend themselves.

Having said this, I now come to the proposals that have been placed

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

before us by the hon. Finance Minister: It is obvious that these proposals cannot be taken in isolation and they must be related to the total tax structure of the country, and ultimately to the economic structure that we have in this country, because the tax structure is ultimately derived from the economic structure. It has been common knowledge that the structure of our taxation is absolutely regressive and, therefore, it is no wonder that the financial proposals which the hon. Finance Minister has placed before us should also similarly be regressive. In this Bill, with the amendments he proposed yesterday, he has only been able to persuade himself to sacrifice Rs. 1.09 crores from a sum total of Rs. 23 crores originally proposed to be raised by new taxation. Out of these Rs. 23 crores, about Rs. 20.85 crores are by way of indirect taxation. We know what indirect taxation means and where the incidence falls. I congratulate the Finance Minister for his having no unnecessary inhibitions about it. He is a person who does not wear blinkers and does not like others to wear blinkers. He plainly knew that with the economic structure we have in this country our revenue measures cannot but be regressive, and I am quite prepared, for my part, to put up with that, were it not for certain disquieting features that have started creeping into the economic pattern that is slowly evolving in this country under the cover of nationalisation and socialism.

We all know that we are gradually having a rapidly expanding nationalised economy—a State-owned economy. The extent and volume of our public undertakings are expanding day by day. But unfortunately, the integration of the State enterprises with private capital is simultaneously proceeding so much apace that one is afraid to think of the consequences of this fact. I recently examined the pattern of directorates of 34 Central Government owned companies. The total number of directors is 370. The number of non-officials or represen-

tatives of the private capitalist sector on the board of directors is only 47. It might seem that this number is insignificant, but really if you examine the personnel of the directorates, you will find that all the leading capitalist groups in the country are represented amongst these 47, and because the name of one person occurs twice or thrice in different boards of directors, it really comes to this that a small group of our private complaint financiers who have been given a controlling voice in these nationalised enterprises.

I culled the figures and found that the Tatas have 9 directorates out of these 47, the Birlas have 3, Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Sarabhai have 3 between them, Mahindra and Mahindra 3, Lala Shri Ram 3, the Goenkas of Calcutta 1, Dalmia Jain or Sahu Jain 1, Bird & Co., a European concern 1 and so on. There are other names which are quite prominent in the capitalist industry. But it is not necessary to mention all names here.

Not only in the matter of our publicly owned industries but also in the financial structure of the country, they have been given an unconscionably important position. In the Reserve Bank of India, for example, which is a completely nationalised institution, out of a directorate of 14, 7 belong to the leading capitalist groups of this country and there are only two persons, non-officials, who cannot be called capitalists; and they are Prof. Gadgil and Prof. Gorakhnath Singh. Otherwise, all the well-known names are there. In order to emphasise, my point I would like to read out the names, without meaning any disrespect to the gentlemen. I am not really criticising them; I am criticising the policy of Government. They are:

Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai,  
Shri B. M. Birla,  
Lala Shri Ram,  
Shri C. R. Srinivasan,

Shri J. R. D. Tata,  
Prof. D. R. Gadgil,  
Shri H. C. Mahindra,  
Shri D. N. Mitter and Prof.  
Gorakhnath Singh.

As said just now, Prof. Gorakhnath Singh and Prof. Gadgil are the exceptions and the others represent the top-notch section of the capitalists. That is so far as the Reserve Bank is concerned. And this happens to be a rationalised institution.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I think D. N. Mitter cannot also be really called a capitalist.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Prof. Gadgil is not a capitalist, nor do I say that Prof. Gorakhnath Singh is a capitalist.

Shri A. C. Guha: I mean Shri D. N. Mitter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is a matter of opinion. But Mitter is connected with a number of capitalistic concerns in this country. I would rather call him the go-between—between the Government and the private capitalist sector.

Similarly, in the State Bank, out of a directorate of 20, 12 represent this section again—of course, different persons representing the same top-notch group of capitalists. This is the state of affairs in the two major and vital financial institutions which are completely nationalised.

There is a tendency in some quarters to equate nationalisation with socialisation. And, I feel that, when you have this kind of integration between private capitalist sector and the public sector, your notions of socialism also become somewhat different from the accepted or popular notions of socialism.

I want to read out to you the conception of socialism which is guiding our officialdom. Here, one gentleman who is very high up in the determination of our economic policies. (I

mean the Governor of the Reserve Bank (Shri H. V. Iyengar) is saying

"The main criticism that I have heard expressed against the Government of India is that he policy is one of socialism. This word, if not carefully defined, is likely to be misleading. In some countries, it is identified with Communism, in the U. K. it is considered to mean nothing more revolutionary than the investment of public funds in the equipment of certain key industries."

"The socialism contemplated by India does not, by any stretch of imagination mean Communism, it does not mean State Capitalism."

"It is a system under which private competitive enterprise has and will continue to have a vital role to play; it is a system which respects private property and provides for the payment of compensation if such property is acquired by the State. I submit there is nothing in the system which should be repugnant to the social conscience of the U.S.A."

He was making this speech in U.S.A. and he was further explaining and illustrating what actually this public sector is about which so much ideological controversy is raised.

"It has to be conceded that the justification for reserving certain industries for the public sector has been couched, in the declaration made by the Government of India, in terms of ideology; but in actual fact "

This is how our officialdom understands it.

"but in actual fact there is ample justification for the decisions taken by the Government on strictly pragmatic grounds."

What are these pragmatic grounds?

"The more important schemes which have been reserved for the

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public sector are those for which the private sector is unable to find resources. It is, for example, wholly out of the question for the private sector in India, having regard to the state of the capital market, to find the resources to establish any of the steel mills of the size now being established. Such a task would be impossible without massive support from the Government."

And, he goes on further to explain:—

"The result of the setting up of plants by Government will necessarily be to create conditions in which the private sector can operate to advantage. Thus, if steel is produced, it has to be processed, and the processing units will be in the private sector. If heavy electrical machinery is manufactured, it would be set up to generate electrical power and the greater part of the equipment required to handle that power will also be manufactured by the private sector. The role of Government could thus be stated to be developmental in character; it is intended to harness resources which otherwise would remain idle and to provide basic material for a variety of secondary and tertiary industries in the private sector."

As a matter of fact, this is the socialist philosophy that has inspired our officialdom. But, speaking for myself, I am even prepared to put up with that if Government has shown a little more concern about Parliamentary control of our publicly owned industries.

After all, the tax-payers are paying hundreds of crores of their money into these enterprises. How are we going to control them? Only by asking a few questions here on the floor of the House. Or should we devise some more adequate means by which

on the one hand, public good and public accountability, on the other hand, efficiency of these organisations can be ensured?

Just as in the case of the Railways, the actual share holders or owners of these organisations are the 880 millions of our people. And, I would like to read out here a statement made in this regard by Mr. Herbert Morrison—no great revolutionary, of course but he knows how under the present set-up these public enterprises should be conducted and it would be worth while to listen to him.

He said:—

"We are seeking a combination of public ownership, public accountability and business management for public ends."

Unfortunately, however, in this public ownership is only legal and theoretical; public accountability amounts to nil; and business management, I do not know what to say? About how efficiently these organisations are being managed, I do not have the time to go into that but I hope to find another occasion to demonstrate and prove to the hilt that that even cases where the loss is about a lakh of rupees a day are hardly tackled anywhere and we are at a loss to understand where we who represent the people can raise this matter in order to bring the people responsible to book. The ministerial responsibility is there; Ministers are there but if you examine each Ministry, you will find that every Ministry, excepting a few, is saddled with a number of public loan enterprises....

14 hrs.

Shri Merarji Desai: Not all, only two or three.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Many. For instance, we want to complain against Mr. Tata or Mr. Birla but if we look to our friend, Sardar Swaran Singh, he will be controlling enterprises more than double or

three times the size of the enterprises under Tata's control. It is not possible, however eminent or gifted a person may be, to have his finger on every detail. I am pleading for nothing revolutionary. Let us at the earliest opportunity devise some means where by public accountability, parliamentary control and business efficiency could be adequately harmonised for public good.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Sir, for the last few years, every Finance Minister in his Budget speech has mentioned and made some reference to the Plan. In fact the entire Budget is to be considered in the background of the Plan. In this year's Budget speech also, we find a reference and it says that "we have to go forward with the Plan." Then it says:

"For me as for my predecessors in this place, this has been the major factor around which the Budget has been built."

If we had to consider the Budget, then we should consider it in perspective and in the background of the Plan. The Finance Bill is an instrument to implement the Budget proposals for the fulfilment of the Plan. I would not go into the different taxation proposals of the Finance Bill but I shall consider the general trend of finances and the economy of our country and consider how far they will be helpful in the fulfilment of the Plan.

But before that I would like to mention only one point regarding this year's taxation proposals—about the small units producing non-essential oils. The present Finance Minister is an earnest supporter of the cottage and small-scale industries and it is the accepted policy of the Government to help these. The taxation proposals put the smaller units on par with bigger units and so this run counter to the accepted policy of the Government. This new proposal has been welcomed by big oil companies producing non-essential cooking oils while the smaller units have been protesting. The little conces-

sions which the Finance Minister announced yesterday would not be of much avail to them. I hope he will still consider this proposal further and see that some redress is given to them.

After this I would like to say something about the general economic and financial trends in this country. We are passing through a Plan and it means, the determined effort to have an accelerated rate of progress. In an under-developed country, resources are lacking and so some determined efforts have to be made to mobilise resources for the fulfilment of the Plan. Some hon. Members have questioned as to how long these austerity measures can be imposed on the nation. They will have to be there till we can reach the goal of prosperity, and till we have been able to build up our economy, some sort of an austerity will have to be practised. But that austerity will not be imposed only on the masses of people but also on the Government as such and the Government machinery. I find from this year's report that public revenues had gone up from 9.1 per cent. of our national income to 10.1 per cent. The national income in 1956-57 was, I think, about Rs. 14,400 crores and it must have by now increased by some few crores. You can take it that our public revenues have increased by about Rs. 200 crores annually. In a poor country to get so much revenue out of taxation must have caused hardship to the tax-payers, yet the tax-payers would have been quite content to give this tax if they would have been assured that this money has been properly utilised. We find in the same report—The Economic Survey—that practically the entire amount of this additional public revenue raised explicitly for the implementation of the Plan has been consumed more or less in non-development expenditure. I know there may be certain items of development which may not be included in the Plan but even then some expenditure may be incurred for such development. I would not



[Shri A. C. Guha]

have grudged that; but this excess revenue has been spent on non-development expenditure and surely non-planned expenditure. That is a point which I think, should engage the attention of this House as also of the Government.

I think it is a serious matter that the Government has been giving to this House a wrong picture of the entire taxation proposal. In every Budget speech, you will find repeated mention of this Plan and the taxation proposals have been made for the fulfilment of the Plan. But when you find that the new revenue collected has been spent, not on the Plan, not even on development items, but on the general administrative machinery and administrative expenditure, I should say that a true picture was not given to the House and the House was not taken into confidence by the Government as to the purpose of the new taxation proposals. I hope the House should take a greater interest in this matter. I am not suggesting any additional committee of this House but I think sometime back the hon. Speaker himself suggested that the whole House may sit as a committee to scrutinise every item of expenditure. A better thing would be that either the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee may be particularly asked to look into the increases in administrative expenditure.

I would also mention that the administrative expenses involving the creation of new posts, filling of them, specially in attached and subordinate offices, should be particularly examined. My friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri was mentioning about the new corporation and autonomous bodies and other public sector concerns. I think that all these should come under the careful scrutiny of either the whole House or of some committee of the House. In this connection, I may also mention this. Why should there not be a separate debate on these public corporations just as there is a separate Budget

debate on the railways which is the biggest commercial enterprise of the Government? I think that there may be a separate debate on the Government's industrial units also. These need not be separate Budget; but a separate statement may be made by the Minister or Ministers concerned and then there should be regular debate on the expenditure incurred and the developing of the working of these industrial corporations and other autonomous bodies functioning under the Government.

Sir, another disquieting feature is that the Government have been putting new taxes and the direct effect of this in some cases is increase in cost of living. It has been stated in this year's budget papers that during the last three years of the Second Plan period the cost of living has increased by 15 per cent. I do not know if the national income or at least the per capita income has increased by that amount in terms of money, I am sure the per capita real income has not increased by 15 per cent. Due to these taxation proposals and other measures taken by Government for the fulfilment of the Plan, the cost of living has gone up by 15 per cent. during these three years according to Government's own statement, therefore it is a fit point for this House to consider whether the per capita real income has gone up by the 15 per cent. or not.

This point comes into consideration because we have to see whether by virtue of the development works that have been carried out by the Government the common man is becoming poorer or richer. The idea is that the development works should make the individual man, the common man richer. But my feeling is that the common man is becoming poorer day by day because of the taxation imposed in the name of development works. If an individual citizen is becoming poorer day by day because



of these measures, what is the worth, what is the value of all these development works to the individual man? That is also a point which this House has to consider.

Another thing is, during the last three years, that means from the last year of the First Plan up to this year, excise duty has increased from Rs. 145 crores to Rs. 325 crores—about 125 per cent.—and this has definitely and directly added to the cost of living. Not only that, if an excise duty is imposed of, say, one rupee, the price of that article is sure to go up by at least Rs. 3. The cost of the article and the cost of living has been going up not in proportion to the duty imposed but by a multiple of the duty imposed, and the Government so far has felt almost helpless in checking this unfair profiteering and unfair commercial tactics prevailing in the country.

Sir, on 2nd March an official spokesman of the Finance Ministry said—it came out in the Press on 3rd March—that “the sudden increases in prices of some commodities after the 1959/60 budget, were not warranted by the actual incidence of the various increases in excise duties suggested by the Finance Minister.” Then he has mentioned certain articles on which the prices had gone up far in excess of the duties imposed. This is just a statement made by the spokesman of the Finance Ministry, and the Finance Ministry has felt quite helpless to check this tendency. I cannot conceive that the Government would be so helpless in checking this tendency and they have no power to take an appropriate step towards stopping these things. If they have not been able to do anything, what is the use of a Government spokesman making a statement to the public that the prices have been going up much in excess of the duties imposed. I think the Government should not have stopped at that, but it should have taken some definite action to stop such dishonest commercial tactics.

In this connection, I think I can quote my hon. friend, Shri Gopala

Reddi. He mentioned some days ago before a non-official or semi-official gathering in Delhi that the taxation has reached a saturation point and there is hardly any scope for further taxation. Taking that statement, we come to the question of the finance for the Third Plan. Before I come to that, I should like to mention the effect of this taxation on the internal economy. We want national wealth to be saved. We do not want that everything that has been produced should be consumed. One of the intentions of these taxation proposals is to put a curb on the internal consumption. That is quite all right. And internal consumption in respect of some very fundamental and basic commodities such as textiles etc has gone down. But the effect have been that production has also gone down in some industries, the employment potential has gone down and further problems have been created. If internal consumption has gone down, what is to be done with the industries that are set up? The industries must be producing some commodities. If there is no sufficient internal consumption those commodities have to be exported. But all our attempts to foster export market have not been very much of a success.

In this regard I would like to draw the attention of Government to a publication issued from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—*Supplement to the Journal of Industry and Trade* March 1959. There is one chapter—current Export Trade Heartening. Sir, English is a foreign language, and I can't be sure about the meaning of this caption. I think, it would mean that the tendency of export trade is quite healthy and it is going up. This caption shows the complacent attitude of the Government or of the respective departments. In all the different paragraphs under this caption I find something else. Under a sub-heading—European common market—it is said:

“If these trends continue and if the community”

[Shri A. C. Guha]

—that means the European community—

"....does not adopt broad liberal policies towards trade with third countries, Indian exports of tea, coffee, cotton fabrics, jute goods and coir products are likely to encounter greater difficulties."

In another paragraph it says:

"Jute buyers have been persuaded to adopt a 'wait and see' policy because of uncertainty in prices. There has been a marked fall in exports to the principal sacking consuming countries, although the position in regard to the offtake of hessian has, on the whole, been well maintained."

So there has not been any increase in hessian also. There is a paragraph with the heading "Big losses in cotton textiles". Further down there is a paragraph. "Steeper fall in handloom exports". Except in the case of tea in all the other items there has been some depressing and pessimistic feature mentioned. But still the caption over this chapter is: "Current Export Trade Heartening". It shows the complacent attitude with which serious matters like this are handled in the different departments of the Government.

Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of this House is the monetary tendency. The time deposit in banks has gone up by 26.8 per cent. whereas the demand deposit has declined by 6.4 per cent. So there is abundance of money in the hands of the few but they do not want to utilise it and invest it in industrial undertakings or other productive purposes. They have simply kept it in time deposits of banks for getting the higher rate of interest. Then, the deposit and advance ratio of the commercial banks has also shown a decline from 62.7 per cent. to 55 per cent. in 1958. This shows that industry and commerce has not been drawing as much from the banks

as it used to do in 1956 or 1957. This is a size of depression. This is a tendency which is not quite healthy in the economic situation of the country. The result is that there has been less investment and the rate of investment is going down year after year. The rate of production has also been going down year after year. The rate of industrial production was about 8 to 10 per cent. in 1955-56. In 1957 it came down to 3.5 per cent. and in 1958 it is only 2.3 per cent. So, the rate of increase in industrial production has been going down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: Two or three minutes more. Another point is, we have been incurring huge loans. I think by now our loans would come to about Rs. 5,000 crores, and Parliament has no check over the Government's authority to incur loans. Under the Constitution, Parliament is authorised to pass an act to put a parliamentary control on the Government authority for incurring loans. Loan is a deferred charge on the Consolidated Fund of India. We have to repay it with interest. So, I think the Parliament should be asked to pass an Act putting some parliamentary control on the Government's authority to incur further loans, in this country or outside this country. The Constitution came into force eight or nine years ago and during this time, the Government should have placed before this House a Bill to give to this Parliament that authority.

One last point and I finish. I have referred to the increase in the cost of living and an unfair increase in the price of commodities, particularly, the consumer goods. In this connection, I do not know why the Tariff Commission has not been functioning to put some check in this matter. When the Tariff Commission was set up and the Act was passed, it was with the

idea of giving protection to our nascent industries. Now, with the strict import control that feature is not so important. I think the Tariff Commission should be utilised for fixing the price of different commodities, particularly the consumer goods. The Tariff Commission should now function more as the consumers' council, and it should be given the definite task of controlling the prices of these commodities. The Tariff Commission, for that purpose, should be thoroughly reorganised and revised. The Tariff Commission should not be used as a place to provide some patronage to some favoured persons. The selection of personnel for the Tariff Commission should be made on some definite policy and principle, looking to the qualifications of the persons concerned. I think the entire conception of the Tariff Commission should be revised and re-organised. In view of the changing conditions of the country, the task of the Tariff Commission should be for giving protection to the consumers and not so much to give protection to the industries.

पंडित ठाकुर दास जालंध (हिंसा) :  
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। पेशतर इसके कि मैं इस बिल के बारे में कुछ कहूँ, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आपकी मालूम ही है कि रिट्रिब्यूटेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने जहाँ तक बैंस्टर्न रिफ्यूजीज का ताल्लुक है, ऐलाम किया है कि इस साल के आखिर तक वह अपने काम को खत्म कर देगा। इस ह्राउस में बहुत मर्तबा पुराने किले के रिफ्यूजीज का जिक्र आया है और आखिरी मर्तबा जब उनका जिक्र आया तो मैंने श्री लाला साहब से अर्ज किया था कि आप इसका ध्यान जवाब न दें बल्कि आपकी खिदमत में मैं हाजिर होऊँगा और उन लोगों की तरफ से कुछ अर्ज करना चाहूँगा और मेरी बात को सुनने के बाद आप मामले का फैसला कर सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक इन रिफ्यूजीज का ताल्लुक है इनको १९४८ के अन्दर पुराने किले में बसाया गया था और पाँच सौ घर यहाँ पर हैं। जब से इनको वहाँ बसाया गया है तभी से हमेशा ही यकीन दिलाया गया है कि ज्यों ही मौका आएगा, इन लोगों को सबसे पहले और जगह बसाया जाएगा और जो नब्बदीक से नब्बदीक आता होगी वहाँ इनको बसाया जाएगा। यह एक्स्प्रेस एक मिनिस्टर ने ही नहीं दी, एक शब्द ने ही नहीं दी, बल्कि इसके बाद बीगरे बहुत से मिनिस्टर्स ने दी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस एक्स्प्रेस को देने में शामिल हैं। उन्होंने १८ मई सन् १९४६ को जिसका हजाला मैं देना चाहता हूँ और पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ एक बिट्टी श्री जंग बहादुर सिंह की लिखी थी जिन्होंने कि उनकी खिदमत में इन लोगों के बसाने के बारे में कुछ अर्ज किया था। इसमें उन्होंने लिखा था :—

"It is clear that Purana Qila  
to be cleared. It is one of our  
historical monuments. I would  
like suitable accommodation to be  
provided for the refugees there,  
and I am forwarding your letter  
to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna".

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं लाला साहब के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। क्योंकि मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि लाला जी अपने फर्ज को समझेंगे और इन लोगों की मदद करेंगे।

बुनाचे उस रोज बहस के बाद मैं श्री लाला जी से मिला और उन्होंने बड़ी मेहरबानी करके इस बात को एग्री किया कि वह मेरी दरखास्त पर और दूसरे रिफ्यूजीज की दरखास्त पर यह पसन्द करेंगे कि वह इस मामले को कल्चरल और साइंटिफिक मिनिस्ट्री से ले लें। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हमने इन पाँच सौ घरों का मायुमेंट नहीं बनाना है और न ही तेल खींचना है जो इन मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर इनको रखे हुए हैं और आप इनको अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के तहत लें। उन्होंने कहा कि एज ए स्पेशल केस वह इसको

[पंजित ठाकुर बाबू भार्गव]

करने की कोशिश करेंगे। उन्होंने मुझे अपनी कुछ मुश्किलों की बताई और मैं उनको रीयलाइज करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम उन्हीं की मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना चाहिये।

जब सन् १९४८ में इन लोगों को वहाँ बसाया गया तो उसके बाद हर साल इस मिनिस्ट्री को याद दिलाया जाता रहा कि हमें आर्थोमोलोजिकल मानुमेंट में बसाया गया है, कभी न कभी वह दिन आएगा जब हमें इस जगह को छोड़ना पड़ेगा, जब हमें इस जगह को छोड़ने के लिये मजबूर किया जाएगा। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रिस्पूजीब का रवैया ऐसा नहीं है कि उनको आर्थोमोलोजिकल मानुमेंट में बैठे ही रहना है या वह बैठे ही रहना चाहते हैं। इसके बारे में जब मैंने एक शस्त्र से छिक किया तो उसने जवाब दिया कि क्या जू इंसान से ज्यादा इम्पार्टेंट है? लेकिन मैं इस क्षण में पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। वहाँ जब इन लोगों को बसाया गया तो इन लोगों ने ६०,००० रुपया इकट्ठा करके गवर्नमेंट को दिया मकान बनाने के लिए। गवर्नमेंट ने मेहरबानी करके बाद में उस रुपये को किराये के अन्दर एडजस्ट कर लिया। अब जब उनको दूसरी जगह बसाने का सवाल आता है तो सभा साहब कहते हैं कि हम रियायत देने के लिये तैयार हैं, बाल्टरनेटिव एकांमोडेशन देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन ये लोग दूसरी जगह जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। लेकिन बाल्टरनेटिव एकांमोडेशन है क्या, मैं इसकी तरफ जनाब की सवज्जह दिसाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल नहीं है, सारी मिनिस्ट्री की इज्जत का सवाल है और जो एक्जोरेंसिस दी गई थीं उनको पूरा करने का सवाल है। सभा साहब ने ही एक्जोरेंसिस नहीं दी थी, जैन साहब ने भी नहीं दी, कि हर एक रिस्पूजी को बिल्ट एकांमोडेशन दी जाएगी, न सिर्फ गैन्फुल एम्प्लायमेंट दी जाएगी, बल्कि सिर डकने के लिये मकान भी दिया जाएगा। गैन्फुल एम्प्लायमेंट

हासिल करने के लिये पुराने किले बाबों से गवर्नमेंट से हमारा नहीं था लेकिन वहाँ तक जगह देवें का सवाल है सभा साहब आपको चन्द गज जमीन ही देना चाहते हैं। जबकि उनका कहना यह है कि मेहरबानी करमाकर हमको मकान दीजिये। आपकी याद ही होया कि एक हाउस में यह एक्जोरेंसिस दी गई थी कि बिल्ट एकांमोडेशन का साफ मतलब यह होगा कि वह चन्द गज जमीन नहीं होगी। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी जिन को कमी कमी डेन बेब धाती है, चन्द बार कहा है कि बिल्ट एकांमोडेशन सिर्फ चन्द गज जमीन नहीं होगी। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी बहुत से रिस्पूजीब को ग्यारह बजे रात के तिहाड़ में ले जाकर छोड़ दिया गया और चन्द गज जमीन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से दे दी गई और जब उनके नोटिस में यह चीज लाई गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि बिल्ट एकांमोडेशन ही बाल्टरनेटिव एकांमोडेशन चन्द गज जमीन नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन पांच सौ घरों को जिनमें बाल बच्चे भी हैं, एक रोड में जब आप निकाल देंगे तो क्या वे बिसा मकानों के कहा रहेंगे? ये वही लोग हैं जिन पर हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने ३ अरब ३४ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है और इनको बसाने की कोशिश की है और आज तक दुनिया में किसी भी गवर्नमेंट ने इतना धान-दार काम नहीं कर दिखाया है जितना इस गवर्नमेंट ने कर दिखाया है और इसके लिए उसकी जितनी भी तारीफ की जाए थोड़ी है।

दण्डकारण्य में कई सी मील पर आप ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए रिस्पूजीब को बसाने जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए मकान बनाने जा रहे हैं और उनके लिए रोडगार का प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इन पुराने किले के लोगों को ग्यारह बरस से आप यकीन दिलाते आ रहे हैं और इस हाउस में ही नहीं बल्कि ग्यारह भी यकीन दिलाते आ रहे हैं कि इनको हव ऐसी जगह पर बसावेंगे जो कि मसकन के मखदीक हो। जब इन लोगों को बसाने की

जकरत पड़ी है तो यह कहना कि सब मकान ही खाल हो गये हैं ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये उनका कोई कुचूर नहीं है जो हर साल लिखते रहे कि आस्ट्रेनेटिव एकोमोवेशन हो। अब सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि यह जो रिफ्यूजीज हैं यह चन्व किस्तों में मकान लेने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन जब तक फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब हर रिफ्यूजी के बास्ते कम से कम १००० रु के मकान का इन्तजाम न करें, जिसमें वह अपना सिर छिपा सके तब तक उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन नहीं हो सकता। जमीन की कीमत वह देने को तैयार हैं किस्तों में—मकान की किस्तों में देने को तैयार हैं। उनके लिये मकान बना कर दीजिये, वे उसकी भी कीमत देंगे किस्तों में, जैसे एक दम से देने के तो वे काबिल नहीं हैं। उनसे मकान का नक्शा पास करने के लिये कारपोरेशन ३०० रु मांगता है। उन रिफ्यूजीज के पास घेला खाने के लिये नहीं है जो गवर्नमेंट की इमदाद करे उधर से यहां भाये; उनसे ३०० रु नक्शा पास करने के लिये कारपोरेशन मांगता है। १३०० रु कीमत जमीन की है। वह मकान धाज खुद कैसे बना सकते हैं। १६०० रु दिया जाय एक कोठा बनाने के बास्ते, जैसे कि कालका जी के भन्दर बनाये गये और दिये गये, १००० रु खर्च होता है। मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब, क्या फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, क्या हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कहीं से फैसला करें। इसमें बरेबरन है हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के एक्चोरेस का जिनकी इज्जत को मैं गवर्नमेंट की इज्जत समझता हूं। जहां तक सवाल हमारे रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर का है, उनके एक्चोरेस कई मर्तबे के मौजूद हैं। कोई भी उनके बर्लिलाफ नहीं कहेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि कुछ सपना उन को दिया जाय जो कि उनके बाद में बसूल कर लिया जाय। लेकिन उनके लिये मकान सिर ढकने के लिये जरूर दिये जायें, कम से कम इतने धर्त के लिये जब तक कि वह बाकी मकान नहीं बना सकते। उसके बाद ही उनको पुराने किले से निकाला जाय। मेरी जो बरखास्त है वह दरखास्त एक्चोरेस

के मुतासिक है। गवर्नमेंट के ला के मुतासिक है। गवर्नमेंट ने अपने एक्चोरेस में जो हाउस में श्री गारमिल साहब ने दिये वे डिफाइन किया है कि आस्ट्रेनेटिव एकोमोवेशन क्या चीज है। इसमें लिखा गया कि आस्ट्रेनेटिव एकोमोवेशन के माने हैं मकान, न कि सिर्फ जमीन। मैं इस मामले को ज्यादा न कहता हूं। लेकिन मैंने कई बरस तक उनका काज इस हाउस में चैम्पियन किया है और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि वह उस बादे को पूरा करे।

इसके बाद मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तबज्जह एक स्टेटमेंट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेरी दरखास्त पर ६ मई, १९५८ को इस हाउस में दिया था। मैं बहुत धर्त से, तकरीबन २८ सालों से या ३० सालों से हिन्दू अनडिवाइडेंड फैमिली के मामले पर इस हाउस में लड़ता चला आया हूं। चुनावों इसके बारे में बहुत फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, जिनमें ब्रिटिश भी शामिल थे, श्री लियाकत अली खां भी शामिल थे, श्री मथार्ड और श्री देशमुख साहब भी शामिल थे, श्री कृष्णमाचारी भी शामिल थे, सब वादे करते रहे हैं कि हम इस मामले को देखेंगे और कमेटी मुकरर करेंगे। चुनावों टेक्निकल एन्क्वायरी कमीशन ने इस धर्म का फैसला नहीं किया और चूकि हिन्दू कोड बिल मौजूद था इसलिये इसे देखने से इंकार कर दिया। चूकि श्री कृष्णमाचारी को रुपया बहुत प्यारा था और उन्होंने इस हाउस में कहा कि मुझे मनी कंसिडरेशन सिर्फ अपील करता है इसलिये जो रियायतें ३० साल से मिली हुई थी उन सब को उन्होंने एक कसम खत्म कर दिया। जो धी टाइम्स की लिमिट थी उसे टूट ही कर दिया। और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं, मैं उनकी हिस्ट्री में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मेरे बहुत जोर देने पर उन्होंने यह बादा किया था कि वह एक कमेटी बिठलायेंगे। उनकी स्पीच मेरे पास मौजूद है। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब उसे पढ़ लें। २६ अगस्त १९५७ की स्पीच है। मैं उसे पढ़ कर

## [विशेष ठाकुर प्रास मार्गदर्शक]

वहीं सुनाऊंगा क्योंकि बहुत कम है, वह खुद उसे पढ़ कर देख लें। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह मामला ऐस है कि जिसको फाइनेंस बिल के भीके पर तब नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिये हम एक कमेटी बिठावेंगे और इस को तय करेंगे। आखिर में जब मैंने बहुत ज्यादा मजबूर किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि वह कमेटी कब बनेगी लेकिन बनेगी जरूर। फिर उन्होंने खुद अपने जाती किस्से सुनाने शुरू कर दिये। खुद माना कि हिन्दू ज्वॉयेंट फैमिली के साथ बहुत ज्यादा दुर्द है। चुनावों जब दूसरा मौका आया तो मैंने मौजूदा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में धर्य किया कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने यह एप्योरेस दिया है। लिखा है कि आई गिव दिस एप्योरेस। उसके बाद उन्होंने फरमाया कि वह इसको देखेंगे। उस वक्त मैंने जिद की और कहा कि एक फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के बाद दूसरे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पूरा नहीं करते हैं। इस पर हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब नाराज तो बहुत हुए लेकिन आखिर में उन्होंने फरमाया कि जो बादे किये गये हम उस के पाबन्द हैं और हम उन को पूरा करेंगे। जनाब की ६ मई, १९५८ की स्पीच में यह बात दर्ज है। आज फिर फाइनेंस बिल का मौका है और मैंने उसके लिये धर्मंडमेंट्स दिये हैं। इस वक्त मैं यह धर्मंडमेंट पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाया चाहता, अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो बाद में सुनाऊंगा कि किस तरह से आप की हुकूमत ने ब्रिटिश बजनेमेंट से कुछ हेरिटेज लिये हैं और उनको कायम रख रहे हैं, किस तरह से हिन्दू अम-डिवाइडेड फैमिली के ऊपर आप जुल्म कर रहे हैं, जो कि अनहर्ब आफ हैं, जो नाजायज हैं और आप खजिये के तीर पर हिन्दू ज्वॉयेंट फैमिली से टैक्स बें रहे हैं। इस वक्त मौका नहीं है कि मैं इस तरह तबज्जह दिलाऊं, लेकिन मैं धर्य कऊंगा कि हमारे देसते देसते पिछली एस्टेट इयूटी के भीके पर जिन्दा आदमियों की जायदाद से एग्नेट इयूटी वसूल की जा रही है। हिन्दू

ज्वॉयेंट फैमिली को आपने बिला एग्नेम्बल नहीं दिया। एक बामूनी आदमी को आपने १ लाख ६० का एग्नेम्बल दिया है लेकिन हिन्दू ज्वॉयेंट फैमिली को सिर्फ नाम के लिये आपने ५०,००० ३० का एग्नेम्बल दिया है। वह साबित हो जायेगा कि यह कोई एग्नेम्बल नहीं है। मैं इस वक्त सिर्फ यह धर्य करता चाहता हूं कि मुझे मजबूर न किया जाय कि मैं अपने दस धर्मंडमेंट्स भूब कऊं। मैं जानता हूं कि आपका क्या जबाब होगा। आपका जबाब यही होगा कि इस नाजुक भीके पर बजट के आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसके जरिये मेरी गरज सिर्फ यह है कि आप कुछ फरमावें। अगर आप कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दें तो मैं धर्मंडमेंट नहीं भूब करना चाहूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मेहरबानी फरमा कर बी टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के अपने बदि की इफा करें और एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दें जो कि इस सारे मामले में जाये। आप खुद उस कमेटी के मेम्बर हों, बूकि मुझे बिश्वास है कि आप इस मामले को बड़ी प्रच्छी तरह से देखेंगे, और जिन प्रस्तास को आप चाहेंगे में, लेकिन कमेटी जरूर मुकर्रर कर दें।

अब मैं अपने असली मकसद पर आता हूं। जनाब की प्रध्यसता में हमने, कम से कम मैंने, कुछ नहीं तो चार मर्तबा इस हाउस में एक बड़े जरूरी मामले की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई। मेरे साथक दोस्त श्री लुनसुनबाला ने तीन चार दिन हुए मेरी स्पीच की तरफ तबज्जह बिलाई जिस के बारे में आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को ज्यादा माजूम नहीं था, और नैचुरली पता नहीं होना चाहिये था क्योंकि उसका साल्नुक एग्नीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से था। मैं इस की शिकायत नहीं करता। लेकिन जनाब बाला, यह मामला बरअसल सारी कीबिनेट व प्लेनिंग कमीशन से साल्नुक रखता है। आज मेरे लिये कहा जा सकता है कि मैं बहुत सक्त प्रस्तास का इस्तीमाज कर रहा हूं। मेरी सक्त प्रस्तास बोलने की प्रायत नहीं, लेकिन यह मानना इतना अहम था कि उसको

प्रवा करने में जो सक्त से सक्त तरीका हो सकता था उसके जरिये मैंने कहने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया। यह मामला इतना ग्रहण है कि मेरी राय में कोई धीर बीज इतनी ग्रहणियत नहीं रखती इस वास्ते मैं आज पांचवीं दफा इसका जिक्र करता हूँ और उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि अगर हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब तबज्जह न दें तो कम से कम फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, जो कि इस देश के एक्जसाइजिट के हैं, और उस के जिम्मेदार हैं, इसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे और कोई न कोई शाफी जवाब देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप बार बार सक्ती से कहेंगे तो उस सक्ती का कोई असर नहीं रहेगा।

पंचिस ठाकुर दास भार्यब : मैं जानता हूँ कि मैं सक्ती से कहता हूँ लेकिन भान-रोल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को भानूम है कि मेरे दिल में सक्ती नहीं है। मैं उस से इल्लमा करता हूँ, मैं उन की मेहरबानी को इन्वाक करे के कहता हूँ कि उनके ऊपर देश की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं उस पार्टी का मेम्बर हूँ जिसके ऊपर सारी जिम्मेदारी है और मैं उस जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करके ही कहता हूँ कि हम कंट्री में जाकर शक्त नहीं दिला सकते जब तक आप इस मामले को हल नहीं करते हैं।

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : फरमाइये।

पं० ठाकुर दास भार्यब : इस देश के भन्दर जितनी गल्ले की कार्रवाई है उसमें मैं पिछले १०, १२ सालों से देखता आ रहा हूँ कि क्या काम हो रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि नामुमकिन है कि यह एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री कभी भी हम को गल्ले के मामले में सेल्फ एफिशिएंसी दे सके। हमने जितनी पहले बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें थीं, पानी बनैरह की, सब खत्म कर दीं। हमने करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपया इस बीज पर खर्च कर दिया लेकिन पिछले १०, १२ बरसों से हम हर एक के मुँह से सुन सकते हैं हमें बीज अच्छा नहीं मिला। १२ बरसों से हम अच्छा बीज नहीं दे सके, हम इरिगेशन कमिनिटीज

नहीं दे सके जिन को हम यूज कर सकते थे। आप के मुँह पर मेम्बर साहबान यहाँ पर कहते हैं। या तो आप के रेट्स ज्यादा हैं या फिर आपका प्रोपेगेंडा नहीं हुआ। गल्ला बढ़ाने के वास्ते पानी चाहिये, अच्छा बीज चाहिये और चाहिये अच्छे बैल और खाद। बैलों की निस्वत में कई दफा कह चुका कि सन् १९२८ में एग्रीकल्चर कमिशन ने जो एक बैल के लिये १० एकड़ का औसत रक्सा था वह आज ८ एकड़ ही रह गया है न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी की राय की क से। आपकी न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि ८ एकड़ से ज्यादा एक बैल नहीं जोत सकता। आप इसकी तादाद लगा कर देखिये तो आपको इस देश के भन्दर कम से कम २ करोड़ बैलों की जरूरत है। लेकिन आप इसकी तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देते। आज मुझे दुःख होता है इन सब बातों को देख कर। हिन्दू माइयालोजी में मैंने पढ़ा है कि एक भ्रादमी जब मर जाता है तो वैतरणी से गुजरना होता है। यह एक बहुत खराब दरिया कहलाता है। लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि एक गाय की पूछ पकड़ कर हम वैतरणी को पार कर सकते हैं। मैं असल बात कहता हूँ कि इस देश के भन्दर आज भनाज की समस्या हल करना आपके लिये नामुमकिन है जब तक आप ऐनिमल हस्वैन्ड्री की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देते। मैं आज फिर अपनी बात को दोहराता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल गैर मुमकिन है। मैं जो लिटरेचर आई० सी० ए० आर० ने दिया है उसकी बिना पर कहता हूँ। मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है कि सारे लिटरेचर का हवाला दू, लेकिन अगर आप टा म दें तो मैं दो बार फिर से पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ जिसके भन्दर जो कुछ साईं लिनलिथगो कहते थे सन् १९२८ में वह दिया हुआ है। आपकी गवर्नमेंट नहीं, आप की न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी ने आई० सी० ए० आर० ने माना है कि यह बात सही है कि गैर मुमकिन है इस देश के भन्दर गल्ले का मामला तय हो जब तक आप इस ऐनिमल हस्वैन्ड्री की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देते। आपकी ऐनिमल हस्वैन्ड्री नाम की किताब में सफा ५६ पर भी ऐसा लिखा गया है। आप के जो राइट साहब..



[पंजित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

सन् १९४५ में बुलाये गये थे उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है यह मामला इस तरह से कभी तय नहीं हो सकता। इसी तरह से जो आप का मैम्बोरेट "मेम्बोरेट एण्ड मैम्बोरेटिंग" है उसके सफा १७ पर जो बिया हुआ है मैं उसकी तरफ आपकी तबज्जह दिलाता हूँ। अब अगड़ा यह है कि सन् १९४४ के अन्तर पिछली जो गवर्नमेंट थी उसने तहकीकात कराई। सन् १९५४ के अन्तर मसहूर साइंटिस्ट बर्नड साहब ने लिखा कि इस देश के अन्तर सिर्फ २९ परसेन्ट जानवरों के बास्ते कंसेंट्रेट है और ७८ परसेन्ट जानवरों के बास्ते चारा है। और जब १९५८ में मैंने ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से इसके बारे में सवाल पूछा तो मुझ को यह जवाब दे दिया गया कि चूकें इस वर्ष से गाय बैलों की प्रीपर फ्रीडिंग नहीं हुई इसलिये देश में दूध, ची की कमी बाक्य हुई है। और यह चीज ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर और जो उन्होंने एक्सपर्ट्स बैठाये उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि गायों और बैलों के फीडिंग में तरकीबी की जाय और यह चीज मैं बड़े कन्-सिडेशन से बोलता हूँ। आपके एक्सपर्ट्स भी यही कहते हैं कि इन जानवरों को आप खाना ज्यादा दीजिये। आपके सारे रेकार्ड्स भी यही कहते हैं और इसको साबित करने के लिये मैं कितनी ही दफ्ते यहां हाउस में मुस्तलिह लोगों को रायें भी कोट कर चुका हूँ कि खाना ज्यादा देने से ५० फ्रीसदी गाय के दूध में और ६० फ्रीसदी ट्रेक्टिव पावर आफ बुलक्स में बढ़ोतरी हो जाती है। . . . . .

Shri Morarji Desai: May I ask for some information from the hon. Member? Does he expect the Government to feed all these animals?

पंजित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं भयब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसके बास्ते गवर्न-मेंट की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है तो क्या यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी है ? कास्टीट्यूशन के अनुच्छेद ४७ व ४८ को देखें।

Shri Morarji Desai: The responsibility is of the owners; neither of the hon. Member nor of ours.

पंजित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जगांव वाला, इनकी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है और हर साल रिपोर्ट में लिखा जाता है कि हमारे देश की गायें व बैल दिन पर दिन कमजोर होते चले जाते हैं। मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच से कोट करके बताया कि हमारे बैल कमजोर होते चले जा रहे हैं और जो बैलों की जोड़ी पहले ४० मन का बोझ उठा कर ले जाती थी आज वह केवल २५ मन ही उठा कर ले जा पाती है और जो गाय पहले १५ सेर दूध देती थीं आज वह केवल ६, ७ सेर ही दूध देती हैं। अब मवेशियों की देखभाल करने और उनको तगड़ा बनाने का काम क्या मेरा है अगर सरकार का नहीं।

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say from these cows we are getting more and more milk?

पंजित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इससे ज्यादा और कोई गलत बात नहीं हो सकती मैं फिर पहिले भी दे चुका हूँ। चूकें मेरे पास इस समय वक्त नहीं है इसलिए मैं फ्रीगंस कोट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह बाक्य है कि सन् १९५१ से सन् १९५७ में सस्त कभी ही हुई है ; जहां सन् १९५१ में ५२ करोड़ मन मिल्क इस देश में पैदा होता था वहां सन् १९५६ में ४७ करोड़ मन ही पैदा होता है। जब मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने इस चीज को पेश किया गया तो उन्होंने यह फरमाया कि तुम्हें मैथमेटिक्स नहीं घाती है। लेकिन मैं कैलेंज करता हूँ कि जो फ्रीगर्स मैंने दिये हैं उनको वह गलत सिद्ध करे और आप इसको गलत मिद्ध भी कैसे कर सकते हैं क्योंकि खुद आपकी रिपोर्ट के अन्तर यह चीज दी हुई है कि इस देश के अन्तर सन् १९५१ से १९५६ में पाच सालों में दूध का प्रोडक्शन ५२ करोड़ से ४७ करोड़ ही रह गया जिसके कि जाने यह हुए कि आप कितने ही टैक्स लगाइये और कहीं से आप रुपया लाइये, बाड़े धमरीका से यह ८०० करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा लाइये लेकिन जब तक कि आप अपने गाय बैलों के जाने की ओर



ज्मान नहीं देंगे और उनको तमड़ा नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है . . . . .

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I ask the hon. Member not to get excited in the interest of the discussion?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I am not getting excited. I have been thinking of this matter for such a long time and urging it over and over again.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In any case, I was going to ring the bell.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I am not excited at all. If you order me to be silent, or if the hon. Finance Minister thinks it is too much, I will not continue. He is saying all this in the interest of my health, I know that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is he not concluding now?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I will certainly stop. But I am not at all excited.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Should he not allow us to judge it?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Then I will speak in a low tone. But kindly allow me my say. This is the most important matter. For 24 hours of the day I think of this and nothing else. That is my difficulty.

मैं अब से बड़ा करूंगा कि रिपोर्ट में यह साक्ष्य तीर पर दिया हुआ है कि सन् १९५१ से सन् १९५६ में ५ करोड़ मन दूध की कमी हो गई है और हमारी दूध की पैदावार की गाय व बैस की घीसत ईस्ट में कम हुई है इसके बारे में तो कोई साक्ष्य श्रुत नहीं है। मैंने कि गवर्नमेंट के एक्सपर्ट्स ने भी कहा है कि गायों को खाना अधिक और बेहतर देने से हमारे दूध की पैदावार ५० परसेंट बढ़ सकती है और करीब २५ करोड़ मन दूध एक साल के अन्दर बढ़ सकता है। अब उसकी खेरा कीमत सो फेलाइये। जनाब वाला भी रोब सुनता है। मुझे आपकी

बेहरादून काउन्सिल के अन्दर मालूम हुआ कि उसमें आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि मुझे १०० करोड़ के क्रेडिटलाइजर्स मंजूर होने दें तब आप देखियेगा कि हम कितना उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेंगे। अब मैं इस सिलसिले में जनाब का ज्यादा बक्त न लेते हुए तीन किताबों आपकी खिदमत में पेश करता हूँ जिसमें कि क्रेडिटलाइजर्स का मुकाबला शराब से किया गया है और जिस शराब के कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर बहुत बरखिलाऊ हैं और बजा तीर पर खिलाऊ हैं। क्रेडिटलाइजर्स थोड़ी देर तक तो मुक्रीद साबित होते हैं लेकिन थोड़े अर्धों बाद वह जमीन को खराब कर देते हैं। इनके बरखस्त काऊडिंग जो कि नेचुरल मैन्योर है वह बहुत अधिक कारामद है। ७ अरब रुपये की काऊडिंग की क्रोमत हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताई है और यह अक्रमोस का मुकाम है कि उस नेचुरल मैन्योर का इस्तेमाल न करके हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब क्रेडिटलाइजर्स के यूज करने के स्वाहा हैं। मैं जो सरकार से काऊडिंग अर्गान् नेचुरल मैन्योर इस्तेमाल करने को कहता हूँ तो यह खाली मैं अपनी बिना पर ही नहीं कहता हूँ और न ही किसी फारेन आदमी को बिना पर कहता हूँ बल्कि यह खोज आई० सो० थार० की एरीरिटो पर कहता हूँ और उन किताबों में दो हुई है। काऊडिंग का इस्तेमाल जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ सारे हिन्दू कहते हैं और मरने से पहले जमीन पर गोबर का लेप कर तब उस पर करने वाले को लिटाते हैं फ्रांस के अन्दर भी काऊडिंग से मकान लीपी जाती है क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि यह एंटी सैप्टिक है। हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर भी गोबर से कूच्चे मकानों को लिपाई होनी है। जब जमीन के अन्दर गोबर जाता है तो उससे बहाना पर ऐसे कीड़े पैदा होते हैं जो कि नाइट्रोजन को हवा से लेकर प्लाटम को दे देते हैं। यह अक्रमोस का मुकाम है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो इतना नेचुरल मैन्योर मौजूद है उसका ठीक तीर से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है और सरकार उस तरफ़ तबज्जह नहीं देती है। मेरी अबब से गुजारिश है कि एक

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

क्रिटिनाइजर फ़ैक्टरी में ३ लाख टन में सिर्फ ६०,००० टन नाइट्रोजन पैदा होता है, लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर काऊडिंग से ५६०० मिलियन रुपये का नाइट्रोजन होता है और ८६२ करोड़ रुपये का पुटैश है, पुटैशियम है दूसरा नाम में इस वस्तु मूला जाता हूँ और ७६०० करोड़ रुपये का मैग्नेशियम है और इससे आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारा फ़ायदा और हित किस में है। हमने अभी की थी कि प्लानिंग कमिशन १ करोड़ रुपये एनिमल हव्सबैन्डरी पर खर्च करे और ऐसा करने से ५०० करोड़ की आपकी आमदनी होगी और एक करोड़ आदमियों को काम मिलेगा। इस देश में किसी आदमी के पास एक बैल और एक गाय हो तो सारे कुनबे का पालन पोषण हो जाता है और जब वह हिसार जिले में गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि जिस कुनबे के पास एक गाय उस आदमी में होती थी तो वह गाय उसके अकाल को काट देती थी। इसकी तरफ़ीब यह है कि एनिमल हव्सबैन्डरी की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे। अब एनिमल हव्सबैन्डरी और मिक्सेड फ़ार्मिंग का बहुत गहरा ताल्लुक है। और उसके करने से सारी सिंचाई की भूमि में डबल क्रीपिंग हो सकेगी और उस हालत में इस देश के अन्दर गल्ले की कोई कमी नहीं रह जायगी बशर्त कि आप एनिमल हव्सबैन्डरी का पूरा इस्तेमाल करें।

जो आपने एगोरेटिव कमेटी एनिमल न्यूट्रिशन आफ इंडिया की मुकुरर की और जिसमें कि हिन्दुस्तान के आला साइंटिस्ट्स को शामिल किया गया उन्होंने लिखा है कि अब आपकी कौटन और जुट की पैदावार में बहुत तरक्की हो गई है। और आप सैल्फ सफ़िशिएंसी से भी इसमें आगे बढ़ गये हैं। यही हाल टुबैको के बारे में हैं।

मैंने पिछले मंन्त्र पर जनाब की खिदमत में राईट साहब का एक लेख पढ़ कर सुनाया था कि बिटेन में यह तरीका ट्राई किया गया और उगने वाले की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई,

एनिमल हव्सबैन्डरी ज़ड़ी और अनाज का उत्पादन भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया।

जनाब बाला मैं अब चन्द बातें इस सिलसिले में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एनिमल हव्सबैन्डरी की बाबत इनको क्या करना चाहिये . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो मैं दूसरी बंटी बजाने वाला हूँ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: पहली बंटी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: पहली तो मैं इसके पहले बजा चुका हूँ लेकिन चूंकि आप मशगूल थे इसलिए शायद आपने उसे न सुन पाया हो।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: जैसी जनाब की मर्जी। बस मैं आपकी इजाजत से केवल तीन मिनट और लूंगा।

तीन, चार चीजों की ओर आपको खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। पहले तो चारे की पैदावार बढ़ाने की ओर खास ध्यान दिया जाय।

दूसरे इस देश से जो आप कैंटल फ्रीड एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं जिस देश के अन्दर खुद यह कहते हैं कि २६ परसेंट एनिमल फेड्स जानवरों के बास्ते हैं तो ऐसी हालत में कैंटल फ्रीड का एक्सपोर्ट करना हरगिज जायज नहीं है। गवार जो कि जानवरों का साजा है और खल उसको मैग्नेशियम में डालते हैं और उनको जानवरों को खाने को नहीं देते हैं। न मालूम किस तरह की अक्रल है।

मिक्सेड फ़ार्मिंग के बारे में मैं पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूँ। मेरी धन्य के साथ गुबारिख है कि इसके करने से देश के अन्दर जितनी बेकारी है वह कम हो जायेगी। मिक्सेड फ़ार्मिंग करने से लोग काम में लग जायेंगे।

जनाब बाला, मेरा दरअसल जो मंन्त्र था वह यह बतलाने का था कि हमारे डाइरेक्टिव

प्रिसिपल्स कहाँ तक भ्रम में आ रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट की सफ़ेस को मापने की जो मेरी यार्डस्टिक है वह है कि हमारे बाइरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्स कहाँ तक सफ़ेसफुल हो रहे हैं। आर्टिकल ४७ और ४८ में लिखा है कि बैलेंस कीडिंग करेंगे, स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिबिंग बढ़ावेंगे, और जाने का स्तर बढ़ावेंगे। जाने के स्तर का तो यह हाल है कि जो पहले देहात में भ्रष्टों को छात्र मिल जाती थी वह अब नहीं मिलती। जो पहले जमींदार के बच्चों को दूध मिल जाता था वह अब नहीं मिलता। ७ घोंस की बजाय अब घोंसत दूध की ४.४५ प्रतिशत हो गई है। जब यहाँ इसके बारे में कहा तो कहा गया कि साहब हम दिल्ली में ही एक दूध की बस्ती खोलने वाले हैं जहाँ पर रोज ७००० मन दूध तैयार होने लगेगा। मैं चाहूँ कि ये दूध की बस्तियाँ बोले की टट्टियाँ हैं। भारे की दूध बस्ती में जो भ्रष्टी नस्ल के बच्चे होते हैं उनको जाया कर दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से हरेनबाटा की दूध बस्ती में जो भ्रष्टी नस्ल के बच्चे होते हैं उनको नीलाम कर दिया जाता है और कसाई लोग खरीद लेते हैं।

**Shri Morarji Desai:** This is all wrong. He does not know anything about Aarey Colony in that case.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** It is absolutely correct. Who says that it is wrong? I can prove it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I was in charge of Aarey Colony. I know what is happening.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will he kindly find out as to how many calves are there in the Aarey Colony (Interruption).

यह दुस्त नहीं है। मैं बगैर तहकीकात के कुछ भ्रष्ट नहीं करता। मैं यहाँ ऐसा स्टेटमेंट नहीं करता कि जिस पर मिनिस्टर साहब को एक्स्प्लेन करना पड़े।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** अब तो आप खत्म कीजिये। जो मैक्सिमम टाइम लीडर्स

आफ गुप्त को दिया जाता है वह भी खत्म हो गया।

बी.वा. नि.० बटेल (बलसार—रहित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ): मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। काउंसिल भी है लेकिन हमारे देश में इतने आरम्भी हैं। उनके पैट से जो फर्टिलाइजर निकलता है अगर उसका इस्तिजाम किया जाये तो प्राबल्यम हल हो सकता है।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव:** उसका भी फायदा उठाना चाहिए। वह भी बहुत जरूरी चीज है मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता जो मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहा है। जापान में दोनों को मिलाकर इस्तीमाल किया जाता है और उसमें वहाँ फायदा उठाया जाता है। यहाँ भी यही होना चाहिए।

मैं ने आपका ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया। मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने लीडरों ने भी ज्यादा वक्त दिया। लीडरों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह ऐसा कि जिस पर भ्रमल करने से हमारा खुराक का मसला बहुत हद तक हल हो जायेगा अगर गवर्नमेंट उस पर भ्रमल करेगी।

**Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Bill seeks to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the next financial year. These proposals would raise an additional revenue of Rs. 23.35 crores and of these about Rs. 18.08 crores are to be raised from union excise and Rs. 2.77 crores from customs duties and another Rs. 2.5 crores from wealth-tax. Judging from these figures as well as the constituents of the tax structure of the Budget, we find that the proportion of indirect taxes to total taxes has been increasing year by year, whereas the proportion of direct taxes to total taxes has been declining. It seems that the vested interests in this country have claimed more and more concessions

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year by year in the rates of direct taxes and this year they are more or less satisfied because there is a redeeming feature, namely, that, there has been the abolition of the wealth-tax on companies and also of the excess profits tax. Direct taxes used to form 45 per cent., of the total taxes in 1944-45. In 1953-54 it declined to 24 per cent. So, the incidence of indirect taxes is very heavy and the common man has to bear increasing burden of our Five Year Plans.

Taxation on the poor man's requirements, such as, cloth, sugar, kerosene oil, and vegetable oils is rather regressive and is sure to add to the hardships of the common man. The aim of the socialistic pattern of society cannot be achieved by taxing these poorer people more and more and by giving concessions to the richer section of society. It may be interesting here to refer to the position obtaining in some other countries. For example, the proportion of direct taxes to total taxes is 55 per cent. in the United Kingdom, over 60 per cent. in Canada and South Africa, 85 per cent. in New Zealand and 70 per cent. in Australia and Japan. I submit, therefore, that we have not been able to utilise the taxation machinery to bring about an equalitarian society and to correct the social inequalities and maladjustments.

We find that the duty on motor vehicles' tyres, the duty on refined diesel oil and vaporising oil as well as on low speed diesel oil will certainly affect the poorer sections of our society. It will certainly result in raising motor transport fares and freights and will also result in increase of prices of articles of daily use. This will certainly aggravate the social inequality and will also rob the fixed income owners of their hard-earned income. I submit that the backward and undeveloped areas, like N.E.F.A., Manipur and Tripura, which have no railway and where motor

transport is the only means of transport, will be specially hard hit and I would rather urge the hon. Finance Minister to consider the cases of the people of these areas and, if possible, to provide some relief for the people of these areas in the matter of taxation of these transport materials.

Coming to direct taxes, certainly the wealthier sections of society are most hit but these wealthier sections of the people are the most vocal people and are also very crafty people. While asking for concessions after concessions they have also various devices to evade and avoid the taxes. The genuineness of this Government has been tested on several occasions on this issue. The Government has a very soft corner for these people. The estimate of evasion of taxes varies with different Finance Ministers and I feel that it may be at least Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 200 crores or it may be Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores as Professor Kaldor has mentioned in his Report. Among the various devices that they have adopted for evasion—the Taxation Enquiry Commission has also mentioned it—are:—

- (1) Omission to report taxable income;
- (2) Fraudulent changes in account books;
- (3) Maintenance of multiple sets of account books;
- (4) Opening of bank accounts under assumed names; and
- (5) Securing contracts in the name of dummies.

I do not think the hon. Finance Minister has been able to devise ways and means to cope with this situation and to deal with these devices.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission has observed, and rightly too, that evasion can be tackled effectively by

improving and strengthening the enforcement machinery. The fact, therefore, remains that there is large-scale evasion.

15 hrs.

All the new taxes that we have levied, namely, the estate duty, Expenditure tax, the gift tax, and the wealth tax will not be able to raise a substantial amount of revenue, unless the administrative machinery for collection is thoroughly overhauled and reoriented. Successive Commissions and Committees which have been appointed by the Government have not, I think, given proper thought and due attention to the problem of administration of these taxes. The Income-tax Investigation Commission could not obtain the benefit of the comments and advice of the Central Board of Revenue. As the report says, at the time of the deliberations of the Commission with the Central Board of Revenue, there was a heavy spell of work in the Board's office and therefore, they could not have the benefit of their comments and advice. Then, again, the Taxation Enquiry Commission also did not make an independent enquiry as far as the administrative side is concerned. They depended solely on the report of the Central Board of Revenue. Therefore it shows that there is a serious flaw in the administration of these taxes. The Central Board of Revenue is shy of a probing enquiry.

Owing to persistent demands of Members of Parliament and the public, a Committee has been set up with Shri Tyagi as Chairman. Judging from the constitution of the Committee and the questionnaire they have circulated, it can be said without any hesitation that it will meet also the same fate as the other previous Committees. The questions they have issued are vague, broad and superficial. No specific issues are framed regarding the deeper defects of the department which had a ruinous effect of revenue and efficiency. There is the dual control of the

Central Board of Revenue as well as of the Directorate of Inspection of Income-tax in the department. There is also a maladjustment which has been a source of constant conflict between them and has proved disastrous to efficiency and smooth sailing. These and a host of other very equally important and vital problems remain practically outside the scope of the enquiry.

I would like to say a few words about planning. We are very happy that the Plans are completed. But, we have not worried about the fulfilment of the targets. Statistics are very interesting; but they are also confusing. We find that enough of co-operation has not been coming from the people. The people are still hungry and starving. They are still poor. The reason is not far to seek. Out of Rs. 960 crores spent last year as annual expenditure on the Second Plan, about Rs. 300 crores were spent on defence, Rs. 200 crores on civil expenditure and Rs. 100 crores on the import of foodstuffs. Very little is left for development expenditure, especially on education, public health, housing, industries and agriculture. That is why they do not enthuse the common man. The aims of the Five Year Plans, namely, rise in the national income, eradication of unemployment, reduction of inequalities are still a dream and far from being fulfilled. It has been urged that we must produce, we must industrialise or we shall perish. Experience shows that the result of this process has been concentration of wealth and economic power in a few hands and also growing urbanisation and growth of slums. We feel that the decentralised sector of industry should be developed. I mean, more attention should be paid to small and medium-scale industries and cottage industries. In that case, there may be equitable distribution of the gains accruing from our productive efforts and also there will be wider diffusion of the employment opportunities. The employment potential of the handloom sector is, at present,

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37,50,000 and that of village and small-scale industries, 75,00,000. So, they employ more than any of the large-scale industries of India.

One inherent defect of the schemes for development of these industries is that they are mostly centred in the industrial areas. In the distribution of industrial estates, and pilot projects in the development blocks, in the supply of machines on the hire purchase system and also in the supply of easy term loans, requirements of the backward areas and under-developed areas such as Manipur have been neglected. They have not been properly looked into.

Manipur is one of the biggest weaving centres in India. The number of looms was 155,278 according to the 1951 Census. Fifty per cent. of the population is engaged in this industry. But, all of them depend upon the local merchants and mahajans for their requirements of yarn and also the disposal of their finished products. The weavers have got original and exquisite products and during British days, they had a market in England as well as South Africa. Now, it is in a decadent condition. It has been given step-motherly treatment. It is almost dying out due to sweating of labour, exploitation by middlemen and lack of marketing facilities. Adequate funds are not provided for the development of this industry. A few looms are now in the co-operative field. The Central Weavers Co-operative Society, which is an apex society, has not been provided with adequate capital because the Handloom Board has got certain restrictions on the issue of loans and the Administration has not provided it with enough capital. There are 48 societies affiliated to it and 6000 members. I would like to ask the Government to provide enough capital for this apex society so that more and more weavers societies may be brought under the co-operative fold. Many handicraft products and handloom products of Manipur are shown as products of other States in the

emporia in some parts of India. This is unjustified. The Handloom Board or the Handicrafts Board should look into it.

I would also urge on the Ministry to extend the State Bank's pilot schemes for advancing loans to small-scale industries in Manipur also, now that the State Bank has opened a branch at Imphal. I should also urge upon the Government to give one industrial estate to Manipur as in other Union territories. A scheme for the starting of a saw mill as also a hosiery factory provided in the Second Five Year Plan should immediately be taken up.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words on the state of Agriculture in my part of the country. There, it has been said that we must produce more. But, there is no incentive on the part of the agriculturists, because the prevailing market price of rice is Rs. 8 or 9 per maund. In the neighbouring State of Assam, it is, Rs. 20 and in other parts of India, it is about Rs. 40 per maund. The Manipur Administration has fixed Rs. 10 as the procuring price. The agriculturists feel that they have been exploited. There are many middlemen who would procure the rice and give it to the Central Co-operative Society there. They do not get a proper share for their efforts. The costs of the manufactured articles are higher in Manipur even though they are produced at lower costs outside. Because there is always a transport bottleneck here. There are no Railway communications. So the peasants in Manipur have been deprived of a fair return of their produce while they have to pay a high price for their other daily requirements. On several occasions I had asked Government to increase the procurement price of rice, for instance, but Government say that the price level would be disturbed if the procurement price of rice is increased. This is not the correct view. This view is not justified. I can assure the

House that the increase in the procurement price at least to twelve rupees or to thirteen rupees would go a long way in bettering the economic condition of the people of that Territory. I would request Government to consider this matter further and to give to agriculture its due share.

Shri N. B. Munisamy (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before dealing with the general aspects, I would like to say something about the special features of this Bill. Whenever an Act is passed, the provisions made under the Act must be capable of implementation. What we find in this Bill is that there are one or two provisions which are incapable of implementation. Nobody can take advantage of such provisions. Such provisions ought not to find a place in the statute-book.

I will first take up one aspect, namely, the excise duty on tobacco. Clause 30(b), sub-clause (iii) refers to the following item:

"Granule 'rawa' of tobacco capable of passing through a sieve made of wire not finer than 24 S.W.G. (0.22 inch diameter) and containing not less than 18 uniform circular or square apertures per linear inch."

I do not think we have got any manufacturer to do this. If such a sieve is prescribed, which is beyond all our imagination, it will only lead to corruption and evasion of tax also. The person who is authorised to deal with such cases may be tempted to yield to certain temptations leading to evasion of tax thereby. For having a 0.022 inch diameter, you should have 0.011 inch radius. Such a sieve is not possible to acquire. We cannot even ask anybody to manufacture it. We are doing something here which would give scope for the persons to evade the tax. The authority who is enjoined to check these items may not be in a position to get this particular sieve at all. Therefore, we should not prescribe specifications regarding the sieve. That is not wise.

66 LSD-8.

Another point which I wish to state in this connection is this. The Explanation which appears under sub-clause (iv) of Clause 30(b) leads to certain difficulties. It states as follows:

"Such varieties of unmanufactured tobacco used in the manufacture of biris as the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, specifies in this behalf shall not be deemed to fall within this sub-item but shall be deemed to be unmanufactured tobacco, not otherwise specified, within the meaning of sub-item (6)."

For the tobacco leaf they charge only eight annas whereas for the tobacco flakes forms they charge Rs. 1.25 nP. According to the explanation to which I made a reference earlier, the man at the depot is given discretion to charge as he pleases. There he takes into consideration the use which it is put to but not the form. Ordinarily the form is to be taken into account and not the use. This is arbitrary. This is a capricious way of doing things. There should be no contradiction in the tariff rates. We should not allow discretion to be exercised by the man at the depot either to the advantage or to the disadvantage of the assessee. If we allow such discretion, it will only lead to litigation later on. So, I would only request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this matter as to the legality of the contradiction in the tariff terms. This position appears to be innocuous but it is having far-reaching consequences and so I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into it.

In the Financial Memorandum it is stated as follows:

"With the re-imposition of the excise duty at a higher level all the khandsari sugar factories will have to be brought under excise control. This will necessitate the employment of some additional staff."



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We find that about 80 persons, by way of extra staff, have been provided for. We have provided for Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head-clerks, U.D.Cs, L.D.Cs. etc. I do not find an Assistant Collector. Only a Superintendent is there. There must be a head of the department. There must be an Assistant Collector. I wish that post may also be included.

I wish to say something about the change of the structure itself which the Finance Bill aims at. By the Finance Bill, the hon. Minister changes the structure of the original Act. He can change the rates but not the structure of the Act itself. Changing the structure of the law is not ordinarily envisaged by the Finance Bill. It is something like a convention that we have been adopting. Although the Finance Minister is original in all his actions, yet he can still think of a method whereby he does not interfere with the main Acts.

Now, the Finance Bill happens to be an annual feature here. Why should he adopt this conventional method of introducing the Finance Bill year after year? Just as we are having the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan, and so on, he can introduce the Finance Bill once in two years or once in three years or once in five years, and see how these provisions are being worked out. Now, every year, it all depends upon the fancy of the Finance Minister in charge; he changes the structure according to his own free will and according to his own fancies, according to the length of the coat. Of course, it is left to the Finance Minister to find money to run the administration, but at the same time, he has to see how the measures are worked out, and whether the changes that he makes would affect anybody. If it is going to affect the majority of the people, he has to see that he shall not touch those aspects.

Generally speaking, when the Finance Bill is introduced, the big businessmen or the industrialists look forward to improvements or changes in taxes, so far as their spheres of activities are concerned. But so far as the poor man is concerned, he has nothing to look forward to. He remains the same old man as he was. And this Finance Bill has nothing to do with him, and he finds no benefit at all, except that he looks to his own belly and he sees whether he gets his quota for his livelihood.

Therefore, I would say that whenever the Finance Bill is introduced, you must also see to what extent the poor man is being helped. This Finance Bill envisages a tax recovery of about Rs. 21 crores. By proposing these taxes, the hon. Finance Minister has taken upon himself several odiums and at the same time several encomiums also. So far as the companies are concerned, they would certainly throw bouquets and encomiums on him, because the excess dividend tax and the wealth tax have been abolished. But what is the net result?

Before the introduction of the wealth tax and other taxes, they wanted to level down; they wanted to have greater recovery from those who were able to pay, and they dropped out those who were not able to pay. And it was thought that the companies were able to pay the wealth tax and the excess dividend tax, and, therefore, these taxes were imposed on them. But now, the Finance Minister says that he is going to scrap those taxes. But his reasons are not very convincing, except perhaps that he has said that he would be recovering as much as he would be drawing otherwise; in other words, before the scrapping of the two taxes, he was getting a certain amount, say, of the order of several crores; he says now that even after making these changes in the company taxation he would be getting the same amount. That is quite right. But when these taxes were introduced,



people had a trust in Government that in respect of the money recovered from the shareholders of a company where wealth tax was made applicable, they would get a refund of 30 per cent. So, this was really an entrustment which Government had to discharge after recovery from the companies. What Government are now doing is that they have transferred this onus or this responsibility to the companies. The companies, when they recover the money, are expected to pay it back to the shareholders. It was said—as far as I could make out from all this jugglery of the percentages—that 56.5 per cent was the total recovery; that is, the income-tax, the corporation tax, the wealth tax, the excess dividend tax, all put together may come to 56.5 per cent. Now, Government are getting about 45 per cent. 11.5 per cent is supposed to be with the companies, which are being managed only by a few persons, and it is now thought that they in turn would distribute or plough back the amount to the shareholders.

Originally, we had trusted Government that they would take the responsibility of ploughing back the income-tax recovered from the companies to the shareholders. Now, it is thought that the companies themselves would do it. The companies, we know well, are managed only by a few persons, and we know how the companies would discharge that obligation. I should, therefore, say that Government have not discharged their duty. What was originally entrusted with them is now being shoved on to the companies to do. So, to this extent, I should say that it is a breach of trust. Government are thinking that they are doing their best by just placating some of the companies, but the companies may not do what Government expect them to do, namely that they should plough back this amount to the shareholders.

Yesterday, Shri M. R. Masani was making out a case. I could not follow it fully, and I could not make

out whether he was speaking for the companies or for the shareholders. Whatever might be the case, and whatever might be the logic behind it, he was against the stages by which the trial is going to be made, namely the first stage and the second stage. The logic behind his argument was that whatever experience could be had by adopting the first course could as well be had by clubbing together both the stages now itself or the whole thing could be deferred for a year and then put through the next year. This was the way in which he was arguing. But I could not make out whether he was arguing for the big shareholders or for the companies. But anyway, the method adopted by the Finance Minister to gain experience by stages is much better than what the hon. Member had suggested. At this stage, I would reiterate that still the Finance Minister owes an explanation to this House as to why he has changed it, and what convincing reasons he has got for scrapping these two stages, and adopting a new method.

15-26 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

For getting these Rs. 20 crores, he could as well have adopted other methods; in fact, he could have recovered even more by other methods.

Coming to income-tax, there is a provision in the Income-tax Act, namely section 54, which deals with the secrecy aspects. The officers to whom the documents, returns and accounts, evidences and so many other hosts of documents are supplied at the time of filing of returns, and accounts, if they ultimately find that there is something wrong with them, cannot divulge it to anybody. I would request that this section which imposes secrecy on the officers, has to be drastically amended.

The reason for my saying so is this. In continental countries especially in France, the names of the

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tax-dodgers and evaders are all published; and immediately, the person concerned, whether he is high or low, is sentenced and sent to prison, and asked to pay a heavy fine. In other countries also, I find that publicity is given. Just as the names of the exporters and importers are all published by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in a huge volume, likewise, I would suggest that the names of all the persons who pay income-tax will have to be published, so that we could know how much any particular person pays. For instance, we may find that a particular person pays only Rs. 100 as income-tax, but we may find that every third month or every second month, he throws out a big dinner or a big lunch involving a huge amount of money. If a man who really pays Rs. 100 throws out such big lunches and dinners to so many people, then how does it come about that he has such huge money in his hands to do this kind of thing? If we have got the list, we can at once bring to the notice of Government, well, look here, this man is throwing such big dinners etc. but he is not paying anything to Government. Therefore, this publicity is always useful. For, others will know how much a particular man is really paying as tax, and his neighbour can immediately bring to the notice of Government any other factors. Otherwise, we shall not be in a position to make out a whole case against him. Therefore, publicity is always good.

The next thing that I would like to bring to the notice of Government is this. There is a good deal of evasion now. According to the Central Board of Revenue, this amount is Rs. 30 to 40 crores, but according to Professor Kaldor, the amount evaded is Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores. Anyway, the fact that there is evasion is accepted. Now, we are having an income-tax investigation commission occasionally. Instead, we can have a permanent investigation commission. And we can ask them to take up a few cases every year,

and ransack and examine them thoroughly. For instance, out of a hundred cases, five cases may be taken in a particular year, and the other 95 may be left out, and we may not give trouble to those 95 persons. These five cases can be examined thoroughly in that particular year, in the next year, another five cases may be taken up and so on. In America also, they do the same thing. They take only a few cases and examine them thoroughly and then assess.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Let the others go scot-free.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Year by year, we shall be taking up the different cases. So, it is not that we are going to leave out any cases.

Shri Tangamani: Now, everybody is going scot-free.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The method I have suggested is a better one. Then, I would suggest that a committee may be appointed to go into the question of the incidence of excise duties. At present, we do not have any data relating to their incidence or the economics of it. So far as the excise duties are concerned, we must have a committee which will go into the question and give us data relating to the various aspects of the incidence and how it is being worked out. In the absence of such data, we are changing the excise duty now and then and shifting from one point to another, picking up, as we please, some commodities, and dropping out some others. So, it is very necessary that there should be a committee to go into this question.

I have a few more suggestions to make, which will result in some further income to Government. It may look odd, but there is some substance in what I am going to say. The export and import licences which we are now issuing can be auctioned, so that whatever the margin the licensee

gets from it may be minimised, and to that extent we will get the money.

I am not going to say anything about prohibition and salt duty because they are debatable, but we can run a lottery and the money that we realise out of it can be utilised for health and education. Others might oppose this view stating that it is ill-gotten money, but it will be useful for the purposes I have mentioned.

Forward contract transactions also have to be taken into account, and tax on luxury goods increased.

Mr. Chairman: I think he should conclude now.

Shri N. R. Mankamy: Lastly, I wish to say that the Income-tax Act which was enacted about 35 years ago, has to be codified with its rules and regulations so that one can understand it. Even the officers dealing with it are not able to make out where they are and what they are. It is better to codify it and have a simplified single uniform form so that everybody can understand it and pay the tax properly, instead of having various forms.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, is my name on the list?

बी व० प्र० सिंह (मुंगेर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, बजट के समय में लोगों को यह मौका मिलता है कि अपनी कोस्टीयुएन्सी की भावनाओं को सभा में व्यक्त करे। मैं पिछले कई वर्षों से योजना मंत्री के सामने अपना यह विचार रख रहा हूँ कि बहु जनता का एक जीवन-मान स्थिर करे और जब तक बहु जीवन-मान स्थिर नहीं करते हैं, तब तक बहु बेकारी की समस्या भी दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं और जमीन के सम्बन्ध में वह जो सीलिंग निश्चित करने जा रहे हैं, वह भी वह नहीं कर सकते। इस के उत्तर में उन्होंने बताया कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, मैं इस पर विचार कर रहा हूँ और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय

योजना में रख रहा हूँ। उस क बाप में मे पालियामेंट में प्रश्न भी किया, लेकिन उस का कोई निश्चित उत्तर नहीं मिल सका। मेरा क्या है कि जब तक सरकार जीवन-मान स्थिर नहीं करती है और साथ ही साथ उस का निम्नतम और उच्चतम का अनुपात स्थिर नहीं करती है, तब तक बेकारी की समस्या दूर नहीं हो सकती है और उस के साथ ही जमीन के सम्बन्ध में जो सीलिंग निश्चित की जा रही है, उस में सरकार किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं करने जा रही है। मेरा क्या है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने वर्ग हैं, उन में किसान वर्ग की धाय सब से कम है। आज किसानों की ओर देश का ओर हमारे नेताओं का ध्यान गया है, यह हमारे लिए शुभ लक्षण है। लेकिन आज जिस तरह से, किसान की समस्या हल करने के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह रास्ता ठीक नहीं है। आज किसान की वार्षिक औसत आयदानी ११० रुपए है। यह समझा गया कि प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में देश की धाय १७ प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में वह २५ प्रतिशत बढ़ेगी। एक नागरिक की धाय २८४ रुपए है और किसान की धाय ११० रुपए है। उस के अनुपात से आप हिसाब लगा सकते हैं कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में किसान की धाय क्या हो सकेगी और उस का जीवन-मान क्या हो सकेगा।

सरकार की ओर से यह भी विश्वास दिलाया जाता है कि हम किसानों का या जनता का स्टैंडर्ड प्राफ लिविंग बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन चूँकि उस का कोई मुलासा नहीं किया जाता है, इस लिए लोगों के दिलों में शंका पैदा होती है। आज दूसरे वर्गों में जिन लोगों की धाय तीन हजार रुपए है, उन को कोई कर नहीं देना पड़ता है, लेकिन किसानों के लिए कोई भी छूट नहीं है। प्राय यदि किसान अपनी जमीन से दस रुपए भी पैदा करता है, तो उस को लगान के रूप में जमीन की मालगुजारी देनी पड़ती है। मैं

[श्री व० प्र० सिंह]

समझता हूँ कि यदि सरकार वास्तव में किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारना चाहती है, तो जिस प्रकार उस ने दूसरे बनों को तीन हजार रुपए की धाय की छूट दी है, धीरे उस को किसी प्रकार का कर नहीं देना पड़ता है, उसी प्रकार यदि किसान खेतों से तीन हजार की धाय करे, तो उस को भी लगान न देना पड़े। यदि वह उस से अधिक धाय पैदा करे, तो जिस तरह से दूसरे बनों के लिए इनकम टैक्स का बांटा रखा गया है, उसी तरह से किसानों के लिए भी इनकम टैक्स का बांटा रखा जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार किसानों का वास्तविक सुधार हो सकता है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, इस देश में किसानों का धाय न्यूनतम है। सरकार उन की आर्थिक अवस्था को इस तरह सुधारना चाहती है कि दूसरी जगहों से सामान न ला कर, उन के पास जो सम्पत्ति है, उसी को बराबर बांट कर, या सोलिंग रख कर उस की धाय को सीमित कर दिया जाये। किसानों के प्रति सरकार की जो सद्भावना है, वह प्रशंसनीय है, लेकिन उस का जो काम बूट का तरीका है, उस के किसानों को कोई भी लाभ नहीं होने वाला है इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार दूसरे ढंग से सोचे। यदि सरकार सार्ई को पाटना चाहती है, तो सार्ई का खोद कर सार्ई नहीं बरी जा सकती है। उस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऊँचे से ऊँचे पहाड़ को तोड़ कर उस सार्ई में गिरवाये, तभी सार्ई भर सकती है। इस लिए धर्म मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानों के सम्बन्ध में उन को गहराई से सोचना चाहिए कि किम तरह से उन की आर्थिक अवस्था वास्तव में सुधर सकती है और उस तरह उन का स्थान जाना चाहिए।

आज किसानों के लिए सब से आवश्यक चीज है शिक्षा। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि पिछले दस वर्षों में सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अज्ञान होना चाहिए था, जتنا नहीं हो सका

है। हमारे विधान में कहा गया है कि स्वराज्य-प्राप्ति के बाद दस वर्षों में छः से बीसह साल के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की अनिवार्य व्यवस्था की जायेगी। लेकिन आज यह कहा जाता है कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक छः से ग्यारह वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने वादा तो किया था दस वर्ष का, परन्तु तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक भी केवल छः से ग्यारह वर्ष तक के बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो सकेगा। पूज्य बापू ने जब बुनियादी शिक्षा को सामने रखा था, तो उन का मंशा यह था कि छः से बीसह वर्ष तक के बच्चों की शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए और उसी दृष्टि से विधान में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी, लेकिन आज सरकार प्राथमिक एजुकेशन-ब्राह्मरी एजुकेशन पांच वर्ष की कर रही है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार प्राथमिक शिक्षा की भी, जो बुनियादी तालीम का अंगगणेश है, पूरी-पूरी व्यवस्था किसानों के लिए करने में प्रयत्न है।

आज किसानों की मलाई के लिए बड़े-बड़े बाघ बनाये जाते हैं, माइनर इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था की जाती है, ट्रबलशूटिंग की बातें होती हैं। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एक जिले में दो सौ ट्रबलशूटिंग बने हैं, लेकिन उन में पच्चीस भी कारगर नहीं हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीमों पर करोड़ों खर्चा लार्ब किया जाता है, लेकिन किसानों के खेतों में पानी नहीं जा सकता है। इन बातों की सरकार को सोचना है कि धीरे गम्भीरता-पूर्वक सोचना है कि उस को किसानों के लिए क्या करना है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसानों के लिए बहुत ज्यादा चिन्तित है और इस सम्बन्ध में मानपुर के प्रस्ताव को कमिटीकारी प्रस्ताव कहा जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कोई कमिटीकारी प्रस्ताव नहीं है। उस में सरकार ने अपने पिछले विचारों को विपरीत किया है।

उस प्रस्ताव को रीएक्शनरी प्रस्ताव—प्रतिक्रियावादी प्रस्ताव कहा जा सकता है और वह इसलिए उस में ऐक्सेन्टी नैडलाई को जमीन का भाग देने की छूट दी गई है। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में सैल्फ-कल्टीवेशन की जो परिभाषा की गई है, वह परिभाषा बहुत ही अनुकूल है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस नागपुर प्रस्ताव को क्रान्तिकारी प्रस्ताव कहा जाता है, वह क्रान्तिकारी प्रस्ताव न हो कर के एक प्रतिक्रियावादी प्रस्ताव है, हम नाते कि उस में ऐक्सेन्टी नैडलाई को मान लिया गया है।

सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि सहयोगी खेती से हम किसानों की अवस्था सुधारना चाहते हैं। भादों के लिए वह ठीक है और व्यवहार के लिए उस को ठीक बनाने के लिए सरकार को चेष्टा करनी होगी कि उस के सम्बन्ध में किसानों में जो गलत-फहमियाँ हैं, उन को दूर किया जाय और उन में वह भावना पैदा की जाये कि वे सहयोगी खेती के लिए अग्रसर हों। देखना यह है कि सहयोगी खेती से किसानों की अवस्था में क्या सुधार होता है। प्लानिंग कमिशन के एक विशेषज्ञ ने कहा है कि जमीन की जितनी मेड़ है, उस को हटा दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो किसानों की समस्याओं और उन की स्थिति से परिचित है, वह जानता होगा कि अगर मेड़ को हटा दिया जाय, तो जो धान की खेती होती है, वह सारी की सारी खत्म हो जायगी। जिस को सहयोगी खेती कहा जाता है, उस का रूप-रंग, उस का ढांचा सरकार को तैयार करना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ आज जो सरकार की बंजर भूमि पड़ी है, उस में सरकार सहकारी खेती करा कर लोगों के सामने एक आदर्श रखे, जिस से किसानों को उत्साह मिले और वे भी वैसा ही कर सकें। ऐसा करने से सहकारी खेती की ज्यादा प्रगति होगी।

जहाँ तक सीलिंग का सम्बन्ध है, लोगों को उस से घबराहट नहीं होती है। लेकिन

किमान के जरिये लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि किसी की चीज बिना मूल्य के नहीं ली जा सकेगी और यह आश्वासन बिमान की धारा ३१ में प्रकट किया गया है। परन्तु उस के पश्चात् लोकल सेजिस्टर—राज्यों की बिमान समारोहों को यह अधिकार दे दिया गया है कि वे कोई भी मूल्य लगा दें और किसी भी अदालत में उस की सुनवाई नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि धान किसानों के पास बहुत कम सम्पत्ति है। यदि सरकार समझती है कि सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न को किसानों से आरम्भ करने, तो कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन बिना लोगों ने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के जरिये से बाहरों में महल बनाये हैं, उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाना है और किसानों के पास अपनी खुद पत्नीने की कमाई की जो दस पाँच एकड़ जमीन बेसी है, उस को सरकार बिना मूल्य के लेना चाहती है। सीलिंग कोई घबरावने की बात नहीं है। घबराहट तब होनी है, जब सरकार किसानों की पत्नीने की कमाई को कोई भी मोल लेना चाहती है। जहाँ किसानों से लेने का सवाल होता है, तो सरकार मार्केट रेट की बात करती है। जब यहाँ पर डेब्ट ड्यूटी बिल चल रहा था और यह प्रश्न था कि जमीन की कीमत क्या कूटी जाय, तो मैं ने सुझाव रखा था कि लगान का बीस गुना रखा जाय, लेकिन बित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि नहीं, मार्केट रेट लगाया जायेगा। लेकिन आज किसानों की जमीन लेने की बात सरकार सोचती है तो कहा जाता है कि लगान का दस गुना या पंद्रह गुना दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह सरकार किसानों की वास्तविक सहायता नहीं कर रही है और वह उन में एक क्लेश फैला रही है, जिन से किसानों को लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा और सरकार को भी लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा। पार्लियामेंट ने काफी समय इस बात पर बहस करने में खर्च हुआ कि हमारी पैदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है। इसके लिए सरकार भी चिन्तित है। हमारे जो पंडित हैं तथा जो राजनीतिज्ञ हैं वे कहते हैं कि पैदावार इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रही है कि आज भूमि सुधारों—

[ श्री व० प्र० सिंह ]

का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भूमिसुधार का कौन सा काम है जिसके द्वारा पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब आप इसके कारणों में जायेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पैदावार इस लिए नहीं बढ़ रही है कि प्राज सरकार की ओर से किसानों को खेती करने के लिए रुपया उधार देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। प्राज किसानों को गांवों तथा देहातों में जो कर्ज मिलता था, वह मिलना बन्द हो गया है, वह मिल नहीं रहा है। इसलिये समय पर उसको कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए पैदावार कम हो रही है। इसके साथ ही साथ पैदावार कम होने का कारण यह भी है कि सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। आप कहते तो हैं कि छोटी-छोटी योजनायें बना कर आप किसानों को उनका लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं लेकिन ये छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें यों ही पड़ी हुई हैं, इनको पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है और जितनी भी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें हैं, उन्हीं पर आप अधिक ध्यान दे रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह निकल रहा है कि किसानों को उनसे कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है। इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की ओर आपका अधिक ध्यान जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

किसानों की दशा सुधारने के लिए आपने कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स चालू किये हैं। लेकिन आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इनके अन्तर्गत पांच वर्षों में जो १२ लाख का बजट रखा जाता है, उस १२ लाख में से सिंचाई के लिए केवल तीन लाख रुपया ही रखा जाता है और उसका एक बहुत बड़ा भंडा शासन खर्च में ही चला जाता है। यदि आप बास्ते में किसान का सुधार करना चाहते हैं, तो शासन का जो बहुत बड़ा खर्च है, उसको रोकने की आपको व्यवस्था करनी होगी। याव आप जिस रुपये को डिपेंडेंस के नाम के, विकास के नाम से लेते हैं, उस रुपये का

एक बहुत बड़ा भंडा शासन के खर्च में चला जाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बास्ते में जो विकास का काम होना चाहिए, वह हो नहीं पाता है, ऐसा मेरा खयाल है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह निश्चित कर दे कि सौ के पीछे शासन का खर्च क्या होगा। अगर ऐसा किया गया तभी कोई सुधार का काम होना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

आप यह भी कहते हैं कि आप गरीबों के हित में जो चीज हैं उसको करना चाहते हैं और करते हैं। लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी बातें भी होती हैं जोकि हम लोगों की समझ में नहीं आती हैं। हमें आजाद हुए बारह साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन प्राज भी शराबखोरी चल रही है। पूज्य बापू ने कहा था कि एक बटे के लिए भी अगर हम को अधिकार मिलता है तो सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि शराबखोरी को बन्द किया जाये। आप हरिजनों का हित करना चाहते हैं लेकिन प्राज हरिजनों की भाय का सौ में से बीस रुपया शराबखोरी में चला जाता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इसके बारे में सरकार क्यों कुछ सोचनी नहीं है और मुझे पता नहीं इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या खयाल है। पता नहीं शराबखोरी भी चलती रहे और गरीबों का भी हित हो और उनके हित की बात भी हम करते रहें, ये दोनों बातें एक साथ होना कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है। इस तरह से किसानों का या गरीब आदिमियों का हित नहीं हो सकता है। इसके बारे में आपको गहराई से सोचना होगा। साथ ही साथ जो कुछ भी विकास के लिए आप रुपया खर्च करते हैं, उसका आपको चाहिए कि आप प्रतिशत निकाल दें और यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राज जो रुपया किसान के नाम पर, विकास के नाम पर खर्च होता है और करोड़ों रुपया इस नाम पर खर्च किया जा रहा है, वह किमूल है, उसका कोई वास्तविक लाभ उसको नहीं हो रहा है।

भाषा शहरों के अन्दर शहरी भावना और  
 देहातों के अन्दर देहाती भावना फैल रही है।  
 भाषा जो भावना भाषा की किसान के प्रति है,  
 वही भावना भाषा की शहर वालों के प्रति होनी  
 चाहिए थी। भाषा किसानों की जमीन पर  
 सीलिंग लगाना चाहते हैं, किसानों की भाषा  
 को सीमित करना चाहते हैं—भाषा कहते तो  
 यह है कि हम किसान की भाषा पर सीलिंग  
 नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम बराबर जमीन दे देना  
 चाहते हैं और किसान जितना चाहे उस में  
 पैदा कर सकता है, तनी कमाई चाहे उस  
 जमीन से कर सकता है, लेकिन असल में  
 उनकी भाषा पर ही इससे सीलिंग लग जाती  
 है। पहले जो भाषा बात कहते थे कि ३,०००  
 या ५,४०० की छूट हो, तो उसके पीछे कुछ  
 तथ्य था। भाषा भाषा कहते हैं कि बराबर  
 जमीन देने और में समझता हूँ कि बराबर  
 जमीन देने की जो लोग बात करते हैं उनको  
 जमीन के बारे में कुछ ज्ञान नहीं है। एक ही  
 गांव में ऐसी जमीन भी हो सकती है कि जिस में  
 एक एकड़ में २५ मन और ४० मन पैदा होता  
 हो और उसी गांव में उतना ही परिश्रम करके,  
 उतनी ही भाषा डाल करके उतनी ही जमीन में  
 १० मन ही पैदा होता हो। इस बास्ते में  
 सरकार से तथा प्लानिंग कमिशन से प्रार्थना  
 करना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा हमारा जीवन मान  
 स्थिर कर दें और उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी  
 स्थिर कर दें कि उसका अधिक से अधिक  
 क्या अनुपात होगा और जो अनुपात जीवन मान  
 का भाषा हमारे लिए निर्दिष्ट करे, वही शहर  
 वालों के लिए भी करें। भाषा भूमि समस्या  
 को हल करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि इससे बहुत  
 अधिक लोग प्रभावित होते हैं लेकिन मैं  
 चाहता हूँ कि इसको भाषा एक सिद्धान्त के  
 रूप में करें और जो सिद्धान्त हमारे लिए  
 लागू करें वही दूसरे लोगों के लिए भी लागू  
 करें। भाषा ने अधिक से अधिक बेतन क्या हो  
 इसके बारे में कराची कांग्रेस में कहा था कि  
 पांच सौ रुपया महीना वह होना चाहिए।  
 मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा इसको लागू नहीं  
 करते हैं? भाषा इसके लागू करें ताकि देहात के

लोग समझ सकें कि भाषा केवल उन्हीं के साथ  
 ही इस तरह से बरताव नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि  
 भाषा जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी लोग हैं, उनके साथ  
 भी वैसा ही बरताव कर रहे हैं। इस बास्ते  
 में कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा को एक ऐसा  
 जीवन मान स्थित करना चाहिए जो देहात  
 के लिए और शहर के लिए, सभी पर लागू  
 हो सके। साथ ही साथ जो शासन व्यय है,  
 जो बढ़ता हुआ शासनिक व्यय है, उस पर  
 रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है, उसको  
 नियंत्रित किये जाने की आवश्यकता है और  
 जब तक उसको नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता,  
 तब तक भाषा बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा जो हमारी  
 भाषा का है वह विकास में न लंबे हो कर शामन  
 व्यय में ही लंबे होता जायगा और इससे  
 कोई ठोस विकास कार्य नहीं हो सकेगा।

सभापति महोदय श्री रूप नारायण।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर—  
 रजित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति  
 महोदय, मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दीजियेगा।

श्री रूप नारायण (मिर्जापुर—रजित—  
 अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय,  
 मैं भाषा के द्वारा वित्त मंत्री जी का तथा सरकार  
 का एक बार फिर उस और ध्यान खींचना  
 चाहता हूँ जो कि मैं पहले से कहता आ रहा हूँ।  
 देश को उन्नति-मय पर अग्रसर करने के लिए  
 हमारी दूसरी योजना चल रही है। पहली  
 योजना पूरी हो जाने पर दूसरी योजना बनाई  
 गई थी। इस योजना के बारे में इस सेशन में  
 काफी बहस हो चुकी है। योजना बनाने वालों  
 पर हम यह सांख्यिक नहीं कर सकते हैं कि  
 उन्होंने गलतियाँ की हैं, उन्होंने भूलें की हैं  
 और वे ऐसी गलतियाँ हैं या ऐसी भूलें हैं,  
 जो कि जमा करने लायक नहीं हैं। भाषा  
 योजना बनाने वाले योजना बनाते हैं लेकिन  
 बाद में कुछ ऐसी चीजें हो जाती हैं, जो कि  
 भाषा चल कर योजना को असफल कर देती  
 हैं। हमने पहली योजना में ६५ मिलियन  
 टन कूड़ा का टारगेट रखा था और उस में हम

[ श्री कृष्ण नारायण ]

कामयाब हुए। दूसरी योजना में हम ने उस टारगेट को बढ़ा कर ७५ मिलियन टन कर दिया लेकिन इसमें हम सफल नहीं हुए और इसके दो कारण हैं, एक तो सूखा पड़ना और दूसरा फलबत्स का भाना। इन दो बातों ने हमारे टारगेट को फेल कर दिया। इसकी वजह से हमारे देश के अन्दर फूड क्राइसिस हो गया। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि प्लानिंग करते समय हम भूल कर गये। लेकिन ये कुछ नैचुरल फैक्टर्स हैं, ऐसे फैक्टर्स हैं जोकि हमारे कंट्रोल से बाहर हैं जिन की वजह से हम बिल्कुल सही तौर पर नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमारी योजना बिल्कुल सफल होगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि योजना बनाते वक्त एक दो बातों का अवश्य खयाल रखा जाना चाहिए। पहली बात तो इक्वल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ मनी की है। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है। अगर हम योजना बनाते वक्त इसका खयाल नहीं रखेंगे कि देश के हर कोने को, हर एक हिस्से को बराबर डिबेलेंप करना है, उसका विकास करने का हमें प्रयत्न करना है, तब तक हमारी योजना ठीक नहीं हो सकती है। यह चीज प्लानिंग कमिशन को बहुत पहले ही सोच लेनी चाहिए थी और ठीक कर लेनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यह चीज नहीं की जाती है।

मैं ने जनरल डिसकशन के वक्त वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान और प्लानिंग कमिशन का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था और विशेष तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलया था। मैंने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश हमारे देश में अब मे अधिक आबादी वाला प्राविंस है और आकार में चौथा नम्बर है। उस समय मैंने कहा था कि अगर हम तरह मे इतनी बड़ी स्टेट को सर्वनमेंट इग्नोर करती गई तो देश की जो दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं वे खुशहाल नहीं हो सकती हैं। अगर उसकी हालत खराब हुई तो दूसरी स्टेट्स की हालत अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। इसके बारे में हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब की काफी शिकायत रहती है और उन्होंने इस

शिकायत को दूर करवाने की काफी कोशिश भी की है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उत्तर प्रदेश को विकास के लिए पैसा अधिक नहीं मिला है। पहले हम लोगों की तरफ से जब कोई इस प्रकार की शिकायत आती थी तो केन्द्र यह कह कर टाल देता था कि उत्तर प्रदेश ठीक तरह से अपनी योजना भेजता नहीं है, पैसा मांगता नहीं है। लेकिन अब जब हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब नेशनल डिबेलेंपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग एटेंड करने आते हैं और उस में अच्छी से अच्छी और सुन्दर से सुन्दर योजनाएं शकते हैं। फिर भी जिस तरह से वे निराश हो कर यहां से लौटने हैं उमने हम लोगों को बड़ा दुःख होता है। पिछली डिबेलेंपमेंट काउंसिल की बैठक में उन्होंने कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए मांग पेश की थी लेकिन उसको ठुकरा दिया गया। इस चीज की बार-बार मांग की जाती है लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दस बरसों से उत्तर प्रदेश को बराबर इग्नोर किया जाता रहा है। यदि भांके और फैक्ट्स आपके सामने रखे जायें तो जिस तरह से उसको इग्नोर किया गया है, उसको देख करके आपको अफसोस हुए बिना नहीं रह सकता है। १९५१ की सैसम के अनुसार घाट परसेट पापुलेशन ही उत्तर प्रदेश की ऐग्रिकल्चर के घसाबा, खेती के घनाबा, दूसरे नामों में मनी हुई थी। बाकी सब लोग ऐग्रिकल्चर में लगे हुए थे। लेकिन जब हम दूसरे सूबों को देखते हैं, जैसे कि बंगाल है उस में १५.४ प्रतिशत, मद्रास में १२.३ प्रतिशत और बम्बई में १३.८ प्रतिशत लोग नान-ऐग्रिकल्चर वर्क में लगे हुए हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि खेती में अधिक लोग लगे हैं ५० पी० में, दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज वगैरह में बहुत कम आदमी लगे हुए हैं। इतना बैकवर्ड राज्य ५० पी० का सन १९५१ में था लेकिन फिर भी अब हमारी प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना तैयार की गई तो उस में इस का बिल्कुल



सबाल नहीं रखा गया कि यू० पी० इतना बैकवर्ड है और उस को और आगे बढ़ाया जाय। जब सन् १९५६ में रेजोल्यूशन आन इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी पास किया गया तो उस में मिलभार डाइरेक्शन था कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास करने के लिए देश में ईक्वल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की पालिसी अस्त्यार की जायेगी। यह रेजोल्यूशन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया पर बाइंडिंग है लेकिन इस के बावजूद गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने इस पालिसी का खयाल नहीं किया और यह नहीं सोचा कि यू० पी० को बराबर का हिस्सा दिया जाय।

इस के बाद में सन् १९५२ के फ़िगर्स लेता हूँ तो उस में जो इन्वेस्ट किया गया है स्टेट्स पर उस में भी यही हाल है। जो पर कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया वह यू० पी० में तो १२६० से कम आता है। दूसरे सूचों में बहुत ज्यादा आता है। असलन बम्बई में इंडस्ट्रीज के सिलसिले में एक आदमी पर ६८६० खर्च किया गया, और वेस्ट बंगाल में एक आदमी पर ६३६० खर्च किया गया। इस के बाद सन् १९५८ के ऊपर सन् १९५२ में कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट में इन्क्रीज दिया गया उस में भी यू० पी० बहुत पीछे रहा। मैं उस के भी कुछ आंकड़े बतला रहा हूँ। बम्बई को जो इन्क्रीज दिया गया वह है ५१ परसेन्ट, वेस्ट बंगाल को दिया है २२.६ परसेन्ट, बिहार को दिया गया है १४ परसेन्ट, मद्रास को दिया गया ५५ परसेन्ट जब कि यू० पी० को दिया गया सिर्फ २०.६ परसेन्ट। यानी यू० पी० को सब से कम दिया गया। हालांकि यू० पी० की पापुलेशन सब से बड़ी है लेकिन जब उस को हिस्सा दिया जाता है तो सब से कम दिया जाता है। इस का खयाल कर के देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि यू० पी० को किस तरह से इन्वीर किया जा रहा है। मैं ने जब देखा तो भाजूम हुआ कि फ़स्ट प्लैन पीरियड में भी न तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में, न निजी उद्योगों में और न किसी दूसरे क्षेत्र में ऐसी कोशिश की गई कि यू० पी० का विकास किया जाय।

अब देखिये कि फ़स्ट प्लैन में हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए देश में २६३ करोड़ रु० खर्च किया गया, लेकिन यू० पी० को इस २६३ करोड़ में से कितना दिया गया? १५ या २० करोड़। फ़स्ट प्लैन में टोटल इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया १६२३ करोड़ रु० सारी कंट्री में। लेकिन उस में से यू० पी० को दिया गया सिर्फ ६२ मे ६७ करोड़ रु० तक। इसी तरह से सेकेन्ड प्लैन में भी बहुत कम मिला। यू० पी० को सिर्फ एक इंडस्ट्री दी गई जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में है काशी में मड़वा डीह में एक रेलवे लोको कम्पोनेंट पार्ट्स फैक्ट्री। एक फैक्ट्री बनाने का विचार किया गया बरेली में, सिपेटिक रबर प्लांट और एक फैक्ट्री रिहन्द के पाम मिर्जापुर में बनाने का विचार किया गया, अल्युमिनियम फैक्ट्री। लेकिन ये फैक्ट्रीज प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे दी गईं। इस तरह से सेकेन्ड प्लैन में भी मैं जो कुछ यू० पी० को दिया गया उस के बारे में हमें बहुत अमन्तोष है। सन १९५८ में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने एक प्लैन बनाया था यू० पी० में एक फैक्ट्री बँधाने के लिए वह की आर्टिकल ग्लास फैक्ट्री। उस के लिए भी बहुत काफी लोड बीन की गई। सब से मूटेबल जगह इलाहाबाद में नैनी के पास पाई गई। यह सोचा गया कि अगर यह वहाँ पर बनाई जाय तो सब में अच्छा होगा। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हर वक्त यू० पी० के साथ ज्यादाती की गई। पहले तो यह तय किया गया कि यह ग्लास फैक्ट्री इलाहाबाद में बनाई जाय लेकिन पता नहीं किम कारण से और किस के इनिशिएटिव पर उसे दुर्गापुर, वेस्ट बंगाल, में कर दिया गया।

16 Jan.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : पता तो आसानी से आप को चल सकता है। चूँकि यहाँ बार-बार बयान हो चुका है। वाक्यात आप को मालूम नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण मारावण : इस वक्त मैं बोल रहा हूँ। बाद में फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को

[श्री. रूप नारायण]

चाहेंगे जवाब देंगे। तो मैं कह रहा था कि किस तरह से हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला काफी पीछे होता जा रहा है। हम लोग बार-बार यह कहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसी बड़ी पापुलेशन है। अगर यह स्टेट इसी तरह से पीछे होती रही तो सारे देश के लिए इस से काफी दिक्कत हो जायेगी। मैं खाली उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, सारे प्रदेशों के लिए इस से टूटल पैदा हो जायेगी। हम लाख समस्या को ही देख रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है। हम को घनाज पंजाब से मंगाना पड़ जाता है। इसी तरह से अगर दूसरे मामलों में भी उस की पोजीशन गिरती रही तो दूसरे स्टेट्स को परेशानी होगी। इस के लिए कोई यह न सोचे कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ। लेकिन वह एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जिस के ऊपर ज्यादाती हो रही है। इस हाउस के दूसरे सदस्य भी इसे जानते हैं और उन को इस पर जरा ध्यान पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ सजेशनस गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कुछ बेसिक थर्मोनिक केमिकल्स ऐंड इंटर-मीडिएट्स बनाने की बात अंडर कंसिडरेशन है। इस के लिए हमने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से भी बात की तो उन्होंने बताया कि इस के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ ऐसी जगहें हैं जो कि सब से अच्छी और सुटेबल हैं इस फैक्ट्री के लिए। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी और उद्योग मंत्री जी को सुझाव दूंगा कि वह प्लानिंग कमिशन को कॉन्फिडेंस में लें और उन से कहें कि इस प्रकार की फैक्ट्री को उत्तर प्रदेश में बिलालाने का आग्रह दिया जाय।

सेक्रेट प्लान में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर किया जा रहा है वह १०.६४ करोड़ ४० है। इस में से ५.२४ करोड़ पब्लिक सेक्टर के जरिये खर्च किया जायेगा और ३५ करोड़ ४० निखनल इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन

के जरिये तथा ५.३५ करोड़ ४० प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जरिये खर्च किया जायेगा। इस में से मैं चाहता हूँ कि ५० पी० में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ४० गवर्न किया जाय क्योंकि पिछले दस वर्षों में जो इंडस्ट्रियल मैप देखा जाता है उस में इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट जो हुआ है वह सब से कम ५० पी० में हुआ है। यह मैं गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़ों से बता रहा हूँ।

16.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब कि दूसरी स्टेट्स में काफी इंडस्ट्रीज आगे बढ़ चुकी हैं, काफी डेवलप्ड हैं फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको अधिक रूपा देने के वास्ते हमेशा तैयार रहती है।

अब दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने उत्तर प्रदेश की जो टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज उत्तर प्रदेश की टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री काफी खराब हालत में है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ १८ कम्पोजिट टेक्सटाइल मिल्स हैं। ६ स्पिनिंग मिल्स हैं और ३ बीबिंग मिल्स हैं जिनकी कि ८४१,४३२ स्पिन्स और १३,६७४ लूम की कैपेसिटी है और जहां कि प्रोडक्शन ६३,००० मजदूर रोजाना काम करते हैं। हालांकि इन मिल्स का टोटल कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट १७.४ करोड़ रुपये है लेकिन यह अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ३० मिल्स में से १६ मिल्स बंद होती जा रही हैं। मुझे तो ऐसा भी बताया गया है कि मजदूरों की देने के लिए उनके पास पैसा भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि हमारी जो मिल्स बंद होने जा रही हैं और २८३,८१६ स्पिन्स और ३,४६३ लूम्स आइडल पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी रक्षा करें और यह सब और भी आवश्यक हों जाता है जब कि हमारे प्रदेश में वैसे ही काफी अनएम्प्लायमेंट फैला हुआ है। भारत सरकार को उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनकी रक्षा करने के हेतु उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन मिल्स को

वर्किंग कैपिटल में वह भ्रष्ट कर सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की मियों के वर्किंग कैपिटल रिक्वायरमेंट्स स्टेट बैंक से रिजर्व बैंक की सहो ब्याज की दर पर यूनिट कंसर्नर्स की अवेरेजुल लिक्विडिटी पर दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाय और अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो बायद उनको कुछ सहूलियत मिल जाय।

इसी तरीके से और बहुत सो उनको सुलियतें दे सकते हैं। जैसे कि उनको बैगन्स के लिए प्राएरिटो दी जा सकती है ताकि वे अपने माल को बाहर भेज सकें। इसी तरह से इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देने की बात है और यदि यह सुविधा उन को दी गई तो मिलवाले कुछ घाने बढ़ सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो हम कंट्रोल प्रायसन देने हैं उसमें २० पी० को सब से कम कोटा दिया गया है। स्टील का जो हर एक स्टेट के लिए कोटा एलाट किया गया है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को सब से कम कोटा स्टील का दिया गया है और दूसरी स्टेट्स जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश की अपेक्षा कहीं छोटी हैं और जिनके कि रिसोर्सेज भी उत्तर प्रदेश से कम हैं उनका कोटा अधिक है। वे धाकड़े इस प्रकार हैं।

सन् १९५६ में स्टेटों को इस तौर पर स्टील कोटा ऐंशट हुआ है :

|               | S S.I.     | S P.I.    |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| West Bengal   | 15000 ons  | 6227 tons |
| Bombay        | 11250 tons | 5446 tons |
| Punjab        | 11250 ons  | 4651 ons  |
| Delhi         | 4119 ons   | 2014 ons  |
| Uttar Pradesh | 750 ons    | 2087 tons |

उत्तर प्रदेश को स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए केवल ७५० टन का स्टील कोटा मिला है। जहां वेस्ट बंगाल को स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बास्ते १५,००० टन का कोटा मिला है वहां हमारे प्रदेश को केवल ७५० टन का ही कोटा मिला है। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो कि आबादी की दृष्टि से

सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है उसका सब से कम स्टील का कोटा मिला है। हम लोगों के इस धोर बार-बार ध्यान दिलाये जाने पर भी कोई खयाल नहीं किया जाता है। मैं ने बजट के जनरल डिस्कशन के अवसर पर भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया था और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद थी कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इसका कुछ जवाब देंगे और यह बनावेंगे कि आया हम लोग चलती पर है या चलती किसी और ने की है लेकिन उन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया इसलिए मुझे इस अवसर पर उन से यह सब निवेदन करना पड़ा।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए दस मिनट का समय देने की कृपा की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ध्यान रखूंगा। अभी तो मैंने श्री सोमानी को बुलाया है।

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would at the very outset like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the observations made by a number of speakers regarding the far-reaching and drastic changes that have been introduced in several Acts like the Expenditure Tax Act, Wealth Tax Act, and the Income-tax Act through this Finance Bill. It was, therefore, very desirable that this Finance Bill should have gone to the Select Committee where it would have been possible to scrutinise all these far-reaching changes very minutely. My submission to the hon. Finance Minister is that every year a lot of important changes are introduced in the Finance Bill, apart from the changes of a revenue-raising character and we should, therefore, examine this policy of bringing about all these important changes in the annual Financial Bill. Even the legal experts are baffled and are not able to keep pace with these changes that are brought about in the Finance Bill and various changes are

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introduced in the several Acts. Therefore, it is desirable that this policy should be reviewed and some convention should be established under which it should be possible to see that whenever structural changes in the Acts are introduced they are taken for review and scrutiny by the Select Committee.

Having said so much, I would like to welcome certain reliefs which the hon. Finance Minister announced yesterday. Although the reliefs given are meagre and insignificant still they are steps in the right direction and to a certain extent meet the wishes of a large section of the hon. Members. I am, however, disappointed to find that the hon. Minister did not think it fit to indicate any change in the company taxation matter and indeed, Sir, he reiterated what he had said in his Budget Speech that the simplification which is being carried out does not involve any increase in the overall average incidence in the corporate sector.

Certain representations have been made, and in this connection I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to refer him to the study made by the Reserve Bank of India in the October issue of the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* on the basis of statistics collected about the working of 1001 companies representing almost 75 per cent of the public limited companies. The facts given in that study reveal that the total profits of these companies in the year 1955 were Rs 117 crores and in 1956 Rs. 128 crores, out of which they distributed by way of dividends Rs. 38 crores and Rs. 42 crores respectively which means that the percentage of distribution of dividends in comparison to their profits was roughly 33 per cent.

Now, if we accept these figures of average distribution of dividend at the rate of 33 per cent in the years

about which the reference has been made on the basis of a study of the representative section of the corporate sector, the inference is quite evident. If a company is paying today 56 per cent—that is to say, the total incidence of income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax and the excess dividend tax today is about 56 per cent, and if the dividend distribution is 33 per cent, which on the present system of grossing amounts to 48·20 per cent of that 33 per cent, it means that the net incidence of collection by the Government is 40·80 per cent based on the statistics that I have just referred to. If the average incidence on the statistics of 75 per cent of the companies is something in the neighbourhood of 40 per cent, you can very well realise the substantial burden which the Finance Bill imposes if the incidence has to be on the basis of 45 per cent.

In this connection I would also like to refer to the representation made by the Bombay Share-holders' Association. A point was made as if the small shareholders will not be affected. Here is what the Bombay Share-holders' Association say:

"Although the disadvantage must necessarily vary from company to company according to the position of the net wealth and its liability to excess distribution tax in the past, it is felt, that on a very rough average, companies cumulatively with their shareholders would stand to lose from 5 per cent to 10 per cent depending on various factors enumerated above. Further, my Committee is apprehensive of the fact that this disadvantage would be more in case of smaller shareholders of the Company than in case of larger shareholders."

It is thus, Sir, quite obvious that the Central Board of Revenue in calculating the incidence of revised taxation system introduced in the Finance Bill have thereby increased

the burden cumulatively on the companies and on the shareholders substantially, if the study of the Reserve Bank statistics is to be the basis for the purpose of this calculation.

Now, another anomaly to which also I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is about the huge reserves which are lying with the companies. Again, according to the same October bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India, the amount lying in the reserves of various companies is in the neighbourhood of about Rs 500 crores, and the position under which the companies henceforth will pay dividend out of those reserves has not been clarified. If the position is as it is understood under the Finance Bill as it stands today, that will involve double taxation. Those reserves have already paid tax in the year when they were transferred to reserves from the profits and if there will be no provision to treat any dividend declared out of those reserves on the same basis as it is prevalent today, then, naturally it will cause serious hardship, a serious anomaly in the matter of taxing those reserves twice. Once they have already borne tax in the year in which these reserves were created, and again when dividends will be paid out of those reserves, the same would not be allowed to be grossed up. That anomaly should also be looked into.

The third anomaly is about the inter-company investments. Here also no clarification has been available as to what would happen in the case of companies which will receive dividends from their subsidiary companies and which are not covered by section 56A, industries which are exempted in this respect. The position, again, here also would be that those companies which will be receiving dividend from subsidiary companies will again have to pay income-tax on their dividend income, and to that extent, again, the anomaly remains unexplained.

I am making all these points with the submission that what the hon Finance Minister intends to do is only to simplify the whole system in a manner without in any way adding to the burdens that the corporate section is already bearing. As it is, representations have been made to him that the incidence of the present taxation is very severe and certain relief should be forthcoming. But, to that extent, he has clarified that the Government do not intend to give any relief from the consideration of the point of view of revenue. But so far as this system is concerned and in regard to these points about which I have drawn the attention of the hon Minister, I hope he will kindly clarify as to the implications of this system which will involve about 5 per cent more realisations from the companies than what is the incidence at present prevailing, and also explain the anomalies arising in regard to inter-company investment and in regard to reserves which have already paid tax.

Having said so in regard to the company taxation system, I would also like to say a few words about the taxation policy. I quite appreciate the stand taken by the Finance Minister that considerations of revenue debar the Government from entertaining any proposals for relief. What I want to submit is that the Finance Minister at the Centre should give his attention to the taxation policies which have been followed by various progressive countries in the recent years or in the post war period and I would like to draw his attention specially to the case of West Germany. We all know how the war-devastated economy of Germany has been recovered in almost a miraculous manner and the achievements of West Germany are a shining example as to what a taxation policy based on incentives to promote capital formation and production can bring about.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I ask a question? Does the hon Member think that all this prosperity in

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Germany was due to the taxation policy or was it due to the work of the people in a selfless manner and stinting themselves.

Shri Somani: I have got here a booklet that has been published recently, which shows that Dr. Erhard, when he introduced these taxation reliefs and incentives for business people and industrialists, was very severely criticised—as a matter of fact, in the same manner as the representatives of the business community are criticised here today—that he was a friend of the big people and the business community. I quite concede that apart from this question of tax incentives the character of the German people and the various other factors did contribute to the prosperity of that country. But the fact remains that Dr. Erhard who is the Minister of Economic Affairs in Germany has been able to bring about a revolutionary development out of the war-shattered economy in his country by following a policy of giving liberal taxation incentives to the business community and by promoting capital formation.

Then we can take even the recent example of the United Kingdom. The Chancellor of the Exchequer there has recently announced taxation reliefs to the extent of nine pence per pound which I understand is the highest taxation relief ever given by any Chancellor of the Exchequer in the United Kingdom for the last 30 years. This means that the Government will sacrifice a revenue of about £191 million in the year 1959-60 and about £291 million in the full year. It is indeed a very significant sacrifice on the part of the Government to promote the capital formation in that country.

Over and above these tax concessions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has also announced certain investment allowances under which it would be possible for the industries to claim exemption from taxation. In this connection, I may also draw the

attention of our hon. Finance Minister to one thing. He has, under his latest budget proposals, discontinued the special depreciation which the industry was enjoying all along in the postwar period.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not discontinued it. It got discontinued according to the period for which it was given.

Shri Somani: When it was introduced, it was introduced for a particular period to fulfil certain objectives under these circumstances. That is to say, if those circumstances have ceased to exist, then there can be some justification for the step which the hon. Finance Minister has taken.

Shri Morarji Desai: Do the war conditions continue even after 12 years?

Shri Somani: This concession was given to enable industries to plough back that amount. After all it was an almost interest-free loan given to the industries for a specific period. The depreciation itself did not go beyond 100 per cent, and therefore, from the point of view of revenue Government will not be losing anything. It is just a deferred liability which is created on the head of the company. If the depreciation is just liberalised in the initial period, in the later period the company has to pay a higher tax. So, my submission is that at a time when the tempo of industrialisation had somewhat slowed down and when there is every reason to accelerate the pace of industrialisation, it is very desirable that this small concession which enables the companies to keep certain funds in the initial period should not be withdrawn.

In this connection, therefore, I was making a reference to the United Kingdom's liberalisation of investment allowances. I may also

take some liberty to refer to Pakistan. Though I know there can be no comparison to the soundness and stability of our economy compared to the economic conditions in Pakistan, I may make some reference in another context. We have been following the advice of Professor Kaldor whose advice is not even appreciated in his own country. Pakistan has given a long list of concessions in the last budget on the advice of a German expert who was lent to that country by Dr. Erhard. My submission to the hon. Finance Minister is that our taxation policy has got to be production-oriented, that is, a policy which will lead to an increased tempo of industrialisation.

Now, whether Pakistan is following a capitalist policy or not is not my purpose for referring to Pakistan. My only point in referring to Pakistan was that the various concessions—and the concessions are really of a very revolutionary character, from personal taxes to the corporate sector one simply cannot imagine the magnitude of those concessions which the Pakistan Government have given—have been given on a scientific review and advice given by the German expert who has studied the system of taxation in West Germany. So, while I was referring to West Germany and the United Kingdom, my submission to the hon. Finance Minister would be that even from the point of view of revenue—about which he referred yesterday—a little concession or relief in taxation could increase the revenue in the long run much more than the rigid policy of high taxation under which the industrial development has now slowed down.

I am therefore taking this opportunity for asking for a very dispassionate and scientific review of the taxation policy in the context of the need of our Third Five Year Plan resources, so that if our ambitious programme of further industrialisation has to be carried out, then, it is essential that our taxation policy must promote that objective. After all, the taxation

policy is not an end in itself; it is only a means to an end. If our objective is to increase the standard of living, to create more employment and to have an ambitious programme of industrialisation, then naturally the Finance Ministry will have to regulate their taxation policy in a manner which will leave adequate resources in the hands of the private sector which has been able to fulfil the targets of the Second Five Year Plan in a comparatively much shorter period than would have otherwise been possible.

The history of the development rebate might also be reviewed. It is this development rebate that has enabled all the industries to plough back their resources in expanding and in promoting the new industries to a very great extent. If a review is made by the Central Board of Revenue of the benefits which our national economy has enjoyed by the incentive given in the form of development rebate, it will be quite logical to pursue that policy still further and not to bring about the discontinuance of the special depreciation allowance about which the hon. Finance Minister has said that he has done nothing by himself but that, because there was a period fixed in the Act and since that period has ended, he has not thought it fit to renew it for a further period.

Then I would like to refer to the bonus tax. The Taxation Enquiry Commission had reviewed this position and had given a clear verdict that there is absolutely no justification for any kind of tax on bonus shares. The Royal Commission on Taxation in the United Kingdom also gave the same verdict. It has been clearly submitted and proved that this issue of bonus tax does not release any additional funds in the hands of the shareholders. It is just a question of adjusting one entry from one head to the other, and yet we had the 30 per cent prohibitive tax on the issue of bonus shares. Things have been made much worse; even the share premiums which are nothing else than paid-up capital of



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the company are also sought to be taxed further. So, I do not see any logic behind the bonus tax policy. In view of the very clear findings of several high-powered bodies both in this country as well as in various other countries, I would like to submit that this matter should also receive the attention of the hon. Minister.

The last thing that I would like to refer is about the vexed question of regional disparities. The preceding speaker was just now referring to the backward conditions of our great State, Uttar Pradesh. I may also draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the conditions prevailing in Rajasthan. There, we have got huge unexploited resources, but somehow the industrial development in Rajasthan is very poor. This matter of levelling up the conditions in the backward areas has been raised in this House on so many occasions that I think the Finance Minister should take some positive measures for giving some preferential treatment for industries in the backward areas. The Taxation Enquiry Commission had suggested the development of selected industries; various forms of incentives could be given. What is wanted is a positive policy of giving some preferential treatment to the development of industries in the backward areas. I can assure the House that once some preferential treatment is given, the pace of industrialisation and development in those areas will be rapid.

I now come to the question of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan. The technical committee which had surveyed the various sites had definitely submitted its report that the location of the factory in Rajasthan was justified on merits and the cost of manufacturing would be lowest compared to any other place in the whole country. The only drawback was that the consumption of fertilisers in Rajasthan at that period was not quite enough to warrant the location of a big factory there. But things have changed since. We have the Bhakra-Nangal and Chambal irrigation projects and,

above all, the Rajasthan Canal, which will revolutionise the whole agricultural economy of Rajasthan. We will have at least 4 million additional acres brought under irrigation. So, it is in that context of the backward conditions in Rajasthan that I submit that this question of locating a fertiliser factory in the public sector in Rajasthan should be undertaken as early as possible.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Harish Chandra Mathur, Mr. Naushir Bharucha and Mr. J. R. Mehta have given joint notice of a motion regarding the increase in the expenditure of Parliament from Rs. 32.4 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 124.13 lakhs in 1958-59. The text of the notice is:

"Phenomenal increase in the expenditure of Parliament from about Rs. 32.4 lakhs in 1951-52 to about Rs. 124.13 lakhs in 1958-59 and the justification or otherwise of the same."

They have desired that a separate discussion be fixed, so that this matter of urgent public importance may be considered by this House. When we are in the midst of this discussion on the Finance Bill and everything can be considered here, this is the right opportunity where it can be discussed. Mr. Mathur is not here at the moment. I will give Mr. Bharucha this opportunity; in addition to his normal quota, I will give him another 5 minutes particularly for this, so that he may make a reference to this.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh):** That will serve the purpose.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If other Members also want to say something, those who get opportunities can speak on that. So, I feel there will be no useful purpose served by giving another opportunity; all these things can be discussed together. I am disallowing this, but I am putting it before the



House that if those who get opportunities want to say something on this, they might do so.

**Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra):** I would request you to reconsider your decision in the light of the fact that the Finance Minister has made an insinuation.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Members who get opportunities might make their points. They would discuss it and the hon. Minister will answer it.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** During the discussion on the Finance Bill, hon. Members have got a lot of other subjects which everybody is anxious to put forward.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Therefore, this also can be included in that mass of subjects.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Separate time should be given for this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry, we are exactly discussing the Finance Bill and one of the signatories has conceded that. He has admitted that that will serve the purpose. Perhaps the hon. Member has not given a separate notice.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before turning to certain problems arising out of the speeches made by the hon. Finance Minister yesterday I want to make use of this opportunity to dispel certain doubts that might have been created during the discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs in this House. At that time, the deputy leader of our party, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, raised a very important issue in this House. He brought forward an allegation that a paper in Calcutta was being financed by the funds belonging to the Central Intelligence Bureau for sometime and that a very serious allegation of this kind was being made by the Assistant Editor of the paper *Free Lance*.

This very important issue was raised in the other House by our party;

Shri Bhupesh Gupta, on March 13, raised this issue in the Rajya Sabha and I hope Shri Gopala Reddi was answering that criticism at that time. After Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's speech in the other House, the Home Ministry had nearly a week before it, but I am sorry to state that the Home Minister could not give any satisfactory explanation while replying to the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands. From the speech made by the hon. Home Minister at that time, it seems to me that the Government accepts the charge and that the Government has no explanation whatsoever. But the strange fact is that instead of answering the charge instead of giving some explanation to the House, the hon. Home Minister went on to state that there was some kind of a loan given by the Government of Kerala to some papers. I will come to that, but before that, I want to reiterate that the issue raised by our party, the issue of subsidising a paper by the funds belonging to the Central Intelligence Bureau, is a very important issue and I would request Government to go into that matter even at this stage and to make an enquiry about it, to satisfy the eagerness of the Members on this issue.

Besides utilising this money for running a paper, the allegation is that there was squandering of public funds in the name of running this paper, because the funds belonging to the Central Intelligence Bureau, it is reported, cannot be examined by audit. I hope it does not come before the PAC. After the speech made by the Home Minister in this House on the 20th last month, the Assistant Editor, Mr. Asutosh Das, again issued a statement to the press. In that statement—I have got it with me, but I do not propose to read the entire statement due to lack of time—he has again challenged the Government and again reiterated all his complaints and allegations. I have got many issues of this paper with me. In many of these issues, articles are published against certain parties, certain movements and the Assistant Editor alleges that these

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articles were prepared in some department of the Central Intelligence Bureau; that some of these articles were prepared in the office of the Central Intelligence Bureau and sent to the paper; that some officers of the Central Intelligence Bureau were very often visiting the office of the paper; that they were directly interfering in the running of the paper. For example, there is a photograph in which there is a photo of one of the officers of the Bureau and it is specifically mentioned. So, it is a very seriously problem, which has to be gone into by the Ministry. But unfortunately, the Home Minister was not in a position to accept the challenge and he was evading the issue.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the name of the paper?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is "Free Lance".

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): When was it?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It was under suspension three or four years ago. Then it was going on. It was published from Calcutta.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was the money given? That is the query.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is the history between 1953 and 1956. At that time the present Home Minister was not in charge of the Home Ministry. It was before that.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): What is your specific allegation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then what is the reason for the delay in taking it up?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What can be done? These things are done so secretly that they come out only after some time. That is not my main complaint. On that occasion, instead

of answering all the points, what did the hon. Minister do? He stated thus:

"Then, Sir, I was told—and I think perhaps the information is not incorrect—that *Jangyugam* in Kerala, which is a Communist paper, got a loan of about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 75,000 from the Government there. I have no grievance. I do not object to that. The Government is free to do what it likes. I would have no objection even if they wipe out that loan or strike it out after time."

You will have to underline this sentence. Our Home Minister, whom we respect so much, is making an insinuation against a State Government in this country when he says:

"I would have no objection even if they wipe out that loan or strike it out after some time. That does not concern me directly and I am not going to arrange them for that. They have done it. That is all."

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): May I know . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Please do not waste my time by interrupting.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Not wasting the time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Again, he says:

"I understand the name of the paper is *Deshabhimani*. Anyhow, those who are concerned may find out the correct name."

Sir, it is very obvious that the hon. Home Minister was thoroughly misinformed. I do not blame the hon. Home Minister; I blame his advisers. The advisers of the Home Minister, who do not even take the pains of ascertaining the facts, who do not take even the pains to give the correct facts to the Home Minister, really these very advisers are doing the

greatest injustice to the Home Minister himself, when he is being misled by these people. Because, there is absolutely no comparison between the two issues.

The Kerala Government has issued, rather was forced to issue, a press release after this reference by the hon. Home Minister. They had to do it, because they are not present in this House and there is an open insinuation against a State Government. In their press release they have made very clear how this printing and publishing house, Deshabhimani Printing and Publishing House—it is not exactly a paper but a public limited company—have applied for a loan of Rs 75,000 against property and machinery worth Rs 1,25,000 offered as security. It is a loan, and the loan was issued by the Industries Board. In this Industries Board Shri P. T. Chacko, the Leader of the Opposition, is a member. There is also one industrialist who is very friendly with the ruling party who is also a member. Also many other publishing houses have applied for such loans. The rate of interest for these loans is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. For example, Kerala Kaumudi has applied for loan. Then, Malayalee, another paper which criticises the Government day in and day out, Chandrika, a paper belonging to the Muslim League, and several other printing and publishing establishments have applied for loans and they have got loans. I do not know whether some of the papers are of the view that the Communist Party, or some institutions which have some relations with the Communist Party, should be kept away from all these fields and that, as a whole, all these things should be kept the monopoly of certain sections. I hope that my friends on the opposite side will not be of that view. That was the situation in the past. There was very bad treatment to a particular section in our State, not only in our State but in the whole country, and they were denied all kinds of benefits, the benefits to which they had a right as any other section. Now there is no such distinction. Any

publishing house, as a matter of fact, any industrial concern, which can show security can apply for a loan and if the Industries Board is so disposed to give loans on the basis of the facts that are placed before them, then those concerns will get the loan. I just wanted to refer to this.

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** Is the running of the paper an industry?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I am sorry to say that a Minister has to intervene on behalf of another Minister.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I was just asking whether running the paper is an industry.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I hope the Finance Minister will be in a position to reply to the points made by us. I wanted to make a reference to this, because it was taken up by the hon. Home Minister, who is held in high respect. And it has pained us so much that he made this reference without knowing the facts, without ascertaining the facts. He could have referred it to the Kerala Government. I do not know why he depended upon certain remarks, or certain information, given by some of his friends on such an issue. I say that if it was in the case of some other State Government, a statement like this would not have been made in this House. It was really unfortunate and regrettable. Now, this is one issue.

At the same time, in our country things are happening in other States. I was astonished to read the speech of a Chief Minister of another State in India, an open public speech, wherein he said like this:

"I would have been very glad if Communist leaders had been killed by bullets. I would see that not a single Communist is found here."

This is a statement, not a statement but a speech, made by the Chief Minister of a State in India very recently.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

It was reported in the papers. And you can understand that this kind of provocative speeches will unleash forces in this country which will not help the growth of democratic traditions.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Did he make that speech in the Legislature?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: No, in public. This is what is reported to have been made. I will stand corrected, if it is denied. But it is not denied.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Who has made this statement?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is reported to have been made by .

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing. We do not know the context. We do not know what the occasion was and how it was said. There was a report, all of us have seen it, and the Communist members—some of the hon. Members elsewhere also—have referred to it. But our tradition here is not to say anything, or to refer to any State Minister or Chief Minister, because they have no opportunity to say what the actual facts were, what the position was, how this occasion arose and what was actually said. Till now, perhaps the Chief Minister might not have had opportunity to say whether this was the correct report or not in the press. It is only on the press reports that the hon. Member is relying. Therefore, I would ask him to desist from doing so.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not make any comment. As I told you, I will always stand corrected. But my only plea is that as this has appeared in the papers, the Home Ministry is bound to make some enquiry about it, because this is not the ordinary type of speech. So, I would request the Government of India to make an enquiry whether such a speech was made. That is all my point.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It was only an ordinary kind of speech.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As I have very little time before me, I will pass on to some other points arising out of the speech made by the hon. Finance Minister. Yesterday, replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance, the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to state that the question of nationalisation of banks does not at all arise as long as his party is in power.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have stated only my views. I never said about the party at any time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I stand corrected. I have got my sympathies for the Congress party, because they are having such a Finance Minister at this time when that party is wedded to a socialistic pattern of society in this country.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am also wedded to it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But I do not know—I cannot imagine—what kind of socialism Shri Morarji Desai will bring to India . . . .

Shri Morarji Desai: You will not understand it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: . . . . keeping all the banks in the hands of vested interests. I know the hon. Finance Minister's mind is completely closed whenever any suggestions come from this side.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yours is open!

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is certain kind of approach.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am so sorry. But if not today, tomorrow, if you want to implement this policy of socialist development in India, you will have to do it. Any country which has tried to build real socialism, in that sense, could not keep banks—the major banks—in the hands of vested interests. So, it was very good

of the hon. Finance Minister to say that this is his personal viewpoint and not the viewpoint of the Government. I would request, not the hon. Finance Minister, but the ruling Party, the Government as a whole, the Cabinet as a whole to pay serious thought to this issue. Unless this is done we will not be able to control the forces of economic development in this country.

Now I take up another issue. In answer to a question two or three days back it was stated in this House by the hon. Railway Minister that the manufacture of locomotives will be left in the hands of the private sector. He told us that the Government was considering giving the manufacture of diesel locomotives either to TELCO, TEXMACO or Hindustan Motors. This decision goes against the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted in this very House and we, as a Party, feel that this is a thoroughly wrong decision which goes against our national interests. We have made representations to the effect that this policy should not be pursued like this and that the State itself should take up the responsibility of manufacture of diesel locomotives.

Now, I will take the final point and I will conclude. I am so sorry that in spite of many references from many hon. Members in this House the hon. Home Minister yesterday did not choose to make any reference to the tax collection machinery in this country.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Home Minister?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I mean the Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I have made a reply several times on this question? Therefore I did not make it last time.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): We would like to have a considered reply.

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot go on doing it every day.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: After all the replies that we have had, the effect is that the amount of arrears of taxes and evasion runs into hundreds of crores of rupees. That is why we repeat it again and again. Otherwise, we would not have been interested in making this criticism over and over again. What is the use of a reply if there is no improvement in the machinery?

Last time my hon. colleague, Shri Prabhat Kar, made a reference to specific cases. He spoke about the Indian Express newspaper group, how they were managing to evade taxes and how some of the income-tax officers, who admitted the appeal of this group of newspapers, came to that conclusion on thoroughly fallacious grounds. They even took into consideration the losses that this company incurred after that period! It is very strange. That is the reason why I am again referring to it. Of course, if there is no need for a reply the hon. Minister need not reply but he should do something without speaking. He can act and if he acts, well, let us hope that there will be some improvement in tax collections.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Bill affords a suitable occasion for a re-appraisal of the effects of Plan expenditure on our economy. It also helps us to gauge our financial strength and our weaknesses and also appreciate the dangers that lie ahead of us.

Our whole economy is influenced by Plan expenditure and yet the character of the Plan expenditure is lost sight of. I propose briefly to deal with that. It will be appreciated that in the Budget year, the total capital expenditure on the Plan is of the order of Rs. 1157 crores whereas, as against this, the resources available in the capital budget provide for Rs. 912 crores, thereby leaving a deficit balance to be covered by Treasury Bills to the extent of Rs. 245 crores. The full significance of this may be

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apparent when we recollect that, similarly, in the two previous years of the Second Plan, we have had deficit financing of a big order, and from time to time, these deficits were met by the issue of Treasury Bills.

Last year, when the hon. Prime Minister presented the Budget, he made a significant proposal in that Budget, which has not attracted proper attention, namely, the outstanding Treasury Bills of the total value of Rs. 1400 crores would be converted into loans of proper maturity. It is necessary that we should appreciate the significance of that statement. Because, in the course of his speech, the Finance Minister stated that we were in a very solvent position and he challenged anybody to point out in what case India had defaulted in making repayment or paying back the obligations whether internal or external.

As the House knows, Treasury Bills are issued which really mean a loan taken by the Government from the Reserve Bank for three months or six months. These Treasury Bills are renewed from time to time. When we convert these Treasury Bills with a maturity of three months or six months into a loan of very long term, what we, in effect, do is that we express our inability to pay the debt to the Reserve Bank and that is what I call defaulting. The hon. Minister says that we are not insolvent or near insolvent. I should like to know what the definition of insolvency or bankruptcy is if the creditor is told that instead of his debt being repaid within six months, he would have to wait for 15 or 20 years.

Still more disconcerting is the fact that out of a total outlay which may still be of the order of Rs. 4500 crores, we have already spent till March, 1959, Rs. 2450 crores, and the balance is about Rs. 2000 crores. Out of that, we propose to spend in this year Rs. 1121 crores, leaving a balance of about Rs. 900 and odd crores to be dealt with in the last year of the

Second Five Year Plan. How have we financed up till now Rs. 3872 crores i.e. up to end of Budget year. It is mainly a question of issuing notes without any fiduciary backing, in other words, by deficit financing. In the third year of the Second Plan, Rs. 950 crores is already the amount of deficit financing. Add to that Rs. 1400 crores of Treasury Bills converted into long term loan, which is nothing but deficit financing by the backdoor. On top of that, our sterling balances have been drawn down to the extent of Rs. 500 crores, so that we have got only a couple of hundreds of crores of sterling balance left today. In other words, nearly 65 per cent of the expenditure we have so far incurred or have been committed to on the Second Plan is through deficit financing. I want the House to note that fact. It is wrong and incorrect to say that deficit financing has been restricted to Rs. 950 crores and in five years, it will be restricted to Rs. 1200 crores. A time will come, when we frame the Third Plan, when we will have to take stock of the facts. Today, the future of the Third Plan has already been mortgaged to the hilt by the Second Plan. There are loans which will be awaiting repayment. Deferred payments will also await liquidation. We shall be paying Rs. 100 crores every year for Debt services including amortisation on the loans and debts we have piled up so far. That leaves hardly any scope for deficit financing. I do not know how the Third Plan is going to be financed.

17 hrs.

Sir, one of the things persistently discussed in this House is extravagance in Government departments and the hon. Finance Minister seems to be particularly sensitive when we say that the Government departments have failed to exercise economy. And, by way of reply—it was rather unfortunate and not in quite good taste—he held out the example that the expenditure under the head Parliament was mounting up by leaps and

bounds. He said that if we compare the expenditure incurred by this hon. House in the year 1951-52 to the expenditure incurred in 1958-59 one would find that it has jumped from Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 124 lakhs, thereby suggesting—it was rather unfortunate, I do not know whether he has understood the implication of what he has said, but the implications to the public are quite clear—that the Parliament is an extravagant body which should set a better example by economy before it preaches economy to the Government departments. That is the implication. Also, people will say that when Parliament criticises the extravagance of Government departments, it was just a case of the kettle calling the pot black. As economy in administration has to be made, the hon. Finance Minister says, let it begin with Parliament and the expenditure on Parliament. I say, Sir, that was rather unfortunate. First, the comparison between the two years is totally misleading. Does not the hon. Finance Minister understand that in 1951-52 the legislature of this country was totally different in number, composition, character and nature from what it is today? Does he not understand, Sir, that at that time the first elections under the constitution had not even taken place? What is his comparison? Comparison must be between two comparable entities. I am very sorry to find, Sir, that the hon. Finance Minister has managed to create an impression in the country that Parliament is a very extravagant body and that if it cannot manage its expenses itself how it is going to manage the expenses in the country. It should be appreciated that we deal with a budget of Rs. 800 crores. The Railway budget runs into Rs. 400 crores. There are autonomous administrations within the control of this House where expenditures run to hundreds of crores of rupees, autonomous bodies which are virtually big industrial empires in themselves. This hon. House manages that and the expenditure is only Rs. 1.2 crores and I ask the hon. Finance Minister which department of the Government is there which, on proportionately such a small overhead cost, manages

such vast amounts as ours. It is totally unfair on the part of the hon. Finance Minister to say that the expenditure on Parliament was extravagant.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have not said that it was extravagant. The hon. Member is putting something into my mouth which I have not said.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These are his inferences. He is not saying that these words were uttered.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If he said that I have no objection.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** He implied that. My grievance, if I may be permitted to say so, is against you, Sir. Economy is being carried to such a great extent that it completely and effectively hampers the work of the MPs in the discharge of their duties. May I point out that as a measure of economy it has been laid down . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I might inform the hon. Member that that was the opinion of the Emperor of Ethiopia. He enquired of me what expenditure we were incurring in running this Parliament. Mr. Kaul was also there with me. I told him that it was Rs. 1 crore. He said, he was surprised that all this could be managed within Rs. 1 crore.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** My protest, if I may be pardoned in saying so, is against you, Sir, because you have got some say in this matter. The economy—and the very unwise economy, if I may be pardoned saying that—is extended, to what extent? An hon. Member is not given more than one extra copy of his speech free of cost. That is the measure of economy. A Member does not get free of cost the papers laid on the Table. We have been told that there are not sufficient number of copies. A Member does not get even sufficient service of a peon. Sometimes in this very Chamber it is more difficult to catch the eye of the peon than of the Speaker! Sir, apart from Members not being provided with facilities of a stenographer, or a pool of steno-



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graphers, we have not been given any facilities even of the barest transport. M.Ps. have to fight even to get the facility of air travel or even bus travel. Yet, the hon. Minister stands up and conveys an erroneous impression all round in the country that this Parliament is an extravagant body. I protest. It is unfair and unjust. I request that the hon. Minister should make amends to this House. Coming to this fact again, I may tell the hon. Minister incidentally that if his management of finances is such that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan we are going to spend Rs. 100 crores by way of interest charges and debt services, then a saving of Rs. 5 or 10 lakhs by curtailing expenditure under the head 'Parliament' is not going to help at all. There is a proverb in Gujarati which says that you cannot satisfy your hunger by licking your hands.

Coming to another aspect of our economy, which to my mind, is very important, there is the question of decline in production, because, after all, on the production and the quantum of production depends whether inflation will set in or not.

The other day, the hon. Labour Minister made a statement that the number of man-days lost on account of closures in the textile industry in a single year has been more than all man-days lost on account of strikes and lock-outs. I want the House to understand the implications of this, because I want to make a plea for amending the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The single biggest factor, it would appear, is the closure of various textile mills. In my own constituency, I had the misfortune of seeing mills closed mainly on account of mismanagement. I have in mind a commercial establishment which produces vanaspati ghee, at Pachora, where on account of mismanagement and the fear that the matured liability is going to bring the mill into trouble, a mortgage deed was prepared in anticipation, and the mortgagee has taken possession of the property, and a very important going

concern was closed, with practically brand new machinery and everything. Production in that case has stopped, and no action has been taken. The provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act seem to be inadequate to cope with a situation like that.

I have also the case of Gendal Mills, Jalgaon, which was closed, and the workers have lost even their provident fund dues. Then, I have got the case of Chhaganlal Mills in Chalisgaon. My hon. friend Shri Somani investigated into the matter. We are still awaiting the report. I do not know whether as a measure of economy the report will be supplied to us or not. A most thriving concern like the Chhaganlal Mills closes its second shift on the ground that cotton was not available. The mill is in the heart of a cotton-growing district, and it is said that cotton was not available, there were accumulated stocks, and there were financial difficulties. I ask if mills are permitted to close down like this, what is the charm in our opening new industries, if old ones and good ones continue to close down. I want the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to be amended so that not only when production falls but where there is apprehension of unemployment or where there is even mismanagement of mills, before the mills close down, Government should step in and take it over. I would like the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to be amended, so that the mortgagee in possession may be relegated as a secured creditor to a lower place and preference may be given to the workers' dues and provident funds.

In Bombay, as the Finance Minister knows, we have got the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, under which agricultural lands can be taken over for management by Government for years together if there is fall in production or if there is any likelihood of mismanagement of the land. Why can the same principle not be made applicable to the industries? This is what I ask.



I shall conclude by referring to one matter which is close to the hearts of all of us who have been elected from Bombay, mainly from Maharashtra, and that is the question of States reorganisation. Let this House not be under the impression that having voted Rs. 800 crores yesterday for the administration of this country, all is going to be well. I invite attention of this House to the reorganisation problem of the Bombay State which still awaits solution. Let this House not lull itself into a false sense of security that because there is no active agitation except in border areas between Mysore and Bombay, the entire question has been taken as finally settled. I know Maharashtra well, and I am sure many of the Members on the other side also know it well, and they know it for a fact that until a unilingual State is created in Maharashtra and in the Gujarat State, this problem cannot be taken as finally solved. I do not speak in anger, but I speak in sorrow. Today, our Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti has been forced to declare a no-tax campaign in 120 villages, a campaign which is proceeding in full swing. In the border district between Mysore and Bombay, 12,000 people have courted arrest. Most of the hon. Members of this House do not know about it. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti which, I submit, is a positive force in maintaining peace and restraining extreme elements, very reluctantly gave its consent to an experimental measure of 120 villages being tried out for no-tax campaign. We have no desire to extend it. It is my humble prayer to the Government that whatever may have been the justification when the bi-lingual State was created and whatever decision this hon. House took at that time,—and I believe most of the hon. Members must have supported it from conviction of the heart—today the position is totally different. Many of the hon. Members themselves who supported the bi-lingual State understand that experiment has failed. Therefore I appeal to the hon. Minister and to the Government to call a round table conference of all the interests concerned. Let us sit round

a table and hammer out a solution of the problem. Until this intricate problem is solved, I am afraid the fullest co-operation which the Government demands, and to which it is entitled, in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, can never be forthcoming. I hope the Government will take this fact into consideration.

श्री नरसिंह बर्नल (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जब अपना बजट भाषण दिया और वित्त विधेयक इस सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया तब मुझे यह देखकर कि जिनके लिये वे अपने सारे जीवन में प्रस्थित रहे हैं वह नहीं की गई यानी उन्होंने कई चीजों पर नये टैक्स लगाने की और पुग्ने टैक्सों के रेटों को बढ़ाने की जो घोषणा की उसके साथ मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी निराशा हुई कि उन्होंने शराब व प्रसाधन सामग्री पर टैक्स क्यों नहीं लगाया ?

वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने कड़े दृष्टिकोण के सम्बन्ध में विख्यात रहे हैं और इसलिये मुझ सरीखे बहुत से सदस्यों को तथा आम जनता को यह भासा थी कि जैसे सिगरेट पर उन्होंने कर की बढ़ोतरी की है उसी तरीके से शराब और प्रसाधन सामग्री पर भी कौन्से-टिक्स पर वह टैक्स लगा कर इन चीजों को महंगा कर देंगे। खैर मैं इस बात पर नहीं जाता कि किन चीजों पर कर नहीं लगाया गया लेकिन दो चीजों के सम्बन्ध में मैं उनका ध्यान विशेष तौर से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कल उन्होंने वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय खंडसारी के ऊपर जो उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया था उसमें कुछ छूट देने की घोषणा की है और उसके लिए मैं उनका अनुग्रहीत हूँ। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे सम्भव समझें तो इस सारी समस्या पर बुनियादी तौर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज हमारे देश में कुछ बर्षों से हम देख रहे हैं कि जो समाज का मध्यम वर्ग है, मिडिल क्लास है वह चारों ओर से

### [श्री नरत वर्मान]

पिस्ता चला जा रहा है, बक्की के दो पाटों के बीच पीसे जाने की सी उसकी स्थिति हो रही है। जितने बड़े व्यवसाय हैं जैसे कि गान लीजिये चीनी का घंघा है, बड़ी बड़ी प्रेक्टरीज हैं, उनको ऊपर का बर्ग मानें और हाथ के द्वारा जो उद्योग चलते हैं उनको अगर हम सबसे निम्नतम श्रेणी का बर्ग मानें तो यह जो संवसारी का उद्योग है, इसको हम मध्यम बर्ग का उद्योग कह सकते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सल्फाटाइजेशन से चीनी तैयार करने की बात है तो वह वास्तव में एक तरह की क्रिस्टल शुगर ही होती है और उस पर किसी न किसी प्रकार का अगर कर लगा दिया जाय उत्पादन शुल्क लगा दिया जाय तो विरोध की सम्भावना नहीं होगी लेकिन यह जो दूसरा उद्योग है उस पर फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। और मैं धाशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

आयकर के सम्बन्ध में जो सशोधन किया गया है उसके लिये मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यह धाशा कर रहे थे कि आय कर की जो न्यूनतम सीमा है जिस धामदनी पर कि वह लगाया जाता है उसको बढ़ाया जायेगा। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मन्त्रालय सम्बन्धी अनुदानों के बारे में जवाब देते समय इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम नीचे के तबके के लोगों को राहत दें चाहे ऊपर के तबके के ऊपर कुछ रेट्स बढ़ा दें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इनकम टैक्स विभाग के एक भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी श्री नकुलेश्वर नन्दी द्वारा आय कर के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने उन पुस्तकों में बड़ी आबेशपूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग किया है और कहीं

कहीं पर बहुत कटु शब्द भी वे प्रयोग में लाये हैं लेकिन उन शब्दों के बावजूद भी मेरा प्रभाव सवाल है कि उन्होंने जो सुझाव इसके अन्दर दिये हैं उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

उनकी सभी पुस्तकों का जो मूल तत्व है वह यह है कि नीचे के तबके को राहत दी जाय। ऊपर के तबके पर रेट्स बढ़ा कर हमारी बसूली की जो व्यवस्था है उसको कड़ा करके आज घरबो रुपया जो ऐरियर्स में पड़ा हुआ है, उसको बसूल करने की कोशिश की जाय ताकि ऐरियर्स को हम बसूल कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री अपने कार्यकाल के अन्दर, जिस प्रतिभा के लिये अभी तक प्रसिद्ध रहे हैं और जिस कार्यक्षमता और प्रशासन कुशलता के लिये वे प्रसिद्ध रहे हैं, वह इस वर्ष के अन्दर उन शस्त्रों और उन उपायों का अवलम्बन करके इनकम टैक्स के जो ऐरियर्स बिना बसूल पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी बसूली करने में वे समर्थ होंगे ताकि नीचे के तबके को राहत मिल सके।

वित्त विधेयक पर जैसे कि मेरे आगे बैठने वाले श्री जसबन्त राय मेहता ने बल कहा था कि आकाश तले जितने भी विषय हैं उन पर विचार किया जा सकता है। अतः मैं इस अवसर पर एक या दो समस्याओं की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस समय हमारे देश में अनुशासनहीनता, असमय और उच्छृंखलता का बाजार गर्म हो रहा है। विचारियों में तो यह भ्रम और भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है यहाँ तक कि वार्षिक परीक्षाओं के अवसर पर एक पक्षा भी अगर कड़ा भा जाय, सख्त भा जाय तो हड़ताल और उपद्रवों की नीबट भा जाती है। अध्यापकों का अगर कहीं तबादला कर दिया जाय तो उसमें भी हड़ताल होने लग जाती है। यहाँ तक नीबट भा गई है कि अगर सिनेमा के रिफायटी टिकट नहीं मिलें तो उसके लिए भी विद्यार्थियों द्वारा हड़ताल कर दी जाती है।

और इस प्रकार सारे देश के अन्दर एक उष्णता और अनुशासनहीनता का दौर दौरा चल रहा है। हमारे देश के कर्णधारों को उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिये आज से कई वर्ष पहले स्वर्गीय भगवर इलाहाबादी ने ठीक ही फ़रमाया था कि "हम ऐसी सब किताबों को क्राबिले ज़बती समझते हैं कि जिन को पढ़ के लड़के बाप को लपटी समझते हैं।" ऐसी पढ़ाई से क्या लाभ जिसके कि द्वारा हम अपने बुजुर्गों के प्रति जो भावर सम्मान हमें प्रकट करना चाहिये उसको भी भुला दें।

लेकिन इस निराशा के बातावरण में एक आशा की किरण दिखाई देती है और वह यह कि हमारे मित्र और आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व सचालक जनरल भोंसले ने राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना (नेशनल डिस्टिन्शन स्कीम) का जो सफल परीक्षण किया है उसे मैं आशा की किरण समझता हूँ। उनमें शरीर के विकास के साथ साथ अनुशासन तथा आध्यात्मिक और बौद्धिक विकास पर भी ध्यान दिया जाता है और उनमें जो सबसे अच्छी बात है वह यह है कि अपने देश के विकास में और उसके भविष्य में एक नई श्रद्धा और नये गौरव का इससे सृजन होता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक व जाकर केवल माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस परीक्षण के शानदार ढंग पर सफल हो जाने के बावजूद भी अभी तक "संशे प्रति पूरा न्याय नहीं किया गया है। न तो धन की पूरी व्यवस्था की गई है और न इसको देश के प्रत्येक प्रान्त में फैलाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। व्यक्तिगत बात होने हुए भी मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल भोंसले साहब को जो कि हमारे देश के एक भादरभीय नेता हैं उनको भी अपना कार्य करने में पूरी सुविधाएँ

और पूरे अधिकार नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री विशेष ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगे।

मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि दो वर्ष पहले दिल्ली में नवभारत हाई स्कूल में इस सम्बन्ध में जो वार्षिक समारोह हुआ था उसे माननीय वित्त मंत्री को देखने का अवसर मिला था और इस अवसर पर उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि यह प्रदर्शन बड़ा सफल हुआ है और यह योजना बड़ी सफल हुई है और देश के कोने कोने में इसका व्यापक रूप में प्रचार होना चाहिये। अब चूँकि वित्त मंत्री के पास में रुपये की बैली है और उनके पास अधिकार भी है इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस योजना को अधिक के अधिक धन देना चाहिये और उसको देश के कोने कोने में फैलाने का जो उन्होंने उस समय आश्वासन दिया था उसको वह असरी रूप देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और समस्या की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में बहुत से सम्मेलन होते रहते हैं। अभी हाल में यहाँ पर एक अनोखा सम्मेलन हुआ था। वह था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योजना-बद्ध पितृत्व सम्मेलन अर्थात् इंटरनेशनल कानफ़रेंस ऑन प्लाड पेरेंटहुड। इस का उद्घाटन करते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े गर्व के साथ यह घोषणा की थी कि सारे मसार में केवल भारत की सरकार ही ऐसी सरकार है जिस ने इस को सरकारी तौर से प्रोत्साहन देने का सत्प किया है और इस के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाया है। मैं इसलिये भारत सरकार को और उस के सूत्रधारों को बधाई और धन्यवाद अवश्य देता हूँ लेकिन इस मिलसिले में और इस अवसर पर एक चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिद्धान्ततया या बुनियादी तौर से इस कार्यक्रम का पूरा समर्थन करते

[श्री भक्त वर्मन]

हुए भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से इसका प्रचार करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है इससे कहीं हम अपनी भारतीय परम्पराओं और भाव्यों को समाप्त न कर दें। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि विशेष परिस्थितियों में यात्रिक सहायता की भी आवश्यकता हो सकती है, खास करके उन लोगों को जिनके बड़े परिवार हैं, जिनके चार पांच बच्चे हो चुके हैं। ऐसे लोगों को स्ट्रेन्डिजेशन के लिये भी सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे बड़ी भारी आशंका है कि जिस प्रकार से इन नये यंत्रों और उपकरणों का खुले आम प्रचार और प्रसार किया जा रहा है उससे हमारे देश के अन्दर कहीं व्यभिचार, अनाचार, दुराचार, भ्रूणहत्या और नपुंसक सन्तानों की वृद्धि न हो जाये। इसके ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों यहाँ उस सम्मेलन के सिलसिले में कास्टीयूशन क्लब में एक प्रदर्शनी भी हुई थी। उसे देखने का मुझे भी अवसर मिला था। वह बड़ा आयोजन था और उसे देखने के लिये बहुत लोग गये थे। और उन्होंने उसमें फायदा उठाया।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) आपने भी उठाया या नहीं ?

श्री भक्त वर्मन मैं भी वहाँ गया था।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : आप ने उस का फायदा उठाया या नहीं ?

श्री भक्त वर्मन मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि मैं स्वयं वहाँ गया था। लेकिन मैं ने वहाँ

देखा कि एक गोपनीय कमरा था जिस में, आप मुझे ऐसा कहने के लिये लमा करेंगे, महिलाओं के गुप्त घर्गों को दिखाया जाता था। उस कमरे में पुरुष और स्त्रियाँ साथ साथ जाने दी जाती थीं। हो सकता है कि उन में कुछ अविवाहित पुरुष और स्त्रियाँ भी हों क्योंकि इस बात की गारंटी नहीं की जा सकती थी कि कौन विवाहित था और कौन नहीं। उन सब के सामने महिलायें ही उन चीजों को समझा रही थी और वह चीज निर्लज्जता की सीमा पार कर रही थी। क्या यह नहीं किया जा सकता था कि एक समय में उस में केवल पुरुष जाते और उन को पुरुष ही समझाते और दूसरे समय में केवल महिलायें ही जाती और उन को महिलायें ही समझाती। इस को देख कर हम अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हम इस मामले में किस तरह से घागे बढ़ रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार पड़ा होगा कि एक जगह यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि जो नर्म किमी पुरुष को शल्य क्रिया द्वारा वन्ध्य करण के लिये राजी करेगी उसे दो रुपये इनाम दिये जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अनाचार और निर्लज्जता की ओर ले जाने वाली चीज है। ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जाता कि पुरुषों को पुरुष समझायें और स्त्रियों को स्त्रियाँ समझायें। इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस विषय को और घागे न बढ़ा कर मैं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान उपकुलपति डाक्टर राव के भाषण में स एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ, जो कि आज अर्थशास्त्र के बड़े ज्ञाता माने जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो एक गोष्ठी हुई थी उस में भाषण देते हुए इस विषय में उन्होंने अपनी सम्मति इस प्रकार दी थी।

"परिवार नियोजन के ज्ञान को एक विशेष वर्ग तक ही सीमित नहीं रखा जा सकता। गर्भनिरोध तथा गर्भ विरोधक उपकरणों के ज्ञान के व्यापक प्रचार का नैतिक आचरण

पर भी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, लड़के ब लड़कियों में प्रवेश सम्बन्धों के मामले भी बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। अतः यदि परिवार नियोजन करना है तो इस बात की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि यौन धारणाओं और यौन आचार को कायम रखा जाये जो भारतीय संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। "

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि दो तीन मिनट रह गये हैं और आप नें घटी बजाने की कृपा नहीं की है, मैं अन्त में उत्तर प्रदेश के पाच पर्वतीय जिलों की ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इन जिलों को अभाग्य जिले कहता हूँ। हिमालय का प्रदेश हमारे देश में काश्मीर से असम तक फैला हुआ है। इस में एक ओर काश्मीर है जिस में राजनीतिक कारणों से ही सही या वहा की विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण सही, भारत सरकार ने अपना खजाना खोल रखा है उस का उद्धार करने के लिये। हमें इस से कोई जलन नहीं है। इसी तरह में हिमाचल प्रदेश है जो कि सीधे भारत सरकार के संरक्षण में है। मैं वहा के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर श्री बजरग बहादुर जी से हाल में मिला था तो उन में मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यद्यपि हिमाचल प्रदेश की वार्षिक आमदनी दो या ड़ाई करोड़ है पर वहा के लिये भारत सरकार ने पाठ या नौ करोड़ का बजट स्वीकार किया है। मुझे यह जानकर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई। मैं नें उन से कहा कि आप को तो हिमाचल प्रदेश मिल गया लेकिन हमारी दशा अभी भी परदेशी जैसी है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह दलील नहीं देना चाहता कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पाच पर्वतीय जिले हैं उन को सीधे केन्द्र द्वारा शासित किया जाये क्योंकि इस के विरोध में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि मैं घड़ी की सुई को पीछे धकेलना चाहता हूँ। इसलिये मैं इस तरह की कोई दलील नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस भूमि में बड़ी मात्रा और केदार

नाथ के तथा गंगोत्री और यमनोत्तरी के प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान हैं जहा कि प्रति वर्ष भारत के कोने कोने से हजारों यात्री श्रद्धा भजनत हो कर जाते हैं, जहा से गंगा और यमुना की धारयाँ निकल कर सारे देश को शस्य शामला बना रही हैं और जहा के प्राकृतिक दृश्यों की सुष्मा अभी तक विदेशियों तक के हृदय में जमी हुई है, लेकिन इस इलाके के विकास के लिये पूरा प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की धारोचना नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि उस के साधन सीमित होने के कारण वह इन जिलों को पूरा विकास नहीं कर पा रही है। इसलिये मैं इस तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का और उन के द्वारा सागे मन्त्रिमंडल का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन पाच जिलों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। ये जिले हैं, अल्मोडा नैनीताल, गढ़वाल देहरी गढ़वाल और देहरादून। इसमें भी गढ़वाल और देहरी गढ़वाल की दशा और भी गयी बीती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य कागडा की क्या हालत है ?

श्री अक्षय दशन मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करता। मैं तो उसके विकास का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं इन पाच पर्वतीय जिलों के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जिले न केवल धार्मिक महत्व के स्थान हैं बल्कि तिब्बत में इनकी सीमा मिली होने के कारण इनका सामरिक महत्व (स्ट्रैटेजिक वैल्यू) भी है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस इलाके के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक खास तीर में कुछ अनुदान इश्वरमार्क करके उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को देना चाहिये ताकि वहा का विकास हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से आशा करत हूँ कि वे अपना

[श्री भक्त ईशान]

उत्तर देते समय इस सम्बन्ध में भी प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे ।

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):** Sir, so far as this Budget goes, I think it is very well drawn up and so far as the suggestions are presented, they are also all very fine. But I stand as a man who suggests quite a new order of society and it is for me rather very difficult position. All people who presented something new always found themselves in a very difficult position. Our Mahatma Gandhi also, when he preached Ahimsa, we people who were abroad thought: what is this foolish programme; he is making women of men. I mean the weaving and spinning. But we have found how it succeeded. Where our sword did not succeed his ahimsa succeeded, but succeeded to a certain extent, beyond which we have yet to go. Yet, I believe it is my God-given mission that I carry forward our Government and our people and our country, in fact that whole world. I see some such picture that every village will be living a very happy life. People will not be thinking of this and that tax, those taxes of different kinds and oppression. They will be quite happy in their own village, managing their own affairs and then contributing something to carry on the work of the district and the district contributing something to carry on the work of the province and the province giving something to the Centre. I see some such picture so that every town also will have home rule. At present there is no home rule. Some people have monopolised Swaraj and only they speak of swaraj. People have not yet got swaraj. I want to see that in every town, the Government of the town will be made by the people and it will be managing the whole affairs of the town. The police will be under the Government of the town. Under the present circumstances the police look up to the high officials. The police at Meerut, Dehra Dun or anywhere in U.P. look up to Lucknow.

The police look up to the Home Minister here. They do not consider that the people are the rulers. In fact, the police think that they are the rulers. Such is the situation.

I say, Sir, that we should try to organise the whole society in such a way that not one man will remain outside and without work and daily bread. I was in U.S.A. I lectured; for the thousand years we have prayed, "Give us day by day our daily bread." Now let us take spade in hand and work so that every one gets his daily bread. Let us evolve a system of Government; a system of society in which not one man will remain without daily bread. This can very easily be done. Only the system of Government has to be changed. The thinking has to be changed. The ideas that have entered the brains of these people have to be taken out and some new ideas will have to be planted in their minds. Our Government is carrying on the government of the British, the government made in London. They are carrying on, continuing the same process. This is not the system that we wanted and we want.

I say that there should be an organisation on the lines that all people are organised. I suggest that every caste may be organised, every profession may be organised in such a way that not one man in the city remains outside the organisation. There should not be any struggle. All should be working for all to make all happy.

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रहित—  
धनुस्चित जातियां) : इससे कास्टलैस  
सोसायटी तो नहीं होगी ।

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Of course, there is not. It is only propaganda that we say, we do not recognise caste. Every day we see marriages performed on the basis of castes. Elections are also fought on according to castes. So, why all this humbug? We should see things as they

are, and we should organise the society according to the facts as they are.

We have got the highest ideas, the highest ideals and highest thoughts in our religion. We do not need to borrow communism, socialism, socialist pattern or democracy. Our religion says that there is one God and all are created by that God. If that is a fact, then that God wants the good of all. If there is one father and there are ten children, then that father wants the good of all the ten children. Therefore, why should we need communism, socialism, democracy or anything of that kind? We have our own ancient wonderful culture. *I do not say that this is the Hindu culture. I only say that this is our culture. I say that in Hindu-Ganga Muslim-Jumna has come and joined together in our India, and the Sikh-Saraswati also has come and our community has become a Triveni.*

An Hon. Member: What about Scheduled Castes?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: There cannot be any Scheduled Castes if religion is followed, because religion says that not one man can be left without due consideration and without proper food. This was the spirit of Hindu religion. There should be no Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should only talk of things which can be replied to by the Finance Minister.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I shall now state some of my points which I have noted down. I say that man should be free politically, religiously and economically. Man should be allowed to think as man, and then there should be an organisation of all men. I say there should not be so many taxes; there should be only one tax. You can take that tax—on ground, land and buildings and whatever there might be in banks. That is all. You cannot take tax on everything. I think by taxing as you tax you make

yourself a good—what shall I say—*bazigar*, I mean a wonderful charmer. But really you do not help the people by taxing them at every step.

I believe that this party system is specially responsible for the present situation, the unfortunate situation, in our country, because, sometimes, some people, considering themselves as Congressmen, think that they are the rulers, and then they take all kinds of advantages of their position. I also believe that those who are cheats and who are really thieves, they themselves show more like Congressmen. Whenever one sees a man always with the Gandhi topi, dhoti and chappals, one begins to think *that perhaps he may be taking some advantage from the Government and so he makes a show of himself as a Congressman. I think Government should only check immorality. If we check immorality, then we can have a better society. I say let them make money, we should make people free. Say: money as much as you can. You cannot eat money; you cannot eat gold or silver, we know. So, I say Government should allow people to make as much money as they can. Let them start as many industries as they can. Let them start railways also if they can. But we will not allow them to misuse money. They cannot spend money for bad enjoyment. They cannot enjoy some bad things—gambling or drinking or horse-racing or any kind of bad habits. (Interruptions).*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: So, I say, let us give full encouragement to people to start new industries. By checking them I think you are doing great harm to the country.

Shri Balmiki: What about family planning in your Government?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I say that if we work and succeed in realising a world federation then there will not be much expense on the military. It

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

is very clear why we need today so much military. In my system of military, the soliders must also work and produce and then they will be no burden on us. We are doing of course wonderful work here. I mean our Government—our Panditji lecturing here and lecturing there and encouraging all kinds of people. It is all very good. But if war comes and if Delhi is bombed, if Bhakra-Dam is bombed, what will be the use of all these improvements?

So, adopt my programme; that is the only solution. World should have one government and all religions should co-operate to destroy evil. They should fight only against evil. Religions should not fight amongst themselves. The food question should be solved. That is to say, every village should be declared a family; every town should be declared a family with respect for elders, love for children, healthy and strong working for the joint family. In this way, we can settle practically everything and we will have no necessity of running this system of Government, as it is run today. I believe our people will be happy; God will be happy and future generations will be happy, if my system is followed.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Since the beginning of the second Five Year Plan, the Central Government has introduced new taxation measures such as wealth tax, expenditure tax, gift tax, etc. During this time, the Government has also increased the rates of taxation. This has been done to obtain sufficient money to meet the needs of our second Plan i.e. in order to achieve the targets fixed for the second Plan. But due to increase in expenditure, a major part of it has been utilised for that and now we have come to such a stage where there is very little scope for increasing any further taxes. We also find today that a diminishing return has set in.

In 1958-59, the estimate of revenue was made at Rs. 757.99 crores as against the revised estimate of

Rs. 728.20 crores, i.e., about Rs. 40 crores less. In 1959-60, the revenue is estimated at Rs. 757.51 crores plus Rs. 23.35 crores by way of new taxation, making a total of Rs. 780.86 crores. It is doubtful whether the above amount will be collected, as in the previous year, the collection was Rs. 40 crores less. As such, we cannot presume that the budgeted amount will be collected.

The revised estimate of expenditure for 1958-59 is Rs. 788.18 crores and for 1959-60, the estimate of expenditure is Rs. 839.18 crores: i.e. 51.3 crores more. This amount is equivalent to the increase of revenue expected from 1958-59 on the basis of the revised estimate of Rs. 728.20 crores and for 1958-59 Rs. 780.86 crores i.e., an increase of Rs. 52.88 crores. So, the estimated increase in revenue is Rs. 52.69 crores whereas our expenditure has gone up by Rs. 51.3 crores. Many hon. Members have expressed their concern about the increase in expenditure. It is true that the work of Government departments has increased considerably, or four-fold. Naturally, due to this the increase in expenditure is bound to come. But now we have come to such a stage that we cannot afford to spend more, because our resources are also limited and they will not permit us to spend more money on non-development expenditure. Therefore, it is essential for us to take strong economic measures to reduce our non-development expenditure.

The most alarming thing is the efficiency of our Government servants, which is also going down. Therefore, it is essential that action should be taken to increase the efficiency of the officers and staff so that economy can be achieved. So, I suggest that some strong measures should be taken to improve this. I would say that a 10 per cent cut outright should be made in all expenses under every head. I think this is the appropriate time when such measures are required to be taken. Our hon. Finance Minister is well known for his administrative



ability. He is also a man of determined mind. Therefore, it is not very difficult for him to take such strong measures of economy.

This year the hon. Finance Minister has introduced very vital changes in the pattern of taxation on the corporate sector. Many hon. Members have spoken in detail about the new changes suggested. Therefore, I will not like to take the valuable time of the House to go again in detail and express my reactions on them. Previously the rate of tax on companies was 51.5 per cent. There was excess dividend tax and wealth tax on companies. If we take into account 5½ per cent. for wealth tax on companies and excess dividend tax, the rate comes to 57 per cent. on the companies.

Now the proposal made in this budget is 20 per cent. income-tax and 25 per cent. super tax, making a total of 45 per cent. In this way, there is a reduction of 12 per cent. in taxation on the corporate sector. Against this previously income-tax credit was given to shareholders to the tune of 31.5 per cent. Against this, the companies get benefit of 12 per cent according to these calculations. Now, let us see whether this 12 per cent. really goes to them, how far can they compensate the 31.5 per cent of the income-tax credit which was given to the shareholders. According to me, this cannot compensate the entire 31.5 per cent. In this regard, many experts have expressed their views, and they all say that this is not going to compensate fully and there will be some extra tax on shareholders. Therefore, I think this matter should be reconsidered and some suitable adjustment should be made, so that the shareholders are not much affected.

There is one point in this connection and that is that as these shareholders are corporate shareholders—the shares stand in the name of the companies—they have to deduct 25 per cent. more when the dividends are distributed to them. When the company will distribute the dividends for

individuals they would deduct 30 per cent. which will be adjusted at the time of their assessment. But in the case of companies the deduction would be 25 per cent. and it will not be adjusted because it is a tax. So, according to me this is going to affect the investment of big companies in share holdings.

At present life insurance companies and other big investors are all in the form of big companies. Therefore it is natural that their investment is going to be affected in this way. I think that suitable action should be taken to avoid double and triple taxation where the investments are in the shares of other companies. This will be simplified.

Here, I agree that the assessment is very easy and comfortable. We have to collect easy revenue by way of this method but this should be considered that the investment is not in any way affected.

Another thing that I want to say is that in the case of charitable trusts it is going to affect very much. Previously when super-tax was 20 per cent. and when credit was declared, they used to get the entire refund of 31.5 per cent. of income-tax on the dividends that they received. Now in this case they will not get any refund. So, their income is going to be affected because 45 per cent. tax will be levied on the companies and they will not get any refund. Therefore they are going to be affected. This matter also should be considered and suitable action should be taken to give some relief at this stage.

About arrears of taxation I want to say a few words. It has been said in the House several times that there are Rs. 300 crores of arrears by way of income-tax. In this connection, according to my knowledge, at the time of assessment many ITOs have got their targets. They have to make assessments of their wards to the tune of a certain figure and so in order to achieve their target they make assessments without much considering whether the assessee will be

[Shri Damani]

harassed or whether the case will go to the tribunals, high courts or to the Supreme Court. In this way the assesses are being harassed. I think that the target should be given for collections and not only for assessment so that harassment can be avoided, more litigation can be avoided and the real position can be obtained.

In this figure of Rs. 300 crores I think three is a huge amount which is not collectable. This figure is increasing and is constant. So, this should be considered and in future some modifications be made so that it will be easy for the assesses and it will be comfortable for the Department also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Damani: I would like to have two to three minutes to say something regarding the textile industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally I should now call upon the hon. Minister to reply. But I find that there is insistence on the part of certain hon. Members. So, they must have an opportunity. If the House agrees and wants to take out one hour from the clause-by-clause consideration and put it here, I have no objection. We have to adjust out of those 15 hours which have been allotted. If that time limit is adhered to, I think the Government also would not have any objection.

Shri Dasappa: The idea was to have two hours extra.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no objection if that is adjusted.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Time may be extended to 17 hours.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): The hon. Speaker had said that as the debate proceeds, we shall consider. That was the statement made on the floor of the House. My suggestion is . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether the hon. Speaker has said it

or not, but I said like that. Anyhow, we will see. For the present we will devote one hour more to the discussion and then see.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Two hours.

Shri C. D. Fande: For the present one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Damani may continue.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Brajeshwar Prasad has not spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would also be accommodated. I have his name.

Shri Damani: The textile industry is passing through a difficult time. The textile industry is heavily taxed: excise duty, additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax, and handloom cess—due to these taxes, the industry has suffered much in the last two or three years. At present the condition of the industry is not good. In this year, four more mills have closed. If this condition continues, I am afraid, many other mills may come into difficulties and may have to close down. The situation should be reviewed in this regard.

I want to submit that there are three sectors which are producing cloth: composite mills, handlooms and power looms. On power looms, there is a very concessional excise duty. On handlooms, it is our intention not to impose any duty. Last year, the production of the composite mills has gone down whereas production in the handlooms and power looms has gone up. If this will continue, gradually, the production of the composite mills will go down and the production of the other sectors will increase. This will bring difficulty to the composite mills. They should also get a fair treatment. Therefore, I would suggest that an excise duty on yarn should be imposed. It will bring Rs. 8 to 10 crores and it will also be an indirect tax on power looms which are enjoying so much preferential treatment. Therefore, this aspect of

the question should be considered and suitable action should be taken in this regard.

श्री पट्टाभय (सिबाई माचोपुर) —रक्षित —अनुसूचित जातियाँ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करते समय मेरे जैसे मेम्बरो के लिये यह समझना जरूरी हो जाता है कि देश के अन्दर जिस तरह की कर व्यवस्था लागू है उस में क्या क्या हेर फेर हुए और भागे के विकास के लिये हम किस तरह की व्यवस्था करे। हमारे देश के अन्दर जैसे कि दूसरे देशों में भी होता है, जो दो प्रकार की कर प्रणालियाँ हैं, यानी प्रत्यक्ष कर और अप्रत्यक्ष कर, उन में प्रत्यक्ष कर बहुत आवश्यक और सुलभ माने जाते हैं, ऐसा भ्रमशास्त्रियों का विचार है। इसी लिये हमने अपने देश के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था को पुरा करने की कोशिश की है। जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये जायें क्योंकि अप्रत्यक्ष करों का प्रभाव जनता पर ज्यादा पड़ता है। हालांकि जनता पर सीधे तौर से यह लागू नहीं होते लेकिन फिर भी वही नंग हैं जिन पर असली असर पड़ता है और वे लोग इन करों में दब जाते हैं। इन लोगों को इस में राहत मिलनी चाहिये।

17.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

चूँकि उन पर करो का भार अधिक पड़ जाता है इस लिये मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि हम नें देश के अन्दर जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये हैं उनकी अच्छी तरह से देख भाल हो और देखना चाहिये कि उन से जितनी आमदनी हमारी होनी चाहिये उतनी आमदनी करने का डाइरेक्ट ढंग क्या है। आमदनी का हिसाब किताब ठीक से होना चाहिये। देश के अन्दर हमने जो कर लगाये हैं उनको वसूल करने के लिये हम क्या पालिसी बनायें उसके विवेक में न जा कर, किस तरह से हमारी

हालत खराब हो रही है, कहा कहा पर फजूलखर्ची हो रही है, इस तरफ से आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा।

हम जानते हैं कि हमारी आमदनी क बहुत सा भाग हमारे देश की अपनी विकास व्यवस्था पर, हमारी योजना को पूरी करने पर खर्च होना जरूरी है। इस बास्ते देश का विकास तो होना ही चाहिये। इस के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक खर्च होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज कल सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने, भत्ता देने, उनके निवास की व्यवस्था करने और दूसरी चीजों पर वह खर्च हो रहा है। इस के अलावा जब हम देश की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो हर तरफ करना चाहते हैं, अपनी रेलों की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं, सबको को भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

18 hrs

#### STATEMENT RE: SHOOTING DOWN OF IAF CANBERRA AIRCRAFT IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow The hon. Defence Minister.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr Speaker, Sir, it may be recalled that on the 11th of April last, Government reported to this House, with regret, the loss of one Indian Air Force Canberra Aircraft and also the circumstances in which that event occurred so far as the latter were then known to Government. The House was also promised a fuller report on the occurrence when more became known about the circumstances that led to it and are otherwise relevant. In pursuance of that undertaking, and because of the concern in the public mind about this incident and in view of the large number of mis-statements of facts, official and otherwise, that continue to emanate from Pakistan, Gov-

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ernment is now placing before the House further relevant and known facts

The Pilot and the Navigator, the sole crew of the shot-down Aircraft, who had become casualties as a result of the incident have now been returned to us. They have been hospitalised. While there is no reason to think that they will not fully recover, their progress is slow and the injuries and shock sustained by them are considerable.

The House may also recall that I had mentioned in my earlier statement that at the very time I was making it these officers were on their way home. Pakistan Authorities had earlier that day promised to return them and they were scheduled to reach India that afternoon. They did not however arrive. Pakistan authorities informed Air Headquarters later that evening that the Airmen would not be returned as Pakistan Medical Specialists had advised that the men were not fit to travel. Pakistan authorities, therefore, were not prepared to take the responsibility for moving them. They also informed our Air Headquarters that if we wished to move the Airmen and bring them back we should send our own Doctor, who would have to accept full responsibility for whatever might happen in consequence of their being so moved.

The House will no doubt feel concerned as the Government do that these injured men who were according to Pakistan Medical Specialists themselves in such a bad way were being subjected at that very time to interrogation, harassment and threats.

Air Headquarters immediately sent an Air Force Doctor to Lahore. He was taken by the Pakistan Air Force to Rawalpindi where he reached at 1.00 A.M. on the 12th of April. The Doctor decided to bring back the Airmen forthwith and under his own care. Pakistan authorities, however, demanded and obtained from our

Doctor an assurance in writing that he was taking the casualties away on his own responsibility and at our risk and also in the face of the contrary advice given by the Pakistan Medical Specialists. Our Doctor and the injured men left Rawalpindi for Lahore in a Pakistan Air Force Plane at about 3.30 A.M. From there they were transhipped into the Indian Air Force Plane which brought them to Delhi at 7.00 A.M. They were immediately hospitalised.

Forty-eight hours had passed since they had been shot down. The two officers were still suffering from severe shock, the Pilot more than the Navigator, and they had to be kept in total quiet and rest. The Hospital authorities reported that the Airmen were found to be suffering from the following injuries and effects of ejection from extreme altitude.

(a) Sqn Ldr J C Sengupta (3657)  
GD (P)

(i) Compound fracture with Laceration of the right lower leg (operated on in CMH Rawalpindi)

(ii) Fracture left angle (Discovered in MH Delhi)

(iii) Severe sprain left knee.

(iv) Fracture right lower arm.

(v) Fracture spine (Discovered in MH Delhi)

(vi) Injuries to pelvis and shoulder

(vii) Shock and disorientation

(viii) Contusions and Lacerations

(b) Flt Lt S N Rampal (4218)  
GD (N)

(i) Fracture right lower leg.

(ii) Multiple contusions and lacerations

(iii) Shock and disorientation."

The Hospital authorities prohibited visitors and ordered that the patients should not be disturbed. Interrogation of them by Air Headquarters

was, therefore, not possible until the 19th of April. Our Air Headquarters, in accordance with usual procedures, have interrogated them for brief periods at a time, as permitted by Doctors, from the 19th April till this morning.

Both the Pilot and the Navigator have been closely examined. They have stated categorically and repeatedly that their flying over Pakistan territory was the result of navigational error.

Owing to the extreme importance of this factor, not only with regard to this particular incident but to the Air Force generally in respect of discipline, morale and efficiency, the Air Force authorities have done the interrogation on this matter with particular thoroughness and care. I shall read some of the questions and answers.

Question: What was the reason for your going off track?

Answer: My Compass must have given wrong readings.

Question: How is it that your ground position indicator confirms your position as over Pathankot?

Answer: As it was hazy weather, I could not pin-point myself visually, and I had no reason to doubt the accuracy of my instruments.

Question: How then do you explain this error in navigation?

Answer: I overrelied on my navigational aid and could not verify the accuracy of my compass by visual pin-pointing and because of the haze.

The pilot has stated that he took off from Agra on the 10th April at 06.45 hours and set his course to Pathankot expecting to arrive there at 07.40 hrs. When he crossed the Sutlej, the weather became hazy and he could not see the ground. He continued flying, and a little later, he read his instrument as indicating that he was over

Pathankot. The House should be informed, however, that when he believed himself to be over Pathankot, it is now known, that he was in fact over Pakistan territory. Believing as he did that he was over Pathankot, he turned his aircraft slightly to the left towards his task area which was 25 miles north of Jammu. Thereafter, he flew for ten minutes in that direction. He saw ahead of him two airfields close to each other and a town. Seeing this, he began to feel uncertain of his position. He felt he must have drifted off his track and that he was probably over Pakistan territory, as he knew there were not two airfields close to each other in his task area.

He decided to check his position, and, therefore, tried to establish radio contact with Srinagar. He failed to receive any response. Fearing that he was over Pakistan territory, he at once turned right towards India. It was at this point when he turned Indiaward that he felt a 'thud' in his plane. He saw the red warning lights in the plane indicating to him that the under-carriage had been hit. His hydraulic pressure gauge had also dropped to zero. Within moments of this, the Canberra received a second and longer burst of fire shaking her up as a result of which she went completely out of control. The aircraft poured down a steep spiral dive and the Pilot had to order his Navigator to eject and did so himself. Since, however, the plane was hurtling down in a steep dive at the time of ejection, the Pilot received severe injuries in his legs and right arm. The injuries to his arm incapacitated him from manipulating his parachute while descending, and the injuries to his legs prevented him from landing on the ground in the normal posture. He fell in a gorge and in the fall received further injuries.

The Navigator, however, was more fortunate. His injuries were fewer and less severe, bad as they were. Fortunately, he could manipulate his parachute, and he landed near a

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village The villagers who had seen also the Pilot descending through the air and falling farther away, later brought him also to the village These villagers were kind and hospitable. After some time, they put the Navigator on a pony and the Pilot on a charpoy and moved them towards Rawalpindi This kind of journey did not, however, improve their condition When they had travelled about two miles, an ambulance met them and both the Airmen were taken to the Military Hospital, Rawalpindi

When they reached the Hospital, the Pilot had already lost consciousness The Navigator was in extreme pain and was given pills and injections by Pakistan Hospital authorities Despite this, he had a restless night The next day, starting from mid-day he was interrogated by Pakistan officers continuously until late in the evening of the 11th April The Pilot regained some consciousness by the afternoon of the 11th April But even then he was only semi-conscious In fact, at no time till two or three days ago was he in any reasonable possession of his faculties

During the interrogation of both the air men, the Pakistan officers concerned appear to have subjected them to much pressure and harassment They appear to have told their victims that they were in Pakistan and not in India, that it was better for their health if they confessed that they had deliberately violated Pakistan territory for aerial reconnaissance and photography The Pilot, however, has only hazy recollections of the whole of this period He, however, remembers people continuously shouting at him, and a feeling of being threatened and harassed He has no recollection whatsoever of speaking himself or signing any statement at all as alleged He vaguely remembers being moved a number of times and of being in an aircraft

The Navigator has stated that he was separated from the Pilot from the moment they reached the hospital, and that the Pakistan officers interrogated

him separately and not with the Pilot He was told that it was no use his saying he was off track and was over Pakistan territory owing to faulty navigation since the Prime Minister and the Government of India had already admitted that they had been sent out on a mission to fly over Pakistan and to take photographs The Navigator was further told that his Pilot had confessed to deliberate violation of Pakistan territory and that he would do no good to his health if he persisted in his story of faulty navigation and the Canberra going off track His interrogation came to an end near about the midnight of the 11th, only when he was totally exhausted A short time later, however, Pakistan officers saw the Navigator again and asked him to sign a paper which, those officers asserted, contained no more than what he had said to them The statement was not read by him, indeed, he was in such a condition of physical and mental exhaustion that he could neither read nor appreciate the contents of anything read out to him The Pakistan officers repeatedly assured him that the statement was only to the effect that they had come over Pakistan territory as a result of navigational error He was also told that he had to sign the statement which was a mere formality which he had to comply with before he could return to India In his completely exhausted physical condition he signed a paper which he was told said that they had come over Pakistan because of faulty navigation It is significant that neither the Pakistan authorities nor the Pakistan press have so far said anything about a statement of the Navigator

Pakistan has referred to a confession made by the Pilot Government, in their answer to a question on the 14th April in this House, expressed doubts about the veracity of the alleged confession because even at that time Government were aware that the Pilot had been badly injured He was unconscious most of the time and not in possession of his faculties He could not, therefore have signed

facilities. He could not, therefore, have signed anything knowing what he was doing.

The Pilot under interrogation by us has repeatedly affirmed that he has no recollection whatsoever of saying anything or signing anything. If, therefore, his signature, or what purports to be his signature, appears on any paper it cannot be regarded as of any value.

Government regret to say that further examination in the hospital has revealed that the injuries and shock suffered by these men are more than originally believed. It now transpires that the Navigator has also fractured his spine. The effect of the shock from the fall from that great height has been grievous and to some extent still subsists. Both these air-men have confirmed that they flew at a height of 47,500 ft. The height of the plane given by Pakistan at first was 50,000 ft. It was later changed to 45,000 ft. This is no doubt intended to cover up the fact that at the height of 50,000 ft. the Canberra could not have been chased by a Sabre Jet, but could only have been shot at by the fighters lying in wait for her quite deliberately. Even at 45,000 ft. this is the only way it could have happened. It is absurd to suggest that the Sabre Jets could have chased the Canberra for over 100 miles and still kept her under their control.

No warning of any kind by radio or by firing tracer bullets as alleged by Pakistan was at all given. Both the Pilot and the Navigator who have been very closely questioned by our Air authorities on this matter are quite clear on this point. The Pilot was asked:

"Are you positive you did not receive any warning of any kind before being shot down?"

to which he has answered:

"Absolutely positive."

The shooting of the plane was calculated and wanton.

The first indication to the crew that anything unusual was happening was not any warning by radio or by tracer bullets as claimed by Pakistan, but the rude shock of a 'thud' in the plane. They became aware of the attacking planes only after they had been hit, when after having seen two air fields on the ground and realised that they were probably over Pakistan they had already turned towards India. Pakistan authorities have admitted that the Canberra was attacked by more than one Pakistan Fighter plane. It is, therefore, obvious to the House that the Fighters were armed and the guns loaded contrary to the practice of Air Force planes in peace time. The attack on the Canberra was deliberate, planned and prepared and was made not to prevent her from further penetration into Pakistan because she was already turning India-ward. It is to be noted that even the Pakistan version of the concocted confession of our pilot contains no reference to these alleged warnings.

The House would also be interested to know that it is the practice to give all such warnings on a wavelength accepted for this purpose by all nations. All stations, civil and military in every country are tuned to this wavelength. Such messages would, therefore, be received not only by the warned Aircraft but also by all air stations. They should certainly have been heard in Jammu and Amritsar. No air station anywhere heard any such message. It must be clear, therefore, that Pakistan's claim in regard to warnings is untrue.

It will be further noted that neither the Pakistan Air Command nor the Pakistan Government made any communication whatsoever to our Government or to our Air Headquarters about this incident. This would be the normal custom between friendly countries. What is more, they referred to an "unidentified" aircraft, even



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though they claim to have been trailing the Canberra for over a hundred miles. It was only after our Air Headquarters got in touch with Pakistan Air Headquarters the next morning to seek information, since the news had come to us through press and radio reports from Pakistan sources, that they even mentioned this incident, to us

In addition to various allegations and statements, official or otherwise, the Pakistan Press has printed a photostat which purports to be the photograph of a map giving the flight of our Canberra as tracked by their radar. This might give the impression to the layman that the photostat is a photograph of the track as it appeared on the radar screen. This is not and, what is more, cannot be the case. The photostat is a photograph of merely a map with lines on it which could be drawn at any time without any reference whatever to any radar tracking. According to the photostat which has appeared in the Pakistan Press, our plane entered Pakistan near Lahore and flew for about 160 miles in Pakistan territory. According to the facts which have come to light as a result of interrogation of the Pilot and the Navigator, the Canberra could have been over Pakistan territory only less than half this distance. It is inconceivable that a Canberra on a deliberate mission of reconnaissance and photography, as alleged, would knowingly expose itself even for 80 miles in Pakistan territory to no purpose. If taking photographs in that area was the intention, the Canberra could reach those areas by 3 or 4 minutes flight across the border. I may, however add for the information of the House that our Air Force have strict instructions not to engage themselves in any missions or exercises which involve violation of Pakistan or any foreign territory. I have no doubt in my mind that these instructions are strictly observed.

Several Short Notice Questions in regard to this incident have been

tabled since the 11th April. Mr. Speaker, Government submitted to you that the subject matter of these questions may be dealt with in the statement which they had undertaken to make. You were good enough to concur.

Most of the issues raised by such questions have already been covered by what Government have stated hitherto including what has been said so far today.

There is, however, one issue on which Members of the House have sought information. It is also a matter which has been challenged by Pakistan, and this is in regard to Government's view of the legality of the conduct of Pakistan in shooting down the Canberra. With your permission, therefore, I shall deal with this matter as fully as I can.

It is true there is no universally recognised and absolute rule of international law which regulates the conduct of a Territorial Sovereign if its air space is violated. This may be well said of most matters relating to international behaviour. They are however to be regulated, having due regard to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations. Article 38(c) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice lays down that that body will apply among others "general principles of law recognised by civilised nations". The conduct of a Territorial Sovereign in all circumstances should also be regulated by his own municipal law, the multilateral conventions to which he is a party as well as Reason, Morality and Humanity. These are all well understood and accepted by civilised nations today. The practice of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and other countries in recent years in respect of intruding Aircraft may be examined.

The view held in the United States is that all efforts should be made to have the plane land if it shows determination to cross over national territory. Fighter planes would be under



orders to withhold firing until it seems certain that the intruding plane was actually attacking. Such evidence might be the opening of bomb bay doors or the plane's taking a flight attitude indicating a bombing run. The U.S. Government also expects the foreign Government to advise them in advance that in case a U.S. plane strayed into their territory because of mechanical trouble, it would be fired at.

The United States holds that the intruding Aircraft should be given warning, and further, requested or directed to land. Secondly, it should be led by the interceptor to an appropriate landing field or such a landing field should be pointed. The intruding Aircraft should be given warning of the intention to fire. To fire, even warning shots, at an unarmed Aircraft in time of peace, wherever such Aircraft may be, is regarded as entirely inadmissible and contrary to all standards of civilised behaviour. The flight of such a plane in no way constitutes a threat to sovereignty.

The United Kingdom regards firing as justified only to compel compliance in the case of an Aircraft which has declined to obey signals requiring it to land at the nearest aerodrome and this also only in cases where such Aircraft has been flying over a "Restricted" Area so declared and made known by the Territorial Sovereign beforehand. In all other cases the United Kingdom regards the usual method of protests and enquiry alone as applicable. This is the normal practice of nations in peace time.

The Soviet Union regards the resort to firing as appropriate in cases where foreign Aircraft after penetrating into the air space of the territorial sovereign refuses to land. Intrusions arising from faulty navigation, it is said, "give no cause whatsoever for confusion with international frontier violations", and such aircraft should not be fired upon.

No right of the territorial sovereign to initiate an attack is admitted in

cases of deviation by foreign aircraft of the prescribed corridors.

The Swedish regulations expressly provide that foreign aircraft should be sought to be turned away by warnings, that it should not be fired upon if it changes its course and seeks to fly away. They further provide that if the intruding aircraft commits an act of violence against targets within Swedish territory, it shall be met with force of arms.

Yugoslavia lays down that no unarmed aircraft should be fired upon, even if the intrusion is intentional. If there is non-compliance of instructions given by the territorial sovereign to the intruder to land, the proper procedure, according to Yugoslavia, is to inform the Foreign Government concerned and to take action through appropriate channels.

It is clear, therefore, that in cases of intrusions as a result of faulty navigation, intruding planes may not be fired upon at all. In other cases it should be communicated in advance to the foreign country concerned that any intrusion would be met by fire. The exemption of application of this rule, however, in regard to planes straying into territories due to faulty navigation is well accepted.

There are no known regulations of any Pakistan law—I am now referring to municipal law—either in regard to civil or military planes, which either justifies, much less prescribes, the conduct which Pakistan has, in fact, resorted to. There are some provisions in her law in regard to "prohibited" areas. This is also referred to in the United Kingdom Regulations. "Prohibited" areas in Pakistan are set out in paragraph 7 of "General Information in connection with flights to or within Pakistan by foreign aviators (No. 10 of 1949)." No part of the territory over which the Canberra either flew or is even alleged to have flown is either a prohibited area or anywhere near such area.

Over and above all these considerations, Mr. Speaker, Pakistan, as a

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Member of the United Nations has obligations to observe the provisions of the Charter. She has an obligation not to use force except in self-defence as provided in Article 51 against an armed attack. Her conduct, therefore, considered from any point of view, is in disregard of the canons, the principles and practices of international behaviour as well as the Charter of the United Nations. It also is in total disregard of the principle of reciprocity in relation to India.

There is another aspect in regard to the conduct of Pakistan which is totally against accepted principles of international behaviour. This is in regard to the treatment to which our men were subjected. They were not prisoners of war but citizens of a friendly and neighbouring country. Even assuming for argument, that they were prisoners of war or could be treated as such, how far does the conduct of Pakistan conform to the law and the practice on the subject? The Geneva Convention of 1949 which deals with the treatment of prisoners of war in Article 17 sets out that "every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information." Thus the only additional information that can be obtained from intruding personnel is what they may volunteer themselves. In the present case not only did our men not volunteer information, but were subjected to pressures and intimidation to extort information which suited the interrogators. Even then, the Navigator who alone remembers what was said is quite clear on the fact that he informed them that the plane had strayed over the skies into Pakistan by faulty navigation. What happened thereafter by way of long interrogation under threat and pressure and the misleading statements and other technique used to extort statements

is against the Geneva Convention. Article 17 again lays down that "no physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind."

"Prisoners of war who, owing to their physical or mental condition, are unable to state their identity, shall be handed over to the medical service. The identity of such prisoners shall be established by all possible means, subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph". The preceding paragraph is about the humane treatment.

The House may be somewhat concerned if there were any elements of truth in the allegations made by Pakistan that the Canberra displayed a 'defiant and hostile' attitude. The allegation is not only fantastic but totally unrelated to fact. It tells a story which cannot be true of any unarmed aircraft. Wherein is the hostile attitude? She carried no arms or weapons. Is it suggested that a lone Canberra in broad day-light was on a bombing mission? What is more, the Pakistanis themselves admit that the Canberra was on a steep climb and was shot. No bomber with hostile intentions would be on a steep climb. Not even Pakistan can believe that the Indian Aircraft would fly over their skies with such an intention. It is too ridiculous even to contradict. The allegation is as fantastic as untrue.

In their statement of the 11th of April, the Government informed the House of the large number of violations across the cease-fire line in Kashmir. Counter allegations have been made by Pakistan that more numerous violations have been made by us. This is not correct. Apart from the incidents over the cease-fire line attributed to Pakistan or to India to which

special considerations apply, such as the presence of the UN Observer Corps, Government would like the House to be seized of the fact that the violations by Pakistan of our territory are both frequent and numerous. In the seven-month period between July 1958 and January 1959 the Government of India have protested in writing to Pakistan in regard to 27 instances of such violations giving them all the particulars. Each of these protests has been acknowledged but no further response has been made. In the two-month period between the 26th January, 1959 and the 26th March, 1959 there have been further 21 violations in respect of which the Government of India have made written protests to Pakistan. As against this, Pakistan has complained and protested to us in regard to three violations of their territory this year. We have investigated them. In two cases our aircraft are not concerned at all and the third refers to civil aircraft straying into their Air space.

The House should also be informed that in respect of the above-mentioned violations as many as 3, 4 and 6 Pakistan Fighters have been involved at a time. The intrusions have extended from such border areas as Suleimanki and Husseniwala to distances far into the interior near Meerut.

During the current month several violations of an even more sinister character have taken place. On the 9th of April a Pakistan aircraft penetrated 90 miles into Indian territory. On the 14th a Sabre Jet penetrated into a depth of 100 miles into our territory. On the same day another aircraft, also a Fighter penetrated 30 miles within our border. Yesterday, the 20th April, a Pakistan Aircraft penetrated some 85 miles into our territory in the neighbouring district of Hissar, not far away from Delhi (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why was not something done?

Shri Krishna Menon: Indian Aircraft have not resorted to any hostile action in spite of the provocation in respect of the Canberra.

As reported to the House the Government have already made an oral protest to Pakistan about the Canberra incident. With a due sense of responsibility and having regard to the seriousness of the incident Government have deliberately refrained from making any further communication to Pakistan or taking any other action in regard to this incident until the full facts have been investigated and our airmen interrogated and Parliament fully informed. Government will take all such steps as are legitimate and open to them according to the practice of civilized nations to secure the cessation of these violations of our territory and to obtain redress for the pre-meditated and wanton attack on our aircraft.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Sir, may I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has made an elaborate statement.

Shri Khadilkar: The statement was in reply to several questions put to the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I won't allow. Hon. Members will go through the statement, and if there is anything particular I will allow later on. The House will now stand adjourned.

Some Hon. Members: The statement may be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Oh yes, it will be circulated.

12.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 22, 1959|Vaisakha 2, 1881 (Saka).

[Tuesday, April 21, 1959/Vaisakha 1, 1881 (Saba)]

# ORAL ANSWERS TO COLUMNS QUESTIONS 12459-12507

| S.Q.<br>No. | Subject  |          |
|-------------|--|----------|
| 1932.       | Technical Education Agreement with U.S.S.R.                      | 12459-61 |
| 1933.       | Foreign scholarships   | 12461-63 |
| 1934.       | Zoological Survey of India                                       | 12463-65 |
| 1935.       | System of examination  | 12465-69 |
| 1936.       | Pool for Scientists  | 12469    |
| 1937.       | Manufacture of Earth Moving Equipment in Ordnance Factories      | 12469-74 |
| 1938.       | Grants to Delhi Municipal Corporation                            | 12474-75 |
| 1940.       | I.A.S. (Special) Recruitment Examination, 1956                   | 12475-78 |
| 1941.       | Ferro-chrome plant   | 12477-80 |
| 1942.       | International Finance Corporation                                | 12480-82 |
| 1944.       | Production of pig iron at Rourkela and Bhilai                    | 12482-85 |
| 1945.       | Indebtedness of Adivasis   | 12485-87 |
| 1946.       | Translation of Hindi literature into Regional Languages          | 12487-89 |
| 1947.       | Educational Institutions and Industrial Trade Establishments     | 12489-92 |
| 1948.       | Publication of books in English                                  | 12492-93 |
| 1950.       | Opium Factory, Ghazipur  | 12494    |
| 1952.       | National Metallurgical Laboratory Jamshedpur                     | 12495    |
| 1953.       | Prospecting of iron ore deposits in Balladula by a Japanese Firm | 12495-97 |

## S.N.Q. No.

|     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 24. | Talks with Master Tara Singh                          | 12497-12501 |
| 25. | Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Students | 12501-04    |
| 26. | Kerala Industrial Relations Bill                      | 12504-07    |

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO COLUMNS QUESTIONS 12507-42

| S.Q.<br>No. | Subject  |          |
|-------------|--|----------|
| 1939.       | Delhi Municipal Corporation                                  | 12507-08 |
| 1943.       | Jama Masjid, Delhi   | 12508    |
| 1949.       | Debts due from Pakistan                                      | 12508    |
| 1951.       | Banaras Hindu University                                     | 12509    |
| 1954.       | Enquiry into breakdown of water supply in Delhi              | 12509    |
| 1955.       | Manufacture of trucks in Ordnance Factories                  | 12510    |
| 1956.       | Development of iron ore deposits in Rourkela                 | 12510-11 |
| 1957.       | Neyveli Fertilizer Plant                                     | 12511    |
| 1958.       | Reorganisation of Delhi Police                               | 12512    |
| 1959.       | Manufacture of 'Pushpak' Aircraft                            | 12512    |
| U.S.Q.      |  |          |
| 3317.       | Schools in Delhi   | 12512-13 |
| 3318.       | Reorganisation of Secondary Education in Punjab              | 12513-14 |
| 3319.       | Emoluments of Government Employees                           | 12514-15 |
| 3320.       | Bharat Sewak Samaj Camps in Punjab                           | 12515    |
| 3321.       | Punjab States Forces   | 12515-16 |
| 3322.       | Allotment of Iron to Punjab                                  | 12516    |
| 3323.       | Educational Grant to Punjab                                  | 12516    |
| 3324.       | Bharat Sewak Samaj Camp in Bombay                            | 12517    |
| 3325.       | Central Social Welfare Board Grants to Tripura Organisations | 12517    |
| 3326.       | Shortage of Teachers in Delhi                                | 12518    |
| 3327.       | Visitors to Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta                 | 12518    |
| 3328.       | Iron sheets quota for Bombay State                           | 12518-19 |
| 3329.       | Rifle shooting clubs in Bombay                               | 12519    |
| 3330.       | Recruitment of oil drilling staff                            | 12519-20 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd

| S.Q.<br>No. | Subject  | COLUMNS  |
|-------------|--|----------|
| 3331.       | Social Welfare centres in Mysore . . .   | 12520-21 |
| 3332.       | Foreign Students in India . . .  | 12521    |
| 3333.       | Government Corporation's Deposits in the State Bank of India . . .               | 12521-22 |
| 3334.       | Report of the Expert Committee . . .   | 12522    |
| 3335.       | Steel contracts . . .  | 12522-21 |
| 3336.       | Dismissal and suspension of Customs Officers . . .                               | 12523    |
| 3337.       | Grants to Voluntary Organisations in Punjab . . .                                | 12523    |
| 3338.       | Bharat Scouts and Guides . . .   | 12524    |
| 3339.       | Price of steel goods . . .   | 12524    |
| 3340.       | Admission to Technical Institutions . . .  | 12524    |
| 3341.       | Educational Development Programme . . .  | 12524-25 |
| 3342.       | Ammonium nitrate plant at Rourkela . . .   | 12525-26 |
| 3343.       | Classification of Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments . . .             | 12526    |
| 3344.       | Welfare of Scheduled Castes and ex-criminal Tribes in U.P. . .                   | 12526-27 |
| 3345.       | Nagas . . .  | 12527    |
| 3346.       | Sangeet Natak Akademi . . .  | 12527-28 |
| 3347.       | Income-tax on Foreign Traders in India . . .                                     | 12528    |
| 3348.       | Archaeological survey in Punjab . . .  | 12528-29 |
| 3349.       | Gift tax . . .   | 12528-29 |
| 3350.       | Welfare Extension Projects in Madras . . .                                       | 12529    |
| 3351.       | Educated unemployment in Madras . . .  | 12529-30 |
| 3352.       | Aid to Educational Institutions in Madras State . . .                            | 12530    |
| 3353.       | Indo-Norwegian Agreement for Avoidance of double taxation . . .                  | 12530-31 |
| 3354.       | Indian Art Exhibition in Europe . . .  | 12531    |
| 3355.       | Steel supply to Madras . . .   | 12531-32 |
| 3356.       | Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Banaras Hindu University . . . | 12532    |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd

| S.Q.<br>No. | Subject   | COLUMNS  |
|-------------|---|----------|
| 3357.       | World Bank Loan for Koyana Project . . .  | 12533    |
| 3358.       | Unions of Assistants . . .  | 12533-34 |
| 3359.       | Pay Scale of Manipur Teachers . . .   | 12534    |
| 3360.       | Foreign exchange for projects in U.P. . .   | 12534-35 |
| 3361.       | Excise Duty on tobacco . . .  | 12535    |
| 3362.       | Financial assistance to Karnatak University . . .   | 12535-36 |
| 3363.       | Grants to Mysore University . . .   | 12536    |
| 3364.       | Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services . . .                                     | 12536-37 |
| 3365.       | Production of iron, manganese and chrome ore in Public Sector . . .                         | 12537    |
| 3366.       | Additional increment to L.D.Cs. in Armed Forces Headquarters . . .                          | 12537-38 |
| 3367.       | Coal allotment to U.P. . .  | 12539    |
| 3368.       | Ores in Orissa . . .  | 12539-40 |
| 3369.       | Night shelters for the homeless in Delhi . . .  | 12540    |
| 3370.       | Ashram Schools . . .  | 12540-41 |
| 3371.       | Open cast mining of lignite in Bikaner . . .  | 12541    |
| 3372.       | Location of oil refinery in Assam . . .   | 12541-42 |
| 3373.       | Educational Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Union Territories . . . | 12542    |
| 3374.       | Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Union Territories . . .       | 12542    |
| 3375.       | Industrial Scrap . . .  | 12542-43 |
| 3376.       | Survey of Wind Power in Himachal Pradesh . . .  | 12543    |
| 3377.       | Welfare of Scheduled Castes in U.P. . .   | 12543-44 |
| 3378.       | Clerks Examination . . .  | 12544    |
| 39.         | Budget provisions for 1958-59 for Manipur Council . . .                                     | 12544-45 |

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

## OBITUARY REFERENCE

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Usha Nath Sen who was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly.

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Audit Report of the Government of Delhi under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution and the Finance Accounts, 1956-57.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 375, dated the 4th April, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of Sea Customs Act, 1878, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rate) Rules, 1958.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 380, dated the 4th April, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

- (1) Shri B.G. Mehta moved for the election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the committee on Estimates.

12545

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES—Contd

The motion was adopted.

- (2) Shri Ranga moved for the election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the Committee on Public Accounts.

The motion was adopted

## ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

12547-48

Shri Ranga moved the motion re : association of Members of Rajya Sabha with the Committee on Public Accounts.

## BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

12548-12592

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Finance Bill, 1959 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

## STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

12692-12708

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a further statement regarding the shooting down of an Indian Air Force Canberra Jet by Pakistan Air Force.

## AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1959/VAISAKHA 2, 1881 (SARA)

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Finance Bill.

12545-46

12546-47