

Second Series, Vol. XXX—No. 51

Tuesday April 21, 1953
Vaisakha 1, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 51—60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1932 to 1938, 1940 to 1942, 1944 to 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1953	12459—97
---	----------

Short Notice Questions 24 to 26	12497—12507
---	-------------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1939, 1943, 1949, 1951 and 1954 to 1959	12507—12
--	----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3317 to 3379	12512—45
---	----------

Death of Shri Usha Nath Sen

12545

Papers laid on the Table

12545—46

Estimates Committee—

Forty-sixth Report	12546
------------------------------	-------

Elections to Committees—

1. Estimates Committee	12546—47
----------------------------------	----------

2. Public Accounts Committee	12547
--	-------

Association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee

12547—48

Finance Bill—

Motion to consider	12548—12692
------------------------------	-------------

Shri H. M. Raj	12548—49
--------------------------	----------

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	12550—56
-------------------------------------	----------

Shri Morarka	12556—67
------------------------	----------

Dr. P. Subbarayan	12567—70
-----------------------------	----------

Shri C. D. Pande	12570—79
----------------------------	----------

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	12579—87
---------------------------------------	----------

Shri A. C. Guha	12587—95
---------------------------	----------

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava	12595—12612
--------------------------------------	-------------

Shri L. Achaw Singh	12612—19
-------------------------------	----------

Shri N. R. Munisamy	12619—27
-------------------------------	----------

Shri B. P. Sinha	12627—36
----------------------------	----------

Shri Rup Narain	12636—44
---------------------------	----------

Shri Somani	12644—54
-----------------------	----------

Shri Vasudevan Nair	12655—64
-------------------------------	----------

Shri Naushir Bharucha	12664—72
---------------------------------	----------

Shri Bhakt Darshan	12672—81
------------------------------	----------

Raja Mahendra Pratap	12681—85
--------------------------------	----------

Shri Damani	12685—91
-----------------------	----------

Shri Pahadia	12691—93
------------------------	----------

Statement re : shooting down of I.A.F. Canberra Aircraft in

Pakistan	12692—12708
--------------------	-------------

Shri Krishna Menon	12692—12708
------------------------------	-------------

Daily Digest

12709—14

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. XXX, April 21 to May 4, 1959/Vaisakha 1 to 14, 1881 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

No 51.— <i>Tuesday, April 21, 1959/Vaisakha 1, 1881 (Saka)</i> —	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 1932 to 1938, 1940 to 1942, 1944 to 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1953 .	12459—97
Short Notice Questions Nos. 24 to 26	12497—12507
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1939, 1943, 1949, 1951 and 1954 to 1959	12507—12
Unstarred Questions Nos 3317 to 3379	12512—45
Death of Shri Usha Nath Sen	12545
Movers laid on the Table	12545—46
Estimates Committee—	
Forty-sixth Report	12546
Elections to Committees—	
1. Estimates Committee	12546—47
2. Public Accounts Committee	12547
Association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee	12547—48
Finance Bill—	
Motion to consider	12545—12692
Statement re shooting down of I A F Canberra Aircraft in Pakistan	12692—12708 *
Daily Digest	12709—14
No 52.— <i>Wednesday, April 22, 1959/Vaisakha 2, 1881 (Saka)</i> —	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
* Starred Questions Nos 1960 to 1963, 1965 to 1970, 1972 to 1975, 1978 and 1980 to 1982 .	12715—54
Short Notice Questions Nos 27 and 28	12754—61
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1964, 1971, 1976, 1977, 1979 and 1983 to 1995	12761—72
Unstarred Questions Nos 3380 to 3423	12772—96
Motions for Adjournment—	
Violation of Indian Air-space by Pakistani Aircraft	12797—12793
Death of Master Nand Lal	12804
Movers Laid on the Table	12804—05
Message from Rajya Sabha	12805
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-third Report	12806
Finance Bill, 1959	12806—77, 12875—12970
Motion to consider	12806—99
Clauses 2 to 31, First Schedule, Second Schedule, and clause 1	12899—12966
Motion to pass	12966—70
Business of the House	12878
Daily Digest	12971—76

COLUMNS

No. 53.—*Thursday, April 23, 1959/Vaisakha 3, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos 1996 to 1998, 2000, 2002 to 2007 and 2010 to 2016	12977—13014
Short Notice Question No 29	13014—16

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 1999, 2001, 2008, 2009 and 2017 to 2022	13016—21
Unstarred Questions Nos 3424 to 3478	13021—53
Papers laid on the Table	13053
Messages from Rajya Sabha	13053—54
Census (Amendment) Bill Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	13054
Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill	13054—65
Motion to consider	13054—64
Clauses 2 and 1.	13064
Motion to pass	13065
Arms Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	13065—13144
Business of the House	13145—46
Purchase of railway sleepers from abroad at higher price.	13146—90
Daily Digest .	13191—96

No 54.—*Friday, April 24, 1959/Vaisakha 4, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos 2023 to 2031 and 2033 to 2036	13197—13275
--	-------------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 2032, 2037 to 2047	13235—41
Unstarred Questions Nos 3479 to 3502, 3504 to 3528 and 3530 to 3533	13241—69
Papers laid on the Table	13270—71
Public Accounts Committee—	
Sixteenth Report	13271—72
Business of the House	13272—73
Bills Introduced—	
1 Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill	13273
2 Dowry Prohibition Bill	13273
Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill	13274—83
Motion to consider	13274—86
Motion to pass	13280—87
Discussion <i>re</i> Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	13283—1333C

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-third Report	13331—32
Resolution <i>re</i> Export of Monkeys	13332—70
Resolution <i>re</i> : Inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution	13371—98
Half-an-Hour Discussion <i>re</i> Indianisation of Foreign Firms in India	13398—13412
Daily Digest	13413—20

COLUMNS

No 55— <i>Monday, April 27, 1959/Vaisakha 7, 1881 (Saka)</i> —	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
* Starred Questions Nos 2049 to 2055, 2057 to 2062, 2063 and 2064	13421—57
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2056, 2062 and 2065 to 2073	13457—63
Unstarred Questions Nos 3534 to 3579	13463—87
<i>Re Motion for adjournment—</i>	
Fire in India—1958 Exhibition grounds	13487—90
Papers laid on the Table	13491—92
Opinions on Bill	13492
Message from Rajya Sabha	13492
Statement re Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1959	60
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty third Report	13493
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	13493
Statement re situation in Tibet	13493—13504
Bills Introduced—	
(1) Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill	13504
(2) Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill	13504
Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	13505—13664*
Business of the House	13664—66
Daily Digest	13667—72
No 56— <i>Tuesday April 28 1959 Vaisakha 8, 1881 (Saka)</i> —	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 2074 to 2086, 2088, 2089, 2097, 2099 and 2090 to 2092	13673—13712
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2097, 2093 to 2096 and 2098	13712—15
Unstarred Questions Nos 3580 to 3646	13715—64
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty seventh Report	13765
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fourteenth Report	13765
Correction of statement laid on the Table	13765—66
Correction of answer to Starred Question No 1593	13766
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion for consideration	13766—83
Resolution re Recommendations of Railway Convention Committee	13783—13855
Discussion re Report of Indian Delegation to Forty first (Maritime) Session of International Labour Conference	13855—13902
No 57— <i>Wednesday, April 29 1959/Vaisakha 9, 1881 (Saka)</i> —	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 2099A, 2100 to 2109, 2111, 2112 and 2114 to 2117	13909—47
Short Notice Question No 30	13947—52
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2109, 2110 and 2113	13952—57
Unstarred Questions Nos 3657 to 3731	13957—94
Papers laid on the Table	13994—95
Message from Rajya Sabha	13996
Demands for Excess Grants, 1955-56	13996

	COLUMNS
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-fourth Report	13996
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Sixtieth Reports	13996 9"
Public Accounts Committee—	
Seventeenth Report	13997
Petition <i>re</i> Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language	13997
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill	
Motion to consider	13997—14040
Clauses 2 and 1	14131—39
Motion to pass	14039—40
Suspension of First Proviso to Rule 74	14040—44
State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14045—14119
Suspension of First Proviso to Rule 74	14120
State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14120—29
Half an-hour Discussion <i>re</i> Raids by Dacoits from Pakistan	14129—44
Daily Digest	14145—52
No 58—Thursday April 30 1959/Vaisakha 10, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 2126 to 2133, 2135, 2137, 2140, 2141, 2143 to 2145	14153—89
Short Notice Question No 31	14190—94
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2134, 2136, 2138, 2139, 2142 and 2146 to 2155	14194—14202
Unstarred Questions Nos 3732 to 3744 and 3746 to 3805	14202—49
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-eighth Report	14249
Correction of answer to Starred Question No 1960	14250
Paper laid on the Table	14250—51
State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14251—72
Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14273—14310
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	14311—66, 14367—8.
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-ninth Report	14366
Daily Digest	14381—86
No 59—Friday May 1 1959/Vaisakha 11, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 2156 to 2165, 2167, 2169 to 2171, 2175 to 2179, 2182 and 2183	14387—14424
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2166, 2168, 2172 to 2174, 2180, 2181 and 2184 to 2188	14425—30
Unstarred Questions Nos 3806 to 3829 and 3831 to 3883	14430—78

	COLUMNS
Papers laid on the Table	14478-79
Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure	14479
Messages from Rajya Sabha	14479-80
Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Hunger strike by some workers of the Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	14480—c 3
Business of the House	14483—98
Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	14488
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-eighth Report	14488-89
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill	14489-14500
Motion to consider	14489-96
Clauses 2 to 18 and 1	14496-99
Motion to pass, as amended	14499-14500
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill—	
Motion to consider	14500—53
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-fourth Report	14553
Population Control Bill—	
Leave for introduction not granted	14553—64
Bill Introduced—	
(i) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 309) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta	14553
(ii) The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 2 and 23 and omission or sections 19A, 23B, 23E and 23F) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta	14564
Institution of Chartered Engineers Bill—	
Motion to consider—withdrawn	14565—84
Equal Remuneration Bill—	
Motion to consider	14584—14620
Daily Digest	14621—28
No. 60.—Monday, May 4, 1959/Vaisakha 14, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 2189 to 2196, 2198, 2199 and 2202 to 2207	1469—69
Short Notice Question No. 32	14669—72
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2197, 2200, 2201 and 2208 to 2214	14673—78
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3884 to 3938, 3940 to 3943, 3945, 3946 and 3948 to 3959	14678—14720
Corrections of Answers to unstarred questions Nos. 212, 1148 and 1149	14720—21
Papers laid on the Table	14721—22
Messages from Rajya Sabha	14722—24
Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments—laid on the Table	14724
President's Assent to Bills	14724—25
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Fourteenth Report	14725
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Accident in Durgapur Steel Project	14725-26
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-eighth Report	14727
102 (A) LSD—10.	

	COLUMNS
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill	14727—14804
Motion to consider	14727—87
Clauses 2 and 1	14787—99
Motion to pass	14799—14804
Demands for Excess Grants (1955-56)	14803—09
Motion re : Report of the University Grants Commission	14809—63
Half-an-hour discussion —	
Employee's Provident Fund Scheme	14865—80
Daily Digest	14881—88

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

12459

12460

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 U.S.S.R 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

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 institutions 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 U.S.S.R?

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

सेठ गोविंद वाल ये जो २८ विषय
मन्त्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाये हैं कि

२८ विषयों में बहा पर विद्या होनी क्या
उन में कुछ ऐसे विषय भी हैं जिन की अब तक
यहा पर विद्या नहीं होनी है और जो उन से
लिये बिल्कुल नए फायद है?

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 Septem-

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

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: 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. Shrimali: 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. Shrimali: 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 reason 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. Shrimati): (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. Shrimati: 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. Shrimati: 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. Shrimati: 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 यहाँकी परीक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का प्रयत्न बहुत समय से चल रहा है और यहाँ के विदेशीजो 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 एज्युकेशन कमीशन कुछ कर सकेगा और कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार अपना अन्तिम निर्णय कर लेगी?

दृष्टि का स्थान और स्थानीय गदरम् का यह स्थान बिल्कुल यही है कि यह प्रयत्न वह वर्षों से चल रहा है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य, यह भी जानने हैं कि जहा नव युनिवर्सिटी का ताल्लुक है उन को बदलना बहुत आमान नहीं है क्योंकि वहा जा स्टाफ है उस वा नहुं। टैक्सीबस में टून करना हाती है। पहले उन में इस का विश्वास हा जाना चाहिये कि नई टैक्सीबस यही है। और एक दम से यह काम नहीं किया जा सकता। वीरे धी ही इस बदलना हागा। लेकिन इस की तरफ बगबग प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और मुझ आशा है कि कुछ दिनों में इस के परिणाम दिखाई देग।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: 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 recommendations?

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.

ओ भक्त इश्वर श्रीमान्, परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिये जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी क्या उम ने कार्ड कारण बतलाय है कि इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है और कब तक वह उमे अन्तिम रूप द 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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 *1936. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 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 Harvesters?

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 alteration 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 ordnance 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 अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है ;

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

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-संबंधी (श्री दातार) . (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

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

श्री दातार : वह रिपोर्ट १५ मई १९५८ तक आ जायेगी ।

Shri Assar: 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

जी नवल प्रभाकर क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करें कि इस बीच में दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपारेशन की ओर में कोई जापन दिया गया है या काइ इस तरीके की धन की कोई क़ाठनाई मरकार के मामने 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

जी भवत इसने मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विशेष अधिकारी नियुक्त किय गये हैं उन का नाम क्या है और मत्रालय 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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*1946. { **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 IAS (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 IAS on the basis of the IAS (Special Recruitment) Examination held in 1956 and 4 more candidates are likely to be absorbed in the IAS 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 cadre, 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 अ० म० तारिकः मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में ड्रूकर्स्ट ने आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के लिये ओपन मार्केट से क्या तादाद मुकरंग की थी और इस सिलसिले में कितनी तादाद रियासतों से ली गई थी?

(मैंने ये जाना चाहता हूँ के)
एस-लैसले में हमें हक्कमत नहीं आई - लैस - लैस - और आई - पी - ऐस के लक्ष्य ऑपन मार्केट से क्या तुदाद मत्र, की तुम्हें और एस-लैसले में हमें क्या तुदाद रियासतों से ली गई थी -)

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. Mukerjee: 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 Masida 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, Kalina 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:
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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. R. 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. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. It is over and above that.

Shri N. R. 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. R. 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. R. 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. R. 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 worthwhile, and they come to an agreement of their own accord. The Government only comes in at a later stage.

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

Shri B. R. 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. R. 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. R. 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. R. 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:

	<i>Rourkela</i>	<i>Bhilai</i>
February, 1959	tons	tons
	7,618	16,025
March, 1959	12,685	24,030
Upto 10th April, 1959	5,620	7,545.6

(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?

Shri 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 अखल सिंह क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि जो पिंग आयरन इन दोनों प्लाटों से निकलता है वह किम उम्मूल पर भरकारी और गैर-सारांकी मस्थाप्तों का दिया जाता है?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह आयरन और स्टील कटोलर उस पिंग आयरन को, जो कि भिलाई और राउरकेला में बनाया जाता है, परमिट के अंतर्ये जिन को जरूरत है उन को देता है और काफी बहा से बेचा भी जा चुका है। दोनों जगह से जो पिंग आयरन इस बक्त तक पैदा किया जा चुका है, उस की कीमत हेठ 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 प्रनुवाद

*१६४६. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या बैंगनिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २० फरवरी, १६५६ के भ्रताराकित प्रश्न मस्त्य ६३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेगे जिस में निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी दूई हो :

(क) हिन्दी साहित्य के महान् ग्रन्थों को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुदित करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत साहित्य अकादमी ने जो संतीस पुस्तकें चुनी हैं, उन का और क्या है,

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

(ग) उम पर अनुमानत कितना व्यय होगा; और

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

बैंगनिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) से (घ) सभा की मेहर पर एक विवरण रखा है। [विलिये परिसिष्ट ६, अनुवान तंत्रा १५८]

श्री भक्त दर्शन. इस विवरण से जात होता है कि जिन ३७ पुस्तकों का प्रनुवाद होने वाला है, उनमें से अभी तक आठ के बारे में ही कुछ कार्यकाली की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पुस्तकों का व्यय

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

श्री हुमायून कबिर ३७ पुस्तकों की वान कही गई है। मूल पुस्तकों का नम्बर ३३ नं० है। इस में कहा गया है—३७ द्वास्त्रेशनम् इन्द्रू वेण्यस इंडियन लेखेजिज। और उन में श्रीठ किये गये हैं और समक्ष-समय पर इन्हें बढ़ाया जाता है हिन्दी एडवाइजरी वार्ड वी एडवाइस के ऊपर। माहित्य अकादमी इस पर फैसला करती है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या हिन्दी की महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकों के प्रनुवाद के ममानान्नर 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 प्रन्थों का प्रनुवाद भी हिन्दी में किया जाये, ताकि केवल हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा भारी भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्य का परिचय मिल सके?

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

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

श्री हुमायून 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 जबान में जो अच्छी किताबें हैं, हम उन को चुनते हैं और जिस जबान में जिस पहलू में उस का अच्छा निट्रेचर है, उमी को चुना जाता है। हो सकता है कि किसी जबान में पांचटी हा, किसी में उपन्यास हा। यह तो भाषा पर निर्भर है।

सेठ अच्छल तिह क्या मरी महोदय बनान की कृपा करेगे कि माहिन्य प्रकादमी के द्वारा जो पुस्तकें छापी जाती हैं उन को पहले देखा जाता है या नहीं, क्योंकि उन में बहुत सी गलत बाँहें छ जानी हैं जैसे एक पुस्तक में महाराजा भगवान को मास खाने वाला और नट कहा गया है।

श्री हुमायून कबिर पहले एडवाइजरी बोर्ड इस बार में भिकारिय करता है, उस के बाद वह पुस्तक एजेंटिव बोर्ड के सामने आती है और एजेंटिव बोर्ड आविर्गी फैसला करना है।

श्री अन्नार हरवानी श्रीमन्, क्या मरी महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि हिन्दी आर पजाबी में, जो हमारे देश की चाह भाषाओं में है, पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है या नहीं?

श्री हुमायून कबिर मैंने दो दफा बताया है कि हर एक जबान से दूसरी जबान में तर्जुमा हा रहा है आर इस में खाली हिन्दी का सवाल नहीं है। जितनी भाषाये हमारे कास्टी-ट्रॉशन में लिखी गई है, उन सब का एक दूसरे में तर्जुमा हो रहा है। बल्कि सिन्धी और अरबी 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 1.06 lakhs in 1954-55, Rs 2 lakh in 1955-56, Rs 1.61 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs 1.70 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?

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.

भी अक्षर दर्शन में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेशी भाषा में पुस्तकों की संख्या म

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

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : यह तो माननीय सदस्य इन्कार्मेशन ने रहे हैं, कोई सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस देश में अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकें आने और उस को भवित्व पुस्तके 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: Mayth 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 Chaudhuri:
 Shri B. Das Gupta:
 Shri Nath Pal:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
 Shri Braj Raj Singh:
 Shri Prabhakar Kar:
 Shri Rajendra Singh:
 Shri Panigrahi:

*1950.

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 Chaudhuri: 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 dis-agreement 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 उन्हे अपना रुक्ष और अधिक कैंडा तथा समझौता न करने वाला यानी अनकप्रोमाइजिंग करने में मदद नहीं देगा?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : खंड, जा कुछ और लोगों वा इस हो, मेरा रुक्ष तो हमेशा ही नमं 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 भौटने पर भपनी

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

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

श्री भक्त देशन : 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 भिन्न नहीं होता कि वे इस समझौते से पूरी तरह से सहमत नहीं हैं और यह एक दिल्लावा मात्र है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं इस का क्या जवाब दूँ? मैं जिम्मेदार नहीं हूँ कि मास्टर तारा सिंह किन वक्त यह कहे। मैं कैसे इस का जवाब दूँ, सिवा इस के कि मैं इत्यनाम 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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Shri Pahadia:
Shri Ayyakannu:
Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri Elayaperumal:
Shri Ganapathy:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Barman:
Shri Ajit Singh:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
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:

S.N.Q.
No. 25.

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. Shrimali): (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 चाहना हूँ कि इस केम के प्रलावा स्कालरशिप्स 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 एटिट्यूड के कारण जो मनी ग्रान्ट भी हो चुका है वह स्टूडेंट्स को नहीं दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने केसेज हैं जिन में ग्रान्ट कर के भी मनी नहीं दिया गया।

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली: यह शीज सन् १९४४-४५ से चल रही है और तब से ले कर अब तक एक ही केस ऐसा गवर्नरेंट के सामने आया है जिस में यह शिकायत की गई है कि कलर्क ने रिसबत ली थी। इस के प्रलावा मेरे पास कोई शिकायत नहीं है। मैं यह

भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्कालरशिप्स भैक्षण हो जाते हैं वह पूरे दे दिये जाते हैं, और अब तक पिछ्ने सालों में जो भी ऐमाऊट मण्डूर हुमा या उस को पूरे के पूरे का उपयोग किया गया। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि सं० १९५८-५९ में लगभग ५०,००० विद्यार्थियों को स्कालरशिप्स दिये गये थे और उन में से करीब करीब ३६७ ऐसे हैं जिन को इन्होंने भिजवाना है, और वह इस लिये वहे हुए हैं कि उन के जा सर्टिफिकेट्स थे वे ठीक नहीं थे। उन की जाब की जा रही है। जब उन की जाब पूरी हो जायेगी तो वह रुपया भिजवा दिया जायेगा।

Shri Kodiyan: May¹ 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 300 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 Ayyakkannu: 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. Eacharan:

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 machinery 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 point 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

*1938. **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.

Baras Hindu University

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

(a) whether it is a fact that '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. R. Krishna:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri Harish 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. Samantri:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

*1958 { 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. but less than Rs. 1000/- 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. Shrimali): (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/gratuity 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 36,000 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. Shrimali): (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. Shrimali): (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. Shrimali):

1957-58 . . .	Nil
1958-59	
Name & address of the institution	Amount sanctioned Rs.
1. Sebak Sangha, Sri Sri Rama-krishna Sadhana Kuttur, 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. Shrimali): (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 n.P.

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	Understud y	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. Jyotiishi:*

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 2 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 Mafida 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 Bibhutti 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 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. Shrimali):

	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. Shrimali):

	Rs
1957-58	2,08,450 50
1958-59	2,97,979 83

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 18th 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. Shrimati): (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 ex-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 nP upto 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 assessees 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 92.00 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. Pohur	North Arcot	"
4. Uthokottai	Chingleput	"
5. Kumbkonaam	Tanjore	"
6. Koilpattu	Tirunelveli	"
7. Alangudi	Tiruchirapalli	"
8. Sathankulam	Tirunelveli	"
9. Munchira	Kanyakumari	"
10. Tirupathur	North Arcot	"
11. Chingleput	Chingleput	"
12. Balagendu	Madurai	"
13. Knathukadavu	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 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 quota. 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 Industry) 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. Shrimall): (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 Koyna 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 Koyna 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 1/4% 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 75-2½-100-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

3360. क्या भवत दांत : 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 कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

विद्य वंशी (बी बोरारवी वेलाई) :

(क) दौर (ल). अनुमान है कि दूसरी वंच वर्षीय प्रायोजन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को संग्रहण २५ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होनी पर यह सारी आवश्यकता ऐसी उच्च प्रायोगिकता वाली प्रायोजनाओं के लिये नहीं है जिन के लिये बंतमान नीति के अनुसार विदेशी मुद्रा दी जा सके।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हर एक प्रायोजन के लिये आगी गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की वास्तविक रकम के आंकड़े मीठूद नहीं हैं, किर भी भारत भरकार ऊंची प्रायोगिकता वाली प्रायोजनाओं—उदाहरण के लिये, प्रायोजन के मध्य में ज्यादा भूत्तपूर्ण भाग में सम्मिलित प्रायोजनाओं—के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा मुख्यतः विदेशी रुपयों में उपलब्ध करने का बन्न करती है। इन रुपयों के लिये मरम्य मरम्य पर बानबीत की जाती है।

Excise Duty on Tobacco

3361. { Shri R. 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 Appendix VI, annexure No. 159].

Financial Assistance to Karnatak University

3362 Shri Shivananjappa: 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. Shrimall): (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 University 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 Shivananjappa: 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. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 160]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

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

(a) the percentage fixed for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled 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 Ministry 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 Divi-

sion 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 Rangamata 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 ores 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. Shrimati): (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 Castes 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 Mafta 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 Castes 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 Castes 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 Castes 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 Castes 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 Swaran 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 वेद : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसंबर १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०४ 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 गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून किरिर) : माननीय मंत्रस्य ३-४-१९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १७१४ के उत्तर और उन के अनुप्रकृत उत्तरों को देखने को 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 1968-59 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 G.S.R. 375 dated the 4th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Custom 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 G.S.R. 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

12547 Association of Mem- VAISAKHA 1, 1881 (SAKA) Finance Bill 12548
bers of Rajya Sabha
with Committee on
Public Accounts

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 MEMBERS OF
RAJYA SABHA WITH COMMIT-
TEE 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

अध्यक्ष भवोदय में कल यह जन का रहा था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में पहले असेम्बली थी लेकिन ग्रामेनाइजेशन वे बाद वहा की असेम्बली नाड़ी गई और वहा पर टैरीटोरियल कॉमिल बना दी गयी। आज वहा की हालत यह है कि टैरीटोरियल कॉमिल का काम जुदा चलता है और हिमाचल प्रदेश एंड मनिस्ट्रेशन का काम जुदा चल रहा है। इस तरह से वहा के एंड मनिस्ट्रेशन में लरावी पंदा हो गई है और एक राजा वह गये है। इस के साथ साथ वहा एक असन्तोष पाया जाना है। हिमाचल

[की हेम राज]

प्रदेश और जो हमारा पंजाब का पहाड़ी इलाका है वह दोनों एक दूसरे से मिले जुले हैं। सारे पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों की एक उल्लंघन है कि वहाँ की हिल स्टेट को एक बिस्कुल 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 कंडाघाट का इलाका है। यह जो कंडाघाट का इलाका है वह दरम्यान में पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की यह डिमांड बहुत जायज़ है कि पूरा पहाड़ी इलाका एक भाष्य कर दिया जाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस का पूरी तरह से मानना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से जो भी कंटिग्यूलस एरियाज़ हैं वह एक हो जाती है। आज चाहे कागड़ा बिस्ट्रिक्ट हो चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, चाहे कंडाघाट का इलाका हो चाहे शिमला का इलाका हो, वहा के जितने लोग हैं उन की एक ही डिमांड है और हर एक पार्टी के आदवी उस में शामिल है। यहीं नहीं बल्कि जो उन का रहन सहन का तरीका है, जो इन के देतवार है, वह सब एक जैसे है। यह ठीक है कि आज वे लोग इसने सम्म नहीं हैं, जिनने कि दोसरीं सदी के लोग हमारा करने हैं, पर वे लोग कोई गडबड़ी नहीं करेंगे। वहा जो भीजूदा जमाने के हरे फेर होते हैं वे नहीं हैं। लोग मीठे हैं, मेहनती हैं। इसलिये उन का यह भातालबा बहुत जायज़ है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस को मान कर उन को वह हक देना चाहिये और जितने भी पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उनके उन को एक कर के उन की डिमांड को पूरा करना चाहिये।

इन सव्वों के साथ जो यह फाइनेंस बिल है उस का मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri C. D. Pande (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

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

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 capitalistic 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 exceeding. 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

bold statement.

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

[Shri Morarka]

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's 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

[Shri Morarka]

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. 16 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 Motarka]

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 laid. 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. Pandit: 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 khandsari 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. Pande: 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.

Shri C. D. Pande: यह मी बताएँ : यह मी बताएँ :

Shri C. D. Pande: The couplet is:

एकात्परां गत प्रमुखः यद्यकान्तर्मिकदं वपुर्वच ।
स्वत्पत्य हेऽग्निहोत्रमिक्षुन, विचार मृदः
प्राप्तनाःस्तु ये इ ॥

I shall translate only that portion which is relevant.

एकात्पर्य हेऽग्निहोत्रमिक्षुन,
विचार मृदं प्रतिनासि ये त्वं ।

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.

12.36 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 measure 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 pies to eleven pies or from 15 pies to 20 pies 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 harrassment. I have often rehashed 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, waaheries 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 no sacrificing even the ordinary comforts of life in the hope that somewhere in the dim furture 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 side 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

[**Shri C. D. Pande**]

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 Bareli): 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 assessees. 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. 3,000 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-Behar 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 happened 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 diretorate 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 its 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

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

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 380 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 hill 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 Morarji 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. Ghosh: 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 sign 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 2.5 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.

पंचित ठाकुर बाल भार्ता (हिसार) : जनाब हिट्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का भीका दिया है। पेशतर इसके कि मैं इस बिल के बारे में कुछ कहूँ, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आपको भालूम ही है कि रिफ्यूजीट का टाल्कुक है, ऐलान किया है कि इस साल के आखिर तक वह अपने काम को सत्य कर देगा। इस हाउस में बहुत मर्तवा पुराने किले के रिफ्यूजीट का जिक्र आया था और आखिरी मर्तवा जब उनका जिक्र आया तो मैंने भी जनाब साहब से अर्ज किया था कि आप इसका आज जवाब न दें बल्कि आपकी विद्यमत में मैं हाजिर होऊँगा और उन लोगों की तरफ से कुछ अर्ज करना चाहूँगा और मेरी जात को सुनाने के बाद आप भासले का फैसला कर सकते हैं।

बहां तक इन रिफ्यूजीट का टाल्कुक है इनको १९४८ के अन्दर पुराने किले में बसाया गया था और पांच सौ बर गहां पर है। जब से इनको बहां बसाया गया है तभी से हमेशा ही यकीन दिलाया गया है कि ज्यों ही भीका आएगा, इन लोगों को सबसे पहले और जगह बसाया जाएगा और जो नजदीक से नजदीक बहां होगी वहां इनको बसाया जाएगा। यह एस्पोरेंस एक मिनिस्टर ने ही नहीं थी, एक दाक्ष से मिनिस्टर से भी नहीं थी, बल्कि इसके बाद दीपारे बहुत से मिनिस्टर्स ने दी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस एस्पोरेंस को देने में सामिल है। उन्होंने १८ मई सन् १९५६ को जिसका हमाला मैं देना चाहता हूँ और पक्का कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ एक चिट्ठी भी जंग बहादुर सिंह की लिखी थी जिन्होंने कि उनकी विद्यमत में हम 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 जनाब साहब के जिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। क्योंकि मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जनाब भी अपने कर्ज को समझेंगे और इन लोगों की मदद करेंगे।

जुनाहे उस रोज बहस के बाद मैं श्री जनाब जी से मिला और उन्होंने बड़ी मेहर-बानी करके इस बात को एप्री किया कि वह अंग्री दरखास्त पर और दूसरे रिफ्यूजीट की दरखास्त पर यह पसन्द करेंगे कि वह इस भासले को कल्परल और साइटिफिक मिनिस्ट्री से से ले लें। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हमने इन पांच सौ बरों का भासले नहीं बनाना है और न ही तेल बींचना है जो इन मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर इनको रखे हुए हैं और आप इनको अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के तहत लें। उन्होंने कहा कि एज ए स्पेशल केस वह इनको

[पंडित ठाकुर बाबू जावेद]

करने की कोशिश करेंगे। उन्होंने मुझे अपनी बुच भूमिकात की बताई थीर मैं उनको रीयताइज करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम उन्हीं की मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना चाहिए।

जब सन् १९४८ में इन लोगों को वहाँ बसाया गया तो उसके बाद हर साल इस मिनिस्ट्री को बाबू दिलाका जाता रहा कि हमें आकंग्रेसोजिकल मानमेंट 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 जबदूर किया जाएगा। मैं यात्रको बतलाता राहत्ता हूँ कि रिस्पूजीज का रवैया ऐसा नहीं है कि उनको आकंग्रेसोजिकल मानमेंट में बैठे ही रहना है या वह बैठे ही रहना चाहते हैं। इसके बारे में जब मैंने एक शस्त्र से जिक्र किया तो उसने जबाब दिया कि क्या जूँ इंसान से ज्यादा इम्पार्ट है? लेकिन मैं इस क्षण में पड़ना न तो चाहता हूँ। बहु जब इन लोगों को बसाया गया तो इन लोगों ने ६०,००० रुपया इकट्ठा करके गवर्नरमेंट को दिया मकान बनाने के लिए। गवर्नरमेंट ने मेहरबानी करके बाबू में उस समय को किराये के अन्दर एडजस्ट कर दिया। अब जब उनको दूसरी जगह बसाने का सबास आता है तो सभा साहब कहते हैं कि हम रियायत देने के लिये तैयार हैं, प्राल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन ये सोग दूसरी जगह जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। लेकिन प्राल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन है क्या, मैं इसकी तरफ जनाब की सबजगह दिलाका चाहता हूँ। यह एक मिनिस्ट्री का सबास नहीं है, सारी मिनिस्ट्री की इच्छत का सबास है और जो एश्योरेंसित भी गई भी उनको पूरा करने का सबास है। सभा साहब ने ही एश्योरेंस नहीं दी थी, जैन साहब ने भी दी थी, कि हर एक रिस्पूजी को बिल्ट एकामोडेशन भी जाएगी, न सिर्फ गैनफुस एम्पलायमेंट ही भी जाएगी, बल्कि सिर ढकने के लिये मकान भी दिया जाएगा। गैनफुस एम्पलायमेंट

हाविल करवे के लिये पुराने किले बाजी वे गवर्नरमेंट से हमदार नहीं थी लेकिन यहाँ तक जगह देने का सबास है कामा साहब उनको बदल यह बर्मीन ही देना चाहते हैं। जबकि उनका कहना यह है कि मेहरबानी करदाकर हमको मकान दीजिये। आपको याद ही होगा कि एक हाउस में यह एश्योरेंस भी गई थी कि बिल्ट एकामोडेशन का साफ बताव यह होगा कि वह बन्द यह बर्मीन नहीं होगी। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी जिन की बमी कभी बोल देव आती है, बन्द बार कहा है कि बिल्ट एकामोडेशन रिफर बन्द यह बर्मीन नहीं होगी। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी बहुत से रिस्पूजीज को ज्यारह बड़े रात के तिहाड़ में ले जाकर छोड़ दिया गया थीर बन्द यह बर्मीन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से ही थी गई थीर जब उनके नोटिस में यह चीज लाई गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि बिल्ट एकामोडेशन ही प्राल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन बन्द यह बर्मीन नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन पांच सी बटों को जिनमें बाल बच्चे भी हैं, एक रोज़ में जब आप निकाल देंगे तो क्या वे बिला मकानों के कहा रहेंगे? ये वही लोग हैं जिन पर हमारी गवर्नरमेंट ने ३ अरब ३४ करोड़ रुपया लख किया है और इनको बसाने की कोशिश की है और आज तक दुनिया में किसी भी गवर्नरमेंट ने इतना शानदार काम नहीं कर दिलाया है जितना इस गवर्नरमेंट ने कर दिलाया है और इसके लिए उसकी जितनी भी तारीफ की जाए थोड़ी है।

दण्डकारण्य में कई ती भीत परे आप ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए रिस्पूजीज को बसाने जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए मकान बनाने जा रहे हैं और उनके लिए रोबगार का प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इन पुराने किले के भीतों को ज्यारह बरस से आप बकील दिलाते जा रहे हैं और इस हाउस में ही नहीं बल्कि बाहर भी यकील दिलाते जा रहे हैं कि इनको हम ऐसी जगह पर बसायेंगे जो कि मसकन के नियमीक हों। जब इन लोगों को बसाने की

अमरण पढ़ी है तो यह कहा कि सब भकान ही साल हो गये हैं ठीक नहीं है । इसलिये उनका कोई कुतूर नहीं है जो हर साल निकलते रहे कि आस्ट्रलोटिप एकोमोडेशन दो । अब साल सिर्फ इतना है कि यह जो रिप्पूजीज है यह चल किस्तों में भकान लेने को तैयार है । लेकिन वह तक काइनेस मिनिस्टर साहब हर रिप्पूजी के बास्ते कम से कम १००० रु के भकान का इन्स्ट्राम न करे, जिसमें वह अपना सिर किया सके तब तक उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन नहीं हो सकता । जमीन की कीमत वह देने को तैयार है किस्तों में—भकान की किस्तों में देने को तैयार हैं । उनके लिये भकान बना कर दीजिये, वे उसकी भी कीमत देंगे किस्तों में, जैसे एक दम से देने के तो वे काबिल नहीं हैं । उनसे भकान का नक्शा पास करने के लिये कारपोरेशन ३०० ६० मांगता है । उन रिप्पूजीज के पास बेला ज्ञाने के लिये नहीं है जो गवर्नरेंट की इमदाद करे उचर से यहां आये; उनसे ३०० ६० नक्शा पास करने के लिये कारपोरेशन मांगता है । १३०० ६० कीमत जमीन की है । वह भकान आज खुद कीसे बना सकते हैं । १६०० ६० दिया जाय एक कोठा बनाने के बास्ते, जैसे कि कालका जी के अन्दर बनाये गये और दिये गये, १००० ६० लंबे होता है । मैं अब उनका चाहता हूं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब, ज्ञा काइनेस मिनिस्टर साहब, ज्ञा हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कही से फैसला करें । इसमें बड़े बदलाव है हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के एस्पोरेंस का जिनकी इज्जत को मैं गवर्नरेंट की इज्जत समझता हूं । जहां तक साल हमारे रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर का है, उनके एस्पोरेंस कई भर्ते के भौजूद हैं । कोई भी उनके बर्तिमान नहीं कहेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि कुछ समय उन को दिया जाय जो कि उनके बाद मैं बहुल कर लिया जाय । लेकिन उनके लिये भकान सिर ढकने के लिये ज़कर दिये जायें, कम से कम इतने असें के लिये जब तक कि वह बाकी भकान नहीं बना सकते । उनके बाद ही उनको पुराने किने से निकाला जाय । मेरी जो दरखास्त है वह दरखास्त एस्पोरेंस

के भूतात्त्विक है । गवर्नरेंट के सा के भूतात्त्विक हैं । गवर्नरेंट ने अपने एस्पोरेंस में जो हाउस में भी गाड़ियां साहब ने दिये थे डिफाइन किया है कि आस्ट्रलोटिप एकोमोडेशन ज्ञा चीज़ है । इसमें लिखा गया कि आस्ट्रलोटिप एकोमोडेशन के भाने हैं भकान, न कि सिर्फ जमीन । मैं इस भावले को ज्यादा न कहता । लेकिन मैंने कई बरस तक उनका काज इस हाउस में चैम्पियन किया है और मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि गवर्नरेंट 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, १६५८ को इस हाउस में दिया था । मैं बहुत असें से, तकरीबन २८ सालों से या ३० सालों से हिन्दू प्रनडियाइंड कैमिली के भामले पर इस हाउस में लड़ता चला आया हूं । चुनावे इसके बारे में बहुत फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, जिनमें डिप्टी भी शामिल थे, श्री लियाकत अली ज्ञा भी शामिल थे, श्री मसाई और श्री देशमुख साहब भी शामिल थे, श्री कृष्णमाचारी भी शामिल थे, मब बादे करते रहे हैं कि हम इस भामले को देखेंगे और कमेटी मुकरंर करेंगे । चुनावे टैक्सेशन ऐन्वायरी कमीशन ने इस अम का फैसला नहीं किया और चूंकि हिन्दू कोड बिल भौजूद था इसलिये इसे देखने से इंकार कर दिया । चूंकि श्री कृष्णमाचारी को रुपया बहुत प्यारा था और उन्होंने इस हाउस में कहा कि मुझे मरी कंसिडेशन सिर्फ अपील करता है इसलिये जो रियायतें ३० साल से मिली हुई भी उन सब को उन्होंने एक कलम खत्म कर दिया । जो यी टाइम्स की लिपिट भी उसे टू ही कर दिया । और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं, मैं उनकी हिन्दू में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मेरे बहुत जोर देने पर उन्होंने यह बादा किया था कि वह एक कमेटी बिलायेंगे । उनको स्पीच मेरे पास भौजूद है । हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब उसे पढ़ लें । २६ अगस्त १६५७ की स्पीच है । मैं उसे पढ़ कर

[पंचिंत ठाकुर ग्राह जानकी]

वही सुनाऊंगा क्योंकि बहर बहुत कम है, वह बुद्ध उसे पढ़ कर देते हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह मामला ऐसा है कि विद्यकों काइनेंस बिल के बाके पर तब नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिये हम एक कमेटी बिठायेंगे और इस को तय करेंगे। मालिर में जब मैंने बहुत ज्यादा भजबूर किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि वह कमेटी का बनेगी लेकिन बनेगी जहर। किर उन्होंने बुद्ध अपने जाती किस्से सुनाने शुरू कर दिये। तुम भाना कि हिन्दू ज्यायेट कैमिली के साथ बहुत ज्यादती हुई है। चुनावे जब दूसरा भौका आया तो मैंने भौकूदा काइनेंस बिनिस्टर साहब की बिद्यमत में शर्ज किया कि वी कृष्णमाचारी ने यह एस्पोरेंस दिया है। लिखा है कि आई गिव दिस एस्पोरेंस। उसके अन्दर उन्होंने करमाया कि वह इसको देंगे। उस बहर मैंने जिद की ओर कहा कि एक काइनेंस बिनिस्टर के बाद दूसरे काइनेंस बिनिस्टर पूरा नहीं करते हैं। इस पर हमारे काइनेंस बिनिस्टर साहब नाराज तो बहुत हुए लेकिन मालिर में उन्होंने करमाया कि वो बादे किये गये हम उस के पावन्द हैं और हम उन को पूरा करेंगे। जनाव की ६ मई, १९५८ की स्तीच में यह बात दर्ज है। आज किर काइनेंस बिल का भौका है और मैंने उसके लिये अमेंडमेंट दिये हैं। इस बहर में यह अमेंडमेंट पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाऊंगा चाहता, अबर जहरत पड़ी तो बाद में सुनाऊंगा कि किस तरह से आप की हुक्मत ने डिटिश ब्रेवर्नमेंट से कुछ हैटिंग लिये हैं और उनको कायम रख रहे हैं, किस तरह से हिन्दू अन्डिवाइट फैमिली के ऊपर आप चुल्म कर रहे हैं, जो कि अनहूं आप हैं, जो नाजायज हैं और आप अजिये के तीर पर हिन्दू ज्यायेट फैमिली से टैक्स ले रहे हैं। इस बहर भौका नहीं है कि मैं इस तरफ तबज्जह दिलाइ। लेकिन जनाव बाला, यह मामला बरबर्स दारी कैबिनेट व प्रेसिनियर कमीशन से ताल्लुक रखता है। आप मेरे लिये कहा जा सकता है कि मैं बहुत सत्त अल्काज कोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं, लेकिन यह मामला इतना आहु था कि उनको

ज्यायेट फैमिली को आपने दिला एम्बेस्यन नहीं दिया। एक भावूली आहुकी को आपने १ साल ५० का एम्बेस्यन दिया है लेकिन हिन्दू ज्यायेट फैमिली को तिके नाम के लिये आपने ५०,००० ५० का एम्बेस्यन दिया है। यह सावित हो जायेगा कि यह कोई एम्बेस्यन नहीं है। मैं इस बहर सिर्फ यह अर्ज करता चाहता हूं कि मुझे भजबूर न किया जाव कि वे आपने दस अमेंडमेंट मूल कर्त्ता हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि आपका यथा जाव होगा। आपका यथा यही होगा कि इस नालूक भौके पर बजट के आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसके अरिये मेरी गरज तिके यह है कि आप कुछ फरमायें। अगर आप कमेटी मुकर्तर कर देंगे तो मैं अमेंडमेंट नहीं मूल करता चाहूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मेहरबानी करमा कर भी टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के अपने बादे की इकाई करें और एक कमेटी मुकर्तर कर दें जो कि इस सारे मामले में जाये। आप बुद्ध उस कमेटी के बेबाह हों, चूंकि मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इस मामले को बड़ी अच्छी तरह से देखेंगे, और जिन अस्वास को आप आहे ले में, लेकिन कमेटी जहर मुकर्तर कर दें।

आप मैं अपने असली नक्सद पर आता हूं। जनाव की अध्यक्षता में हमने, कम से कम मैंने, कुछ नहीं तो चार मर्तवा इस हाउस में एक बड़े जहरी मामले की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई। मेरे सायक दोस्त भी भुनभुनबाला ने तीन चार दिन हुए मेरी स्तीच की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई जिस के बारे में भानरेबल काइनेंस बिनिस्टर को ज्यादा भालूम नहीं था, और नैचुरली पता नहीं होता चाहिये वा क्योंकि उसका ताल्लुक न्यूकल्टर बिनिस्टर से था। मैं इस की शिकायत नहीं करता। लेकिन जनाव बाला, यह मामला बरबर्स दारी कैबिनेट व प्रेसिनियर कमीशन से ताल्लुक रखता है। आप मेरे लिये कहा जा सकता है कि मैं बहुत सत्त अल्काज कोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं, लेकिन यह मामला इतना आहु था कि उनको

मरा करने में भी सकते हैं सकत तरीका हो सकता था उसके बारे में मैंने कहने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया। यह भाष्मला इतना अहम है कि मेरी आप में कोई भी बीज इतनी अहमियत नहीं रखती इत बास्ते में आज पांचवीं इफा इसका जिक्र करता हूँ और उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि अगर हमारे एशियान्स बिनिस्टर साहू तबज्जह न दें तो कम से कम काइनेंस बिनिस्टर साहू, जो कि इस देश के एक्सप्रेसियोल के हैड है, और उस के बिम्बेदार है, इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने और कोई न कोई शाकी जवाब देने।

उपायाल बहोदर : अगर आप बार बार सही से कहेंगे तो उस सही का कोई असर नहीं रहेगा।

पंडित ठाकुर बाल भार्या : मैं जानता हूँ कि मैं तभी से कहता हूँ लेकिन अन्दरौं फाइनेंस बिनिस्टर साहू को भानूम है कि मेरे दिल में सही नहीं है। मैं उस से इतना करता हूँ, मैं उन की बेहतरानी को इन्वाक करे के कहता हूँ कि उनके ऊपर देश की बिम्बेदारी है। मैं उस पार्टी का बेस्टर हूँ जिसके ऊपर सारी बिम्बेदारी है और मैं उस बिम्बेदारी को भानूम सस्त करके ही कहता हूँ कि हम कंट्री में जाकर इस नहीं दिखा सकते जब तक आप इस भाष्मले को हूँ नहीं करते हैं।

बी भोरारबी देसाई : फरमाइये।

पं० ठाकुर बाल भार्या : इस देश के अन्दर जितनी गल्ले की कार्रवाई है उसमें मैं पिछले १०, १२ सालों से देखता था रहा हूँ कि क्या काम हो रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि नामुमकिन है कि यह एशियान्स बिनिस्टों कभी भी हम को गल्ले के भाष्मले में सेल्फ एफिशिएंसी दे सके। हमने जितनी पहले बड़ी बड़ी सीमें थीं, पानी बनीरह की, सब जल्म कर दीं। हमने करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपया इस बीज पर लार्ज कर दिया लेकिन पिछले १०, १२ बरसों से हम हर एक के मुंह से लुन सकते हैं हर्षे बीज अच्छा नहीं भिजा। १२ बरसों में हम अच्छा बीज नहीं दे सकें, हम इर्टीवेशन औरिजिनीज

नहीं दे सके जिन को हम यूक कर सकते हैं। आप के मुंह पर बेस्टर साहूला यहां पर कहते हैं। या तो आप के रेट्स ज्यादा हैं या किर आपका ब्रोपोलेंटा नहीं हुआ। गल्ला बदाले के बास्ते पानी आहुये, अच्छा बीज आहुये और आहुये अच्छे बैल और खाद। बैलों की निस्तव्य में कई दका कह चुका कि सन् १६२८ में एशियान्स बिनिस्टर कमीशन ने जो एक बैल के लिये १० एकड़ का औसत रक्षा था वह आज ८ एकड़ ही रह गया है न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी की राय की है से। आपकी न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि ८ एकड़ से ज्यादा एक बैल नहीं जोत सकता। आप इसकी तादाद सांग कर देखिये तो आपको इस देश के अन्दर कम २ करोड़ बैलों की जहरत है। लेकिन आप इसकी तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देते। आज सुधे दूँस होता है इन सब बातों को देख कर। हिन्दू भाइयालोंमें मैंने पढ़ा है कि एक आदमी जब भर जाता है तो बैतरणी से गुजरना होता है। यह एक बहुत सराब दरिया कहलाता है। लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि एक आय की पूँछ पकड़ कर हम बैतरणी को पार कर सकते हैं। मैं असल बात कहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर आज अनाज की समस्या हल करना आपके लिये नामुमकिन है जब तक आप ऐनिमल हस्ट्रैन्सी की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देते। मैं आज किर अपनी बात को दोहराता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल गैर मुमकिन है। मैं जो लिटरेचर आई० सी० १० आर० ने दिया है उसकी बिना पर कहता हूँ। मेरे पास बहत नहीं है कि सारे लिटरेचर का हवाला दूँ, लेकिन अगर आप टा भ दें तो मैं दो बार पिकरे पढ़ कर सुनाऊं जिसके अन्दर जो कुछ सांड लिमिलियों कहते से सन् १६२८ में वह दिया हुआ है। आपकी गवर्नरेंट नहीं, आप की न्यूट्रीशन कमेटी ने आई० सी० १० आर० में माना है कि यह बात सही है कि गैर मुमकिन है इस देश के अन्दर गल्ले का भाष्मला तय हो जब तक आप इस ऐनिमल हस्ट्रैन्सी की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देते। आपकी ऐनिमल हस्ट्रैन्सी नाम की किलाव में सफा ४६ पर भी ऐसा लिखा गया है। आप के जो राइट साहू..

[पंडित ठाकुर दाता भार्गव]

सन् १९५५ में बुलावे गये वे उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है यह भारतवा इत्तराह से कमी तय नहीं हो सकता। इसी तरह से जो आप का पैम्पनेट "मेल्लोर एण्ड मैल्लोर्ल" है उसके सफा १७ पर जो दिया हुआ है वैसे उसकी सरक आपकी तबज्जह दिलाता है। यद जगड़ा यह है कि सन् १९५४ के अन्वर पिल्ली जो गवर्नर्मेंट थी उसने तहकीकात कराई। सन् १९५४ के अन्वर मसहूर साइंटिस्ट बनेव साहब ने लिखा कि इस देश के अन्वर सिर्फ २६ परसेन्ट जानवरों के बास्ते कांसेंट्रेट है और ७८ परसेन्ट जानवरों के बास्ते आता है। और यद १९५८ में मैंने एप्रीकल्टर मिनिस्टर से इसके बारे में सवाल पूछा तो मुझ को यह जवाब दे दिया गया कि चूकि दस वर्ष से गाय बैलों की प्रीपर फ्रीडिंग नहीं हुई इसलिये देश में दूध, ची की कमी बाकर हुई है। और यह जो एप्रीकल्टर मिनिस्टर और जो उन्होंने एक्सपटंस बैठाये उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि गायों और बैलों के फीड्स में तरक्की की जाय और यह चौब में बड़े कन-विक्षण से बोलता हूँ। आपके एक्सपटंस भी यही कहते हैं कि इन जानवरों को आप भाना ज्यादा दीजिये। आपके सारे रेकार्ड्स भी यही कहते हैं और इसको साबित करने के लिये मैं कितनी ही दफे यहां हाउस में भुस्तलिन लोगों को रायें भी कोट कर चुका हूँ कि साना ज्यादा देने से ५० फोसदी गाय के दूध में और ६० फोसदी द्रूविट नावर आफ बुलक्स में बढ़ोती 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?

पंडित ठाकुर दाता भार्गव : मैं अदब से पूछता आहता हूँ कि अगर इसके बास्ते गवर्नर्मेंट की किम्बेदारी नहीं है तो क्या यह मेरी किम्बेदारी है? कास्टीट्रूशन के अनुच्छेद ४७ व ४८ को देखें।

Shri Morarji Desai: The responsibility is of the owners; neither of the hon. Member nor of ours.

पंडित ठाकुर दाता भार्गव : जनोद भासा, 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 बोझा उठा कर ले जाती थी और जो गाय पहले १५ सेर दूध देती थी जो गाय वह केवल ६, ७ सेर ही दूध देती है। यद यबेशियों की देखभाल करने और उनको तगड़ा बनाने का काम क्या भेरा है अगर सरकार का नहीं।

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say from these cows we are getting more and more milk?

पंडित ठाकुर दाता भार्गव : इसमें ज्यादा और कोई गलत बात नहीं हो सकती मैं किंगर पहले भी दे चुका हूँ। चूकि मेरे पास इस समय बस्त नहीं है इसलिए मैं फ्रीगर्म कोट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह बाकर्या है कि सन् १९५१ से सन् १९५७ में सक्त कमी ही हुई है; जहा सन् १९५१ में ५२ करोड़ मन भिन्न इस देश में पैदा होता था वहा सन् १९५६ में ४७ करोड़ मन ही पैदा होता है। यद मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने इस चीज़ को पेश किया गया तो उन्होंने यह करमाया कि तुम्हें वैष्मेटिक्स नहीं आती है। लेकिन मैं बैलेज करता हूँ कि जो फ्रीगर्म मैंने दिये हैं उनको वह गलत सिद्ध करे और आप इसको गलत निष्ठ भी कैसे कर सकते हैं क्योंकि जूद आपकी रिपोर्ट के अन्वर यह चीज़ दी हुई है कि इस देश के अन्वर सन् १९५१ से १९५६ में पाच सालों में दूध का श्रोदक्षण ५२ करोड़ से ४७ करोड़ ही रह गया जिसके कि आने वह हुए कि आप कितने ही टैक्स लगाइये और कहीं से आप दूध आइये, चाहे अमरीका से यह ८०० करोड़ रुपये का जम्बाल लाइये लेकिन यद तक कि आप अपने गाय बैलों के जाने की ओर

स्वाम नहीं देंगे और उनको तयार नहीं बनायें तब तक देश का कल्पाण होने वाला नहीं है

Shri Motarji 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 अद्व से धर्ज कर्णगा कि रिपोर्ट में यह साक तौर पर दिया हुआ है कि सन् १९५१ से सन् १९५६ में ५ करोड़ मन दूष की कमी हो गई है और हमारी दूष की पैदावार की गाय व बैस की घीसत इन्ह में कम हुई है इसके बारे में तो कोई सक्र व गुवाहा नहीं है। जैसे कि गवर्नरेंट के एक्सपर्ट्स ने भी कहा है कि गायों को जाना अधिक और बेहतर देने से हमारे दूष की पैदावार ५० परसेंट बह सकती है और करीब २४ करोड़ मन दूष एक वाल के सम्बार बह सकता है। यह उसकी बारा झीमत हो जीलाइये। जनाव वाला वै रोक तुमता है। मूँजे आपकी

देहरादून काल्केस के अन्दर मालूम हुआ कि उसमें आनंदेश्वर चिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि मूँजे १०० करोड़ के कॉटिलाइजर्स मंजवाला लेने वें तब आप देखियेगा कि हम कितना उत्पादन बड़ा सकते हैं। अब मैं इस चिनिस्टर में जनाव का अवादा बक्स न लेते हुए तीन किताबों आपकी लिदभत में पेश करता हूँ जिसमें कि कॉटिलाइजर्स का मुकाबला शराब से किया गया है और जिस शराब के कि आनंदेश्वर चिनिस्टर बहुत बरखिलाफ़ है और बड़ा तौर पर खिलाफ़ है। कॉटिलाइजर्स बोडी देर तक तो मुकीद साबित होते हैं लेकिन बोडे अस्त बाद वह जमीन को खाराव कर देते हैं। इसके बरम्बक्स काउंटिंग जो कि नैचुरल बैन्योर है वह बहुत अधिक कारामद है। ७ भरव इपये की काउंटिंग की क्रीमत हमारे आनंदेश्वर चिनिस्टर साहब ने बताई है और यह अफ्रिस का मुकाम है कि उस नैचुरल बैन्योर का इस्तेमाल न करके हमारे चिनिस्टर साहब कॉटिलाइजर्स के पूँज बरने के स्वाहा है। मैं जो सरकार से काउंटिंग अर्दू नैचुरल बैन्योर इस्तेमाल करने को कहता हूँ तो यह खाली मैं अपनी बिना पर ही नहीं कहता हूँ और न हो किसी फारेन आदमी को बिना पर कहता हूँ बल्कि यह बोज आई० सी० आर० को एशोरिटो पर कहता हूँ और उन किताबों में दो हुई हैं। काउंटिंग का इस्तेमाल जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ सारे हिन्दू कहते हैं और भरने से पहले जमीन पर गोबर का लेप कर तब उस पर बरने वाले को लिटाते हैं फांस के अन्दर भी काउंटिंग से मकान लीपी जाती है क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि यह ऐंटी सैटिक है। हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर भी गोबर से कुचे मकानों को लिपाई होनी है। जब जमीन के अन्दर गोबर जाता है तो उससे बहा पर ऐसे कीड़े पैदा होते हैं जो कि नाइट्रोजन को हवा से लेकर ज्लाद्म को दे देते हैं। यह अफ्रिस का मुकाम है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो इतना नैचुरल बैन्योर औजूद है उसका ठीक तौर से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है और सरकार उस तरक्क तबज्जह नहीं देती है। येरी अद्व से गृजारिया है कि एक

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

फ्रांटिसाइजर फँस्टरी में ३ साल टम में लिये ६०,००० टन नाइट्रोजन पैदा होता है, लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर काउंटर्स से ५६० यिलियन रुपये का नाइट्रोजन होता है और ८६२ करोड़ रुपये का पुर्दा है, पुट्टीयिंग है दूसरा नाम में इस वर्ष भूसा आता है और ७६० करोड़ रुपये का बैम्बोर है और इससे आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारा फ़ायदा और हित किस में है। हमने आपील की थी कि प्लार्निंग किंवितन १ करोड़ रुपया एनिमल हस्टेंडरी पर लग्ज करे और ऐसा करने से ५०० करोड़ की आपकी आमददी होगी और एक करोड़ आदमियों को काम मिलेगा। इस देश में किसी आदमी के पास एक बैल और एक गाय हो तो सारे कुनवे का पालन पोषण हो जाता है और जब वह हिसार जिले में गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि जिस कुनवे के पास एक गाय उस जमाने में होती थी तो वह गाय उसके अकाल को काट देती थी। इसकी तरफीब यह है कि एनिमल हस्टेंडरी की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे। अब ऐनिमल हस्टेंडरी और बिक्सेड फ़ार्मिंग का बहुत गहरा ताल्लुक है। और उसके करने से सारी तिचाई की भूमि में डबल क्रीपिंग हो सकेगी और उस हालत में इस देश के अन्दर गाले की कोई कमी नहीं रह जायगी बातें कि आप एनिमल हस्टेंडरी का पूरा इस्तेमाल करे।

जो आपने एशोरटेटिव कमेटी ऐनिमल एन्ड्रिंशन आफ इंडिया की मुकरर की ओर जिसमें कि हिन्दुस्तान के आला साइंटिस्ट्स को शामिल किया गया उन्होंने लिखा है कि अब आपकी कौटेन और जूट की पैदावार में बहुत तरक्की हो गई है। और आप सैल्फ सफ़िलिएंसी से भी इसमें आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यही हाल ट्रैको के बारे में है।

मैंने पिछले मोक्षे पर जनाब की जिवनत में राईट साहब का एक लेत पढ़ कर सुनाया था कि बिटेन में यह तरीका ट्राई किया गया और उसमें बारे की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई,

ऐनिमल हस्टेंडरी और अनाज का उत्पादन भी ज्यादा बढ़ रहा।

जनाब बाता में अब बन्द बातें इस तिलसिले में घर्जे करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐनिमल हस्टेंडरी की बाबत इनको क्या करना चाहिये

उत्तराधिकार व्यापार: अब तो मैं दूसरी बाटी बजाने चाहा हूँ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: पहली बाटी है।

उत्तराधिकार व्यापार: पहली तो मैं इसके पहले बाजा चुका हूँ लेकिन खूँकि आप मशाल वे इसलिए शायद आपने उसे न सुन पाया हो।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: जैसी जनाब की मर्जी। बस मैं आपकी इजाजत से केवल तीन मिनिट और लूंगा।

तीन, चार चौड़ों की ओर आपको लास तीर पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। पहले तो बारे की पैदावार बढ़ाने की ओर लास ध्यान दिया जाय।

दूसरे इस देश से जो आप कैटल फ़ीड एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं जिस देश के अन्दर यह कहते हैं कि २६ परसेंट एनिमल केवल जानवरों के बास्ते हैं तो ऐसी हालत में कैटल फ़ीड का एक्सपोर्ट करना हरिगिज जायज़ नहीं है। बगार जो कि जानवरों का साज़ा है और खल उसको बैम्बोर में डालते हैं और उनको जानवरों को खाने को नहीं देते हैं। न मालूम किस तरह की प्रकल्प है।

बिक्सेड फ़ार्मिंग के बारे में मैं पहले भी घर्जे कर चुका हूँ। मेरी अदब के साथ गुजारिश है कि इसके करने से देश के अन्दर जितनी बेकारी है वह कम हो जायेगी। बिक्सेड फ़ार्मिंग करने से लोग काम में जग जायेंगे।

जनाब बासा, नेरा दरमल और भंडा या वह यह बताना का था कि हमारे डाइरेक्टर

प्रिंसिपल्स कहाँ तक अमल में आ रहे हैं। गवर्नरेंट की सक्षेत्र को जानने की जो मैट्री यार्डिस्टिक है वह है कि हमारे डाइरेक्टर प्रिंसिपल्स कहाँ तक सक्षेत्रफुल हो रहे हैं आर्टिकल ४७ और ४८ में लिखा है कि बैलेंड फार्डिंग करें, स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिंकिं बड़ायेंगे, और जाने का स्तर बढ़ायेंगे। जाने के स्तर का तो यह हाल है कि जो पहले देहात में अचूकों को आख मिल जाती थी वह अब नहीं मिलती। जो पहले जमीदार के बच्चों को दूध मिल जाता था वह अब नहीं मिलता। ७ औंस की बायाय अब औंसत दूध की ४.४५ प्रतिशत हो गई है। अब यहाँ इसके बारे में कहा तो कहा गया कि साहब हम दिल्ली में ही एक दूध की बस्ती खोलने जाले हैं जहाँ पर रोज ७००० मन दूध तैयार होने लगेगा। मैं अब कर्कि कि ये दूध की बस्तियाँ खोले की टट्टियाँ हैं। आरे की दूध बस्ती में जो अचूकी नस्स के बछड़े होते हैं उनको जाया कर दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से हरेनचाटा की दूध बस्ती में जो अचूकी नस्स के बच्चे होते हैं उनको नीलाम कर दिया जाता है और कसाई लोग लरीद 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 दुर्लक्ष नहीं है। मैं बगैर तहकीकात के कुछ अब नहीं करता। मैं यहा ऐसा स्टेटमेंट नहीं करता कि जिस पर मिनिस्टर साहब को एक्सेप्यून नेना पड़े।

उपायकार बहोदय: अब तो आप जाते कीजिये। जो मैरिसम टाइम लीडर्स

आफ गुप्त को दिया जाता है वह भी जात्य हो जाया।

श्री बा० नि० पद्मेश (बलसार—रशित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातिया): मैं जाननीय सरवस्य को एक 'सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। काउंसिल भी है लेकिन हमारे देश में इन्हें आवश्यी है। उनके पेट से जो फरटिलाइजर डिक्सिलता है अगर उनका इन्सिजाम किया जाये तो प्रावर्तन हल हो सकता है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भर्गवा: उनका भी कायदा उठाना चाहिए। वह भी बहुत अचूकी चीज़ है मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता जो मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहा है। जापान में दोनों को खिलाकर इस्तैमाल किया जाता है और उसमें वहाँ कायदा उठाया जाता है। यहाँ भी यही होना चाहिए।

मैं ने आपका ज्यादा बकत ले लिया। मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने लीडरों में भी ज्यादा बकत दिया। लीडरों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह ऐसा कि जिस पर अमल करने से हमारा सुरक्षा का मसला बहुत हद तक हल हो जायेगा अगर गवर्नरेंट उस पर अमल 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

[Shri L. Acharya Singh]

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 min.

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,

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.

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 biri 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 khandaari sugar factories will have to be brought under excise control. This will necessitate the employment of some additional staff."

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

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.

15.30 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

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

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 ~~and~~ ~~so~~.

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. Muniandy: 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?

की ब० प्र० लिह (मुंगेर) : मानवीय सभापति महोदय, बजट के सभय में लोगों को यह भीका भिलता है कि अपनी कास्टीच्युएन्सी की आवानाओं को सभा में व्यवस्त करे। मैं पिछले कई बारों से योजना मंत्री के सामने अपना यह विचार रख रहा हूँ कि वह जनता का एक जीवन-मान स्थिर करे और जब तक वह जीवन-मान स्थिर नहीं करते हैं, तब तक वह बेकारी की समस्या भी दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं और जनीन के सम्बन्ध में वह जो सीरिय निश्चित करते जा रहे हैं, वह भी वह नहीं कर सकते। इह के उत्तर में उड्होने दताया कि यह चूत ही बहुत्यूर्ण प्रसन्न है, ने इस पर विचार कर रहा हूँ और द्वितीय वंचवर्त्य

योजना में रख रहा हूँ। उस के बाय में ने पासियामेंट में प्रश्न भी किया, लेकिन उस का कोई निश्चित उत्तर नहीं मिल सका। ऐसा स्थान 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 जनीन के सम्बन्ध में जो सीरिय निश्चित की जा रही है, उस में सरकार किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं करने वा रही है। ऐसा स्थान है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने बर्ग हैं, उन में किसान बर्ग की आय सब से कम है। आज किसानों की ओर देश का और हमारे नेताओं का ध्यान गया है, यह हमारे लिए बुम लक्षण है। लेकिन आज जिस तरह से, किसान की समस्या हल करने के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है, ऐसी समस्या हूँ कि वह रास्ता ठोक, नहीं है। आज किसान की वार्षिक औसतन आमदानी ११० रुपए है। यह समझा गया कि प्रथम वंच-वर्त्य योजना के अन्त में देश की आय १७ प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और द्वितीय वंच-वर्त्य योजना के अन्त में वह २५ प्रतिशत बढ़ी। एक नागरिक की आय २८४ रुपए है और किसान की आय ११० रुपए है। उस के अनुपात से आप हिसाब लेगा सकते हैं कि द्वितीय वंच-वर्त्य योजना के अन्त में किसान की आय क्या हो सकती और उस का जीवन-मान क्या हो सकता।

सरकार की ओर से यह भी विस्वास दिलाया जाता है कि हम किसानों का या जनता का स्टैडेंड आफ लिंचिंग बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जूँकि उस का कोई सुलासा नहीं किया जाता है, इस लिए लोगों के दिलों में शंका पैदा होती है। आज दूसरे बारों में जिन लोगों की आय तीन हजार रुपए है, उन को कोई कर नहीं देना पड़ता है, लेकिन किसानों के लिए कोई भी छूट नहीं है। आज यदि किसान अपनी जनीन से दस रुपए भी पैदा करता है, तो उस को लगात के रूप में जनीन की आलगूतारी देनी पड़ती है। मैं

[श्री ब० ब० विठ्ठल]

समझता हूँ कि यदि सरकार बास्तव में किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारना चाहती है, तो जिस प्रकार उस ने दूसरे बांगों को तीन हजार तरह की आय की छूट दी है, और उस को किसी प्रकार का कर नहीं देना पड़ता है, उसी प्रकार यदि किसान लोटों से तीन हजार, की आय करे, तो उस को भी लगान न देना पड़े। यदि वह उम से आर्थिक आय पैदा करे, तो जिस तरह से दूसरे बांगों के लिए इनकम टैक्स का ढां ग रखा गया है, उसी तरह से किसानों के लिए भी इनकम टैक्स का ढांचा रखा जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार किसानों का बास्तविक सुधार हो सकता है। जैसा कि मैंने प्रभी बनाया है, इस देश में किसानों का आय न्यूनतम है। सरकार उन को आर्थिक अवस्था को इस तरह सुधारना चाहती है कि दूसरी जगहों से सामान न सा कर, उन के पास जो सम्मिलि है, उसी को बराबर बांट कर, या सोलिंग रख कर उन की आय को सुधारना कर दिया जाये। किसानों के प्रति सरकार की जो उद्देश्यावना है, वह प्रारंभिक है, लेकिन उस का जो काम कहा का तरीका है, उसे किसानों को कोई भी सामने नहीं होने वाला है इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार दूसरे लोट से नोचे। यदि सरकार लाई को पाठना चाहती है, तो लाई का लोट कर लाई नहीं नहीं करी का मकानी है। उस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऊंचे ने ऊंचे पहाड़ को तोड़ कर उस लाई में निरतायें, तभी लाई भर सकती है। इस लिए अब भींगी से भेजा जिवेदन है कि किसानों के सम्बन्ध में उन को गढ़राई से सोचना चाहिए कि किम तरह से उन की आर्थिक अवस्था बास्तव में सुधार सकती है और उस तरफ उन का स्थान जाना चाहिए।

आज किसानों के लिए सब से आवश्यक चीज़ है जिक्र। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि पिछले दस वर्षों में सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है, लेकिन मैं यह चलर जिवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों होना चाहिए वा, उनमा नहीं हो सका

है। हमारे विदान में कहा जाया है कि स्वराज्य-आन्दित के बाद दस वर्ष में ज़ा: से चौदह साल के बच्चों के लिए जिक्र की अनिवार्य अवस्था की जावेदी। लेकिन आज यह कहा जाता है कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के पास तक ज़ा: से चौदह वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए जिक्र का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकेगा। मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने बादा तो किया जा दस वर्ष का, परन्तु तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारंभ तक भी केवल ज़ा: के ग्यारह वर्ष तक के बच्चों की जिक्र का प्रबन्ध हो सकेवा। पूर्ण जापू ने यह बुनियादी जिक्र को सामने रखा था, तो उन का भंगा यह था कि ज़ा: से चौदह वर्ष तक के बच्चों की जिक्र अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए और उसी दृष्टि से विदान ने यह अवस्था की बई थी, लेकिन आज सरकार आर्थिक एकूकेन्द्रन-आइमरी एकूकेन्द्रन पांच वर्ष की कर रही है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार आर्थिक जिक्र की भी, जो बुनियादी जालीम का छींगपेश है, पूरी-पूरी अवस्था किसानों के लिए करने में अमर्य है।

आज किसानों की भलाई के लिए चाहे-चाहे बाब बनावे जाते हैं, माझनर ईर्नेन्डन की अवस्था की जाती है, दृश्यवैद्य की जाते होती है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एक जिले में दो सौ दृश्यवैद्य बने हैं, लेकिन उन में पच्चीस भी कारबर नहीं है। दही-दही स्कीमों द्वारा करोड़ों लक्षा लंबे रिक्ता जाता है, लेकिन किसानों के लोटों में पाली नहीं जा सकता है। इन बांगों की सरकार को सोचना है कि और गव्हर्नरेटो-पूर्वीक बोचना है कि उस की किसानों के लिए क्या करना है। मैं यह जिवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसानों के लिए बहुत ज्यादा विनियत है और इस सम्बन्ध में नावपुर के प्रस्ताव को अनिकारी प्रस्ताव कहा जाता है। मैं दमझता हूँ कि यह कोई अनिकारी वस्ताव नहीं है। उस में सरकार ने कली जिलों जिक्र की जिक्र की

उत्त प्रस्ताव को रीएक्शनरी प्रस्ताव—प्रतिक्रियावादी प्रस्ताव कहा जा सकता है और वह इसलिए उस में ऐक्सेन्टी लैंडलाई को जमीन का भाग देने की छूट दी गई है। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में सैलफ-कास्टीवेशन की ओर परिभाषा की गई है, वह परिभाषा बहुत ही अनुकूल है। इसलिए मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि जिस नागपुर प्रस्ताव को अनिकारी प्रस्ताव कहा जाता है, वह कानिकारी प्रस्ताव न हो कर के एक प्रतिक्रियावादी प्रस्ताव है, इस नाते कि उस में ऐक्सेन्टी लैंडलाई को भाग दिया गया है।

सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि सहयोगी सेती से हम किसानों की अवस्था सुधारना चाहते हैं। आदर्श के लिए वह ठीक है और व्यवहार के लिए उस को ठीक बनाने के लिए सरकार को बेष्टा करनी होगी कि उस के सम्बन्ध में किसानों में जो गुलत-फहमियाँ हैं, उन को दूर किया जाय और उन में वह भावना पैदा की जाये कि वे सहयोगी सेती के लिए अधिकार हों। वे सबना यह है कि सहयोगी सेती से किसानों की अवस्था में क्या सुधार होता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन के एक विशेषज्ञ ने कहा है कि जमीन की जितनी मेह देता 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 मेह को हटा दिया जाय, तो जो धान की भेती होती है, वह सारी की सारी खत्म हो जायगी। जिस को सहयोगी सेती कहा जाता है, उत का रूप-रंग, उस का डाका सरकार को तैयार करना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ आज जो सरकार की बंजर भूमि चढ़ी है, उस में सरकार सहकारी सेती करा कर जोगों के सामने एक आदर्श रखे, जिस से किसानों को उत्तराह मिले और वे भी बैसा ही कर सकें। ऐसा करने से सहकारी सेती की ज्यादा प्रगति होगी।

बहाँ तक सीलिंग का सम्बन्ध है, सोगों को उत से घबराहट नहीं होती है। लेकिन

किसान के जरिये लोगों को यह आपकासन दिया गया है कि किसी की ओर बिना गूँड के नहीं ली जा सकेगी और यह आपकासन विवाह की बारा ३१ में प्रकट किया गया है। परन्तु उस के पश्चात लौकल लैजिलेचर्च—राज्यों की विवाह समाजों को यह अविकार दे दिया गया है कि वे कोई भी मूल्य लगा दें और किसी भी धादालन में उस की मुनावाई नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज किसानों के पास बहुत कम सम्पत्ति है। यदि सरकार समझती है कि सोशलनिस्टिक पैटन को किसानों से आरम्भ करें, तो कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन जिन सोगों ने अलैक मार्केटिंग के जरिये से बहुतों में महल बनाये हैं, उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाना है और किसानों के पास अपनी खून पसीने की कमाई की जो दस पाँच एकड़ जमीन बेची है, उस को सरकार बिना मूल्य के लेना चाहती है। सीलिंग कोई घबराहट की बात नहीं है। घबराहट तब होती है, जब सरकार किसानों की पसीने की कमाई को कोही के भोल लेना चाहती है। जहाँ किसानों से लेने का सवाल होता है, तो सरकार मार्केट रेट की बात करती है। जब यहाँ पर दैव इन्टूट बिल बन रहा था और यह प्रश्न था कि जमीन की कीमत क्या कूरी जाय, तो मैं ने सुझाव रखा था कि लगान का बीस गुना रखा जाय, लेकिन बित मंडी ने कहा कि नहीं, मार्केट रेट साधारा 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 को वास्तविक सहायता नहीं कर रही है और वह उन में एक क्लेश फैला रही है, जिस से किसानों को लाल नहीं हो सकेगा और सरकार को भी लाल नहीं हो सकेगा। पार्लियामेंट में काफी समय इह बात पर बहस करने में बच रहा कि हमारी पैदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है। इसके लिए सरकार भी चिनता है। हमारे जो पंदित हैं तथा जो राजनीतिज्ञ हैं वे कहते हैं कि पैदावार इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रही है कि शोज भूमि सुधारों

[श्री ब० प० सिंह]

का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि भूमिसुधारा का कौन सा काम है जिसके द्वारा पैदाकार बढ़ सकती है । मैं समझता हूं कि जब आप इसके कारणों में जायेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पैदाकार इस लिए नहीं बह रही है कि आज सरकार की ओर से किसानों को ज्ञाती करने के लिए रुपया उधार देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । आज किसानों को जांचों तथा देहांतों में जो कांज निःसता था, वह मिलना बन्द ही गया है, वह मिल नहीं रहा है । इसलिये समय पर उसको कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए पैदाकार कम हो रही है । इसके साथ ही साथ पैदाकार कम होने का कारण यह भी है कि सिंचाई का कोई अच्छा प्रबन्ध नहीं है । आप कहते तो हैं कि छोटी-छोटी बोजनायें बना कर आप किसानों को उनका नाम पहुंचाना चाहते हैं लेकिन ये छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें यों ही पढ़ी 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 नाम नहीं पहुंच रहा है । इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता हूं कि इन छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की ओर आपका अधिक ध्यान जाना बहुत अवश्यक है ।

किसानों की दशा सुधारने के लिए आपने अम्बुनिटी 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 अंश शासन वर्ष में ही चला जाता है । यदि आप बास्तव में किसान का सुधार करना चाहते हैं, तो बास्तव का जो बहुत हुआ जरूर है, उसको देकरने की आपको अवश्यक करनी होती । आज आप जिस रूपये को डिवेलपमेंट के नाम से लेते हैं, उस रूपये का

एक बहुत बड़ा अंश शासन के बच्चे में चला जाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बास्तव में जो विकास का काम होना चाहिए वह हो नहीं पाता है, ऐसा भेरा लयाल है । इस बास्ते में चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह निर्दिष्ट कर दे कि सी के पीछे शासन का लाभ 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 है उसको करना चाहते हैं और करते हैं । लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी बातें भी होती हैं जोकि हम लोगों की समझ में नहीं पाती हैं । हमें आजाद हुए बारह लाल ही गये हैं, लेकिन आज भी शराबलोटी चल रही है । पूर्य बापू ने कहा था कि एक चटे के लिए भी अगर हम को अधिकार मिलता है तो सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि शराबलोटी को बन्द किया जाए । आप हरिजनों का हित करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज हरिजनों की आय का सी में से बीस रुपया शराबलोटी में चला जाता है । ऐसी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इसके बारे में सरकार कर्म कुछ सोचती नहीं है और मुझे पता नहीं इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या लयाल है । पता नहीं शराबलोटी भी बल्ली 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 बच्चे करते हैं, उसका आपको चाहिए कि आप प्रतिशत निकाल दें और यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो वे समझता हूं कि आज जो रुपया किसान के नाम पर, विकास के नाम पर बच्चे होता है और करोड़ों रुपया इस नाम पर बच्चे किया जा रहा है, वह छिपूल है, उसका कोई बास्तविक नाम उसके नहीं हो रहा है ।

आज शहरों के अन्दर शहरी भावना और देहांतों के अन्दर देहाती भावना फैल रही है। आज जो भावना आपकी जिसान के प्रति है, वही भावना आपकी शहर वालों के प्रति होनी चाहिए थी। आब किसानों की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाना चाहते हैं, किसानों की आप को सीलिंग करना चाहते हैं—आप कहते तो यह है कि हम किसान की आप पर सीलिंग नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम बराबर जमीन दे देना चाहते हैं और किसान जितना चाहे उस में पैदा कर सकता है, फिर तभी कमाई चाहे उस जमीन से कर सकता है, लेकिन असल में उनकी आप पर ही इससे सीलिंग लग जाती है। पहले जो आप जाता रहते थे कि ३,००० या ५,४०० की छूट हो, तो उसके पीछे कुछ तथ्य था। आज आप कहते हैं कि बराबर जमीन देने और मैं समझता हूँ कि बराबर जमीन देने की जो लोग आत करते हैं उनको जमीन के बारे में कुछ जान नहीं है। एक ही गाव 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 परिव्रक्त करके, उतनी ही आब डाल करके उतनी ही जमीन में १० मन ही पैदा होता हो। इस बास्ते में सरकार से तथा प्रतानिंग कमिशन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारा जीवन मान स्थिर कर दें और उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी स्थिर कर दें कि उसका अधिक से अधिक क्षय अनुपात होगा और जो अनुपात जीवन मान का आप हमारे लिए निविचित करे, वही शहर वालों के लिए भी करें। आप भूमि समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि इससे बहुत अधिक लोग प्रभावित होते हैं लेकिन वे चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप एक सिद्धान्त के रूप में करें और जो सिद्धान्त हमारे लिए जागूँ करें वही दूसरे लोगों के लिए भी जागूँ करें। आपने अधिक से अधिक वेतन स्था ही इसके बारे में कहाँ की थी कि यह सीधे स्थान महीना वह होना चाहिए। वे दूसरा चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको जागूँ नहीं करते हैं? आप इसके जागूँ करें ताकि देहात के

लोग सभी जाके कि आप केवल उन्होंने के साथ ही इस तरह से बरताव नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि आज जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी लोग हैं, उनके साथ भी दैस्य ही बरताव कर रहे हैं। इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता है कि आपको एक ऐसा जीवन मान स्थित करना चाहिए जो देहात के लिए और शहर के लिए, सभी पर लागू ही सके। साथ ही साथ जो शासन व्यय है, जो बड़ता हुआ शासनिक व्यय है, उस पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है, उसको नियंत्रित किये जाने की आवश्यकता है और अब तक उसको नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता, तब तक आज बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा जो हमारी आय का है वह विकास में न लार्ज हो कर शासन व्यय में ही लार्ज होता जायगा और इससे कोई ठोस विकास कार्य नहीं हो सकेगा।

सभापति भग्नोदय श्री रूप नारायण।

श्रीमती लहोदरा जाई राय (सागर—रत्नात—अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, मूँझे भी बोलने का योक्ता दीजियेगा।

श्री रूप नारायण (भिरापुर—रत्नात—अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके हारा वित मंत्री जी का तथा सरकार का एक बाब फिर उस और ज्यान लीचना चाहता हूँ जोकि मैं पहले से कहता था रहा हूँ। देश को उत्तरिय पर ध्वन्सर 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 बहुत हो चुकी है। योजना बनाने वालों पर हम यह सांख्यन नहीं कर सकते हैं कि उन्होंने गलतियां की हैं, उन्होंने भूलें की हैं और वे ऐसी गलतिया है या ऐसी भूलें हैं, जोकि आम करने लायक नहीं हैं। आज योजना बनाने वाले योजना बनाते हैं लेकिन वार में कुछ ऐसी चीजें हो जाती हैं, जोकि आम चल कर योजना को असफल कर देती है। हमने पहली योजना में ६५ मिलियन टन फूँड का टार्फेट रखा था और उस में हम

[शीर्ष नारायण]

कामयाब हुए । दूसरी योजना में हम ने उत्तराखण्ट को बढ़ा कर ७५ मिलियन टन कर दिया लेकिन इसमें हम सफल नहीं हुए और इसके बारे कारण है, एक तो सूक्ष्म पड़ना और दूसरा फ्लूट्स का भाना । इन दो बातों ने हमारे टारेट को फेल कर दिया । इसकी बजह से हमारे देश के अन्दर फूट काइसिस हो गया । इसका भत्तलब यह नहीं है कि प्लानिंग करते समय हम भूल कर गये । लेकिन ये कुछ नैक्युरल फैक्टर्स हैं, ऐसे फैक्टर्स हैं जोकि हमारे कंट्रोल से बाहर हैं जिन की बजह से हम "बिल्कुल सही तौर पर नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमारी योजना बिल्कुल सफल होगी । लेकिन ये समस्तान हूं कि योजना बनाते बहत एक दो बातों का अवश्य ल्याल रखा जाना चाहिए । पहली बात तो इकल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ अनी की है । हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है । अगर हम योजना बनाते बहत इसका ल्याल नहीं रखेंगे कि देश के हर कोने को, हर एक हिस्से को बराबर डिवलेप करना है, उसका विकास करने का हमें प्रयत्न करना है, तब तक हमारी योजना ठीक नहीं हो सकती है । यह चीज़ प्लानिंग कमिशन को बहुत पहले ही सोब केनी चाहिए यी और ठीक कर लेनी चाहिए यी । लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यह चीज़ नहीं की जाती है ।

मैं ने जनरल डिस्कशन के बहत वित्त मंत्री जी का व्यान और प्लानिंग कमिशन का व्यान इस और सींचा था और विशेष तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर उनका व्यान दिलाया था । मैंने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश हमारे देश में भव में अधिक आवादी वाला प्राविष्ट है और आकार में चौथा नम्बर है । उस समय मैंने कहा था कि अगर हम नरह में इतनी बड़ी स्टेट को अवलंगेट इगनोर करती रहें तो देश की जो दूसरी स्टेट्स दें वे अवश्यहाल नहीं हो सकती हैं । अगर उसकी हालत बराबर हुई तो दूसरी स्टेट्स की हालत अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है । इसके बारे में हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब की काफ़ी विकायत रहती है और उन्होंने इस

विकायत को हूर करवाने की काफ़ी कोशिश ' भी की है लेकिन इसके बाबजूद भी उत्तर प्रदेश को विकास के लिए पैसा अधिक नहीं मिला है । पहले हम लोगों की तरफ से जब कोई इस प्रकार की विकायत आती थी तो कैन्द 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 नैशनल डिवलेपमेंट कार्डिसिल की मीटिंग एंटेंड करने आते हैं और उस में अच्छी से अच्छी और सुन्दर सुन्दर योजनाएं शकरते हैं । फिर भी जिस तरह से वे निराश हो कर यहां से लौटने हैं उसमें हम लोगों कोबड़ा दुःख होता है । पिछली डिवलेपमेंट कार्डिसिल की बैठक में उन्होंने कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए मांग पेश की थी लेकिन उसको ढुकरा दिया गया । इस चीज़ की बार-बार मांग की जाती है लेकिन कोई व्यान नहीं दिया जाता है ।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दस बरसों से उत्तर प्रदेश को बराबर इगनोर किया जाता रहा है । यदि आंकड़े और फैक्ट्स आपके सामने रखे जायें तो जिस तरह से उसको इगनोर किया गया है, उसको देख करके आपको अफसोस हुए दिया नहीं रह सकता है । १६५१ की सैसम के अनुसार आप परसेट पायुलेशन ही उत्तर प्रदेश की एग्रिकल्चर के द्वासाबा, लेटी के अनादा, दूसरे कामों में लगी हुई थी । बाकी सब सोब एग्रिकल्चर में लगे हुए थे । लेकिन अब हम दूसरे सूक्ष्मों को देखते हैं, जैसे कि बंगाल है उस में १५.४ प्रतिशत, मद्रास में १२.३ प्रतिशत और बम्बई में १३.८ प्रतिशत लोग नाम-ऐड-चल्कर वर्क में लगे हुए हैं । मेरे कहने का भत्तलब यह है कि लेटी में अधिक लोग लगे हैं ३० पी० में, दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज बगैर ही बहुत कम आदमी लगे हुए हैं । इतना बैकबर्ड राज्य ३० पी० का सन १६५१ में था लेकिन फिर भी अब हमारी प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना दैवार की गई तो उस में इस का विस्तृत

खाल नहीं रखा गया कि यू० पी० इतना बैकवाई है और उस को भीर प्राप्त बढ़ाया जाय। वह सन् १६५६ में रेजोल्यूशन आन इंडिस्ट्रियल पालिसी पास किया गया तो उस में विस्त्रित डाइरेक्टर वा कि वर्कर्नेंट की तरफ से इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास करने के लिए देश में इकान डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की पालिसी अस्त्यार की जावेगी। वह रेजोल्यूशन गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया पर बाहिरिंग है लेकिन इस के बावजूद गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया ने इस पालिसी का खाल नहीं किया और यह नहीं सोचा कि यू० पी० को बराबर का हिस्सा दिया जाय।

इस के बाद में सन् १६५२ के फिरंग लेता है तो उस में जो इन्वेस्ट किया गया है स्टेट्स पर उस में भी यही हाल है। जो पर बैपिटा इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया वह यू० पी० वे तो १२४० से कम आता है। हूसरे सूबों में बहुत ज्यादा आता है। भसलन बम्बई में इंडस्ट्रीज के सिलसिले में एक आदमी पर ६८०० लर्च किया गया, और वेस्ट बंगाल में एक आदमी पर ६३०० लर्च किया गया। इस के बाद सन् १६५८ के ऊपर सन् १६५२ में कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट में इन्क्रीज दिया गया उस में भी यू० पी० बहुत ज़ीबे रहा। ये उस के भी कुछ ज़ीबे रहा तला रहा है। बम्बई को जो इन्क्रीज दिया गया वह है ५१ परसेन्ट, वेस्ट बंगाल को दिया है २२.६ परसेन्ट, विहार को दिया गया है १४ परसेन्ट, भद्रास को दिया गया ५.५ परसेन्ट जब कि यू० पी० को दिया गया तिक्के २०.६ परसेन्ट। यानी यू० पी० को सब से कम दिया गया। हालांकि यू० पी० की पापुलेशन सब से बड़ी है लेकिन यह उस को हिस्सा दिया जाता है तो सब से कम दिया जाता है। इस का खाल कर के देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि यू० पी० को किस तरह से इन्होंने किया जा रहा है। ये ने यह देखा तो मानूष हुमा कि फस्ट लैन पीरियड में भी न तो प्राक्तिक सेक्टर में, न नियंत्री उद्योगों में भी न किसी हूसरे क्षेत्र में ऐसी कोशिश की जाई कि यू० पी० का विकास किया जाए।

यह देखिये कि फस्ट लैन में हैदराबाद इन्डस्ट्रीज के एक्सप्रेस्वे न के लिए देश में २६३ करोड़ ८० लर्च किया गया, लेकिन यू० पी० को इस २६३ करोड़ में से कितना दिया गया? १५ या २० करोड़। फस्ट लैन में टोटल इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया १६२३ करोड़ ८० सारी कंट्री में। लेकिन उस में से यू० पी० को दिया गया तिक्के ६२ में १७ करोड़ ८० तक। इसी तरह से सेकेन्ड लैन में भी बहुत कम मिला। यू० पी० को निकं एक इंडस्ट्री दी गई जो कि प्राक्तिक सेक्टर में है काशी में भद्रा ढीह में एक रेलवे नोको कम्पोनेंट पार्ट्स फैक्ट्री। एक फैक्ट्री बनाने का विचार किया गया बरेनी में, सिपेटिक रेवर ब्लान्ट और एक फैक्ट्री रिहन्द के पास बिर्जपुर में बनाने का विचार किया गया, अल्पमिनियम फैक्ट्री। लेकिन ये फैक्ट्रीज प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे दी गईं। इस तरह से सेकेन्ड लैन में भी मैं जो कुछ यू० पी० को दिया गया उस के बारे में हमें बहुत अमन्त्रोष है। मन १६५८ में गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया ने एक लैन बनाया था यू० पी० में एक फैक्ट्री बैठाने के लिए वह की आप्टिकल ग्लास फैक्ट्री। उम के लिए भी बहुत काफी लोज बीन की गई। सब से मूटेबल जगह इलाहाबाद में नैमी के पास पाई गई। यह सोचा गया कि भगवर यह वहा पर बनाई जाय तो सब से अच्छा होगा। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हर बहत यू० पी० के साथ ज्यादती की गई। पहले तो यह तय किया गया कि यह ग्लास फैक्ट्री इलाहाबाद में बनाई जाय लेकिन पता नहीं किस कारण से और किस के इनिशिएटिव पर उसे दुर्गपुर, वेस्ट बंगाल, में कर दिया गया।

16. *क्षेत्र*

प्रबन्ध मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (भी बदाहरलाल नेहरू) : पता तो प्रासादी से आप को चल सकता है। चूंकि यहा बार-बार बदलन हो चुका है। बाक्यात आप को भालूम नहां हैं।

भी क्षय नारायण : इस बन्द से बोल रहा है। बाद में फाइनेंच मिनिस्टर साहब जो

[र्थ, रूप नारायण]

चाहें जावा देंगे । तो मैं कह रहा था कि किस तरह से हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला काफी पीछे होता जा रहा है । हम लोग बाट-बाट यह कहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी इस पर कोई व्यापार नहीं दिया जाता है । इतनी 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 ट्रैकल पैदा हो जायेगी । हम लाल समस्या को ही देख रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है । हम को अनाज पंचाब से भागाना 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 व्यापार पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए ।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ सजेशन्स गवर्नरमेंट थाक इंडिया के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । कुछ बेसिक थार्वेनिक के मिकल्स एंड इंटर-मीडियट्स बायरह बनाने की बात अंदर 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 सूटेबस है इस फैक्ट्री के सिए । मैं अपने बित मंत्री जी और उद्योग मंत्री जी को सुनाव दूंगा कि यह स्पीनिंग कमिशन को काफ़िडेंस में ले और उन से कहूँ कि इस प्रकार की फैक्ट्री को उत्तर प्रदेश में बिठाने का आनंद दिया जाय ।

सेकेन्ड प्लैन में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर किया जा रहा है वह १०६४ करोड़ ८० है । इस में से ५२४ करोड़ पर्सिक सेक्टर के अरिये लर्च किया जायेगा और ३५ करोड़ ६० नैकानल इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन

के अरिये लर्च ५३५ करोड़ ८० प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अरिये लर्च किया जायेगा । इस में से मैं चाहता हूँ कि १०० पी० में ज्यादा से ज्यादा १० लर्च किया जाय क्योंकि पिछले दस वर्षों में जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट जो हुआ है वह सब से कम १०० पी० में हुआ है । यह मैं गवर्नरमेंट के आंकड़ों से बता रहा हूँ ।

16.02 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

जब कि दूसरी स्टेट्स में काफ़ि इंडस्ट्रीज आगे बढ़ चुकी हैं, काफ़ि डेवलपमेंट हैं फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको अधिक रुपया देने के बास्ते हमेशा तैयार रहती है ।

बब दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने उत्तर प्रदेश की जो टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री है उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । आज उत्तर प्रदेश की टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री काफ़ि खराब हालत में है । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तिक्क १८ कम्पोजिट टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स हैं । ६ स्पिनिंग मिल्स हैं और ३ बोरिंग मिल्स हैं जिनकी कि ८४,४३२ स्पिनिंग मिल्स की कैपेसिटी है और जहा कि औसतन ६३,००० बड़दूर रोडाना काम करते हैं । हालांकि इन मिलों का टोटल कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट १७.४ करोड़ रुपये है लेकिन यह अफसोस के साथ कहना, पड़ता है कि ३० मिलों में से १६ मिलें बंद होती जा रही हैं । युन तो ऐसा भी बताया गया है कि भजडूरों को देने के लिए उनके पास ऐसा भी नहीं है । इसलिए मैं तो बित मंत्री यहोदय से कहूँगा कि हमारी जो यिलें बंद होने जा रही हैं और २८,३,८१६ स्पिनिंग मिल और ३,४६३ लूम्स आइडल पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी रका करें और यह तब और भी आवश्यक हो जाता है जब कि हमारे प्रदेश में ऐसे ही काफ़ि अवैश्यकालमेंट फैला हुआ है । भारत सरकार को उस ओर व्यापार देना चाहिए और उनकी रका करने के हेतु उचित अवसरा करनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि उन यिलों को

वकिंग कैपिटल में वह भवद कर सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की भिलों के वकिंग कैपिटल रिक्वायरमेंट्स स्टेट बैंक से रिवर्ड बैंक की सही व्याज की दर पर गूनिट कंसर्न ड की अद्यतेवत सिविलिटी पर दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाय और भगवर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो लायद उनको कुछ सहूलियत मिल जाय।

इसी तरीके से और बहुत सो उनको सहूलियतें दे सकते हैं। जैसे कि उनको बैगन्स के लिए प्राइटिटी दी जा सकती है ताकि वे अपने बाल को बाहर भेज सकें। इसी तरह से इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देने की बात है और यदि यह सुविधा उन को दी गई तो मिलद्वाले कुछ आने वाले सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो हम कंट्रोल आयरन देने हैं उसमें २० पी० को सब से कम कोटा दिया गया है। स्टोल 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 स्टोल का दिया गया है और दूसरी स्टेट्स जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आपेक्षा कहीं छोटी हैं और जिनके कि रिसोर्सेज भी उत्तर प्रदेश से कम हैं उनका कोटा अधिक है। वे प्राकड़े इस प्रकार हैं।

सन् १९५६ में स्टेटों को इस तौर पर स्टोल कोटा ऐंटांट 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 स्मील स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए केवल ७५० टन का स्टोल कोटा मिला है। वहां बेस्ट 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 आवादी को दूरिंट से

सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है उसका सब से कम स्टोल का कोटा मिला है। हम लोगों के इस और बार-बार व्यान दिलाने जाने पर भी कोई लगान तहीं किया जाता है। मैं ने बजट के बनराल डिसकेशन के अवसर पर भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय का व्यान इस और दिलाया था और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद थी कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इसका कुछ जवाब देंगे और यह बतायेंगे कि आया हम भोग घलती पर है या घलती किसी भीर ने को है लेकिन उन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया इमर्जिएं मुझे इस अवसर पर उन से यह सब निवेदन करना पड़ा।

वीवती सहोदरा बाई राय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी वित्त वित्तेयक पर बोलने के लिए दस मिनट का समय देने की कृपा की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ध्यान रखूँगा। 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

[Shri Somani]

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 growing 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 Shareholders' 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

[Shri Morarji Desai]

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 sent 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

[Shri Somani]

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

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

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 *Janayugam* 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 *Deshabhiman*. 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 injustices 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 1,28,000 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 5½ 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 Naushir Bharmcha: 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

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

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. 506 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-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

graphers, we have not been given any facilities even of the barest transport. M.P.s. 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 Gendalal 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 fall 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 जसत बर्हान (गढवाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जब अपना बजट भाषण दिया और वित्त विभेदक इस सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया तब मुझे यह देखकर कि जिनके लिये वे अपने सारे जीवन में प्रस्थात रहे हैं वह नहीं की गई यानी उन्होंने कई चीज़ों पर नये टैक्स लगाने की ओर पुगने टैक्सों के रेटों को बढ़ाने की जो घोषणा की उसके साथ मुझे यह देख कर बढ़ी निराशा हुई कि उन्होंने शाराब 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 पाशा थी कि जैसे सिंगरेट पर उन्होंने कर की बढ़ातरी की है उनी तरीके से शाराब और प्रसाधन सामग्री प्रथात् कोस्मेटिक्स पर वह टैक्स लगा कर इन चीजों को महंगा कर देंगे । लैर 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 विभेदक प्रस्तुत करते समय संदसारी के ऊपर जो उपादन शुल्क लगाया था उसमे 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 सम्बव समझें तो इम सारी समस्या पर बुनियादी तौर से विचार करने की धारायकता है । आज हमारे देश में कुछ बच्चों से हम देख रहे हैं कि जो समाज का मध्यम बच्चे हैं, मिडिल क्लास हैं वह बारों ओर से

[बी भवत वर्णन]

प्रस्ताव बता जा रहा है, जनकी के दो पार्टों के बीच भी सी उसकी स्थिति हो रही है। जितने वहे व्यवसाय हैं जैसे कि मान सीजिये भीनी का बंधा है, वही वही प्रैक्टरीज है, उनको अपर का उद्योग वर्ग माने और हाय के द्वारा जो उद्योग बलते हैं उनको अगर हम सबसे निम्नतम व्येणी का बर्ग मानें तो यह जो खंडसारी का उद्योग है, इसको हम सम्बन्ध वर्ग का उद्योग कह सकते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहा तक सल्फाटाइजेशन से भीनी तैयार करने की बात है तो वह बास्तव में एक तरह की निम्नतम शुगर ही होती है और उस पर किसी न किसी प्रकार का अगर कर लगा दिया जाय उत्पादन शुल्क लगा दिया जाए तो विरोध की सम्भावना नहीं होगी लेकिन यह जो दूसरा उद्योग है उस पर फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

आयकर के सम्बन्ध में जो सशोधन किया गया है उसके लिये मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यह आशा कर रहे थे कि आय कर की जो न्यूनतम सीमा है जिस आमदानी 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 ढाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भ्रमी भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम नीचे के तबके के सोबों को राहत दें जाएँ अपर के तबके के अपर कुछ रेट्स बढ़ा दें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का व्यापक 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 वही आवेदपूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग किया है और कहीं

कहीं पर बहुत कठु शब्द भी वे प्रयोग में आये हैं लेकिन उन शब्दों के बावजूद भी ऐसा अन्यथा लगात 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। अपर के तबके पर रेट्स बढ़ा कर हमारी बसूली की जो व्यवस्था है उसको कड़ा करके आज अरबों 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 भ्रमी तक प्रसिद्ध रहे हैं और जिस कार्यकाला और प्रशासन कुशलता के लिये वे प्रसिद्ध रहे हैं, वह इस बर्व के अन्दर उन शब्दों और उन उपायों का अवलम्बन करके इनकम टैक्स के जो ऐरियर्स द्विना बसूल पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी बसूली करने में वे समर्थ होंगे ताकि नीचे के तबके को राहत मिल सके।

विस्त विधेयक पर जैसे कि मेरे आगे बैठें वाले श्री जसवन्त राय मेहता ने कल कहा था कि आकाश तले जितने भी विषय है उन पर विचार किया जा सकता है। अतः मैं इस अवसर पर एक या दो समस्याओं की ओर इस सदन का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस समय हमारे देश में अनुदासनहीनता, अस्थाय और उच्च ललता का बाजार गर्म हो रहा है। विद्यार्थियों में तो यह मर्ज और भी बढ़ता बला जा रहा है यहाँ तक कि वार्षिक दरीकामों के अवसर पर एक पर्चा भी अगर कड़ा आ जाय, सक्त आ जाय तो हड्डाल और उपद्रवों की नीबूत आ जाती है। अध्यापकों का अगर कहीं तबादला कर दिया जाय तो उसमें भी हड्डाल होने लग जाती है। यहाँ तक नीबूत आ गई है कि अगर सिनेमा के दिलायी टिकट नहीं खिलें तो उसके लिए भी विद्योधियों द्वारा हक्काल कर दी जाती है

और इस प्रकार तारे देश के अन्दर एक उच्च-जालता और अनुशासनहीनता का दौर दीरा चल रहा है। हमारे देश के कर्णधारों को उत्त पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिये आज से कई वर्ष पहले स्वर्णीय प्रकार इलाहाबादी ने ठीक ही फ़रमाया था कि “हम ऐसी सब किसाबों को क़ाबिले जानी समझते हैं कि जिन को पढ़ के लड़के बाप को जाप्ती समझते हैं।” ऐसी पढाई से ज्ञान लाभ जिसके कि द्वारा हम अपने बुजुर्गों के प्रति जो आदर सम्मान हमें प्रकट करना चाहिये उसको भी भुला दें।

लेकिन इस निराशा के बातावरण में एक आशा की किरण दिलाई देती है और वह यह कि हमारे मित्र और आजाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व सचालक जनरल खोंसले ने राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना (नेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्शन स्कीम) का जो सफल परीक्षण किया है उसे मैं आशा की किरण समझता हूँ। उनमें शारीर 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 गीरव का इससे सृजन होता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक म जाकर केवल माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस परीक्षण के शानदार ढंग पर सफल हो जाने के बाबूद भी अभी तक “संघे प्रति पूरा न्याय नहीं किया गया है। न तो ब्रिटन की पूरी अधिकारी की गई है और न इसको देश के प्रत्येक ग्राम्य में फैलाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। अधिकारी बात होते हुए भी मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल मंत्री न साहृद को जो कि हमारे देश के एक आदरणीय नेता है उनको भी अपना कार्य करने में पूरी सुविधाएं

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 इम 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 मैं इसका व्यापक रूप में प्रचार होना चाहिये। अब चूंकि वित्त मंत्री के पास में इप्यो की बैली है और उनके पास अधिकार भी है इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस योजना को अधिक के अधिक बन देना चाहिये और उसको देश के कोने कोने में फैलाने का जो उन्होंने उस समय आशासन दिया था उसको वह भस्ती 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 यहां पर एक अनोखा सम्मेलन हुआ था। वह था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योजनाबद्ध पिन्टू सम्मेलन अधारित इटनेशनल कानकरेस आन प्लाड पेरेटद्डुड। इस का उद्घाटन करते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े गंभीर 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 संल्पन किया है और इस के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाया है। मैं इसलिये भारत सरकार को और उस के सूत्रधारों को वधाई और धन्यवाद अवश्य देता हूँ लेकिन इस मिलसिले में और इस अवसर पर एक बेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिद्धान्तस्था या बुनियादी तौर से इस कार्यक्रम का पूरा समर्थन करते

[भी भक्त इर्जन]

हुए भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से इसका प्रचार करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है इससे कही हम अपनी भारतीय परम्पराओं और आदर्शों को समाप्त न कर दें। भी इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि विशेष परिस्थितियों में यात्रिक सहायता की भी आवश्यकतां हो सकती है, लास करके उन लोगों को जिनके बड़े परिवार हैं, जिनके बार पात्र बन्ने हो चुके हैं। ऐसे लोगों को स्टेर-लाइजेशन के लिये भी सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन मुझ बड़ी भारी आशका है कि जिस प्रकार से इन नये यत्रों और उपकरणों का सुले आम प्रचार और प्रसार किया जा रहा है उससे हमारे देश के अन्दर कही व्यापिकार, अनाचार, दुराचार, भ्रूणहत्या और नपुसक सम्प्रतानों की वृद्धि न हो जाए। 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 उससे फायदा उठाया।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) आपने भी उठाया था नहीं ?

भी भक्त इर्जन में भी वहा गया था।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : आप ने उस का फायदा उठाया था नहीं ?

भी भक्त इर्जन में स्वीकार करता हूँ कि भी स्वयं वहा गया था। लेकिन मैं ने वहा

देखा कि एक गोपनीय कमरा वा बिल भी, आप मुझे देखा कहने के लिये कमा करेंगे, महिलाओं के गृह घरों को दिखाया जाता था। उस कमरे में पुरुष और स्त्रियाँ साथ साथ जाने वी आती थीं। हो सकता है कि उन जै कुछ अविवाहित पुरुष और स्त्रियों भी हों क्योंकि इस बात की गारंटी नहीं की जा सकती थी कि कौन विवाहित वा और कौन नहीं। उन सब के साथ महिलायें ही उन चीजों को समझा रही थीं और वह चीज निर्लंजता की सीमा पार कर रही थीं। क्या यह नहीं किया जा सकता था कि एक समय में उस में केवल पुरुष जाते और उन को पुरुष ही समझाते और दूसरे समझ में केवल महिलायें ही आती और उन को महिलायें ही समझाती। इस को देख कर हम अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हम इस मामले में किस तरह से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने ममाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार पढ़ा होगा कि एक जगह यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि जो नर्म किसी पुरुष को शल्य किया द्वारा बन्ध करण के लिये राजी करेंगी उसे दो रुपये इनाम दिये जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अनाचार और निर्लंजता की ओर ले जाने वाली चीज़ है। ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जाता कि पुरुषों को पुरुष समझायें और स्त्रियों को स्त्रिया समझायें। इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस विषय को और आगे न बढ़ा कर मैं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के बत्तमान उपकुलपार्श डॉक्टर राव के भाषण में से एक उद्धरण देना चाहा हूँ, जो कि आज अर्थशास्त्र के बड़े जाता माने जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो एक गोप्ती हुई थी उस में आवण देते हुए इस विषय में उन्होंने अपनी सम्मति इस प्रकार दी थी।

“परिवार नियोजन के ज्ञान को एक विशेष बर्ग तक ही सीमित नहीं रखा जा सकता। गर्भनिरोष तथा गर्भ विरोधक उपकरणों के ज्ञान के व्यापक प्रचार का नैतिक आचरण

पर भी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, लकड़े व सड़कियों में प्रवैष सम्बन्धों के मामले भी बहुते चले जा रहे हैं। अतः यदि परिवार नियोजन करना है तो इस बात की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि यीन धारणाओं और यीन भारत को कायम रखा जाये जो भारतीय संस्कृति का भृत्यपूर्ण अंग है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जूकि दो तीन मिनट रह गये हैं और आप ने घटी बजाने की कृपा नहीं की है, मैं अन्त में उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच पर्वतीय जिलों की ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इन जिलों को अमारे जिले कहता हूँ। हिमालय का प्रदेश हमारे देश में काश्मीर से अमर तक फैला दुधा है। इस में एक और काश्मीर है जिस में राजनीतिक कारणों से ही सही या वहा को विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण सही, भारत सरकार ने अपना सजाना खोल रखा है उस का उद्धार करने के लिये। हमें इस से कोई जलन नहीं है। इसी तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश है जो कि सीधे भारत सरकार के सरकाण में है। मैं वहा के लेपिटनेंट गवर्नर श्री बजरग बहादुर जी से हाल में मिला था तो उन में मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यद्यपि हिमाचल प्रदेश की वापिक आमदानी दों या ढाई करोड़ है पर वहा के लिये भारत सरकार ने आठ या नीं करोड़ का बजट स्वीकार किया है। मुझे यह जानकर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई। मैं ने उन से कहा कि आप को तो हिमाचल प्रदेश भिल गया लेकिन हमारी दशा भीमी भी परदेशी जैसी है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह दलील नहीं देना चाहता कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पांच 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 थकेनना चाहता हूँ। इसलिये मैं इस तरह की कोई दलील नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस भूमि में बड़ी नाय और केदार

नाय के तथा गंगोत्री और यमनोत्तरी के प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान हैं जहाँ कि प्रति वर्ष भारत के कोने कोने से हजारों यात्री श्रद्धा अवनत हो कर जाते हैं, जहाँ से गगा और यमुना की धारायें निकल कर सारे देश को शास्य शामला बना रही हैं और जहाँ के प्राकृतिक दृश्यों की सूझा भीमी 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 अग्रलोकना नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि उस के साधन सीमित होने के कारण वह इन जिलों को पूरा विकास नहीं कर पा रही है। इसनिये मैं इस तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का और उन के द्वारा सारे मन्त्रिमण्डल का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन पांच जिलों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। ये जिले हैं, अल्मोड़ा नैनीताल, गढ़वाल टेहरी गढ़वाल और देहगढ़न। इसमें भी गढ़वाल और टेहरी गढ़वाल की दशा और भी गयी बीती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य कागड़ा की क्या हालत है?

श्री भक्त दक्षन मैं उम्मता विरोध नहीं करता। मैं तो उसके विकास का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं इन पांच पर्वतीय जिलों के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जिले न केवल धार्मिक महत्व के स्थान हैं बल्कि तिब्बत में इनकी भीमा भिन्नी होने के कारण इनका सामरिक महत्व (स्ट्रेटेजिक वैल्य) भी है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस इलाके के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक लास तौर से कुछ अनुदान इधरधार्क करके उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को देना चाहिये ताकि वहा का विकास हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से धारा करत हूँ कि वे अपना

[बी मंडत देशन]

उत्तर देश समय इस सम्बन्ध में भी प्रकाश ढालने की हुया करेगे ।

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.

बी वालीकी (दुनियाहर—राजत—
पनुसूचित जातियाँ) इससे कास्टलेस
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 soldiers 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. 787-88 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. 780-88 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. 51-8 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. 780-88 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. 51-8 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 5% 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 assessees 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 there 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 assessees 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. Pande: 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 पद्मविजया (सिवाहुं भाषोपुर) — रजिस्टरेशन विवरणित जातिया) उपाध्यक्ष भगवान्देव, वित्त विवेष्यक पर विचार करते समय मेरे जैसे मेम्बरों के लिये यह समझना जरूरी हो जाता है कि देश के अन्दर जिस तरह की कर व्यवस्था लागू है उस में क्या क्या है फेर दूसरे 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 भालूम होते हैं, ऐसा अर्थशास्त्रियों का विचार है। इसी लिये हमने अपने देश के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था को पूरा करने की कोशिश की है। जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये जायें क्योंकि अप्रत्यक्ष करो का प्रभाव जनता पर ज्यादा पड़ता है। हालांकि जनता पर सीधे तौर से यह लागू नहीं होते लेकिन किन भी वही लोग हैं जिन पर असली असर पड़ता है और वे लोग इन करो में दब जाते हैं। इन लोगों को इस में राहत मिलनी चाहिये।

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

चूंकि उन पर करो का भार अधिक पड़ जाता है इस लिये मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि हम ने देश के अन्दर जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये हैं उनकी अच्छी तरह से देख भाल हो और देखना चाहिये कि उन से जितनी आमदानी हमारी होनी चाहिये उतनी आमदानी करने का डाइरेक्ट डग क्या है। आमदानी का हिसाब किताब ठीक से होना चाहिये। देश के अन्दर हमने जो कर लगाये हैं उनको बसूल करने के लिये हम क्या परिस्थि बनायें उसके 12692 में न जा कर, किस तरह से हमारी

हालत जारी हो रही है, कहा कहा पर फूजलखर्ची हो रही है, इस तरफ से आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा।

हम जानते हैं कि हमारी आमदानी क बहुत सा भाग हमारे देश की अपनी विकास व्यवस्था पर, हमारी योजना को पूरी करने पर सर्व होना जरूरी है। इस बास्ते देश का विकास तो होना ही चाहिये। इस के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक सर्व होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज कल सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बेतन देने, भत्ता देने, उनके निवास की व्यवस्था करने और दूसरी चीजों पर वह सर्व 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, सड़कों 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-

[Shri Krishna Menon]

overnment 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)
G D (P)

- (i) Compound fracture with Laceration of the right lower leg (operated on in C M H. Rawalpindi)
- (ii) Fracture left angle (Discovered in M H Delhi)
- (iii) Severe sprain left knee.
- (iv) Fracture right lower arm.
- (v) Fracture spine (Discovered in M H Delhi)
- (vi) Injuries to pelvis and shoulder
- (vii) Shock and disorientation
- (viii) Contusions and Lacerations

(b) Flt Lt S N Rampal (4218)
G D (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

12693 Statement re: VAISAKHA 1, 1881 (SAKA) Shooting down of 12691
I.A.F. Canberra
Aircraft in Pakistan

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 0645 hours and set his course to Pathankot expecting to arrive there at 0740 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 nosed 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 to 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

12697

Statement re

APRIL 21, 1969

Shooting down of
I.A.F. Canberra
Aircraft in Pakistan

12698

[Shri Krishna Menon]

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

12699 Statement re: VAISAKHA 1, 1881 (SAKA) Shooting down of 12700
I.A.F. Canberra
Aircraft in Pakistan

faculties. 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 airmen 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

[Shri Krishna Menon]

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

12703 Statement re: VAISAKHA 1, 1881 (SAKA) Shooting down of 12704
I.A.F. Canberra
Aircraft in Pakistan

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

12705

Statement re:

APRIL 21, 1959

Shooting down of 12706
I.A.F. Canberra
Aircraft in Pakistan

[Shri Krishna Menon]

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

12707 Statement re: VAISAKHA 1, 1881 (SAKA) Shooting down of 12708
I.A.F. Canberra
Aircraft in Pakistan

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.

18.32 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 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO COLUMNS
QUESTIONS . . . 12459-12507

S.Q. Subject
No.

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 plan . . . 12477-90
1942. International Finance Corporation . . . 12480-82
1944. Production of pig iron at Rourkela and Bhilai . . . 12482-85
1945. Indebtedness of Adi-vasis . . . 12485-87
1946. Translation of Hindi literature into Regional Languages . . . 12487-39
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 Ballardia 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. Subject
No.

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 'Push-pak' Aircraft . . . 12512

U S Q
No
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 Camp 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
3225. 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. 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.	Nagras . . .	12527
3346.	Sangeet Natak Akademi . . .	12527-28
3347.	Income-tax on Foreign Traders in India	12528
3348.	Archaeological survey in Punjab	12528
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. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3357.	World Bank Loan for Koyna 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

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 the 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 Rates) 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.

COLUMNS

12545

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES—Contd

The motion was adopted.

- (a) 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.

12545-46

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

12548-12692

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.

12546-47

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1959/ VAISAKHA 2, 1881 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Finance Bill.