

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

3601

3602

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 30th August, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Government of India Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Students

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*695. { Shri D. A. Katti:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri Siva Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that obtaining a certain percentage of marks in the pre-university examination is made a condition precedent while awarding Government of India scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students undertaking university education,

(b) if so, what led the Government of India to lay such a condition this year only; and

(c) what is the percentage of marks required to be obtained by these students to get the India Government scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure, No. 80.]

Shri D. A. Katti: In view of the fact that because of this policy which

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Government is now adopting a considerably large number of Scheduled Caste students will be deprived of their educational facilities, may I know whether Government proposes to reconsider this policy, or it wants to continue this policy in future too ignoring the spirit underlying this provision?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The House is aware that Government is more sympathetic towards the whole question of giving scholarships, and the Home Minister took a lot of interest and the amount was raised to Rs 2 crores. It is not possible during the Second Plan period to increase this amount any further, and therefore this selection was inevitable.

Shri D. A. Katti: May I know the number of scholarships awarded last year and the number of applications received so far?

An Hon. Member: Sir, the lights are off.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): Because of the Harijans' woes

Mr. Speaker: Harijans are expected to shed light.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, the number of scholarships awarded to candidates of all the three categories for the year 1957-58 is as follows: Scheduled Castes 26,447 scholarships awarded, expenditure incurred—Rs 1,37,00,379; Scheduled Tribes: number of scholarships awarded—4,300, expenditure incurred—Rs 18,97,538; Other Backward Classes: number of scholarships awarded—13,668, expenditure incurred—Rs 82,18,575; the total is: number

of scholarships awarded—44,415—Sir, the light is dim, and therefore these figures are subject to correction—and the expenditure incurred—Rs. 2,38,16,492.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any data is available with the Government as to how much fresh students will be eligible if a standard is fixed for awarding the scholarships?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I will be able to give that information only after all the applications are received—that is, after September.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Shri B. S. Murthy is a Parliamentary Secretary. How can he put a question?

Mr. Speaker: He also wants information.

Shri Barman: Although the exact number of years was not definitely fixed, it was expressed in the Advisory Board that for some years to come the policy of giving scholarships to students who will pass the examination should continue. May I know whether this change of policy has been put before the Advisory Board; if so, what was the decision of the Board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Board is always consulted about matters of policy.

Shri Siva Raj: In the statement it is stated that the number of Scheduled Caste students applying for these scholarships is increasing every year. I am happy to hear that. If that is so, may I know if it is the policy of Government to make education of Scheduled Caste people depend upon their ways and means position, or they want to give this subject a high priority?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have to take these factors into account. The number of students is increasing every year, and the amount at our disposal is limited. If the number goes on increasing—we should be happy that the number of students coming out of schools and colleges is increasing

every year—naturally a selection will have to be made. It was after considerable difficulty that we were able to fix the ceiling of Rs. 2 crores. In fact, the Home Minister took a great deal of interest, and he had to persuade the Finance Minister to accept this amount during the Plan period. It is not possible to increase the amount any further and, considering the two factors, increase in the number of students and the availability of limited funds, there is no other alternative except to make the selection.

Shri Thimmaiah: In the last year of the First Five Year Plan the amount sanctioned stood at Rs. 2 crores, and in the Second Plan a larger amount has been sanctioned for education, taking the Plan as a whole. How is it that in the Second Plan also the figure stands at Rs. 2 crores, same as it stood at the end of the First Five Year Plan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is not properly informed. I do not have the exact figures with me, but I think it is not correct to say that the same amount was available in the First Plan because, I think, it was only two years back that this amount was increased.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether it is a fact that by refusing scholarship to Scheduled Caste students Government is acting against the directive principles enunciated in article 46 of the Constitution?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir; not at all. The article is not being violated in any way. We have to take into account the availability of funds, and when there are larger number of students coming out, it is natural that the principle of selection will have to be applied. I may also inform the House that as far as university education is concerned in every country some kind of selection has to be made. University education is not meant for all kinds of people; it is only those who can derive the maximum benefit out of university education who would be admitted. (Interruption.)

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no untouchability in other countries

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हरिजन कल्याण के निमित्त जो राशि रखी गई थी, उस में से कुछ रुपया ले कर के इन छात्रों को दे दिया जायेगा ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know about that Harijan Welfare Fund. It is not at my disposal, and I cannot possibly answer that question. The hon. Member may table a separate question for that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a sufficient number of supplementaries

Shri B. K. Gaikwad. I shall put only one question

Mr. Speaker: Yes

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Was there any announcement made by the Government to the effect that the number of Scheduled Caste students is increasing year after year and hence the element of selection would be introduced?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali. I have already said that selection will be made

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to know whether an announcement was made to that effect

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The institutions have been informed that selection would be made

Agricultural Courses in Higher Secondary Schools

- *697. { **Shri Bihuti Mishra:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri I. Eacharan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for instituting agricultural courses in higher

secondary schools in the rural areas of the country has been finalised,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the States where these courses have been introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 81]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट से पता चलता है कि कुछ स्टेट्स को दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से आंध्र पर इन स्टेट्स को चुना गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : स्टेटमेंट से आप को मालूम होगा कि जो कोर्सज इस विषय के लिये रखे गये हैं वे सीमित हैं। यह सम्भव नहीं था कि सभी स्टेट्स को दे दिया जाये। जिन स्टेट्स की हमारे पास पहले दर-स्वास्ते आ गईं उन को मजूरी दे दी गयी। एक, दो या तीन ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, मुझे ठीक नम्बर याद नहीं है। जो कि रह गयी है। लेकिन बाकी की स्टेट्स ने इस के लिये दर-स्वाम्त भी नहीं दी थी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा कि जो डेफिसिट स्टेट्स हैं वहा के विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा दी जाय ताकि वे अपने यहां खेती की उन्नति कर सकें।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सरकार को इस का पूरा ध्यान है। मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस राज्य के बारे में व कहना चाहते हैं उन को यह बात जा कर कहे कि जितनी जल्दी हा मके वह दर-स्वास्ते भेजा करे।

Mr. Speaker. Shri Panigrahi

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether Bombay

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Bombay did apply

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon Members whom I do not call to put a question. Yet if they go on the hon Minister need not answer. They will catch my eye in due course. I find the name of Shri Panigrahi and the names of some other Members put against this question. I am trying to give them an opportunity first, and then to others as far as possible, except in exceptional circumstances.

Shri Panigrahi: In the statement no mention has been made about the State of Orissa. May I know whether the State Government made any request to the Government of India for getting a sanction of an amount for this purpose or whether the Government of India could not find it possible to give the money?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult to answer about each individual State, but generally those States which applied in time got the allocation.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it was possible to distribute these courses to all the States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would very much like to extend these schemes to all the States but our funds are limited and I hope in the third Five Year Plan we may have more funds for this purpose.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that in six States this has been introduced. May I know what will be the break up of the grant that is being given to these six States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon Member would look at the statement he will see that it shows the expenditure on each course. If the arithmetical calculation is made he could find out how much allocation is made to each State.

Shri Tangamani: The total is there. I wanted to know how much is allotted to each State—West Bengal, Kerala, Madras, etc.

Mr. Speaker: I have the statement here. Under various heads, for each State it is given.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position is explained for each course, and the estimate for each course is given. For each State the number of courses allotted is also given. It is then a simple calculation to find out how much is allotted to each State.

not got the calculation.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is seen that 50 agricultural and ten science diversified courses have been introduced in six States. May I know how far these six States have co-operated with the scheme and what is the progress achieved so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have not received yet the reports from the State Governments.

Shri Ram Reddy: May I know whether the agricultural needs of each State have been taken into consideration while selecting the States and, if so, why Andhra is eliminated from the list of States in which these courses are being started?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: There is a matching grant. I think.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We wrote to all the State Governments and some State Governments had sent their application with their requirements. Two or three States sent the applications late. Other State Governments did not send application with the result that they were left out.

Shri Tyagi: Is this agricultural training in rural areas given only to such students as are anxious to take agriculture as their profession in life or is it compulsorily given to everybody?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The purpose of these multi-purpose courses is to provide courses to suit the abilities and

talents of each individual child. There will be various kinds of courses in the same institution, including agricultural course, and those students who have an aptitude and the ability to make use of these courses would be admitted to these courses.

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to all the hon. Members to go and see what is happening in their own States during the inter-sessions.

Shri Tyagi: Nothing is happening

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised. Whenever I go, I do not miss an opportunity to see what is happening. I saw a multi-purpose school in my own town and saw how it was working. But how does such a thing escape the hon. Members? It is not as if one district is preferred to another district. I am sure there is at least one multi-purpose school in every district.

Shri Panigrahi: Were you satisfied with the school?

Mr. Speaker: I am thoroughly satisfied.

"Smuggled Goods Seized in Delhi"

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*69S. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi shops receive a regular supply of smuggled goods such as watches, pens, blades etc.; and

(b) what is the amount of such smuggled goods seized and the number of persons arrested during the last six months?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) As far as Government are aware, there is no regular supply of smuggled goods, such as watches, fountain pens and razor blades, to the shops at Delhi. They are, however, aware that certain quantities of these goods are being smuggled into this country through various

Land Customs frontiers as well as Sea and Air ports. It is not impossible, therefore, that some of these goods are sought to be disposed of through traders in Delhi.

(b) During the last six months 1,187 watches valued at Rs. 44,320 were seized by the Delhi Customs out of which one single case covers 1,150 watches valued at Rs. 42,000. No other goods like pens, blades etc. were seized during this period. One person was arrested in connection with the smuggling of watches referred to above.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what steps have been taken in regard to prevent smuggling, since the hon. Deputy Minister stated on the floor of the House during the budget session that the Delhi market was flooded with luxury goods not because foreign exchange had been released but because smuggling of goods was there in the market all over. May I recall his attention to that fact and may I know what is happening?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That statement was made a year ago, and this question pertains to a recent period. Since then, various steps have been taken, including the tightening of anti-smuggling measures and the result has been quite encouraging.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have asked what special measures have been taken

Mr. Speaker: Is it desirable to state all of them on the floor of the House to encourage smugglers to get out of them?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that only three months back, the Delhi market was so flooded with 7 O'clock blades in spite of restriction on the import, that the market price went down from Rs. 18 per ten packets to Rs. 13 per ten packets which shows that the market was flooded with smuggled goods, and may I know if the hon. Minister is aware that the steps taken by him are inadequate?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No; the conclusion drawn by the hon Member is wrong, in this particular matter, because the indigenous production has grown and the quality has improved and that has resulted in bringing down of the prices

Scientists' Delegation to U.S.S.R.

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 *701. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Kumaran:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Sadar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether the team of scientists led by Professor M. S. Thacker which visited the U.S.S.R. has submitted report to the Government and

(b) if so whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table of the House

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

(b) A copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Supply of Coking Coal to Rourkela Steel Plant

*702 **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the source from which the Rourkela Steel Plant will get its supply of coking coal and

(b) whether the coal washeries that are being established will produce enough metallurgical coal for all the Steel Plants in the public sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Rourkela is to get washed coals from the Kargali and Dugda washeries. The construction of the Kargali washery is

almost completed and no difficulty is anticipated in getting washed coal from this washery. Until the Dugda washery is constructed, selected unwashed Jharia coals will be used

(b) Yes, Sir

Shri Supakar: In view of the fact that these washeries will supply coking coal to Rourkela as well as Bhilai, is there any scheme for having a short-cut railway link between Kargali and Rourkela?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will be better if that question is addressed to the Railway Minister

मद्यनिषेध

*७०३ श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश और आसाम की सरकारों ने अपने राज्य में मद्यनिषेध लागू करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मागी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किस अवधि के लिये कितनी सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) (क) केवल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ही कुछ वित्तीय सहायता मागी थी ।

(ख) कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मादक द्रव्य निषेध के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित की है कि अमुक काल के अन्दर मादक द्रव्य का निषेध सम्पूर्ण रूप में हो जायगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) : जी नहीं ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मादक द्रव्य के प्रश्न को ले कर

महात्मा जी ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की और महात्मा जी ने अपने मरने के दिनों में भी मादक द्रव्य जैसी किसी पदार्थ को ग्रहण नहीं किया, उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार पर यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह उस का निषेध सम्पूर्ण रूप से करे ।

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : सरकार कोशिश कर रही है, यहाँ दिल्ली में बहुत सी बातें की गई, और जगहों में भी की जा रही हैं । अन्धमन्त्र में उन को बन्द कर दिया गया । एक प्राहिबिशन कमेटी हुई, उस ने अपने सुझाव दिये । स्टेट्स के हाथ में यह मामला है और वह हमेशा गौर करती रहती है कि कैसे इसे बढ़ावें और कैसे करें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : स्टेट्स को महायता देने के लिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ सोचनी है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : महायता की रकम, हर स्टेट के लिये जिस हद तक केन्द्रीय सरकार दे सकती है उस के अन्दर स्टेट्स को देखना होता है कि किस मद में कितना उन का खर्च करना चाहिये, किस को पहले करना चाहिये, किस को पीछे करेंगे, कितनी ग्रामदानी की जरूरत है, कितनी ग्रामदानी को वह छोड़ दे, किन नये तरीकों से अपनी ग्रामदानी बढ़ावे । यह सब उन को गौर करना पड़ता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: In some States, like the State of Assam, they have introduced this scheme of prohibition on a limited scale. Do they propose to extend the area of operation and if so, have they approached the Central Government for financial assistance?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not think they have to approach the Central Government for that. If they want to take any action within the State, they are competent to do so.

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether any steps have been suggested to the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the Shriman Narayan Committee?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Many from time to time, not only by the Government but by many others also.

Census of Dowry Gifts

*704. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered a census of dowry gifts offered and received by Government officers during the year 1957-58;

(b) what is the purpose of taking the census, and

(c) when will the census results be out?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government servants are required to report such gifts to Government where necessary under the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955. Information about such gifts is being collected.

(c) As soon as the information is collected, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in seeking information from the officers, they are asked to furnish a statement of dowry gifts received and given by them or dowry gifts received and given by their dependants?

Shri Datar: Information has been called and therefore the information is being collected.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the dependants also are included.

Shri Datar: Under the rules, they do come.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this will be an yearly phenomenon or only a sample survey taken for 1957-58?

Shri Datar: The question was asked as to what was being done in this

respect Therefore the information is being called for.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether this will be a recurring feature Has he to report every time he receives or gives gifts?

Shri Datar. Yes, Sir Whenever there are such gifts, he has to report

Mr. Speaker: So, it will be continuous

Shri Hem Barua In view of the fact that the dowry system destroys the sacramental value of life and cuts at the root of romance, may I know if the Government propose to introduce legislation banning this nauseating system altogether?

Shri Datar: There are many parts where this custom is there Therefore, this custom has been recognised But they have to report it under the rules

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether taking dowry from a rich father-in-law is forbidden?

Shri Datar: Rich or poor, the question is what is the amount that he gives or receives

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know from the hon Minister whether there is a proposal to bring any legislation banning the giving or receiving of dowry?

Shri Datar: Government have issued a circular and the terms of that circular are to be adhered to by all the Government servants

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any proposal to introduce legislation banning the system on an all-India basis Some State Legislatures have passed legislation

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any such thing

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): This is one of the subjects which are under perennial consideration

Publication of Report of Official Language Commission

*705 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the Official Language Commission has since been published in any of the regional languages and

(b) if so the total amount incurred to publish it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes, in Hindi

(b) About Rs 21,000

Shri Subodh Hansda. May I know whether there is any proposal to publish the report in the different regional languages?

Pandit G. B. Pant Almost all the State Governments are having it published in their own regional languages

Shri Subodh Hansda May I know why the Government propose to publish the report in different regional languages? Is it for eliciting public opinion or to sell them in the market?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The State Governments were requested to translate the report They have applied themselves to the task In some places, the regional version is in Press In others it is likely to be completed soon

Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

*706 **Shri Anirudh Sinha.** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a new Bench of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the place of its location?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Bench is located at Bombay for the present; but the intention is to locate it at Calcutta as soon as office accommodation becomes available there.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: May I know the justification for the abolition of the Patna Bench of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal when Government are creating new Benches?

Shri A. K. Sen: This does not strictly arise out of this question. This has been answered before, but I do not mind answering it again. We informed the House when several questions were asked last year that the number of freshly instituted appeals in the Patna Bench has gone down to roughly 500 and the pending appeals were also insignificant in number, so that it is impossible to keep one Bench engaged for Patna work alone throughout the year. It turned out that they had to sit for a substantial part of the year at Calcutta. Arrangements were, therefore, made that most of the districts in Western Bihar would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad Bench and some of the districts in Eastern Bihar would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Bench. An assurance was given also that these Benches would travel to Patna from time to time and sit in circuits to hear appeals which are desired to be heard at Patna. Assurance was also given that the matter would be kept under review constantly, so that if it is found that there are enough appeals pending and instituted in the Patna Bench, the question of setting up a separate Patna Bench would be again considered.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: In view of the hardships and inconveniences experienced by the income-tax assessee in filing their appeals at Calcutta and Allahabad, do Government propose to reconstitute the Patna Bench?

Shri A. K. Sen: I have already stated the conditions necessary to warrant a review of the matter. In

fact, the matter has been kept under review and we have got the latest statistics which I may give to the hon Member. There were only 85 appeals per month on an average in the last 9 months filed from the Bihar area as against 308 in Bombay, 170 at Allahabad, 195 in Madras, 190 in Calcutta, 155 in Delhi and 132 in Hyderabad. That shows that the number is still too small to warrant a separate Bench at Patna.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know the number of pending appeals in the Calcutta and Bombay Benches?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know if I can give the facts on this question. But I will try to give it. There were only 469 cases pending before the Patna Bench. On 1st October, 1957 there were 2,314, 2,182 and 1,570 cases before Madras, Calcutta and Hyderabad benches respectively. That means that Calcutta comes second, with 2,182 cases pending before the Tribunal.

Robbing by Taxi Drivers

*708. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cases in Delhi where taxi drivers have robbed the passenger and even murdered him or where a gang hired a taxi and took the taxi driver to an odd place and ultimately threw him out of the taxi and took it away or left him there without payment under threat of murder; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during 1957 and 1958 so far; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There was no such case involving murder, but there have been some cases of robbery of a petty nature.

	1957 (Upto 22-7-58)	1958	Total
(b)			
(r) Cases in which passengers were victims at the hands of taxi drivers	2	1	3
(u) Cases in which taxi drivers were victims at the hands of passengers	3	5	8

(c) (i) Night patrolling has been introduced on forlorn and isolated roads on the out-skirts of the city, as such cases generally occur on these roads during late hours of night.

(ii) Descriptive rolls of all the suspects involved in such cases have been collected and circulated to taxi drivers through their Unions and they have been advised to enlist the help of Flying Squads whenever necessary.

Shri Radha Raman: Out of the cases which have been reported, may I know how many cases are under prosecution and how many have been convicted?

Shri Datar: Five cases have been brought to book and 14 accused have been arrested. They are before the court. Six cases have been treated as untraced and the remaining two cases are under investigation.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the large number of cases that have been reported and also in view of the steps that Government have taken, are they contemplating taking into confidence the Taxi Drivers' Association and seeking their co-operation in this matter?

Shri Datar: We are already seeking their co-operation. In fact, we have circulated the names of suspects to them and we have requested them to be careful and report immediately to police.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is there not a uniform rule in all big cities by which the taxi numbers are put on the windscreen right in front of the pas-

sengers and also on the back seats so that the passengers on both seats may know the number of the car in emergency? Is it not strictly enforced?

Shri Datar: The number is always there. It is not inside.

Shri Nath Pal: The hon. Minister has never travelled in a taxi.

Steel Supply to Calcutta

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*710. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shrimati Da Palchoudhuri:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

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

(a) whether some time ago he was approached by the Corporation of Calcutta for a monthly quota of steel for a certain number of months for executing the Palta-Talla Main Scheme for Calcutta's water supply;

(b) whether the request has been agreed to; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The request was for allotment of steel in addition to the normal allotment to the State

(b) and (c). Not yet, Sir. Such requirements are normally a charge on the overall state quota. In this particular case, part of the requirements have already been met by the State. What has now been requested for is supply of the balance requirements. The quantity involved is about 8,500 tons, mostly plates, which is a very difficult category to obtain. The Bengal Government have been requested to phase their requirements, and if this is done, it might be possible for us to make a fresh effort to meet the demand.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the danger which has been anticipated of a sudden breakdown of Calcutta's water supply on account of the leakages in the steel water pipes, a danger which has been emphasised by the recent occurrence in Delhi, will Government assure the House that in spite of the difficulties the request for steel allotment will be considered, not as an ordinary matter of priority but as a matter of life and death for India's largest city?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Without entering into the correctness of the various presumptions that are implicit in the question put forward by the hon. Member on the short question of the importance of this demand, we have no doubt that it is an urgent demand. But the difficulties with regard to short supply of steel are also equally great. The West Bengal Government have already allotted a little over 5,000 tons of steel to the Corporation to enable them to undertake repairs where they were most urgent. I am sure that if there are any emergent or urgent demands, the West Bengal Government, who have got their State allocation, which is much higher than the actual requirements of this case, can alter the priorities of interest allocations and give higher priority and meet their demand if they find that the demand is really urgent and pressing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There was a press report lately that at a recent meeting of experts and representatives of Government and the Calcutta Corporation it was found that construction of new mains would not start at all next October as it ought to and would be interrupted for lack of adequate steel supply for a few months past. Now will the Minister give us the exact position in regard to that?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It would really be very difficult for me to give the exact position as to what is the nature of work that they propose to undertake and whether it is likely to be stopped. Obviously, the

West Bengal Government or the Corporation would be better informed. But, as I have already said, if for any particular portion of that pipe-line it is found that there is urgent demand for steel for repairs which are necessary, I am sure for that specified object fresh efforts could be made to find steel although it is in short supply.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Am I to understand that the Government of West Bengal has not approached the Central Government, pointing out the urgency of the need for steel supply for the repair of the pipe-lines for water supply in Calcutta?

Mr. Speaker: He refers to additional allotment.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. The hon. Member should not have that feeling.

Shri Sadban Gupta: May I know the quantity of steel plates allotted to the Government of West Bengal and the allotment which the Corporation had requested from the Centre?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The assessment that has been made by the Corporation with regard to their requirements of plate was 13,700 tons. Out of this, the State Government allotted them 4,500 tons on one occasion and 1,200 tons on another occasion. So, out of the total requirement of 13,700 tons about 30 to 40 per cent. of the requirements have already been met and certainly the most urgent parts of the pipe-line can be repaired by this allotment.

Shri Sadban Gupta: What is the total allotment made by the Government of West Bengal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Category-wise allotment is not available with me.

Shri Prabhat Kar: If the State Government has already approached the

Central Government, the expert opinion being that by January, 1959 the water supply in Calcutta will not be able to meet the requirements, why is it that the Central Government has not taken steps to see that their requirements are supplied in time so that the people of Calcutta may not be put to difficulty in the month of January, 1959?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already attempted to give a reply to that. The West Bengal Government have approached us. The Corporation has also approached us. We have pointed out that these demands should normally be met from out of the overall State quota. After all, the States should be left to judge the relative importance and urgency of the various demands and try to meet those demands in some equitable manner, regard being had to the overall shortage.

Shri H N Mukerjee: May I know if there is any truth in the report which appeared in the press lately that certain construction work in regard to the putting up of steel mains was entrusted to a Bombay contracting firm and it was because they had several commitments they diverted part of the steel allocation to certain other contracts and so they could not give sufficient attention to the case of Calcutta, which has now almost gone by default?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think it would not be fair to say that the case of Calcutta has gone by default, and the statement that I have made here should be sufficient answer to any such insinuation. But with regard to the particular enquiry that the hon Member is making of a Bombay firm having some other contract work, unless more details are given, I cannot give any reply.

Mr Speaker: I would suggest to the hon Minister to find out whether really this question ought to be answered here or not. Are the Gov-

ernment in charge of laying the pipeline in the streets of Calcutta?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It relates to supply of steel.

Mr. Speaker: If it is supply of steel, it is all right. But what about appointment of the contractor for laying down the pipes?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, it will be the corporation who would be in charge.

Mr Speaker: So, what is the good of asking this Minister whether some contractor appointed by the Calcutta Corporation.

Shri H N Mukerjee: The allocation.

Mr Speaker: As for allocation, he has already said that both the State Government and the corporation have written to the Central Government, but the Central Government somehow feel that if they allocate priorities or assign priorities, they will be able to manage this themselves, and there it stops so far as the responsibility of the Centre is concerned.

The hon Member asked a question whether this work of construction has not been entrusted to a Bombay contractor who has diverted a portion of this for some other purpose. I wanted to know from the Minister whether the work of construction and entrusting it to X, Y or Z as a contractor lies in the hands of the Central Government, and if not, how this question would arise. So, let us not ignore this aspect of the matter (Interruptions). Whatever may happen in Calcutta, if a contractor eats it away, are the Government responsible?

Chambal Project

*711 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of

the Irrigation and Power team on Chambal Project

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I place on the table of the Lok Sabha the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Plan Projects held on July, 12, 1958, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Home Affairs, which define the authorities that are responsible for the implementation of the Report [*Placed in the Library See Index No. LT-872/58.*] and the nature of their tasks. [*See Appendix III, annexure No. 82.*] The first progress report on implementation, from the various authorities, for the period ending October, 1958, is due in November, 1958.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the development committee which has been suggested in this report has been appointed?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All the decisions that have been taken by this committee on plan projects have been laid on the Table of the House. It is for the hon. Member to read and decide it for himself.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether a committee has been appointed, as suggested.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, in the statement here, there is no proposal to appoint a committee. So I said that these were the decisions that were taken in the July meeting, and they have been laid on the Table of the House.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: There is one proposal, according to Annexure II to the statement, to

"appoint committees for development of irrigation and for executing agricultural schemes suggested by the team."

May I know whether such a committee has been appointed?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They have stressed that point, and they have

left it to the State Governments, and it is for the State Governments to appoint that committee and review the periodical reports, and then inform the Central Government.

Shri Tangamani: I find that one of the suggestions made was in regard to the creation of an all-India service of engineers. May I know what steps Government have taken for the creation of such a cadre?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is still under the consideration of the State Governments.

Shri Nath Pai: State Governments?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Government of India sent their proposals to the State Governments, and they have stressed the importance of this to the State Governments. All the State Governments have not yet taken a decision on this matter; it is still under consideration by some of the State Governments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know which of the major recommendations of this team have not been accepted by Government?

Mr. Speaker: How many recommendations are there?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They have given only certain decisions on the recommendations that they have accepted. But there are certain very important recommendations which I understand they have not accepted. May I know which of the major recommendations that have been made by the team after making a study have not been accepted by Government?

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to know whether I should allow this question or not. How many recommendations were made? If the number is large, I am not going to allow that question here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I said, only major recommendations. I did not ask . . .

Mr. Speaker: Major recommendations may be one hundred.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There would be hardly two or three which have not been accepted.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on exhausting the time by a single question, however interesting it might be. Is the hon. Minister in a position to say what the number of such recommendations is?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is a very long list. So, it is not possible to read it out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then, may I ask about specific recommendations? May I know whether it was recommended by the team that the chairmanship of the Chambal board should go to a whole-time man, and if so, what consideration has been given to the same?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It has already been given in the statement. If the hon. Member would care to read the statement, he would find that it is written there that the appointment of a whole-time chairman for the Control Board at this stage was not considered necessary. It has already been given in the statement.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am only asking for the reasons for the same.

Mr. Speaker: It is not considered necessary.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: One of the recommendation of this team was that an agricultural expert should be appointed on the Control Board. May I know whether this agricultural expert has been appointed?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, they have stressed the importance of appointing the agricultural expert, and the association of the Agricultural Department with this project; and the State Governments have agreed and they are trying to implement it as far as possible.

Teachers

***712. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has sent a letter to all the Chief Ministers of the States with a request to improve the teachers' lot; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chief Ministers to it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 83.]

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether discontent among the teaching staff is one of the main handicaps in the education programme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know how this question arises out of the main question. In fact, a suggestion was made with a view to removing that discontent and improving the teachers' lot.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the different States to improve the lot of the teaching staff?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes; I have informed the House on several occasions that financial assistance has been given and is being given to improve the salaries of teachers.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement, it is seen that the Prime Minister has written to the Chief Ministers to give an adequate recognition to teachers at State and like functions. May I know how far such recognition at State and like functions has been given to them by the different State Governments so far, and whether Government are in possession of any detailed information about it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The State Government have indicated that they are

in general agreement with the suggestion made. That is all that I can say for the time being.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether all the States have made use of the matching grants given to the States for enhancing the salaries of teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That question does not arise out of this. The hon. Member will have to give me separate notice for that.

Port and Dock Workers' Strike

- *713. { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Damani:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) in how many ports were Army and Navy personnel asked to stand-by for helping the civil port authorities during the port and dock workers' strike in June, 1958;

(b) in how many ports did the port authorities actually request the Army and Navy personnel to take over port and dock works; and

(c) the type of work which they were required to do in this connection and the duties for which they were detailed in these ports?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) At the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam, the Army and the Navy were instructed to extend assistance in the maintenance of essential services.

(b) When the strike actually materialised, the assistance of the Armed Forces was requested and provided at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Visakhapatnam. The Army and Naval personnel assisted only in main-

taining the essential services. They did not take over these ports.

(c) The Army and Naval personnel assisted in maintaining the following essential services:—

- (i) unloading of such essential cargoes as foodgrains and salt, coal for use by Railways and oil for the Refineries;
- (ii) safety of ships and harbour installations;
- (iii) running of power houses; and
- (iv) maintenance of Navigational aids.

Shri Tangamani: The Deputy Minister has stated that the Army and Naval personnel were only recruited to these major ports for maintaining essential services. May I know from the hon. Minister whether after these Army and Naval personnel were withdrawn from the Madras harbour, the workers who had to take over had to wait for two days because of the repairs that they had to do to the cranes and other things?

Sardar Majithia: I could not follow. Would the hon. Member repeat his question?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion that the Army personnel destroyed or brought about damage to these cranes and other things.

Shri Tangamani: Two cranes could not work for three days. I know it myself.

Mr. Speaker: The best has been made out of a bad bargain.

Consolidation of Loans to States

*714. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Union Government have further considered any suitable measures for consolidating Central loans to the States and their terms of repayment?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The matter is still under consideration

Shri Panigrahi. May I know the total loans so far advanced to the different States, and whether any State has made any repayment of the loans?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The total amount, till the end of 1956, which the Finance Commission took into consideration was of the order of Rs 900 crores. But, after that, the number of loans has increased very greatly, and now, it stands to nearly six thousand numbers of loans advanced to the State Governments

Shri Panigrahi. May I know whether any State has paid any of those loans?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are bound to be some loans that they have repaid, and they are repaying them, but that is a very small sum

Shri Panigrahi. May I know whether there has been any request from the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal to exempt those States from repayment of the loans which have been incurred for constructing major river valley projects in those States?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All States want the same concession. But it is not possible for Government of India to go on giving concessions.

Shri Prabhat Kar. The question was whether such a request had been made by the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The loans that have been sanctioned cover rehabilitation of refugees. Request are being made by most of the Governments to be allowed concessions and extension of time limit. These things come and they are constantly under consideration but that does not mean that we have taken a decision on that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The specific question was not answered.

Mr. Speaker: What does it matter? What she says is that there is not going to be an exception made in favour of one State. Every State wants concessions.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Out of Rs 900 crores due from the States, what is the yearly payment that is due from the States?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I shall have to ask for notice for replying categorically as to how much yearly payment has been made.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic

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*716. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken in the Union Territory of Delhi in implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, and

(b) the number of arrests made for contravention of the provisions of this Act?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) (i) Rules under Section 23 of the Act have been framed,

(ii) The two re-light areas of G B Road and Kath Bazar have been brought under the jurisdiction of a newly established Police Station in Kamla Market

(iii) A Deputy Superintendent of Police has been appointed as a Special Police Officer under Section 13 of the Act and seven Magistrates have been empowered to try cases under the Act,

(iv) A non-official advisory board has been constituted under Section 13(3) (b) of the Act to advise the Special Police Officer on the working of the Act; and

(v) The Nari Niketan is being used for the present as a Protective Home under the Act

(b) 89 women and 45 men till the beginning of August, 1958

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know when the rules under the Act were framed and enforced?

Shrimati Alva: This Act came into force on the 1st May, 1958. The rules were framed long before that and circulated to the States and we got replies from the States. Then the Act was enforced throughout the country.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that in Calcutta at a mass gathering of these women, our hon. Minister of Law presided and assured them that Government would not be harsh in implementing the provisions of this Act?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): First of all, I did not preside. It was presided over by Shri Hemant Bose of the Forward Bloc. I was asked to attend the meeting as an invitee. It was certainly a large gathering. Before I attended the meeting, certain resolutions were handed over to me, they were passed at another meeting on the 11th May which was addressed, amongst others, by speakers mostly from the leftist parties, like Dr. Narain Roy, Shri Hemant Bose, Shri Amar Bose and others in which specific representations were made that unless women's homes were set up, these women should not be evicted from their existing residences. When these Resolutions were submitted to me, I think the hon. Member expects that I should give some consideration to them. And when I was asked at the meeting, I said that it was never the policy of the Act to evict these women into the streets without providing for alternative homes. That is one of the essential provisions of the Act itself.

that such protective homes should be established, otherwise it would lead to more harm than good.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any such protective homes have been established?

Shrimati Alva: These homes have been established in different parts, and even where it has not been possible to establish them, efforts are being made and the existing homes have been turned into protective homes even in Delhi.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the number of such women and girls in Delhi was ascertained?

Shrimati Alva: No.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: What are the reasons why the U.P. Government did not implement the Act from May 1958, when these professional women and girls migrated from Delhi to Meerut?

Shrimati Alva: It was not that the Act was not implemented there. But when the Act came into force all over India, naturally some of these women did migrate to other places which they considered safe for carrying on their business.

Debts due to Foreign Countries

*717. **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the debts owed by India in respect of capital goods ordered under the Second Five Year Plan amount to Rs. 880 crores, and

(b) the country-wise break-up of the above debts?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The amount of foreign loans drawn for the import of capital goods during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan is about Rs. 148 crores. If, however, the Hon'ble Member is referring to

the value of orders placed abroad, attention is invited to paragraph 7 of the statement on the Foreign Exchange Position made by the Finance Minister on 13th August, 1958, wherein it is stated that "Commitments in the public and private sectors together, yet to be paid for amounted to Rs. 887 crores approximately as on the 1st April, 1958". Of these commitments, it is estimated, capital goods account for about Rs. 660 crores

(b) A statement giving the available information in respect of the total outstanding commitments in the public sector is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 84.] Country-wise information regarding private sector commitments is not available.

Shri Tyagi: Is this total of Rs. 887 crores nett, that is, after deducting any trade balance to our credit in various countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, that would be reflected in the total foreign exchange deficit which is now determined at Rs. 560 crores. The sum of Rs. 887 crores is the total as on 1st April 1958 of our commitments (including import licences issued) for the import of capital goods as also for maintenance of the economy.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to get the information in regard to our total indebtedness which is being incurred with regard to the requirements of the Second Five Year Plan. What will be the total commitment till end of the Five Year Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In strict legal parlance I gave the information. I will read it again:

"The amount of foreign loans drawn for the import of capital goods during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan is about Rs. 148 crores."

That is our commitment for the two years.

Shri Tyagi: What about the other three years? How much more is envisaged?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly read his own question: "whether it is a fact that the debts owed by India in respect of capital goods ordered under the Second Five Year Plan amount to Rs. 880 crores". The hon. Minister has replied that they owe to the tune of Rs. 148 crores. He has not put down a question as to what is going to be the commitment for the entire five year period.

Shri Tyagi: That is my supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: That supplementary won't arise.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount of interest due on these debts?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I require separate notice.

Technical Education

*718. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how much and from which foreign countries Government have so far received assistance for the advancement of technical education in India; and

(b) the nature of help received?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Hamayun Kahir): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 85.]

Shri Hema Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Rockefeller Foundation has recently made a substantial financial offer to different colleges and Universities in this country for research work? If so, what is the percentage proposed to be diverted to research work in technical education?

Shri Humayan Kahir: We have not as Government received any offer of assistance for education from the Rockefeller Foundation. When we receive an offer, we shall certainly consider this allocation.

Army Trucks

*723. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an order for supplying 1,500 3-ton 4x4 Dodge vehicles was placed with Messrs Premier Automobile Company Limited, Bombay in 1952;

(b) whether any complaints were received that defective vehicles had been supplied;

(c) if so, whether Government have investigated into the complaints made against the Company; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken on the investigation report?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Two orders for the supply of 1500 3-ton 4x4 vehicles were placed with the firm in 1952.

(b) to (d). A complaint regarding supply of defective vehicles was received and it was investigated by the Special Police Establishment. After investigation, it was found that no charge under the Criminal Law could be established against the firm. The case was departmentally investigated and it was found that the firm had used some reworked parts. The firm have given a guarantee to replace the reworked parts free if they fail prematurely within a period of three years although the normal warranty is for three months only. These instructions have been modified and Army Inspectors will no longer be allowed to pass any vehicle as new which contains any reworked part.

Shri Parulekar: May I know whether it is a fact that the person who brought these matters to the notice of

Government has been victimised by the Premier Automobile Company?

Sardar Majithia: That does not concern Defence in any case and it is not within the knowledge of the Defence Department.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that this company has supplied defective parts to our Armed Forces, will Government still consider giving orders to the company for the supply of further vehicles?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, there were no defective parts, but they were re-worked. I am quite sure the hon. Member knows what that means. When the parts are received in the knocked-down condition, there might be slight dents which are pruned by the machines. This is the standard practice not only here but in the U.K. and the U.S. as well.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the vehicles asked for were to be new or reconditioned ones?

Sardar Majithia: The vehicles were new; but certain parts were re-worked; and I have already mentioned what re-worked is.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Zonal Council and Dacoit Menace

*696. { **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1730 on the 18th April, 1958, and state:

(a) whether the problem of dacoit menace in Madhya Pradesh and U.P. was taken up for further consideration in any subsequent meeting of the Central Zonal Council; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached to bring about an early elimination of this long standing problem?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B Pant). (a) and (b) The matter came up for consideration during the discussion on the question of formation of a common Police Reserve Force in the Zone at the third meeting of the Central Zonal Council. The Council has appointed a Committee to examine the feasibility of having a common Police Reserve Force for the Zone.

Committee on Amalgamation of Small Collieries

*699. { **Shri T B Vittal Rao.**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 992 on the 17th March, 1958 and state

(a) when a decision on the Report of the Committee on the Amalgamation of Small Collieries will be arrived at, and

(b) when action on the report will be taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh). (a) and (b) Government have accepted broadly the principle of amalgamation of collieries and have decided to proceed with the amalgamation in the lines suggested by the Balwantray Mehta Committee. The Committee to promote voluntary amalgamation has been set up already. A copy of the relevant order is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 86] The other important issue is the drafting of suitable legislation to deal with the various aspects of amalgamation. The examination of this issue is presently in hand and the details are being worked out.

Jantar-Mantar, New Delhi

700 { **Shri D C Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) the efforts made so far to renovate the Jantar-Mantar at Delhi; and

(b) whether it has been taken over from the Rajasthan Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir). (a) Jantar-Mantar is structurally sound and needs no general renovation. Steps are however being taken to execute necessary minor repairs to it.

(b) It was declared a protected monument on 8th January 1958 but the staff has not yet been transferred to the Union Department of Archaeology.

Parachutes

*709 **Shri M R Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the total amount spent for the purchase of parachutes during 1956 and 1957,

(b) the country or countries from which the parachutes required for the Armed Forces are procured,

(c) whether the parachutes manufactured in the country are found suitable for the job, and

(d) how does the cost of the Parachutes manufactured in the country compare with the imported parachutes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon). (a) It is not in public interest to divulge the information on the floor of the House.

(b) U.K., U.S.A., and France.

(c) and (d) Trials on samples of indigenously produced parachutes have not been completed. The cost

of the indigenous product can be compared with that of the imported parachutes only when bulk production commences after the trials are successful.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन

*७०६. { श्री जगत वर्मन :
श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

क्या कुछ कार्य मंत्री ६ मई, १९५८ के तादीकित प्रश्न संख्या २११६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन के कार्य की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त समिति ने इस बीच क्या प्रगति की है ?

सह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातावर) : कमेटी के नये चेयरमैन ने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है। बताया है कि कमेटी सितम्बर १९५८ के अन्त तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी।

U.K. Bank Rate

*715. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reduction in England's Bank rate by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. so as to bring it down to 5 per cent. had any effect on the economy of the country; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The latest change in the U.K. Bank Rate took place on 14th August, 1958, when it was reduced from 5 per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is not expected to produce any significant effects on India's economy.

(b) Does not arise.

Capital Investments in India

*719. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating a scheme to attract Indians abroad to invest capital in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The question of increasing the facilities for non-residents, including non-residents of Indian origin, to invest money in India is under consideration.

Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions

*720. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter of reserving seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the Technical and educational institutions controlled by the Central Government as recommended by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, how many Ministries have so far agreed to this proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine.

Dravida Kazhagam Organisation

*721. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the revival of the movement of burning of the Indian maps and Indian Constitution by the followers of Dravida Kazhagam Organisation led by Shri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker;

(b) whether it is a fact that their new slogan is to get out of the Indian Union and to form a separate independent state of Tamil Nad; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to put down such tendencies and moves?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Since his release from imprisonment on the 13th June, 1958, Shri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker has been giving out in some of his speeches that the

next agitation of the Kazhagam will be to burn the map of India, excluding Tamilnad.

(c) The State Government are maintaining a close watch on the situation and will take appropriate action as and when necessary

Steel Supply to Bombay

*722. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of steel supplied to Bombay State during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the reasons for the short supply of steel to the State?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The total quantity of steel despatched from indigenous source was 47,268 tons during 1957-58 and 4,166 tons in April, 1958. Further despatch figures are not yet available

(b) The reasons are —

- (1) Increasing demand for Steel
- (2) Indigenous production insufficient to meet demand
- (3) Shortage of foreign exchange and the consequent inability to import the entire deficit

Teachers in Basic Schools of Delhi

*724. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers working in Government Basic Schools, Delhi were paid their salaries for the months of March and April in June, 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these teachers have not yet been paid their salaries for the months of May, June and July, 1958; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) to (c). There was some delay in the payment of salaries to the Basic School teachers for the months of March and April, 1958 because of the late accord of sanction for temporary posts and objections raised by Audit. Payment was made in May except in some cases where due to vacation the teachers turned up only in June to receive payment. Salaries for June and July have been paid; that for May is being arranged immediately. The delay in the payment of salaries for May has occurred due to the transfer of the Basic Schools to the Delhi Municipal Corporation with effect from 31st May, 1958 afternoon

बिना साफ किया हुआ तेल

*७२५. श्री मोहन स्वर्णम्: क्या इस्पात, लान और ईंधन मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी हुई हो

(क) बिना साफ किये हुए भारतीय तेल अर्थात् तेल क्षेत्रों से अशुद्ध रूप में प्राप्त तेल का मूल्य क्या है और विदेशों से आयातित बिना साफ किये हुए तेल का मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) बिना साफ किया हुआ तेल किन-किन देशों में मगाया जाता है,

(ग) साफ किये हुए मिट्टी के तेल और पेट्रोल का थोक और खुदरा मूल्य क्या है, और

(घ) इस समय भारत में तेल साफ करने के कितने कारखाने हैं और अगले पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में तेल साफ करने के कितने और कारखाने खोलने की आशा है?

लान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [रेसिडे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध सख्या ८३]

Bhowanipore Constituency, West Bengal

*726. { Shri Ramana:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the preparation of electoral rolls of Bhowanipore Constituency in West Bengal;

(b) if so, nature of the complaints; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Government of India did not receive any complaint regarding the preparation of electoral rolls of the Bhowanipore constituency; but the Election Commission received some complaints that the names of nearly 1,200 eligible voters had been omitted from the electoral roll of that constituency,

(b) The substance of all the complaints was that a large number of names had been wrongly omitted from the electoral rolls and an enquiry into the matter should be made

(c) The Chief Election Commissioner after personal investigation on the spot ordered a special revision in respect of the said cases under section 21(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as a result of which the names of 1086 persons were restored to the roll.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*727. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what decision has been taken on the recommendation made in the State Ministers' Conference held on the 15th and 16th February, 1958 regarding the utilisation of the unspent portion of money granted during a year till the end of June of the next

financial year, for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A new procedure for releasing grants-in-aid to the State Governments has been evolved according to which three-fourths of the Central assistance will be made available to the State Governments in nine equal monthly instalments beginning with May and the final payment will be paid in the month of February on the basis of actual expenditure for the first three quarters and a realistic estimates of expenditure for the last quarter, subject to final adjustment in the following year in the light of actual expenditure for the year as a whole.

Import of Steel

*728. Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently permitted import of about 4,500 tons of M. S Rounds/Bars into India against export of 10,000 tons of ferrous scrap from India on a barter basis;

(b) whether the loss or gain in foreign exchange in the country was taken into consideration before the import and export was allowed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) is negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Two such barter deals have been approved so far

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There will be no gain or loss of foreign exchange in the barter transaction as the value of the imports will be approximately equal to the value of the scrap exported, i.e., about Rs. 20 lakhs in each case.

(d) Does not arise

Girls' Education in Rural Areas

*726. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state which are the State Governments taking advantage of the 75 per cent. assistance offered by the Central Government to encourage Girls' Education particularly in rural areas?

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

1957-58

1. Bihar,
2. West Bengal,
3. Orissa, and
4. Mysore.

1958-59

1. Assam,
2. Madhya Pradesh,
3. Orissa,
4. Mysore,
5. West Bengal,
6. Tripura, and
7. Laccadive Islands.

Oil Survey of Cauvery Basin

*730. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send geological party to Madras State to survey and explore the possibilities of oil resources in the Cauvery basin; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to commence work and complete the preliminary survey?

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

(b) The work will commence in October, 1958. Completion of preliminary surveys will depend on the results obtained.

Air Wing of Indian Navy

*731. { **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals are under consideration of Government to constitute the first Jet fleet of Indian Navy's Air Arm by turning over a number of I.A.F. Vampire Jets to the Navy;

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

(c) whether some Jets are also being purchased from a British Firm for the aircraft carrier, 'Hercules' ordered by India for the U.K.?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It has been decided to take over a few Vampire aircraft from the Indian Air Force to train Naval pilots in advanced Naval jet flying.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Elementary Education

*732. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) whether it is a fact that certain amounts of grants sanctioned by the Centre for the development of Elementary Education during 1957-58 have not been utilised by some of the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) action taken by the Central Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 86.]

Coal Price Revision Committee

- *732. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao;
Shri Bero;
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh;
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 911 on the 12th March, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the Coal Price Revision Committee has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made; and

(c) when decision on the recommendations will be taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. But the Committee has reached the last stage of its deliberations and its report is expected shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cantonments Act, 1924

- *734. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 619 on the 3rd March 1958 and state the further progress made in the direction of the proposed amendment of the Cantonments Act, 1924?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The proposals made by the Directorate of Military Lands and Cantonments for amending the various sections of the Cantonment Act, 1924 are still under examination in the Ministry.

उत्तुंग गबेवणा वेग

- *735. { श्री भक्त वसंत :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गबेवणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य-मंत्री १२ मार्च, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तुंग गबेवणा के दो केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबीर) : भट्टोस्की-रिक रिसर्च कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर वैज्ञानिक और भौतिक अनुसंधान बोर्ड को विचार करना है, यह सिफारिश बोर्ड की अक्टूबर १९५८ में होने वाली बैठक के सामने रखी जायेगी ।

Toll Tax in Delhi

*736 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation have recommended to the Central Government to abolish toll tax in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendation; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The Corporation recommended that the toll tax in force within its jurisdiction should be abolished

(b) and (c) Prior to the establishment of the Corporation, toll tax was levied at various rates in five local authorities, namely:

(a) Delhi Municipal Committee,

(b) Municipal Committee, Shahdara,

- (c) Notified Area Committee, Mehrauli,
 (d) Notified Area Committee, Narela, and
 (e) Notified Area Committee, Najafgarh.

on vehicles entering their respective limits. With the merger of these bodies in the Corporation, this tax is no longer leviable on vehicles entering from one of these areas into another inasmuch as all these areas now fall within the limits of the Corporation. The Corporation was accordingly advised to discontinue the levy of toll tax under its own powers except in so far as it related to the vehicular traffic entering the limits of the Corporation from outside.

Loans from U.S.A.

- *737. { Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri Panigrahi:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary in-charge of the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance visited United States this year to negotiate the possibility of raising new dollar loans;

(b) whether he made any specific request for loan or the talks were of an exploratory nature; and

(c) whether he met private financiers and bankers apart from the World Bank and financial agencies of the United States Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to para 11 of the Statement made by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 13th August 1958 on the foreign exchange

situation. As part of the process of keeping international institutions and friendly foreign countries fully informed regarding our current situation, the Secretary then in charge of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance visited Washington in July 1958. As explained in the paragraph cited, Government feel it would be premature and likely to cause embarrassment in our efforts to go into further details at this stage.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act

- *738. { Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Law Minister at a recent public meeting at Calcutta has expressed himself as against the implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government has examined the legal implication of such a statement?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No. In a speech made by the Union Law Minister on the 31st May, 1958, in a public meeting in Beadon Square, Calcutta, the Union Law Minister *inter alia* stated that more harm than good might result if prostitutes were evicted by orders of magistrates without providing for alternative homes and arrangements for their rehabilitation. He did not express himself against the implementation of the Immoral Traffic Act, 1958. His remarks applied only to that part of the Act which provides for eviction of prostitutes by orders of magistrates.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Finance Corporation

*130. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri;
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty;
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation will raise loans in foreign countries to tide over the present foreign exchange difficulties for helping the development of Indian industries; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). No proposal by the Industrial Finance Corporation for raising loans in any foreign country is under consideration

Territorial Army

*769. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the attendance in the Urban Unit of Territorial Army personnel for parades is poor,

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the reasons for the poor attendance; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve attendance?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, in some urban units

(b) Yes. The main reason for poor attendance is that personnel in urban units are able to earn substantial amounts by working overtime in their own vocations and therefore do not have sufficient incentive to come for parades after normal working hours.

(c) Important industrial and commercial concerns have been requested

to provide incentives to their employees in the Territorial Army to be regular in their attendance at parades. Assistance and co-operation of the non-official members of the Central Advisory Committee and State Advisory Committees have also been enlisted and they have agreed to use their influence for the improvement of the TA. Furthermore, public Associations of a non-official character have been formed in certain cities, e.g. Bombay and Madras to enlist public support and to further the Territorial, N.C.C., and other auxiliary movements.

बाल भ्रपराध

*७४१. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण कथा गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार देश में बाल भ्रपराधों को रोकने के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उम योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती धारवा) :

(क) बाल भ्रपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये जो योजनाएँ मजूर की गई हैं उन्हें पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार दूसरी पंचनाला योजना काल में राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है ।

(ख) मजूर की गई हर एक योजना के आवर्तक (Recurring) खर्च का आधा भाग केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी ।

Brass Two-Anna Coins

*742 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the serious situation created in Orissa during the last one week over the use of two-anna brass coins in exchanges;

(b) whether the State Bank branch at Cuttack has opened a separate counter for receiving back the two-anna brass coins,

(c) whether the State Bank has directed that two-anna brass coins upto rupees ten only should be accepted each day from each person; and

(d) whether the State Bank authorities at Cuttack after accepting two-annas brass coins from persons for exchange, are cutting them into pieces on the ground that they are counterfeit coins?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) The report obtained from the Orissa Government does not indicate that any serious situation has arisen in the State over exchange facilities for nickel-brass two-anna coins.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Restriction was imposed initially due to shortage of staff, the State Bank has since taken steps to remove this restriction.

(d) It is not a fact that all the coins tendered for exchange are cut by the State Bank authorities. Only coins which are found counterfeits are cut and disposed of in accordance with the relevant rules.

Reform of the Judicial Administration

*743. { Shri Ram Krishan;
Sardar Iqbal Singh;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Shivananjappa;
Shri Jaganatha Rao;
Shri Balmiki,
Shri Easwara Iyer.

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1951 on the 1st May, 1958 and state

(a) whether Government has received Report of the Law Commis-

sion on the reform of judicial administration, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Report of the Law Commission on the Reform of Judicial Administration is expected to be submitted to Government by the end of September, 1958

(b) Does not arise

Singareni Collieries

*744 **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries Company have asked for a grant from the Coal Board for undertaking stowing in their mines;

(b) if so, whether it has been sanctioned, and

(c) the amount granted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) The Company applied to the Coal Board on the 21st January, 1958 for the grant of a loan of Rs. 60 lakhs. The Coal Board has requested the Company to furnish details of cost of the various items of machinery included in the stowing plant proposed to be purchased and installed by them, so that the Board could consider and dispose of the application in the light of the prescribed procedure.

Balance of Payments Position with U.S.A.

*745 **Shri D. C. Sharma.** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the present position of India's balance of payment with the United States of America, and

(b) in case it is adverse the steps that are being taken to meet it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) The latest

available data relate to 1957-58 during which year, there was a current account deficit of Rs. 104.0 crores in India's balance of payments with the U.S.A. as against a deficit of Rs 41.4 crores in the preceding year. However, these deficits were financed to a large extent by foreign assistance. If the imports thus financed are excluded, there would be a current surplus in 1957-58.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Refinery at Bhavnagar

*746. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Indian entrepreneur and broad details of the proposal submitted by him to Government some two years ago to set up with the assistance of a French firm an oil refinery at Bhavnagar; and

(b) the result of Government's examination of the proposal?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) M/s New Orient Oil Refinery Project, Bombay. They proposed establishing an oil refinery of a capacity of about 1.2 million tons per annum at Bhavnagar to process imported crude oil in collaboration with certain French parties.

(b) The proposal has not been accepted at present in view of the Government's policy to locate refineries in the public sector.

Water Supply to Rourkela Steel Plant

*747. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the scheme to supply water for Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the cost of this scheme?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to

(c). Water for the Rourkela Steel Plant will be supplied from the river Brahmini. To ensure adequate supply of water in the river during the dry season, a storage reservoir is being built across Sankh, a tributary of Brahmini, at Mandira. The earth work on the dam has been completed and the spillway has been brought upto crest level. Head sluice gates have been received and inserted. Work is nearing completion and the dam is expected to be ready by the 31st December, 1958. The cost of this scheme is estimated at Rs 192 lakhs.

A pick-up-weir is also being constructed across the Brahmini to ensure sufficient depth of water at the intake points of the pumps. About 54 per cent of the excavation and 23 per cent of the concrete works are already over. The weir is expected to be completed by June, 1959. Its estimated cost is Rs. 60 lakhs.

Pseudo Universities

*748. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the tendency of certain educational institutions to style themselves as "Universities" without being established or incorporated by or under a Central or a State Act;

(b) if so, steps Government has taken or propose to take in the matter; and

(c) whether action has been taken against any such institution under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) Government have been aware of this position for a long time.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 89].

Training of Personnel

1125. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what are the obligations of the British Consortium for training the Indian personnel in their country; and

(b) how far they have fulfilled their obligation so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b): Strictly speaking, the British Consortium has no legal obligations, but they have agreed to help and have done so. They have arranged with the British Steel Federation to secure the right kind of training facilities in British steel works for 300 Indian engineers cost of whose training will be paid for under the Colombo Plan. They have also employed over a hundred Indian engineers in the works of their member firms in the U.K., besides over 125 Indian engineers in Durgapur. These Indian engineers will gather a lot of useful experience and will be a valuable source of further recruitment for the steel plants.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कर्मचारी

*११२६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १५ अप्रैल, १९५८ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २४२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने कर्मचारी स्थायी पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं और उनका प्रोवेंशन काल कब समाप्त होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) करीब ४८६० (१-४-१९५८ के अनुसार)

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या १३५० है। इनमें के ४३० कर्मचारियों का प्रोवेंशन काल इस वर्ष और १४३ का १९५९ में समाप्त

होने वाला है। बाकी कर्मचारी अपने पदों पर केवल प्राफीसिएट कर रहे हैं जिन पर दूसरे कर्मचारियों का स्थायी हक (lien) है।

Children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1127. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the welfare of the children of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and ex-criminal Tribes during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount actually spent by the Government of Bombay during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 90].

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Welfare Extension Projects, Bombay

1128. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Extension projects allocated to Bombay State by the Central Social Welfare Board for the year 1957-58;

(b) the number that have started functioning; and

(c) the places of their location?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) 26.

(b) 25.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 91]

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tripura

1129. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employed in Government service during 1957 in Tripura; and

(b) its percentage, as compared with the total number of persons appointed during the same period?

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

(a) Scheduled Castes:	142
Scheduled Tribes:	176

per cent.

(b) Scheduled Castes:	10.38
Scheduled Tribes:	12.87

Property Accrued to Government

1130. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount or property in value that has accrued to the Union Government by escheat or lapse or *bona vacantia* during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Central Social Welfare Board Grants to Mysore

1131. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of public institutions and organisations in Mysore State which have been given assistance by the Central Social Welfare Board during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, and 1957-58 and the amount given to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 82].

Central Social Welfare Board's Grants to Rajasthan

1132. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of the public institutions and organizations in Rajasthan (district-wise), which have been given grants by the Central Social Welfare Board during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 and amount of grants given to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 93]

Vigyan Mandirs in Rajasthan

1133. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the places where Vigyan Mandirs are to be established during 1958-59 in the Rajasthan State?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Two Vigyan Mandirs have already been established at Pisangan (Distt Ajmer) and Sumerpur (Distt. Pali) in the Rajasthan State and a proposal to set up some more during this financial year is under consideration. The locations have not yet been finalised, as this will be done in consultation with the State Government.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Andhra

1134. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent out of the amount allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh during 1957-58; and

(b) the nature of schemes on which spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received

मैसर्स होकटीक गमान, बम्बई

११३५. श्री लुगबक्त राय : क्या इस्पात, खान और इंधन मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, लिमिटेड द्वारा होकटीक गमान, बम्बई को दिये गये ७,७७,६४,००० रुपये के ठेके की एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

इस्पात, खान और इंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान १३ अगस्त, १९५८ को दिये गये प्रश्न संख्या ८१ के उत्तर की ओर और प्राकषित करता हूँ जिसमें इस ठेके के मुख्य लक्षण वर्णित थे । सरकार के विचार में ठेके की प्रति सभा-घटल पर नहीं रखी जानी चाहिये ।

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan

1136. Shri Onkar Lal. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Central Government to Rajasthan Government for 1958-59 for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the various schemes to be implemented under the above allotment?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):

	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
	(Rs in lakhs)		

(a) Scheduled Castes	4 15	3 55	7 70
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Scheduled Tribes	8 10	8 80	16 90
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(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 94.]

Aid to Rajasthan for various projects

1137. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned for various projects in Rajasthan during 1958-59?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): Under the revised procedure of Central assistance to States for Development Schemes indicated in the answer to Starred Question No. 191 on the 18th instant, Central assistance to Rajasthan for their development schemes during 1958-59 will be sanctioned by the various administrative Ministries in respect of the projects with which they are concerned only during the latter half of February 1959.

Training Expenditure

1138. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total expenditure that has been incurred so far on account of the training of Indians by the German Consultants under Clause 8 of the Agreement dated the 15th August, 1953 between Government and the German Consultants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Rs 8,81,824 up to 31st March, 1958.

University Teachers

1139. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of those Universities which have not yet enforced the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 95]

Engineering Colleges

1140. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3682 on the 9th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the establishment of 8 new Engineering Colleges and 27 new Diploma institutions has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and location of the institutions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Survey in Dasuya

1141. Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 377 on the 21st February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the seismic survey of Dasuya area in Punjab for finding oil has been completed;

(b) if so, whether it indicates any possibility of finding oil there;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake extensive exploration of this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The results are being computed in detail. Further programme of work in this area will be considered after the completion of evaluation of the results of seismic survey.

Employees in Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants

1142. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers employed in the Steel Plants at Bhilai and Durgapur;

(b) how many of them are provided with quarters; and

(c) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed during 1958-59?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). It is understood from the Hindustan Steel Private Limited that the number of workers employed by the project authorities in Bhilai is 13,128 and in Durgapur 1,800. Quarters have been provided for 3,054 and 557 respectively.

(c) The Company proposes to construct 4250 quarters during 1958-59 in Bhilai and 1,400 in Durgapur.

Development of Educational Institutions

1143. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 5 crores provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the improvement and development of educational institutions at the Collegiate level have not been entrusted to the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation of Rs. 5 crores made to the Ministry of Education was meant for the improvement and development of university education in affiliated colleges. At the time of making this provision in the Second Five Year Plan, the University Grants Commission was not competent to give grants to affiliated colleges, as its

jurisdiction was confined to the universities and their constituent colleges only

The University Grants Commission has since framed a regulation under the powers vested in it by virtue of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, which brings the affiliated colleges also within its purview. This regulation was approved by the Government of India on the 8th April, 1958 and became effective from that date. The University Grants Commission has however, decided not to give grants to affiliated colleges managed by the State Governments and such colleges will, therefore, remain the responsibility of the Central Government for the present.

Prohibition

1144. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 255 on the 18th February, 1958 and lay a statement showing—

(a) the new areas of the States where prohibition has since been introduced during 1958,

(b) the areas where relaxation has since been made during this period, the nature of the relaxations and the reasons for the same, and

(c) whether Central Government have addressed the State Governments for any relaxations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 96]

Student Homes

1145. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set

up Student Homes, Clubs and Health Centres in various educational institutions;

(b) if so, the places where they have been set up; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Delhi University have, however, established a Health Centre in collaboration with the World University Service. The Government of India paid the University a grant of Rs 50,000 to meet 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure on this project. The University Grants Commission is now considering schemes proposed by other Universities for construction of Health Centres. It has approved of schemes for construction of two Students Homes under Calcutta University and six Non-resident Students Clubs under Aligarh, Banaras, Patna, Osmania and Punjab Universities. None of these works has yet been taken up for execution.

(c) Nil

Education of the Children of Defence Personnel

**1146. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kadiyan:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 903 on the 12th March, 1958 and state the further steps taken to remove the difficulties experienced by the Defence Personnel in educating their children due to transfers to various parts of the country which have different media of instructions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 97]

National Provident Fund Trust

1147. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 643 on the 3rd of March, 1958 and state the progress since made with regard to the setting up of a National Provident Fund Trust?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): The matter is still under examination.

Carrying of Night Soil

1148. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri B. C. Mallick:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1110 on the 20th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the sub-committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets has submitted its report;

(b) if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Institute for training of Librarians

1149. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the action taken on the proposal for the establishment of an institute for the training of librarians, which was under discussion with the Delhi University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The proposal has since been finalised and a grant of Rs. 1,08,994 has been sanctioned to the Delhi University for the setting up of the Institute and its maintenance during the current financial year.

Villages on Jamuna Banks

1150. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1186 on the 25th March, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made towards the shifting of 12 villages on the banks of the Jamuna which are exposed to annual floods, to higher level areas; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The preparation of lay-out plans and the demarcation of blocks and plots at the new sites have been completed and the plots have been allotted to all the villagers concerned except those belonging to village Sabapur Gujran. Further, at a meeting of the villagers concerned convened on the 3rd July, 1958, procedure for obtaining loans for construction of houses and terms and conditions on which loan assistance will be given were explained to them and they were advised to apply for loans

(b) Rs. 2.82 lakhs approximately.

New Ordnance Factory

1151. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1189 on the 25th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in regard to the selection of a site for the proposed ordnance factory; and

(b) if so, the approximate time by which the factory will start functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghuramiah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Indian Economic Service and Central Statistical Service

1152. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the progress made so far with regard to the setting up of an Indian Economic Service and an Indian Statistical Service at the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Government have approved in principle the proposal to constitute a Central Economic Service and a Central Statistical Service Draft Schemes have been prepared and are under consideration

The Services will be constituted as soon as details are finalised

Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta

1153. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1211 on the 25th March, 1958 and state the further progress made in the establishment of the Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 98]

Forged Currency Notes

1154. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the value of forged currency notes with their denominations detected in the years 1957 and 1958 so far, and

(b) whether the culprits were traced and punished?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): (a) A statement showing the value,

denomination-wise, of forged notes detected during the year 1957 and during the first quarter of 1958, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 99].

(b) The information is being collected from the States concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Arms Act

1155. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1512 on the 7th April, 1958 and state

(a) whether Government have since finalised their proposals to amend the Arms Act, and

(b) if so, when a Bill is proposed to be brought forward?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The proposals are being finalised and it is hoped to introduce a bill in the current session of Parliament

Remission of Taccavi Loans in Delhi

1156. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the remission notices of taccavi loans to Delhi peasants are not issued in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the payments are generally made after the season is over thus defeating the very object of such remissions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c) Remission is allowed only on taccavi loans granted under the "Grow More Food

Scheme" subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:—

- (1) construction of service well within six months from the date of drawal of loan or date of receipt of cement, and
- (2) production of foodgrain crops or vegetables in 75 per cent of the area proposed to be developed for which the loan is advanced for 2 successive years

Loanees who fulfil these conditions are granted remissions which are adjusted in their accounts

The question of giving remission notices or payment of remission in cash does not arise

भूमि की खरीद

११५७ श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में जमना नदी और बाध के मध्य पड़ने वाले गांव के लोगों को बसाने के लिये भूमि किस भाव खरीदी गई है, और

(ख) उन्हें फिर से बसाने के लिये यह किस भाव बेची जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य महालय में राज्य-मंत्री (भूमि दानार) (क) भूमि प्राप्ति अधिनियम के मातहत अब तक ली गई प्रति वर्ग गज जमीन की कीमत १६ से ४३ नये पैसे तक है। नजूल जमीन की अनुमानित लागत एक रुपया प्रति वर्ग गज और शहरी इलाके की जमीन की ४ रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज है।

(ख) देहाती इलाके के प्लॉटों को बेचने की कीमत उनकी प्राप्ति करने की वास्तविक लागत के मुताबिक ही तय की जावेगी। जिन लोगों को जमीन दी जा रही है उन सब से फिलहाल २५ नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से वसूली की जा रही है लेकिन

बाद में वास्तविक लागत के मुताबिक ही इसका बिठाव (adjustment) किया जायेगा।

शहरी इलाके के प्लॉट अनुमानित चार रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से लिखे गये हैं लेकिन उनकी वसूली दो रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से की जायेगी। इसके अलावा उनके खरीदारों को चार रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज उनके विकास की अनुमानित लागत के रूप में देना होगा। फिलहाल उनसे भी २५ नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से ही वसूली की जा रही है। शेष ५ रुपये ७५ नये पैसे उन्हें कर्ज के रूप में दिये गये समझे जायेंगे जो उनमें थोड़ा थोड़ा करके सालाना किश्तों में व्याज के साथ वसूल किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिम जातियों का कल्याण

११५८ श्री डामर क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आदिमजातियों के रतनाम और झाबुआ जिलों में द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना काल के प्रत्येक वर्ष में सरकार न केन्द्र की सहायता से कितने कामों, जैसे कल्याण केन्द्र, बड़ईगिरी के केन्द्र और बुनाई केन्द्र तथा मिलाने वाली मंडके बनाने के काम, की मजूरी दी है, और

(ख) केन्द्र न मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का इस काम के लिये कितनी राशि दी है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (आमतो आल्ला) :
(क) तथा (ख) मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा गया है।
[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध सख्या १००]

विदेशों में पढ़ने के लिये आदिवासियों

का छात्रवृत्तियाँ

११५९ श्री डामर क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सन् १९५४ से आज तक कितने आदिवासियों को सरकारी छात्रवृत्तियाँ देकर उच्च शिक्षा के लिये विदेश भेजा गया,

(ख) उन्हें किन किन देशों को भेजा गया; और

(ग) जिन्हें विदेश भेजा गया उनमें मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी कितने थे?

शिवरां मंत्री (वा० का० सा० श्रीमाली):

(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारत का संविधान

११६०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या विधि मंत्री २० मार्च, १९५८ के अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या १४८२ के उत्तर के मन्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच संविधान का संशोधित हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजारेनबीस) :

(क) भारत के संशोधित संविधान का अंग्रेजी मूल पाठ सहित हिन्दी संस्करण छप तो चुका है, किन्तु इसके मूल्य का प्रश्न विचारार्थी होने के कारण अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हो सका है :

(ख) ₹४,१७३ रु० ३० नये पैसे (चौबीस हजार एक सौ त्रिंशत् रुपये तीस नये पैसे)।

Tenders for Machinery

1161. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Global tenders were invited for Machinery required for the steel projects; and

(b) if so, the names of Firms from which tenders were received and accepted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Under the agreement with the Government of the U.S.S.R., that country supplies the main plant and equipment for Bhilai.

For the Durgapur steel plant, the arrangement is with a single agency—The Indian Steelworks Construction Company—for the supply, erection and construction of the steel plant in its entirety.

On the experience primarily with the tender for the blast furnace in Rourkela, Government decided to select a number of German firms and negotiate with them for the co-ordinated delivery of the various sections of the rolling mills for the Rourkela Steel Plant.

A list of cases of Rourkela in which global tenders were invited is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 101].

For the steel melting plant in Rourkela and for a number of other relatively minor items in the three projects limited tenders were invited.

Iron Ore in Rajasthan

1162. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore deposits have recently been found in Rajasthan;

(b) the names of places where they have been found; and

(c) the extent of iron ore deposits in each place?

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

(b) The places where iron ore deposits have been found are as follows:—

Alwar: Kushalgarh, Tehla, Bhanagarh and Rajgarh.

Bundi: Umar, Khenia, Datunda, Loharpura, Bhaironpura and Naren-pura.

Jaipur: Between Raipur and Jait-pura, Raialo, Nimla, Hindaun and Karwar.

Jodhpur: Bomadra, Giri and Baro-tia.

Udaipur: Between Raipura and Gangrar, Dhoni, Thana, Kamalpura and Parsola.

Kishengarh: Kanchria.

Bharatpur: Hathori.

Ajmer: Kishenpura and Nand.

(c) The quantity in each place has not been estimated as yet

Zoological Survey of Lahaul

1163. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a zoological survey is being conducted by a German scientist in Lahaul area of Himalayas; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far and the result achieved by this survey?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) Mr J Schmidt, a West German national, will shortly be proceeding, accompanied by an officer of the Zoological Survey of India, to the western Himalayas to make zoological collections in the Lahaul and Manali valleys.

M.E.S. Review Committee

1164. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any final decision has been taken on the recommendation of the M.E.S. Review Committee regarding the abolition of the Organisation of the Chief Technical Examiners?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The Estimates Committee have suggested the need

for an independent agency for technical examination. The recommendations of the M.E.S. Review Committee are being examined in the light of the observations made by the Estimates Committee and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Yen Credit

1165. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state details of the scheme prepared by Government for the utilisation of Yen Credit from Japan to India?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): The scheme for the utilisation of Yen Credit is still under consideration in consultation with the Export-Import Bank of Japan

Bhatinda Fort

1166. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was spent for the maintenance of the Fort in Bhatinda, Punjab State, during 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) what amount is proposed to be spent for the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a)	Year	Amount spent (in rupees)
	1956-57	13,622
	1957-58	29,081
(b)	Rs 15,715	

Foreign Exchange Earned by Indian Shipping

1167. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of foreign

exchange earned by the Indian Shipping during 1957-58?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): Data regarding foreign exchange earnings of Indian Shipping companies are at present available only up to the year 1956. Information for the year 1957-58 is still being collected by the Reserve Bank from the Shipping companies and is not yet available.

N.C.C. in Punjab

1168. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of National Cadet Corps in the Punjab State, and

(b) the number of divisions functioning at present?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) (a) and (b) The total strength of the NCC in the Punjab is 440 officers and 15,810 cadets. Their break-up in various Divisions and Wings is given below —

	Officer	Cadet
<i>Senior Division</i>		
Army Wing	128	5,507
Air Wing	2	160
<i>Junior Division</i>		
Army Wing	259	8,547
Naval Wing	10	330
Air Wing	12	396
<i>Girls Division</i>		
Senior Girls	18	540
Junior Girls	11	330
TOTAL	440	15,810

Appointment of High Court Judges

1169 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any judges so far have been appointed to the High Courts from the Bars?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Yes, during the year 1958 so far, 4 persons belonging to the Bar have been appointed directly as permanent Judges, 3 Additional Judges, originally belonging to the Bar have been appointed as permanent Judges, and 9 persons belonging to the Bar have been appointed as Additional Judges of the various High Courts.

Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd

1170 Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the capital invested by the Central Government and the Government of Mysore in Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd, Bangalore,

(b) the amount spent on (i) buildings (ii) machinery,

(c) when it commenced production

(d) whether this concern is working at a loss, and

(e) if so the loss incurred so far year wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) (a) Rs 406.25 lakhs, by the Government of India. Nil, by the Government of Mysore.

(b) Up to the 30th June 1958

(i) Rs 1,37,45,176

(ii) Rs 84,90,175

(c) January, 1956

(d) It incurred losses in the years 1954-55 to 1956-57

	Rs	} Out of total loss of Rs. 22,94,763 up to 1955-56, Rs. 18,87,472 was capitalized representing expenses prior to commencement of production.
(e) 1954-55	6,65,597	
1955-56	16,29,166	

Rs.

1956-57 6.81,867 } Out of which Rs.
44,443 was capi-
talised and Rs.
6,15,586 was
transferred to
deferred revenue.

1957-58 Accounts not yet
finalised.

Mineral Advisory Board

1171. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the All India Mineral Advisory Board was held recently at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the main decisions taken and recommendations made by the Conference; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

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

(b) and (c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 102]

Income-tax Arrears

1172. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing assessment, collection and arrear of Income Tax in each State during the last five years?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): The statistics of Income-tax assessment, collections and arrears are not maintained State-wise. However, the required information relating to each Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax is given in statement 'A' in respect of Income Tax assessed and in statement 'B' in respect of collections of Income-tax during the last five years, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 103.]

Statistics of arrears of Income-tax during the last five years according to each Commissioner's Charge are

not readily available and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

World Bank and IMF Conference

1173. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one thousand visitors will be coming to Delhi to attend the annual Conference of World Bank and International Monetary Fund; and

(b) if so, arrangements that have been made by Government for their stay?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) and (b) Over eight hundred visitors are expected in Delhi in October 1958 in connection with the Conference of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development and the International Finance Corporation; the exact number is not yet available. Enough accommodation in the hotels of Delhi has been reserved for allotment to the visitors by the Secretariat Organisations of these International bodies; the Government of India has, however, no financial liability in respect of this accommodation

Hindi Shiksha Samiti

1174. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the important subjects discussed and the decisions taken at the 11th meeting of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti held on the 11th July, 1958 at New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the decisions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 104.]

Admission into Delhi Colleges

1175. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a very large number of Delhi students who have matriculated this year have been unable to get admission in Delhi colleges owing to inadequacy of educational facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate taking to remedy this?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 105].

Arrest of Smugglers

1176. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that border police of West Bengal arrested three Pakistanis on Friday, the 11th July, 1958 at Aturia, Police Station Baduria, District 24 Parganas on a charge of illegally possessing 780 tolas of silver and 14,00 Rupee Coins?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): Yes, Sir. Three Pakistanis were arrested with 3 pieces of silver weighing about 780 tolas and obsolete silver rupee coins numbering 1411.

Political Sufferers

1177. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of persons in Manipur who have been given political sufferers' relief grant during 1957-58, and

(b) the amount of the relief granted to each individual in kind and in money or in both?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A

sum of Rs. 500 each in cash was given to twenty-four persons in May, 1958.

Tripura Teachers Association

1178. **Shri Damaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Tripura Teachers Association; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Rent Control in Manipur

1179. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Manipur State there is no Rent Control Act; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this respect?

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

(a) Yes

(b) The matter has been considered, and was also discussed at a meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Manipur in December last. For the present, it is not considered necessary or desirable to introduce rent control in the territory. The position will, however, be reviewed after some time in the light of the prevailing circumstances.

Employees of Delhi Administration

1180. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Secretariat and the local offices under Delhi Administration at present;

(b) the number of employees who have completed three years service; and

(c) the number of employees who have completed three years service and have been declared quasi-permanent?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land Records Department Tripura

1181. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who are working at present in the Land Records Department of Tripura; and

(b) the number of local employees among them?

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

(a) Total number of employees in the Directorate of Land Records and Surveys, Tripura, is 418 (as at the end of June, 1958)

(b) 403.

Ex-servicemen

1182. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Ex-services Federation has suggested the creation of a separate cell in the Defence Ministry to look after the rehabilitation and welfare of the ex-servicemen,

(b) whether Government have considered this proposal; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is at present a similar proposal under consideration in the Defence Ministry. The All India Ex-services Federation has raised no new problem or any new ideas. Government has had this matter under active consideration. In view of the size of the problem and the financial and other implications, the examination and the decisions arising therefrom must take time.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रतिकर भत्ता

११८३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चौराहा और इसी प्रकार के अन्य स्थानों पर रहने वाले हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकर भत्ता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है ?

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

(ख) यह निश्चय किया गया है कि "पे कमीशन" की शिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जाय, और उस समय तक मौजूदा स्थिति में कोई तबदीली न की जाय ।

भूतपूर्व आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिक

**११८४. { श्री प० ला० बाबुवास :
श्री अश्वत्थल सलाम :**

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार न भूतपूर्व आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को क्या मुविधायें दी हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के किसी सैनिक को ऐसी कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) एक विवरण लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई । यदि ऐसे कई लोग हैं जिन्होंने इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में कही गई सहूलतों का फायदा नहीं उठाया तो वह अपने रिकार्ड्स आफिस को आवश्यक जानकारी देने हुए, इस बारे में भर्जो दे सकते हैं ।

Office of the Iron and Steel Controller

1184. { Shri Thana Pillai:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the establishment expenditure of the office of the Iron and Steel Controller during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The expenditure was as under:

Main Office at Calcutta. Rs. 20,74,841/-
Regional Office at Bombay Rs. 2,01,007/-
Regional Office at Madras Rs. 1,18,138/-
Total : Rs. 23,93,986/-

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की आय

११८६. श्री क० भे० मालबोय :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को फीस के रूप में प्रति दिन औसत कितनी आय हुई,

(ख) आयोग उम्मीदवारों को उनकी फीस के बदले ठहरने आदि की क्या सुविधाये देता है;

(ग) यदि ठहरने की सुविधाये नहीं दी जाती, तो क्या सरकार का भविष्य में यह सुविधा देने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बात्सर): (क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को फीस से १९५६-५७ में लगभग ४,५८० रुपये १६ नये पैसे और १९५७-५८ में करीब ३,४३५ रुपये २८ नये पैसे प्रति दिन के हिसाब से औसतन आमदनी हुई।

(ख) से (घ). परीक्षा और इंटरव्यू में आने वाले इतने सारे उम्मीदवारों के ठहरने का प्रबंध करना संघ लोक सेवा आयोग या सरकार के लिये सम्भव नहीं है और न इस प्रकार का प्रबंध करने की कोई बांछ ही की गई है।

Tribal Areas of Manipur

1187. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Second Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made for the Tribal areas of Manipur where shifting cultivation is practised;

(b) if so, the schemes on which the amount will be spent; and

(c) the amount spent so far and the schemes implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement giving the information upto the period ending 31st March, 1958, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 107]

Exemption of Firms from Income-tax

1188. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial concerns and joint stock companies exempted from income-tax in District Hissar; and

(b) the reasons for exemptions?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Only one

(b) Exempted under section 4(3) (i) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

Allotment of Iron and Steel to Punjab

1190. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

amount of iron and steel allotted to Punjab State during the last three years and the total amount actually supplied to the State during the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The following statement gives the information regarding allotments and supplies made to Punjab State during the last 3 years:

Allotment Despatches

1955-56	43,920	43,346
1956-57	57,196	22,680
1957-58	43,983	23,617

Expenditure Tax on Ex-Rulers

1191. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the former Indian Princes will be required to pay expenditure-tax at a certain percentage of the privy purse they receive.

(b) if so, the nature thereof, and

(c) the estimated total amount to be assessed from former princes during 1958-59?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) In cases of settlement under section 20 of the Act for the assessment year 1958-59, the estimated amount of expenditure-tax payable by persons in receipt of privy purse, has been expressed at certain percentages of their privy purse with an adjustment for the net income from all other sources.

(b) The percentages referred to in part (a) are as follows:—

On the first five lakhs of privy purse amount	7½%
On the next five lakhs of privy purse amount	12½%
On the next five lakhs of privy purse amount	20%
On the next five lakhs of privy purse amount	25%
On the balance of the privy purse	33½%

(c) If all persons in receipt of privy purse opt for settlement, the revenue expected from them will be of the order of sixty lakhs to seventy lakhs of rupees

Central Social Welfare Board's grants to Punjab

1192. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of the public institutions and organisations in the Punjab State, which have been given grants by the Central Social Welfare Board and the amount of grant given to each of them during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 108]

Conservation and Development Rules

1193. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 885 on the 12th March, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Conservation and Development Rules as regards oil and natural gas has since been finalised, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) The Development and Conservation Rules have not yet been finalised

Compulsory Insurance of Government Employees

1195. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 908 on the 12th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision in respect of compulsory insurance at reduced rates of premium for Government employees in low-income groups has since been taken, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) and (b) The question of introduction of a scheme of compulsory insurance for Government employees in low-income groups has been referred to the Pay Commission, and their recommendations in the matter are awaited

Adult Education

1196. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) whether Government have finalised the schemes for adult education in rural and urban areas,

(b) if so the nature of the schemes, and

(c) the amount contemplated to be earmarked for them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 109]

Carpenters at Rourkela Steel Plant

1197. Shri P. K. Deo. Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign carpenters employed in the Rourkela Steel Plant and the wages paid to them, and

(b) whether no Indian carpenters are available to undertake the job done by the foreign carpenters?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 10 Foremen Carpenters and 26 Specialist Carpenters arrived in Rourkela out of which 6 specialist carpenters have since left for West Germany. The daily wages paid to Foremen Carpenters are DM-75 plus Rs 40 each; while those of Specialist Carpenters are DM-65 plus Rs 40 each

(b) Shuttering work for bunkers for the Blast Furnace is a complicated type of work and for guiding and training the very large number of Indian Carpenters employed, a limited number of Specialist Carpenters from abroad was required

Rent for Machineries

1198. Shri P. K. Deo. Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the amount of rental charges paid for the various construction machineries at the Rourkela Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The total rental charges paid for various construction machinery amount to Rs 1,77,000 paid partly in Deutsche Marks and partly in Rupees

Income-tax from Punjab

1199. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of income-tax assessment which has been finalised in Punjab but still remains to be realised as on the 30th June, 1958?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): The amount for which the assessment had been finalised but still remains to be realised as on 30th June, 1958 is Rs 3,95,82,000

Income-tax cases in Punjab High Court

1200. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of Income-tax were admitted in the Punjab High Court and Tribunal since 1956; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of upto now?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi):
(a) (i) In Punjab High Court—95.

(ii) In the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal—2,458.

(b) (i) By High Court—47.

(ii) By Tribunal—1,082.

Technical Education in Himachal Pradesh

1201. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes of Technical Education have been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Second Five Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh does not include any scheme of Technical Education which requires the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education

(b) Does not arise

Government Aided Private Schools in Himachal Pradesh

1202. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government aided Private Schools in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of Primary Schools among them; and

(c) the number of students studying in these schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) 142.

(b) 117

(c) 3,714.

Physical Training in Himachal Pradesh

1203. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken up by the Himachal Pradesh Administration to introduce physical training in the schools and colleges of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of trained physical education teachers who are employed by the Administration of Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Physical education is already a compulsory subject in all the educational institutions of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) (i) Diploma holders—2

(ii) Certificate Holders—2

(iii) Ex-Army Personnel—19

(iv) Untrained—56

Hindi Classes

1204. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of Central Secretariat who have been benefited by Hindi Classes during 1957; and

(b) the number of Instructors employed for that purpose during that period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) 2,388 in the first session ending September 1957 and 2,444 in the second session commencing in October, 1957.

(b) 16.

"Smuggled Gold Seized at Rewari Railway Station"

**1205. { Shrimati Mafda Ahmed:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3,000 tolas of gold have been seized

at Rewari Railway Station on the 16th August, 1958;

(b) if so, the number and nationality of persons involved; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir 3,570 tolas of gold were seized on 16th August, 1958 at the Rewari Railway Station.

(b) Two Indian nationals are involved in the case

(c) They have been arrested and further investigations are in progress.

Floods in Delhi

1206. { **Shri B. C. Kamble:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravarti
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether as a result of recent floods in Delhi any files and other papers of Government or any of its attached or subordinate offices are missing;

(b) if so, their total number,

(c) the subjects to which these files and papers relate;

(d) whether any confidential papers are among them,

(e) if so, what subjects they relate to;

(f) the steps taken by Government to reclaim the files and other papers; and

(g) the value and extent of damage in recent floods in city to (i) government property and (ii) citizens' property?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (f). Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to records in some government offices, particularly those stored in the basement of the office building

known as Kirti Bhavan on the Queen Victoria Road in New Delhi, as a result of their getting wet. Full details on the lines desired are, however, not readily available and the labour involved in collecting the required information will hardly be commensurate with the result achieved.

(g) Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 203 on 18th August, 1958.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SLUM CLEARANCE

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance. [Placed in Library. See No LT-873] 58]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 708 dated the 23rd August, 1958 making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules 1954.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 709 dated the 23rd August, 1958 making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-874/58].

AMENDMENTS TO MEDICINAL TOBACCO PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir I beg to lay

on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956:

(1) G.S.R. No. 611 dated the 19th July, 1958.

(2) G.S.R. No. 678 dated the 9th August, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/58].

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the next week will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of—

(i) Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill.

(ii) Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Bill.

(iii) Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill.

(iv) Merchant Shipping Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee

(v) Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill.

(3) Consideration of a motion for the reference of the Delhi Rent Control Bill to a Joint Committee. The Bill is expected to be introduced early next week.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occu-

pants) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Discussion on a statement containing recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee and Government's decision thereon, on a motion to be moved by Shri Rajendra Singh and others at 4 P.M. on 3rd September, 1958.

12-05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CLASH BETWEEN TROOPS AND STUDENTS AT SAGAR

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Sir, a statement was made in the House on the 14th February 1958, regarding a clash, during the Inter-University Hockey Tournament, at Sagar amongst the spectators, which involved Army personnel of the Mahar Regiment, the students of the Sagar University and elements of the local population. Government had then expressed their willingness to make a further statement with regard to this matter as soon as a report or communication was received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The magisterial enquiry report on the incident has since been received and considered by the State Government, who have also sent a communication forwarding a copy of the magisterial enquiry report and their comments thereon to the Government of India. As a result of further correspondence between the Government of India and the State Government, the latter have decided, having regard to the time that has elapsed and with a view to maintaining normal relations between the parties concerned in the clash, not to proceed with the matter further and to close the police investigation into the cases registered by the local police soon after the incident. It was mentioned in the statement made in this House on the 14th February 1958, that normality prevailed in the local

[Sardar Majithia]

situation and no ill feeling existed as a result of this incident. Nothing is reported to have happened since to disturb that atmosphere. Government do not, therefore, consider it advisable to say anything more regarding this matter and would also appeal to the Hon. Members of this House not to say anything which may have the effect of reviving any controversy over this unfortunate occurrence.

12.07 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF BIOLOGY

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That in pursuance of Clause (4) of para 2 of the Government of India, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No F. 14-43/58-SII, dated the 23rd May, 1958, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Biology for Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India for a term of three years commencing from the date of the Gazette Notification notifying the appointments subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was put and adopted.

COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I beg to move:—

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause 14 of the Scheme for the administration and management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,

read with Regulation 2:5 of the Regulations of the said Institute, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, for the unexpired portion of the triennium 1958-60 subject to other provisions of the said Scheme and the Regulations."

The motion was put and adopted.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th August, 1958."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th August, 1958"

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Sir, I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion the following be added:—

"Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the Merchant Shipping Bill be increased from 7 hours to 9 hours."

I find that the Business Advisory Committee has allotted 7 hours for

the discussion of the Merchant Shipping Bill. I had the opportunity of working on the Joint Committee and in this matter my feeling is that the Bill is a very heavy one and has given rise to certain very important controversies, especially in regard to the participation of foreign capital in the shipping sphere.

The notes of dissent also indicate that this issue is going to be agitated very strongly on the floor of Parliament. Besides, the number of classes is so large that, physically speaking, it will take a great deal of time before it gets the vote of the House. I feel, therefore, that it should be given larger allocation. My own suggestion is that 5 hours should be given for the general discussion, 3 hours for the clause by clause discussion and 1 hour for the third reading because this is the first time after independence that we are consolidating the law of merchant shipping. And there is also the discretion in you to extend the time by an hour or so as you like. I feel it is a matter which is rather important. Actually, when the committee was meeting—I do not see the Chairman now—Government gave us the impression that in this session this would be the most important Bill that would take a considerable amount of time. The Joint Committee actually hurried its labours so that the report could be ready in time for this session and we had an anticipation that on the floor of Parliament the issues raised would have an opportunity of being fully discussed.

I feel that 7 hours is rather a small allocation and I desire the House itself should extend it or you should intervene in the matter and by your discretion extend the time so that it may be discussed sufficiently.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, only 4 hours have been allotted for the Banaras Hindu University Bill. In the Select Committee itself I appealed to the hon. Minister and also the Chairman that this particular

matter is very important and we shall have differences of opinion, and that much more time should be allotted for the discussion of this Bill, so that at least on the floor of the Parliament, everybody will have an opportunity to express his view point. Even in the Select Committee, the Chairman said that the matter might be taken up here. I am sorry to find that only four hours have been allotted to it and I appeal to you that, considering the importance of this particular Bill and knowing full well the sharp difference of opinion in the House, more time may be allotted to this particular Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have taken all these things into consideration in the Business Advisory Committee. So far as the Government is concerned, we have no objection if you exercise the one hour discretion in each case; instead of seven hours, they may take eight hours and instead of four hours for the latter Bill, they may take five hours. That is the compromise which we should arrive at.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members have not tabled any amendments formally for me to put to the vote of the House; evidently they do not want this to be a formal affair to be put to the vote of the House.

So far as Merchant Shipping Bill is concerned, of course it is a consolidating Bill and there are about 450—460 clauses. We considered this matter. If necessary and if in the interest of proper discussion sometime more is necessary. I am always add one more hour to this. We have allowed seven hours and if this hour is added, it comes to eight hours. All that Shri Mukerjee wants is that it may be raised by two more hours in addition to the one hour which I may add at my discretion. I will strike a mean; I will have these two hours and it comes to one hour. So, these seven hours will be increased to eight hours and one hour may be added at the discretion of the Chair.

[Mr. Speaker]

So far is the other Bill is concerned, four hours have been allotted because it contains only three clauses. Whatever has to be said has been said and the same thing will be repeated. Now, therefore, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that I may exercise my discretion and add one hour to that in case four hours are not sufficient; in that case we will have a full day for the Banaras Hindu University Bill. Therefore, with the small modification regarding the Merchant Shipping Bill that instead of seven hours, it will be eight hours in the Order Paper, with discretion to the Chair to allow one more hour, I think, the situation is met.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): With your permission, may I make a request? We may have the Merchant Shipping Bill at the end of the agenda announced by the hon. Minister because it is a huge Bill and more time is needed for study.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to make is a suggestion that it should not be brought immediately and that some time may be allowed so that it may come at the end of the week. Very well. It may come at the end of the week, but two days before the end of the week, so that it may be finished that week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall consider it.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. The hon. Minister will so arrange the agenda that the lighter work may come earlier so that time may be there for studying the Bill properly and the House also will be enriched and there will not be waste of time.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"At the end of the motion moved by **Shri Satya Narayan**

Sinha, the following be added:

'Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the Merchant Shipping Bill be increased from 7 hours to 8 hours.'

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th August, 1958 subject to the modification that the time allotted for the Merchant Shipping Bill be increased from 7 hours to 8 hours"

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: That one hour which I can always utilise is always there under the rule and I will certainly do so, if I find that there is need for it; I will instruct whosoever is in the Chair to exercise that discretion.

12.15 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by **Shri B. Gapala Reddi** on the 28th August, 1958, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953 as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Out of 3½ hours agreed to by the House for general discussion. One hour and 35 minutes now remain for general discussion. The clause-by-clause consideration and thereafter the third reading will then be taken up for which 1½ hours have been allotted.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill has been introduced to bring down the limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 50,000. Many persons have said that this will fall on the middle-class people. The value of the money has so gone down and it is so low that the value of Rs. 50,000 should have been Rs. 12,500 before the war. It is very hard on the middle-class people. If estates of the value of Rs. 50,000 are subject to duty, it will be very unjust. As such, I would suggest that the limit be kept at one lakh, as it was before.

There is another most unjust thing which, in my opinion, should not be done: that is regarding the imposition of the duty on the lineal descendants. This would amount to taxing the property of a living person. It was contemplated under the Estate Duty Act that the duty should be levied only on the estate of the deceased persons. But it has been said here that if a father having two sons dies, even the property of the two sons will be subject to estate duty. This appears to be unjust.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has dealt at length with the levy of estate duty on the joint family property; he has quote several instances. Since the time of the Britishers, all the Finance Ministers were feeling the injustice of levying estate duty and income-tax on the joint family in the same way as they were doing with individuals. Everybody considered it unjust; all the Finance Ministers have agreed that it is unjust and not proper. I do not understand why things which appeared to us unjust are being perpetrated. If it is meant only for taking revenue, whether it be just or unjust, equitable or inequitable, it is very wrong in my opinion and the appeal made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in very strong words quoting several instances and the opinions of all the previous Finance Ministers should be taken into consideration.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Sir, I am generally in favour of the principle underlying the Estate Duty Act as well as this amendment. But my difficulty is this. The House was in favour of imposing estate duty as one of the egalitarian measures; it may be justified from the financial side also. But at the same time, we have got to give some consideration to the manner in which we impose this duty. Is it likely to increase the incentives to earn, save and accumulate, or is it likely to discourage too many people from working more, earning more and saving and accumulating more?

We are all unanimous in thinking that too much of accretion of property in the hands of a few people is not likely to be conducive to social well-being. At the same time, we are also anxious to encourage as many people as possible to go on earning more, saving more and accumulating more. Even in those countries where Sovietism is the ruling political approach, these incentives are being given much encouragement, and no ban is being placed there on any one trying to save more, accumulate more and pass it on also to his heirs. In our country where we pride ourselves on our freedom and democratic way of life, we should be certainly even more careful about incentives.

I would like to know what is likely to be the position if and when this Bill becomes an Act and people come to know that if they were to have property worth not Rs. 1 lakh but only Rs. 50,000, they would be liable to pay this tax. Would it be that their incentives would be strengthened, their inclinations to accumulate would strengthen, or would it possible be that they would be discouraged? It is on the kind of estimate that we make in this respect that we would be able to form any opinion at all in regard to this Bill.

In considering this matter, we have to give due consideration to the general tendency for the lowering of the value of the rupee. It is easy for

[Shri Ranga]

my hon friends on the Treasury Benches to say "No, no, we are taking all possible steps to prevent any kind of inflation, and therefore a lessening of the value of the rupee", but it is an established fact that ever since we adopted planning, the value of the rupee has been going down in an invisible manner, and the loss in its value is being felt by the Government themselves. There is no mention of a standard rupee here, it is merely a rupee. Therefore, in another five or ten years, this rupee which is worth today only 75 or 80 cents as compared to ten years ago, may come to be worth only 60 cents, in which case what would be the position? Property which today would be valued only at Rs 80,000 may come to be valued at Rs 1 lakh in five years time. We will have to guard against this kind of risk. Therefore, would it be in the interests of the nation to bring down, slice down as it were, this minimum from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 50,000?

In the recent past and even now our Government is interested in providing our industrial workers with subsidised housing. Many corporations are borrowing money from the Government of India as well as the State Governments and building these houses, and then they are offered to these people for their construction value to be repaid in instalments over a period of 20 years, when these houses become the property of the proletariat itself. These houses, in most cases, are worth Rs 25,000—sometimes even Rs 30,000 or Rs 40,000. In addition to this, if the accumulations of their provident funds and their other savings were to be added on to it, they would also become liable to the payment of estate duty. Is that going to be a progressive measure? Is it going to be a helpful measure? It is for the Government to come to a conclusion, but I would like them to keep these considerations in view and give necessary thought to it. Whatever the conclusions they may come

to, if not to day at least some time hence even after this Bill has been passed into an Act, they must weigh the considerations I have pressed.

Having said that, I would like the House to give some consideration to the position of agricultural properties in our country. It is a well-known fact that the Planning Commission, as well as the Government of India, are in a hurry to impose ceilings on agricultural properties irrespective of the fact, whether such ceilings are going to be imposed on urban, industrial, commercial and professional properties in other areas. It is a great mistake according to me that this thing should be done, that this necessary social reform should be brought about only in a partial manner and in a discriminatory fashion. It ought to be done all over for all properties.

Anyhow, this ceiling is being imposed upon agricultural income. After having imposed these ceilings, you would be bringing in the agricultural properties also within the mischief of this Act. I have no objection, provided the properties are above Rs 1 lakh. But when they are not even Rs 1 lakh and when there is a likelihood of this particular Act coming to be applied to agricultural incomes also if and when two or more States come to pass resolutions asking for the application of this Act to agricultural properties also, what would be the position? When agricultural properties worth only Rs 50,000 would have to pay estate duty, we will have to think of the extent and manner in which this is likely to affect our agriculturists. Any one who has 15 to 20 acres of wet land or 10 acres of wet and five acres of garden land and a decent enough house would come within the mischief of this Act. Is it our intention that even these lower middle class peasants should be brought within the mischief of this Act?

And what would be the consequences in regard to evasion, in regard to the cost of collection, in regard to the assessment and all the rest of it? How many hundreds of people in any particular taluk are going to be affected? Is it going to be an economical proposition at all? Is it not likely to affect their incentives to a much greater extent than it is likely to affect the incentives of the urban people, the professional, industrial and commercial people? Therefore, I am extremely anxious that the Government, when sending this Act after it is passed to the States for their views, should caution them and ask them whether they would like this Act to be made applicable to agricultural properties or not; they should ask them to consider the distinction between urban and rural properties, the fact that in towns you can build up properties much more quickly than in villages. Therefore, while it may be all right for the State to impose this estate duty and any other taxes on a particular quantum of property in urban areas and for urban professions, it might not be just as well to do the same thing in the rural areas. I suggest that the Government of India should be good enough to sound this note of caution to the State Governments and also bear this fact in mind that if they were to be insistent upon keeping this schedule incorporated in the Bill, at least the taxable limit should be raised to the earlier level of Rs 1 lakh when it come to agricultural interests and agricultural properties. That is an important point, Sir, which I hope the Government will keep in mind, and I also sincerely hope that the State Governments will give due consideration to these points.

It has become more or less a kind of a self-imposed task on the part of State Governments simply to go before the Planning Commission as well as the Union Government and then say that whatever the Union Government is suggesting has got to

be passed by them, as otherwise they will have their own political difficulties in their own States. Therefore, too many of them are only too anxious to often say 'yes' to whatever is suggested by the Planning Commission and the Union Government. I would like the State Governments to take courage in both their hands, as the West Bengal Government has done, and give due consideration to the needs and views of the rural interests, of the rural people, and see that if and when they pass their resolutions and send them up to the Government of India they would take care to suggest to the Government of India that the minimum should not be less than Rs. 1,00,000, and this particular minimum of Rs 50,000 should not be blindly made applicable to the agricultural properties also.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all much disheartened with the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, because we hoped that much radical changes would be carried out by the Select Committee, particularly with regard to the exemption limit. The Committee has provided an exemption limit of Rs. 50,000 in India, whereas in the last Act it was Rs. 1,00,000. But in U.K. the limit is £3,000, in Ceylon it is Rs. 20,000 and in Australia in Indian currency it is nearly Rs. 30,000. Therefore, in India the limit should have been reduced at least to Rs 30,000, because our aim and object is a socialistic pattern of society.

Mr. Speaker: In what currency are those figures in respect of Australia and other countries?

Dr. Samantsinhar: In Australia it is nearly, in Indian Currency, Rs. 30,000.

We must see how many people there are in India whose property would

[Dr. Samantsinbar]

be worth Rs. 50,000. Therefore, considering our aim and object of achieving a socialistic pattern of society, we should have fixed this exemption limit. We have not done that.

Besides that, the rate of duty is very much less in India. In the present amending Bill we have reduced the rate in the first two slabs by 2 per cent. That should not have been done. In the United Kingdom the rate for the highest slab is 80 per cent., whereas in India it is only 40 per cent. So we are giving more relief to our tax-payers. Under the present circumstances that should not have been done. It is my firm conviction that except a very few percentage of cases, whose percentage would be nearly 5, all wealth or property is acquired by some sort of exploitation, and the society as a whole is the watcher of these properties. By various legislations and social customs and also by other methods, we are watching these properties, and therefore we have a claim on these properties for some social benefit and public utility works.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava gave a very good account of the history of the joint family system in India. I heard his arguments very carefully and attentively, but I want to make a humble submission. Where is that joint family system now, which was there in India a few years back? It is almost vanishing and under the present conditions, as the society is fast changing, it will very soon completely vanish from India. Therefore, the question of joint family interest does not arise. Again, in a joint family the property is not the earning of the father. The father and the sons are not the only shareholders. The father enjoys the property of the previous generation—his father's father. So the joint property is not the income or the earning of the present generation; a part of it also comes from the previous generation. Therefore, that should not be exempted as suggested by him.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission also gave their opinion regarding estate duty. They have said:

"We do not therefore, accept as valid the contention that any increase in the rate of estate duty in India will have any adverse effect on the volume of savings and investment".

Therefore, it cannot be said that the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee will in any way hamper investment and savings in general.

Another point is, the more we begin to forget the ex-rulers, in our Republic of India, we are introducing some such provisions in the legislations that we are ever remembering them. In case of Gift tax and Expenditure tax we have exempted the rulers. In case of estate duty also we have exempted their 'official residence' from this duty. I do not understand what office these rulers now have to attend to, or what official work they have now to discharge. Of course, there may be some reasons to exempt them from the Gift tax and Expenditure tax in view of their past services in the peaceful surrender of their States, but what reason is there for their successors to have these so-called official residences tax-free? If these official residences of ex-rulers are not considered to be memorials of the present rulers, there is no reason why these official residences should be tax-free. We know how these ex-rulers in Orissa, with the enormous privy purse, that they are receiving, are doing their work which is detrimental to the society.

Then, it has been provided that the amount of estate duty on the gifted property would be equal to the gift tax. In my humble opinion, it should be either an equal amount as the gift tax or the actual estate duty whichever is greater.

Regarding exemption of soldiers and policemen killed while on duty in uniforms, as suggested by Shri Karni

Singhji, is a good idea. But I would go a step further and suggest that not only soldiers and policemen, but great scientists, poets, authors and patriots....

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur). What about MP's?

Dr. Samantsinhar: Yes, you can have them also. What I mean is, those who render meritorious service to the society, to the culture of the country, should be exempted from this duty.

In the end, Sir, I would submit that whatever Acts are passed by Parliament, they are not properly put into operation.

There are also many loopholes in our administration. I know that the income-tax department people also help the tax-payers particularly the evaders. I know, for instance that a head clerk of an income-tax office makes a tour of the area and collects annual gifts from the tax-payers. So these things should be very strictly watched and the loopholes particularly on the part of the subordinates should be checked.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana) We are grateful to the Select Committee for their labours on this Bill, but there are two main features which I feel are worthy of this House's consideration. The first one pertains to the rate of duty on the higher slab of the estate, and the second one is the exemption limit. Dealing with the rate of duty on the higher slab, there is no doubt that it is a taxation measure, and there are always two objectives of a taxation measure. Primarily, the object is to realise revenue. But there is another object also. That is, to remove that disparity that exists between the different classes of society. From these two objectives we have got to see the present rates as recommended by the Select Committee on the higher slab of the estate.

It has been conceded that, when the enactment was brought in for the first time here, the Finance Minister was very much disillusioned about the receipts. I am afraid that he would, this time also, be disillusioned particularly when he keeps the duty at a higher slab so low. So, my first submission is that taking the first objective, of having sufficient revenue from the imposition of the estate duty, we would not have much revenue, if the Government maintains the rates as they are and as they have been recommended by the Select Committee.

I next take the second objective, that is, to remove the disparity between the different classes of society. Here too, the present rates do not meet the situation at all. It was argued by Shri M. R. Masani that there is no duty of this kind in Soviet Russia, that there is no inheritance duty in that country and that it is being brought here. But he forgets one thing that conditions here are quite different from those in that country. There is not so much of accumulation of wealth in the hands of the individual there as we have got here. We want to remove the difference in the accumulation of the wealth in the hands of the individuals, and when we want to do so you have got to adopt some method, either a revolutionary method of expropriation of that property of those large holdings which the people have got, or an evolutionary method of taxation and so of the liquidation of the large holdings. You have got to select either of these methods. The more peaceful or better method would be the evolutionary process of slow liquidation of the large holdings, and that can only be done by a taxation measure of the kind which we have got before the House.

Now, if you keep the highest limit of 35 per cent as you are doing or as the Select Committee has recommended, how long would it take for the large holdings to be liquidated? So, my submission is that from this

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

aspect too, the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill would do well to accept my suggestion. There are certain amendments tabled, to the effect that the rates should be increased to a higher limit, even to the extent of 80 per cent. at the slabs of above Rs. 20 lakhs.

There is another consideration to which incidentally reference was made by Shri Ranga. When you have a ceiling in the matter of agricultural holdings, and which has been applied in certain States and is to be applied in other States—that ceiling is 30 acres in certain States—if such a ceiling is fixed in the matter of agricultural lands, you must have an equal treatment for the holdings of house property, building property, shop property and property of such kinds. That can be done by raising the duty in the higher slabs of the estate. If you do not do it, and keep it at a very low level that is recommended by the Select Committee, then you have a discriminatory treatment between the agricultural population and the urban population. You will be allowing the holders of building property, shop property, factory property, etc to have as large holdings as possible, whereas you will be keeping a ceiling on those who have got agricultural holdings. From that aspect too, if you look at the problem, I would submit that this is one of the measures which you can use for the purpose of reducing the holding of individuals—the urban people also—who have got wealth in their hands.

My submission is, from whatever aspect you look at this measure, especially that feature of this measure which pertains to the rate of duty, it is essential that you must raise the rate of duty at the higher slab, and that should be at least about Rs 2 lakhs. This is my first point which I make for the consideration of this august House.

The second feature about this Bill is this. It is the exemption limit. The exemption limit is being lowered from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 50,000. I concede that in certain countries, as the hon. Member who preceded me said, the exemption limit was lower than even Rs 50,000. He argued that it should be reduced. But we have got to consider one thing. As I said, keeping in view the socialist pattern of society, we must bring in a tolerably good level, and for that, it is essential that the rate of duty on the higher slab should be raised. The same argument could hold good in this case.

I ask the House to consider it from that yardstick. When we are lowering it from Rs 1 lakh to Rs. 50,000, would it bring sufficient revenue? Would it be in accordance with the socialist pattern of society? One of the hon. Members had made some enquiries—possibly it was made by Shri Khadilkar—and those enquiries have elicited the information that the maximum revenue that would be obtained by lowering the exemption limit from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 50,000 would be Rs 30 lakhs. Nothing was said by the Treasury Bench to contradict it. There is no note in the papers that we have got to the effect that it will be more. We take that figure to be correct. If that is the figure, and if that is the only revenue that this exemption limit would bring—about Rs 30 lakhs—you have got to see whether it is commensurate with the harassment that it will cause. It was argued by the Member in charge of the Bill, who sponsored the Bill before it went to the Select Committee, that they wanted to make the Bill as broad-based as possible. Certainly do it. But he also said that the experience of the last five years has shown that there has not been much harassment. That is also correct. Now that you are bringing in a certain class—certain lower middle class as Shri Khadilkar put it very correctly—within the purview of this Bill, it would create a certain harassment to a certain class of people. If

it is to create harassment, the revenue would not be commensurate with the labour that we put in here.

I would submit that the bringing down of the limit would not be advisable. It may be, as the hon. Member who preceded me said, that the limit is much less elsewhere, but what are the conditions there and what are the circumstances and what is the method of taxation here? You have got to see the conditions that are obtaining here

Then another argument was given. The hon. Minister in charge of the Bill argued that this Bill has later to go to the States and their sanction obtained. If you keep the limit up to Rs 1 lakh, there is every possibility of your getting the sanction of the States, of their legislatures. But if you lower the limit to Rs 50,000, the limit is very much less and there is the risk of the States not accepting it, because the middle-class people will be affected. That is one consideration which we have to keep in mind. So, these are two important features of the Bill, one pertaining to the rate of higher slab and the second about the lower exemption limit and they need consideration by this House

I certainly agree with my hon. friend who preceded me that we have got to think as to how long we are going to give exemptions to the rulers. Here under one of the clauses, one building which will be the official residence of the ruler, will be exempted. Firstly the term 'building' is not defined. The Bill does not say whether it will be a palace with servants quarters, office, etc. and what is going to be the magnitude of all that. I do not understand how long we are going to give exemptions. There was some justification for it in the wealth tax, but in the matter of estate duty, I do not feel any justification is there for the exemption being given to a privileged class.

In the case of those persons where you are going to reduce the limit to the extent of Rs. 50,000, I find that

the number of instalments in which the duty should be paid has also been reduced. The original Bill provided for a larger number of instalments, but the Select Committee has tightened it further and reduced the number of instalments. These two things are contradictory. I think it is not proper to demand that a huge sum should be paid in liquid cash in a short time. Therefore, I would pray that the original number of instalments provided in the Bill before it was referred to the Select Committee should be restored, and for Heaven's sake the exemptions given to the rulers should be removed

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I wish to make a few observations only regarding clause 13 which amends section 34. Of course we have heard the very learned exposition on coparcenary and Hindu Law by our hon. friend, Mr Bhargava. I am not going into that subject at all. So far as we are concerned, whether it is *Mitakshara* or *Dayabaga* we accept the situation that when the father dies and the property passes on to the son, he should pay tax. I am not questioning that. But I would like to draw the attention of the Minister regarding the provisions with regard to *Marumakkattayam* and *Aliyasantana* law. I am afraid the Bill, as it stands, may create confusion and in fact, it will make the application of the provisions very difficult, if not impossible.

I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to sub-clause (c) of section 34. So far as a Hindu *Mitakshara* family is concerned, everybody knows what exactly the word "coparcenary" means and also what the law in regard to it is. Section 34(c) says:

"in the case of property so passing which consists of a coparcenary interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara*, *Marumakkattayam* or *Aliyasantana* law also the interests in the joint family property of all the lineal descendants of the deceased member"

[Shri Achar]

If I may submit with all respect, there is nothing like a coparcenary in *Marumakkattayam* or *Aliyasantana* law. I am afraid sufficient attention has not been given to this aspect. As the House is aware, and especially as the lawyer Members are aware, there is nothing like a coparcenary in South under the *Marumakkattayam* or *Aliyasantana* law.

Mr. Speaker: Don't they get right by birth? Is not survivorship also there?

Shri Achar: Yes; those fundamentals of Hindu law do apply.

Mr. Speaker: The only difference seems to be in sex.

Shri Achar: That would not matter very much. That difference remains all over the world.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking lightly. The only difference is succession is traced to the woman there. Otherwise, they seem to be similar.

Shri Achar: There would be two important consequences of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of social justice. What is wrong in bringing *Marumakkattayam*, *Karanavan* and others on the same lines.

Shri Achar: So far as *Marumakkattayam* and *Aliyasantana* are concerned, partition is not allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is allowed.

Shri Achar: In 1934, the *Marumakkattayam* Act was passed in Madras and they can claim partition by suit or otherwise. But so far as *Aliyasantana* is concerned, which is prevalent in South Kanara, even now partition is not allowed. It is only branch partition. Under *Aliyasantana* law, if a person dies, the property does not go to his widow and children or the lineal descendants. It goes to his sister's sons or father's sister's sons or

grandfather's issues, so that the words "lineal descendants" used in section 34(c) will not be applicable in their case at all.

I may leave *Marumakkattayam* to my Kerala friends and I am more concerned with *Aliyasantana*, which affects my district. So far as the people there are concerned, as the Bill now stands, it will be practically impossible to apply it. If a junior member of an *Aliyasantana* family dies, there is no ascertained share to which he is entitled. Of course, under fiction under law he will be considered divided. But what is the share he is entitled to is not shown in law. In fact, he is not entitled to claim a share. As I pointed out, under the *Aliyasantana* law, only his branch can claim a share. So it will be very difficult to apply this Act to them.

There is another aspect of the question. If a junior member of an *Aliyasantana* family dies and if he is a male, he gets only a life estate and that reverts to his branch. If that is so, where is the question of his share and the share of the lineal descendants? That is a proposition which I am not able to understand. So, as the Bill stands, the share which you are going to assess is an unknown share, because under the law, he is not entitled to any definite share. If at all, only his branch is entitled to a share. From that point of view, I would submit that the hon. Minister and the Government should reconsider this aspect of the question. I thought of submitting an amendment, but I was not quite sure what exactly the position was. Even if the hon. Minister thinks it may not be possible to do it now, I would submit that before the Bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha necessary amendments may be made and any confusion that may result avoided. This is one of the aspects which I wish to submit with regard to section 31.

13 hrs.

Before I resume my seat I would like to say only one word about the exemption limit. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Ranga that Rs. 50,000 will not be a proper limit. Several arguments have been put forward, which I do not wish to repeat. But one thing is certain. This limit will be too low and I would request the Government to leave it at Rs 1 lakh.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rather surprised that at this stage the principle of the Bill should have been attacked. It has been accepted that death duty should be levied. It is based on the moral ground that the simple phenomenon of life is that the dead hand does not extend beyond what life permits. Therefore it has no business to hold tight property which is a social phenomenon.

Friends who have opposed this measure on principle have made the mistake of thinking that property is an individual possession, a personal achievement. This is not a fact in the modern economic set up.

Ever since the middle of the nineteenth century it has come into prominence that whatever an individual by hard labour, by administrative direction or by expert knowledge, one achieves, he achieves through an adjustment or co-operative social effort. So whatever the achievement the social aspect thereof should not be ignored. Property as such has been regarded as a social institution; it is not a personal possession. Therefore in the background that private property should not be interfered with this misunderstanding somehow continues to lurk in, which is very unfortunate. The very system of administrative set up is based on this conception of property, that property is a social institution. Therefore it is right that death duty should have been levied.

The third point I would like to urge is that there is a stage in the development of a country where you have to press hard even against what is called the sanctity of personal property or personal possession. Take, for instance, the case of Germany. We had our refugee problem; they too had their refugee problem. What did they do? They levied an equalisation tax. Equalisation tax was that 50 per cent of the property was to be taxed for the benefit of the refugees. It was an extraordinary law, and yet a number of Germans submitted to it. The brave Germans united under pressure of circumstances; they had to part with 50 per cent. of their properties for getting their brethren established in life. They worked hard and now the position is that their earning capacity is much better than ours. Their living standard is better than ours. Not that God rained gold on them. What is the secret of it? The simple secret, the substantial question, the radical question, the fundamental question, has been that the German race agreed to parting with 50 per cent. of their property for the establishment of stability in their country. Five per cent. of the property we do not want to part with. It ought to have been 40 per cent. or 50 per cent.

It is a strange phenomenon; it is a great contradiction as a matter of fact. You say that in ten years you will double the income. The ordinary rate of increase up to now has been 6 per cent. The dead cannot hold on to its worldly possessions. The moment life goes out, the dead hand cannot hold tight to it. You want to double your income in ten years. What is the magic that you are going to apply to double the income in ten years? You may tax, you may tax, you may adopt any other device. But this is a simple device which is resorted to by every country.

I say it is wrong to suggest, it is unsocial to suggest that death duty is

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

not a proper tax. It is wrong to suggest that the duty that is tried to be levied is high. Very high duties have been levied in other countries. In other countries they have levied a capital levy and they have progressed. Those people who had to part with their money have not in any way suffered, because in ten years they have got much more; they have got greater opportunities for investment, better enterprise and more production and therefore more profit. But here we are with two pice in the pocket and we cry all the while. And it is said that the income will be doubled in ten years. How will the income be doubled, if people who have are not prepared to part with their money.

So, Sir, my respectful submission is that this is a right kind of taxation and if it has erred, it has erred on the lenient side. The other provisions with regard to legal procedure, etc., have been well conceived and I congratulate the Law Minister, particularly for the facilities provided for the assessee.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): Mr Speaker, Sir I would like to say a few words on this Bill regarding clause 12. First of all, I want to have some clarification on some points. Now estate duty will be levied on joint Hindu family, in the case of the *Mitakshara* co-parcenary property on the interest that passes after the death of one coparcener. In the case of a sole co-parcenary it is but right that the whole property be taxed. But where there are other members of the joint family there will be two kinds of property—one is private property of certain individuals and the other is joint family property. So far as the private property and private ownership are concerned, the full estate duty could be levied. But, so far as the co-parcenary interest is concerned, my only objection is this. Since they are members of the co-parcenary, they have joint interest.

They get the right by right of birth. They are said to be in possession of the property. Suppose a person dies. What is the interest that passes? It is the share of the one individual that dies. The other interest still subsists and they are in possession of the property. They have got the right by birth and it does not devolve or pass on to the survivor. According to the Hindu law it is only that property that passes to the other survivors that should be liable to estate duty. Otherwise, according to Schedule II, the rate of taxation will be higher. If the co-parcenary interest is going to be Rs. 1 lakh and if there are five members and if one were to die, the interest of the portion that devolves to the survivors is only Rs. 20,000 or one-fifth. If the estate duty is levied on Rs. 20,000 or one-fifth, I have no objection. But for the rate of taxation, the rate is taken as on Rs. 1 lakh. So, they will have to pay a higher percentage. That property which is in my possession, which I have inherited out of my birth, and over which the (other party) deceased had no right of alienation without my consent, and to which I may have added out of my efforts and labour also that property is also made to pay the tax. This is a very anomalous position and it is inconsistent with the Hindu law and will cause great injustice to the Hindu joint family system.

There will be much hardship to the joint families because of this provision. Somehow, we have got this joint family system. There may be difference of opinion about the advantages of the joint Hindu family system. According to me, it is a great insurance against unemployment by mutual effort. In times of adversity as well as prosperity they work together, live together, pool their resources together and enjoy or suffer together. When the efforts are great, the profits also would be larger and the scope for development of property would also be greater. Now, if

estate duty is levied on the whole property, the tendency would be towards partition during the life-time itself. This allows people to have only small holdings or a limited amount of money at their disposal. They cannot take risks; they cannot venture in any business. Production and profits will be lesser. There is also the danger that the mutual assistance and dependence upon the joint family system, in times of adversity would not be there. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this point.

When a property is already in my possession, and developed out of my labours that should not be allowed to be taxed by this estate duty. Only the portion that devolves or comes by way of survivorship or inheritance, whatever you might call it, if it is during the co-parcenary period, I am in entire agreement that the whole property should be taxed. But, so far as the co-parcenary joint family property is concerned, it is only that portion which is inherited, which comes by survivorship, that should be subject to estate duty. During this period of inflation, a small holding, a property which is owned out of the hard earnings and small savings will also be liable to taxation. During the earlier years a property worth about Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 would now cost Rs. 50,000. When we reduce the margin to Rs. 50,000, it will create hardship to the middle class people.

One point more and I am done. According to the Government itself, the revenue that they are going to get by reducing this margin will be very little. Compared with the expenditure and the administrative difficulties, the income that they are going to get out of this reduced margin will be less. The poor people will also be harassed. I hope Government will pay due consideration to these matters.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister. This Bill restricts the share of the lineal descendant of the person

deceased. It exempts brothers and other collaterals. But with respect to lineal descendants, unless all of them are minors and not majors, when they are members of the joint Hindu family and when they contribute by their exertion to the wealth of the Hindu family, is it right to tax their contribution also. Unless they keep it separately as separate property, it will always become part of the joint family property with joint exertion, whatever might be the nucleus. Therefore, are we to tax the property of the legitimate owners when they are alive though it may form part of the joint family property?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): They have an interest in the property which is passing. They have a beneficial interest in it.

Mr. Speaker: In that share? They have contributed largely towards that. Whatever passes to them separately, let it be taxed.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: If it is out of their earnings, it will be tax-free.

Mr. Speaker: Unless it is kept separately and distinctly it will be part of the joint family property. After all, in the joint Hindu family, there is a nucleus. All the contributions of the members go to increase that nucleus. It is rather difficult to find out the portion which each member has contributed. Of course, if he is an officer, then there is no difficulty, because there is a separate clause which deals with gains of learning and so on. When a boy is an I.A.S. officer, Collector, Secretary or Minister there is no difficulty.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Or a lawyer or a doctor.

Mr. Speaker: If the members of a family are engaged in agriculture or business, it is difficult to find out the contribution of a particular member. So, we are striking at the very root of the joint family system. Even though

[Mr. Speaker]

no encouragement is given, I do not know why discouragement should be given this way. Hon. Minister may himself consider the position. We are still an agricultural country. We have not industrialised our country to such an extent that everyone can be absorbed there. Until industrialisation takes place or agriculture becomes important, the craze for office will be there. So long as heavy salaries are paid, there will be this imbalance. I am sure that one day the administrative services will not be so lucrative as they are at present. Then people will find it profitable to go back to the villages and engage themselves in the agriculture. But now we are cutting at the very root of joint enterprise. The father may or may not earn. As he grows older, the son takes his place and contributes his share. Whatever he contributes becomes part of the joint family property in the hands of the father. The father passes away at the age of 50 years. Now, under the present law, you would be taxing the property of the son who is alive as the whole joint family property is subject to estate duty in the hands of the officer. This seems anomalous. But, sitting here, I am unable to do anything.

Shri K. Periaswami Gounder (Karur): Under the Act, a son is not taxed. You are taxing only the father's share.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): No. Kindly look at clause 34. The entire property is taxed.

Mr. Speaker: There seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the interpretation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the shares of the other lineal descendants are taken only for the purpose of the rate....

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is all.

Mr. Speaker:...or for the levy of the duty itself.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Only for the purpose of the rate.

Shri K. Periaswami Gounder: In clause 13, we have got the explanation to proposed section 34(2) which makes it clear.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): The explanation makes it clear.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is only for ratable purposes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): It is only for the determination of the rates.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Kindly read the following words in proposed section 34 (1) (c):

"...of all the lineal descendants of the deceased member shall be aggregated so as to form one estate and estate duty shall be levied thereon at the rate or rates applicable in respect of the principal value thereof."

So, it is one estate that will be formed, and then the duty will be levied.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): That is for the purpose of rates.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What does the hon. Member mean by one estate? The entire estate is aggregated together.

Shri Shankaraiya: My point is this. There will be inconsistency....

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member be anxious to interpret? I shall give him an opportunity later on.

Shri Shankaraiya: My point is that there will be inconsistency with the principle itself.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into the merits now. I would like to know the clause to which the hon. Member is referring.

Shri Shankaraiya: Sub-section (3) of proposed section 34.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member refer to the Explanation? Sub-section 2 reads:

"Where any such estate as is referred to in sub-section (1) includes any property exempt from estate duty, the estate duty leviable on the property not so exempt shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of duty which would have been payable on the whole estate...."

That does not help us. The Explanation reads:

"For the purposes of this sub-section, 'property exempt from estate duty' means—

- (i) any property which is exempt from estate duty under section 33;
- (ii) any agricultural land situate in any State not specified in the First Schedule;
- (iii) the interests of all co-parceners other than the deceased in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara*, *Marumakkattayam* or *Aliyasantana* law."

So, for the purpose of this sub-section, 'property exempt from estate duty' means these. Then, sub-section (3) reads:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), any property passing in which the deceased never had an interest, not being a right or debt or benefit that is treated as property by virtue of the Explanations to clause (15) of section 2, shall not be aggregated with any property, but shall be an estate by itself, and the estate duty shall be levied at the rate or rates applicable in respect of the principal value thereof."

Is not the Explanation clear that this is not included, that is, the interest of the co-parceners?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It is aggregated with the entire property.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would beg of you to kindly read the old section 34 which is sought to be amended. That will make it clear. In section 34, in two places, the question of rate is given. Here, they say, that they will form one estate, and then the rates will be determined. If it is formed into one estate, it means that the property of all those persons will be aggregated together

Mr. Speaker: Now, the difficulty is this. The word 'rate' is used earlier in section 34 (1). Evidently, that is the object of the framers. Clause 13 reads:

"For section 34 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(34)(1) For the purpose of determining the estate duty to be paid on any property passing on the death of the deceased,—

(c) in the case of property so passing which consists of a coparcenary interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara*, *Marumakkattayam* or *Aliyasantana* law, also the interests in the joint family property of all the lineal descendants of the deceased member."

If these interests are taken only for determining the rate, then it may be so stated here, namely 'For the purpose of determining the rate of estate duty.' Estate duty may be the amount and also the rate. It can be stated here clearly.

Shri Jadhav: In section 6, it has been made clear.

Shri K. Periaswami Gounder: Sub-section (2) reads:

"Where any such estate as is referred to in sub-section (1) includes any property exempt from estate duty....".

By virtue of Explanation (iii), the son's share is property which is exempt from estate duty.

Mr. Speaker: Why should it be said 'For the purposes of this sub-section'? Why should it not be said 'For the purposes of both the sub-sections'? As it is, it is restricted only to this sub-section, that is, to the proportion. If it is made applicable to sub-section (1) also, then it will remove the doubt. Either in sub-section (1), the words 'rate of duty' should be introduced, or the Explanation must be made to read 'For the purposes of this section'—and not 'For the purposes of this sub-section'—or 'For the purposes of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2)'.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As you have been pleased to point out, in the original section 34, the words are 'For determining the rate of estate duty to be paid on any property passing on the death of the deceased'.

Mr. Speaker: Why should we not do so here also, particularly in view of the fact that it is 'rate' there, but the word 'rate' is not here, and this will be understood to mean the whole amount and not the rate?

Shri Tyagi: If that is the meaning, then let it be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the intention, that may be clarified. There is no difficulty.

In the meanwhile, hon. Members may continue. I shall call the Opposition Groups, and then I shall call Shri N. R. Munisamy.

How long does the Minister propose to take?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: About 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: We started at 12-10.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: At 12-15.

Mr. Speaker: About 1 hour 35 minutes would be remaining. It is now about 1-20. We must close by about two o'clock. Even if I call the Minister now, it would not be 45 minutes. Very well. I shall call Shri Jadhav now, and immediately thereafter, I shall call the Minister. I shall give opportunities to other hon. Members on the clauses.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have not yet had an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: On the clauses, the hon. Member can speak. He can always introduce all this in the clauses.

अ अध्यक्ष : प्रनारेबल, स्पीकर सर सिलेक्ट कमेटी को सुपुर्द करने से पहले जिस रूप में यह बिल सामने आया था, उस का मकसद सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने के बाद खत्म हो गया है। १९५३ में जब एकट बनने के लिये यह बिल इस सदन के सामने आया था, तो उस का जो सही मकसद था, वह मकसद भी इस बिल से खत्म हो गया है। १९५३ में जब यह बिल हमारे सामने आया, तो उस वक़्त के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि इस बिल को एकट बनाने के लिये करीब आधा तप ठहरना पड़ा और आज मुझे दुख से यह कहना पड़ता है कि जब १९५६ में यह बिल सामने आयेगा, तो पूरा तप हो जायेगा।

13-29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

जब यह बिल एकट बना, तो उस वक़्त के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की यह कल्पना थी कि इस के द्वारा कम से कम पांच करोड़ से से कर पंद्रह करोड़ तक आयवनी एस्टेट ड्यूटी की हैसियत से होने वाली है। लेकिन

सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने के बाद इस मकसद को छोड़ा गया है। रेट्स में जो कमी की गई है—६ परसेंट से ४ परसेंट और ८ परसेंट से ६ परसेंट—उस के कारण, इस बिस के द्वारा जो आमदनी होनी चाहिये थी, वह होने वाली नहीं है। पचास हजार की जो लिमिट रखी गई है, वह बहुत अच्छी है और जिस सोसायटी का हम नक्शा बनाना चाहते हैं, उस के लिये इस की जरूरत है। हमारे देश का जो लाइवलीहुड पैटर्न है, उस को मैं सबन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी में किसानों की तादाद करीब ७० फीसदी है, सबिस के लोग करीब १२ फीसदी हैं और उद्योग-धंधों में काम करने वाले १० फीसदी से ज्यादा हैं। व्यापार में जो काम करते हैं वे ६ प्रतिशत हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट में जो काम करते हैं वे १५ प्रतिशत हैं। इन सब चीजों की तरफ जब हम देखते हैं तो हमें पता चलता है कि इस दलील में कोई वजन नहीं है कि इसका असर मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों पर तथा निम्न-मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों पर पड़ने वाला है या इसका असर किसानों पर पड़ने वाला है। इस तरह की दलील देना मेरे विचार में बिल्कुल गलत है।

बदकिस्मती से हमारे देश में स्लोगन देने वाले दो तरह के लोग हैं। एक तरफ तो किसान, मजदूर इत्यादि गरीब लोग आते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कैपिटलिस्ट क्लास है। जब गरीब किसान तथा मजदूर रास्ते में लड़े हो कर कोई नारे लगाते हैं और अपने हकों की मांग करते हैं तो बजाय इसके कि उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाये तथा उनको आसवासन दिये जाये, उन पर गोसिया बरसाई जाती हैं लेकिन जब कैपिटलिस्ट क्लास के लोग नारे लगाते हैं तो उनके नारे पेपर तक ही महबूद रहते हैं और उनके नारों को काफी पब्लिसिटी मिल जाती है और गवर्नमेंट बराबर उनके सामने झुकती रहती है। इस तरह से

इस बिज का तथा दूसरे बिलो का भी मकसद होता है, उसको तोड़ा जाता है, उसको पूरा नहीं किया जाता है, ऐसा मेरा कहना है।

यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि बहुत एस्टेट्स पर इसका असर होने वाला है। कालबोर साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी [है उसमें कहा गया है कि २५,००० से ऊपर की जितनी भी जायदादे हमारे मुल्क में हैं उनकी कुल कीमत चार हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होने वाली है। इसके क्या मानी हैं? इसका मतलब यह है कि इसका असर बहुत कम लोगों पर पड़ने वाला है। हमारा जो टैक्स का पैटर्न है, उस पैटर्न की तरफ अगर हम देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि हमारी जो नेशनल इनकम है, उस इनकम के साथ प्रतिशत में थोड़ा सा ज्यादा हमारा टैक्सेशन है। हमारा टैक्स लगाने का जो मकसद है, वह कहा तक पूरा हो रहा है, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। हमने टैक्सेशन का नया पैटर्न रखा है। हम हिन्दुस्तान में अपने प्लास को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं। पहला प्लान पूरा हुआ, दूसरा चल रहा है और तीसरा आने वाला है। इस दूसरे प्लान को कामयाब बनाने के लिये हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा इकट्ठा करना होगा। हमारे पास कितने जरिये हैं जिन से हम पैसा एकत्र कर सकते हैं? इन जरियों में एक जरिया एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने का है। इससे हमें काफी रुपया वसूल हो सकता है और इसका असर काफी प्रापर्टी पर होता भी है। हमें बराबर रुपया इससे प्राप्त हो सकता है। लेकिन जो रेट्स में कमी की गई है, इसका मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूँ और न ही इसको मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

इस एक्ट को एक प्राप्रेसिव एक्ट कहा गया है। श्री आई० एस० गुलाटी ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है और उसमें प्राप्रेसिव

[श्री आश्व]

टैक्स की डेफिनिशन भी दी है जो इस तरह से है —

A tax is progressive if the rate at which it is charged increases with the increase in the value of tax base

इस दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम में प्रोग्रेसिव टैक्स की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दस लाख को बेस रख कर के ३० प्रतिशत, ४० प्रतिशत, ५० प्रतिशत और ६० प्रतिशत, इस तरह से टैक्सेशन का परसेंटेज रखा जाना चाहिये था। यह नहीं रखा गया है, इस वास्ते इसको प्रोग्रेसिव टैक्स नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

इसमें कोर्ट फीस की बात भी कही गई है और लिखा गया है कि जो कोर्ट प्रोबेट सम्मेशन और दूसरे काम के लिये फीस लगेगी उसको एस्टेट ड्यूटी में से कम कर दिया जायेगा। मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि जो एस्टेट की कीमत होगी उसमें से कोर्ट फीस को कम कर के उसके बाद उसकी पूरी की पूरी एस्टेट र गस्टेट ड्यूटी लगनी चाहिये।

इस एस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल में हम कितने पैसे की अपेक्षा करते हैं और कितना हम को मिला है, इसके बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह धारा की गई थी कि पांच करोड़ से ले कर पंद्रह करोड़ के करीब हमें इससे भ्रामदनी होगी। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४४-४५ में ८१ लाख रुपया हमें मिला, १९४५-४६ में १ करोड़ ८१ लाख रुपया, १९४६-४७ में २ करोड़ ११ लाख और १९४७-४८ में २ करोड़ ५२ लाख रुपया हमें प्राप्त हुआ। इस एक्ट की तरफकी की तरफ जब मैं देखता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि हम पुच्छ की तरफ जा रहे हैं, आइरिश प्रोमोशन दी जा रही है। ऐसी सूरत में मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका जो सही मकसद था वह पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है।

हम नये नये बिल लाते हैं। एक दिन मेरे साथी भइचा साहब ने कहा था कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो कानून बनते हैं वे लायर प्रूफ नहीं बनते हैं। इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि न तो वे लायर प्रूफ बनते हैं और न ही पैसा प्रूफ बनते हैं। कालडोर साहब ने भी कहा है कि इन टैक्सों को बसूल करने के लिये हमें बड़े बोल्ट स्टेप लेने चाहिये। इस समय हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स इवेशन हो रहा है और इस की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा। अगर आप टैक्स इवेशन की तरफ देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो प्राइवेट एटरप्राइज वाले लोग हैं वे कहते हैं कि टैक्सों से बचने का तरीका भी, टैक्सों को डुबाने का तरीका भी वे लोग ढूँढ निकाल सकते हैं और निकालते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना और ऐसा कहना देश के साथ गद्दारी करना है। लोगों का बताया जाता है कि तुम टैक्सों को डुबाने का तरीका खोज निकाला। टैक्स इवेशन के बारे में कालडोर साहब ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से लिखा है और बताया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर २०० करोड़ से ले कर ३०० करोड़ तक इनकम टैक्स का पैसा डुबोया जाता है। उन्होंने लिखा है —

"Conversations with individual businessmen, accountants and revenue officials reveal guesses which range from 10-20 per cent of assessed income at the minimum to 200-300 per cent at the Maximum. The amount of income-tax lost through the tax evasion is more of the order of Rs 200-300 crores than Rs 20-30 crores which is sometimes quoted in this connection"

जब कानून पास होते हैं और उसके बाद जब उनको अमल में लाया जाता है, तो उनको अमल में लाने के लिये जो मशीनरी स्थापित की जाती है, इसकी तरफ भी हमें बहुत अच्छी तरह से देखना होगा। हमें

देखना होगा कि यह मशीनरी बराबर टेक्सों को वसूल करती है या नहीं और अगर नहीं करती है तो हमें इसको मजबूर करना होगा कि यह टेक्स वसूल करे।

आज हम अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और अपने प्लास को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं। कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्री होनी चाहिये, किसानों की तरक्की होनी चाहिये, पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये इत्यादि। लेकिन यह तरक्की कैसे होगी? कौन से जरिये हैं जिन से लोगों को हमारा पटुंवाई जायेगी? एक तरीका पैसा इकट्ठा करने का टेक्स लगाने का है। जिन लोगों की टेक्स देने की अच्छी हैसियत है, उनकी संख्या एक प्रतिशत से अधिक हमारे देश में नहीं है। उनके पास टेक्स देने के लिये काफी पैसा है। लेकिन जो यह कहा गया है कि गरीब लोगों पर इसका काफी असर पड़ने वाला है, यह खाली धोखा है। गवर्नमेंट को इस बात में नहीं आना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट अमीर लोगों की सुनती है, गरीब लोगों की नहीं सुनती। यह कहा जाता है कि किसानों को भ्रनाज की पैदावार अधिक करती चाहिये और किसानों की मदद करने के लिये पैसे की जरूरत है तथा उसकी आमदनी बढ़नी चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट को क्रेडिट पर किसानों को पैसा देने के लिये चाहिये तथा वह नहीं आयेगा तो किस तरह से काम चलेगा? परसों यहां पर कहा गया था कि गवर्नमेंट के पास १४० करोड़ रुपया से ज्यादा पैसा इस काम के लिये नहीं है। लेकिन यह पैसा भी कहाँ से आयेगा? हमें देखना चाहिये कि जहाँ कहीं से भी पैसा आ सकता है, आये। इस दृष्टि से इस कानून की तरफ हमें बहुत गौर से देखना होगा तथा जो खामियां बताई गई हैं उनको दूर करना होगा। ज्वायंट हिन्दु फैमिली के बारे में जो खामियां हैं उनको दुरुस्त करने के लिये आधा तप चला गया और अब पूरा तप ही गया। ये खामियां गवर्नमेंट के

ध्यान में क्यों नहीं आती हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। हमें जो कमियां हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना होगा तथा उनको दूर करना होगा। जिस तरह की मोसाइटी का निर्माण हम करना चाहते हैं तथा जिस मोसाइटी का नक्शा हमारे सामने है, उसके निर्माण में यह ऐक्ट काफी मदद कर सकता है और इस टेक्स से हम को काफी पैसा मिल सकता है, बशर्ते कि हम इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as many as 14 hon. Members have participated in the discussion and I listened to the speeches with very great attention indeed. It is not the first time that the subject has been discussed this year. The Prime Minister in his Budget speech on 28th February, mentioned about these taxation measures and he mentioned prominently that he is going to introduce this Bill and that the exemption limit will be reduced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 50,000; only one-half of the probate duty or court fees paid on succession certificates will be allowed as a deduction from estate duty instead of the full amount as at present and the value of coparcenary interest in Hindu Undivided Families will be taxed at the rate applicable to the value of the estate of the branch of the family concerned.

These things were mentioned in the Budget speech and I am sure in the general discussion on the Budget these matters also have been discussed. Again, when the Finance Minister introduced the Bill before it was referred to the Select Committee, all these matters were discussed and, thereafter, the Select Committee also went into all these in great detail. And, today, when the report of the Select Committee has come before Parliament the same points have again been thrashed out. So, it is not as if these matters are being rushed through.

Ample opportunity has been given to the country, to the Press and to Parliament to ponder over these

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matters in great detail. And, I may also say that estate duty has a long chequered career. In 1948, it was introduced first and then it lapsed. Again, in the Constituent Assembly, in 1948, it was discussed and referred to the Select Committee but was not proceeded with further. Again, in 1952-53, it was discussed for nearly 92 hours in Parliament and then it was passed. In 1953, it came into force.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): That is our complaint that you gave ample opportunity to avoid tax by bequest. That is exactly our complaint.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Then, we have gained 5 years' experience. Now, we have brought this amendment, bringing the exemption limit to Rs. 50,000 and also aggregating the lineal descendant's share for ratable purposes. These are the two main things

I want to impress on the hon. Members that in this matter at least it is not being rushed through. On the other hand, the criticism is that we have given ample opportunities for people to evade tax or to avoid tax legally.

It has been said, how is it that Rs 7 crores were promised per year under this estate duty but they are collecting only about Rs. 8 crores or so for the last 4 or 5 years. Sir, I have got the actual figures of the collections

In 1954-55, Rs. 85 lakhs were collected;

in 1955-56, Rs 173 lakhs were collected;

next year, Rs. 211 lakhs were collected; and

last year, Rs. 231 lakhs were collected.

I do not think the Finance Minister ever said on the floor of this House or elsewhere that he was going to get about Rs. 7 crores a year under the

estate duty. I have gone through the old speeches of 1952 and 1953—the Parliamentary Debates—and nowhere did I find that Shri Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister said that he was going to get Rs. 7 crores. People were making all sorts of guesses. Somebody said Rs. 14 crores, somebody said Rs. 7 crores and nobody could say exactly how much was going to be realised under this Act. So, it is not fair to put it in the mouth of the Finance Minister that he promised to get about Rs. 7 crores.

And, as I said, experience of the last 4 or 5 years shows that we got only Rs. 231 lakhs. We can only say that it is slowly picking up; it is gaining momentum. But, by no stretch of imagination can we expect that we are going to get about Rs. 700 lakhs. I do not think even with the amendment we will be able to get about Rs. 350 lakhs. That is the estimate we are having just now and last year it was, as I said, Rs. 231 lakhs. Even if we get about Rs 350 lakhs with all these amendments, we must consider ourselves very lucky.

Therefore, it is not fair to say that Government said that it is going to be Rs 7 crores.

Shri Jadhav: In the pamphlet that has been issued, *New Pattern of Taxation* by Mr. A. D. Ghroff, it has been said that when the estate duty was first levied for Finance Minister of these days estimated the yield as anything between Rs. 5 crores and Rs 15 crores

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is Mr. Shroff who has said that .

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The Government of India is not responsible for Mr. Shroff's views. I searched the Debates of 1952-53 and I did not find anywhere that the Finance Minister promised Rs. 7 crores.

There are some intrinsic difficulties in our country with complications of the Hindu Undivided Family, the

Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga and all that. Since the Act was also new, there were some difficulties.

In our country, we do not get succession certificates. In other countries, perhaps, every time the property passes on death, the sons, heirs or survivors have to get the succession certificate and the value of the property is estimated and stamp duty paid. That will facilitate the assessing officers. But, in our country, most of the property passes without any succession certificate or probate and that again is the difficulty.

There is also very much of liquid cash. It is not as if everybody puts his assets into the bank or deposits in National Savings Certificates. Large sums of money are also kept with the people and there is also any amount of jewellery involved in all these cases and they complicate the assessment.

Then, again, what are the assets which the deceased had and what is the value of these assets? All these things also lead to certain difficulties.

Since 1953 many gifts have also been made and many trusts have also been created, may be, with a view to avoid this estate duty and things like that. Anyway, all these matters also make it more difficult for assessment.

The main criticism that came on this amending Bill is about the exemption limit. I am very glad that some of the hon. Members have supported it. They have not only supported it but they also wanted it to be reduced to Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 20,000. There are other hon. Members who, of course, object to the lowering of the exemption limit and they want the status quo to be maintained. I am also happy that my hon. friend, Shri Masani has concentrated only on this one point and he did not go about other sections. He only said that the exemption limit should not be disturbed and it should be maintained as it was in the original Act. Therefore, even among the 14 speakers, the opinion is divided,

some supporting it vehemently and some objecting to it in a strong manner also.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Have a free vote on it.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: When you want, you can have a free vote.

Mr. M. R. Masani: Let the party whip be withdrawn.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The main point of the amending Bill is whether it should be Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 50,000. The matter was considered in great detail in the Select Committee also. I do not know whether it was by a unanimous vote—I am told that it was an almost unanimous vote—that it was said that it should be lowered to Rs. 50,000. This Rs. 50,000 also is not new. Even in 1952-53, in the original Bill the Finance Minister did not specify any exemption limit. Nor did he specify the rates. He thought that they could be prescribed from time to time in the Finance Bill. But the House wanted that it must know definitely what the exemption limit was and it wanted it to be incorporated in the Act itself. The Select Committee said in 1953 that the limit should be Rs. 75,000; they must have considered it a great deal. But when it came up for discussion clause by clause, Parliament raised it to a lakh of rupees.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): Is it Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 25,000?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Rs. 75,000. I have seen the speeches and even then some people wanted it to be put at Rs. 50,000. Then in the Select Committee they made it Rs. 75,000. In Parliament, during clause-by-clause consideration, it was made one lakh. So, it is not new; it has been considered by the country and by Parliament right from 1953. Whenever we thought of the estate duty this question of exemption limit was always in the fore front. This Rs. 50,000 limit has been accepted by the Select Committee. It is asked whether it is fair or not. After all we have figures of

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what is obtaining in other countries. It is said that in Soviet Russia there is no succession duty nor estate duty. There are other countries also where the circumstances are different. I need not go into all that. But there are countries where estate duty is obtaining and the rates are not very high. In America it has been said that the limit is about 250,000 rupees or so. But they have left open the field for the State legislatures to have a parallel estate duty. It is not, therefore, correct to say that in America the ceiling is very high and we should not lower it. There, they have got income-tax of both the federal Government and of the State Government; they have got estate duty both of the federal Government and the State Government; that is the arrangement between the federal and the State Governments. It is not a good analogy here. We have got figures for U.K., Japan, Australia and even Ceylon. In Ceylon it is Rs. 20,000; the exemption limit of inheritance tax in Japan is Rs. 6650, that is, the rupee equivalent of 5,00,000 yen. In the U.K. it is Rs. 40,000 and Australia Rs. 30,000. They are the rupee equivalents. When it is put in the ratio of *per capita* income, I may say that it is seven times in Australia, about nine times in U.K., about seven times in Japan and 35 times in Ceylon. At Rs. 50,000 in India, it is going to be somewhere near about 180 times of the *per capita* income. I do not think we have been unfair to the middle-class people. We do want everybody to survive, we want them to work hard and save; we want them, if necessary to leave some property to their children and we do not put any obstacles in their way. Shri Ranga was saying whether it is going to be a disincentive for working hard, saving, etc. Certainly not. We want them to work hard, save money and pass it on to their children but incidentally pay some towards estate duty. Certainly we do not want to say that all property is going to be taken away. We want them to have property and give it away to their children. Along with it let them also think of the

egalitarian society in which they are living and let them also give some little estate duty to the Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Egalitarian society in which we are living in our dreams!

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sometimes, it is very sweet to live in dreams. We want to broaden our tax structure. It was with that intention we have lowered the income-tax from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 3,000. I think Shri Masani also objected to that lowering. But there it is; in the collective wisdom of this Parliament they have accepted this Rs. 3,000 limit. Now, I am sure that in the collective wisdom of this Parliament, they will also agree gladly to the lowering of the exemption limit to Rs. 50,000.

This estate duty, in a way, is a sort of a deferred income-tax; instead of paying year after year, you pay it only once, not in life time but a little after life and therefore, it comes only once in a way while the other taxes such as income-tax, wealth tax, expenditure tax, etc. dog you year after year. This death duty comes only once in life, immediately after life.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Once in death.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): How can a man die more than once?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Cowards die many a time.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We want that the less affluent also should contribute their mite towards building up our future. With the same intention, we lowered the income-tax limit to Rs. 3,000; the same ideology pervades here in lowering the exemption limit to Rs. 50,000. I do not think that it is greatly unfair.

Shri Masani curiously argued that a property worth Rs. 50,000 today would have been worth only Rs. 12,500

in 1939. But what he is going to pay also has got only one-fourth value. If he is going to pay Rs 400, every rupee he pays has got only four annas value and that will mean only Rs 100 in 1939 value, once after his death. It is not an annual affair.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What was the per capita income in 1939? (Interruptions)

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: This is not going to hit hard. Let us think about it in a concrete manner: what it means. On Rs 50,000 he is going to pay nothing. On Rs 60,000, he is going to pay Rs 400, in 1958 value. On 70,000, the tax is Rs 800, on 80,000, Rs 1,200 and on Rs 90,000, Rs 1,600 and it will be Rs 2,000 in a lakh of rupees. If he leaves a lakh of rupees to his survivors, he is going to pay Rs 2,000 only—two per cent. Rs 98,000 is safe for his sons and lineal descendants when he is having accumulated wealth worth a lakh. When he has died, after living a full life, he passes on Rs 98,000 intact, without any damage and the Government will only ask him to pay, that too in instalments, Rs 2,000, which is only two per cent. I do not think it is unfair or it is going to hit middle class very hard and cannot be a disincentive for savings, hard work and so on.

Shri Prabhat Kar: There is no middle-class with one lakh rupees worth of property, that middle-class is living in the imagination of Shri Masani.

Shri M. R. Masani: I know you would like to liquidate them, that is no surprise. (Interruptions)

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: After all, to this Rs 50,000 also there are so many exemptions and things like that and they come to Rs 20,000 or whatever it is but that is a different matter. As I said, if he has a lakh of rupees, after paying income-tax, profession tax, sales-tax and all the taxes that he has to pay annually, and if he has got in the form of some assets one lakh, the duty comes only to Rs 2,000 and as

I said, Rs 98,000 goes intact to his sons. And that is not an annual affair again, I must repeat it. If it is Rs 2 lakhs, it is going to be Rs 10,000. Under the old Act it is Rs 8,750. The difference is only Rs 1,250 between the old and the present Acts with this exemption limit coming down to Rs 50,000. For Rs 3 lakhs, the difference is only Rs 750 and thereafter for the higher income groups the difference is only Rs 750, whether it is Rs 1 crore or Rs 10 lakhs.

14 hrs.

So, considering the low tax—it is only two per cent, for an estate of Rs 1 lakh, it is 3-1/3 per cent for Rs 1½ lakhs—I do not think it is going to be a very hard thing, and it will go a long way to remove inequalities.

After all, we are all aiming at removing inequalities. It cannot be done overnight, in five or ten years. It may take more time, but all our taxation and all our ceilings are being aimed at that so that we do not allow large accumulations of property which will be a source of influence or things like that, and we want to avoid large accumulations.

There are other friends who want the percentage must be very high, 80 per cent. They ask while in England it is 80 per cent, why are you content with 40 per cent? There are other people who try to pull the exemption to Rs 20,000 or Rs 30,000 and they want higher rates also. After all, the Government can take only the mean the *via media*. The exemption of Rs 50,000 and the present rates are quite justifiable, and they will remove inequalities over a long period of time. It cannot be done overnight, and it cannot be done as our Opposition Members want in five or ten years or immediately, but this will have the effect of removing inequalities over a long time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask a question? The hon. Minister gave comparative figures for the lower limit in

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U.K., Australia and Japan, and now he says we want overnight the rates of duty to be raised. Does he not concede that the corresponding rates of duty prescribed in the schedule now are far lower in the higher slabs than what is prevailing in U.K. and other countries?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Even as it is, the cases are only about 3,000. The assessments in dutiable made last year were only 3,000 and even with this amendment it may go by another 7,000 or 8,000 only. The number of people who are going to come within the mischief of this Act is not going to be very large as in the U.K. or other countries. Therefore, it is not going to be a very hard thing on many people. Only a few thousand people are going to be affected. I am not answering his point just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nayar wanted that though they are very few, they must be hit harder!

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There are not many people. If there are many people.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My point was that the rates of duty that you find in the schedule now are lower than the rates of duty for corresponding incomes in the U.K. and U.S.A. Even if you were to increase this by taxing the estates of a few people, we could get much more, very much more income. Just because we keep our rates low, the yield is also low.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Let us be satisfied with what it is now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We are not.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: You are not satisfied? You want

Shri V. P. Nayar: When you fix the lower limit as in U.K., Australia or Japan, why not fix the higher limit also at the level of U.K. or the other countries?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: My good friend Shri Dasappa says they do not have expenditure tax, wealth tax etc. The wealth tax is going to hit them all right.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do you want Shri Dasappa to defend you?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In England they do not have the wealth tax.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is an onslaught from the front, he must have some support from behind!

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The incidence of income-tax is also much higher here.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Of course, the incidence of income-tax is also much higher here.

The next point is about the Hindu undivided family. I heard with great attention the vehement speech made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. He has been dinning into the ears of all the Finance Ministers for a very long time, and every Finance Minister seems to have sympathised with him, but they do not seem to have done anything about it. Finance Minister after Finance Minister assured him in a direct or indirect manner that the matter would be looked into. They sympathised with the Hindu undivided family and all that, but they do not seem to have done anything about it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: His point is that the assurance did not materialise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is your promise also like that of the others?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he would be satisfied with that assurance, why should not this be given even now?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Assurance of the kind given before.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In India we have many different types of families. The Hindu undivided family is only one such. We have got the *Dayabhaga*, the individual families and the non-Hindus are also being covered by this—the Muslims, Christians, Parsis. After all, it is not meant only for Hindus and we have many types of succession laws, and we have to take an equitable view in these matters.

I have been going through Shri N. C. Chatterjee's speech in 1952-53 when he pleaded for the *Dayabhaga* families. He said this duty was going to hit very hard the Bengalis, Biharis, Oriyas etc., who follow the *Dayabhaga* system, while the *Mitakshara* family got off lightly under this law. Therefore, we have to take all these things into consideration. We cannot allow one type of family to be hard hit under this and allow other families to escape lightly. Even last time, because of the great discussion that took place, the limit for the Hindu undivided family was brought down to Rs. 50,000 while for other families it was kept at Rs. 1 lakh.

I want Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to put himself in the position of a *Dayabhaga* family. Of course, he is very much concerned with the Hindu undivided family. He knows what it is, he has been perhaps a member of a Hindu undivided family, as most of us are. Even though the sons' share also will be taken into consideration for ratable purposes, what the *karta* of a *Mitakshara* family is likely to give under estate duty is very little compared to the man in his position in a *Dayabhaga* family. We have taken advantage of the amending legislation to bring it down more or less, not on a par with the *Dayabhaga* family, but we have removed to some extent the unequal position of the *Mitakshara* family and the *Dayabhaga* family.

As I said, last year only 3,000 people were assessed, and that is the utmost we can expect in a normal year under the old Act. Three to five thousand assessments may be made. I was asking the Central Board of Revenue how many of them were concerning Hindu undivided families, but they could not give me the exact figures, but a large number of them are individual families with some little share, one-tenth or one-twentieth share, in the undivided family. After all the bulk of a person's estate will be his own earning; there may be five or ten per cent from the joint family. The Central Board of Revenue could not give me readily how many belonged to undivided families and how many to individual families. Anyway, our intention is quite clear. We are not going to tax the living man's estate. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was trying to make out that we are going to catch a living man, that it is not merely an estate duty but the living man also has to pay *kafan* duty. It is only the deceased man's share which will be taxed ultimately, but for ratable purposes the share of the lineal descendants also will be aggregated because they are going to get the benefit out of the estate of the deceased. Some property is passing on to them. They have a beneficial interest in the estate that is being left by the deceased man. As a matter of fact, they are going to get a windfall. Of course, they have a right for it by birth in the Hindu *Mitakshara* family. Anyhow, their share is going to be augmented to that extent, because the deceased father is leaving some property which the brothers are going to share later on. That property alone will be aggregated along with the estates of the lineal descendants for ratable purposes, but the actual tax will be collected only on the portion of the estate of the deceased and the estates of the lineal descendants also will not be clubbed together for taxing purposes. If the aggregate amount of the estate is Rs. 3 lakhs and the portion of the deceased is only

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Rs. 1 lakh, the percentage of rate will be fixed on the basis of Rs. 3 lakhs but the actual tax will be collected on his portion of Rs. 1 lakh. Therefore, even if a deceased father has two children and the father's share of the property is one-third, only that one-third will be taxed and not the entire property. If the deceased has a wife also living, in Northern India the wife also gets a share. It will not be taken for aggregation purposes. In Madras or south India the wife does not get a share and, therefore, that question does not arise.

An Hon. Member: The Hindu Law has changed now.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Whatever it is, the shares of lineal descendants will be aggregated only for ratable purposes and not for taxable purposes. Therefore, I think it goes a long way to bring on par the *Mitakshara* family and the *Dayabhaga* family, and there won't be any undue hardship on the *Dayabhaga* family.

Sir, previously the entire probate duty was deducted from the tax due. Supposing the tax due is Rs. 10,000 and the man has paid a probate of about Rs. 3,000, he used to be exempted to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and only Rs. 7,000 was to be collected from him. But in States like Bombay the probate duty is very stiff. Probate stamp duty or succession duty is very stiff in certain States, and sometimes it is more than what we are likely to get under estate duty. So we thought that only half of the probate duty should be allowed to be deducted hereafter and the rest, of course, would have to be paid. If a man has paid a probate duty of Rs. 3,000 and the tax due is Rs. 12,000, only Rs. 1,500 will be deducted and the rest will be collected from him. That is also one of the main points of this amending legislation.

About the armed forces, of course, a good deal of sympathy was ex-

pressed. We are certainly not lagging behind in our admiration for our armed forces. They are doing an excellent job and, of course, we will have to depend upon them in any given crisis, especially in any external crisis. We will certainly have to think in what manner we can help them in respect of this estate duty. Though I am unable to accept Shri Karni Singhji's amendment as it is, I have given an amendment myself to the effect that we should exempt members of the armed forces who die in action against the enemy. We are not extending it to police officers, magistrates, labour officers and others. We are confining it only to the armed forces, and that too when they die in action against the enemy. As I said, I have given an amendment to that effect, and I think it will satisfy Shri Karni Singhji to a large extent.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sir, I rise on a point of information. What about those persons other than military officers who die in action? I think there should not be any disparity between these two categories because both die in the service of the State.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But there is always a difference, Sir, between an armed force man and a magistrate or a policeman. A central excise man may also be killed while pursuing a smuggler. A magistrate may be killed while he is writing his judgment. If all of them are to be exempted, why not exempt the civilians? An eminent doctor may be killed while doing ambulance work. Then it may be asked, why not labour leaders. All sorts of things will be asked. Therefore, we shall confine it only to members of the armed forces, and I think, it will go a long way.

Shri Ranga raised the point about agricultural property. He said that people with even 20 acres and 30 acres are going to come under the mischief of this '50,000 exemption'.

and he pleaded that exemption in respect of agricultural property must be higher and things like that. It is entirely a matter for the State legislatures. After all, the entire money goes to the States. The Central Government is not going to retain a pie out of this except for administrative expenditure. The whole of it is going to be given away to States, and it is up to the State legislatures to consider it from all aspects and see what could be done.

About agricultural property, even now hon. Members are aware that West Bengal Government did not agree to the inclusion of agricultural property for the purposes of estate duty. All other State Governments have agreed, and they have agreed to the limit of Rs 1,00,000. But after this Bill is passed, we are going to ask the State Governments and the State legislatures whether they want to bring it to this level of Rs 50,000, or they want to keep it at the old level of Rs 1,00,000. They cannot have any other option—some State cannot have Rs 70,000 or Rs 30,000. They will be given the option of either agreeing to this new limit of Rs 50,000 or keeping it at the previous level of Rs 1,00,000. When more than two legislatures approve of this, another amending legislation has to be taken in that context.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Is the Central Government going to give any suggestion to the States either to accept Rs 50,000 or to keep Rs 1,00,000 as the limit? Is the Central Government thinking of issuing any directive in that connection?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: After all, it is not mandatory. If it is mandatory, the West Bengal Government could not have done this. The very fact that West Bengal Government did not agree shows that it is not mandatory. It is optional, and it is up to them to decide this way or that way. There is no question of issuing any directive in the matter.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is the Central Government going to give any suggestion to the State Governments to accept a particular limit, so that the limit may be uniform in all States?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: After all, the suggestion is either you accept this or you keep it at Rs 1,00,000, but do not have it at Rs 70,000, Rs 30,000 or Rs 20,000. We do not want that any variations like that should be there. The option is only between two things—either accept the limit of Rs 50,000 or keep it at the old level of Rs 1,00,000, there is no intermediary limit. It is open to the States to accept whatever they want.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Are you going to suggest to the State Governments that the Central Government would very much like it to be fixed at Rs 50,000, or you will place both the alternatives before them?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We do expect that a larger number of States will agree to this also. Even last time, excepting West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, all other State Governments agreed. Now it is up to them. They might say "What is this? There is a ceiling of Rs 50,000." They might like to keep it at Rs 1,00,000. Any way, we will have ample time to consider this. When the debates in the various legislatures take place all those debates will be sent up here and we will certainly go into the whole question at great length, and we will have ample opportunity of discussing it further. For the time being, Sir, agricultural property is excluded under section 30 or so and, therefore, without even consulting State Governments we are able to proceed with this legislation.

With regard to appeals also Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava made out a great point that the Assistant Commissioners should not be under the Board of Revenue. I was in charge of the sales tax for a number of years in Madras and Andhra. I do not think

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Government ever interfered with the assessments made by the sales tax officers. I can say that from my own experience. Likewise, even in the case of ITOs the Government or the Central Board of Revenue is not going to direct them that they must tax in a particular way. We want all our officers to be just—whether on the appellate side or in the law department or in the Central Board of Revenue. Just assessments only must be made and unjust assessments should not be countenanced either by the Board or by the Government. So, simply because somebody is under the law department or he is under the tribunal, he is going to be just and that if he is going to be on the administrative side he is going to be unjust is a proposition which I am unable to accept.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Not that way. The point is, their future—their promotions, transfers, etc., everything depends upon the CBR and that is the reason. It is not a question of justness.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: What does it mean? I have seen the explanation of Shri C. D. Deshmukh; when this question was discussed. He made a very good point that most often the administrative departments were more generous. There is an erroneous impression that administrative departments are always hard on the assessee. As a matter of fact, they can sit down, discuss the matter and then they can come to some amicable settlement. Administrative officers are more generous in many cases.

For instance, under the present Act, only two per cent of the appeals came to the Central Board of Revenue. The Controllers are assessing, and two per cent of the cases only came up to the Central Board of Revenue. 98 per cent of the cases did not come up. Not because Delhi is far away that they did not come up.

In most cases they were satisfied with

the assessment. Only two per cent of the cases came in appeal and out of the two per cent of the cases only less than five per cent went up to the High Court or the Supreme Court. There again, a member of the Board of Revenue hears them and goes to Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, wherever it is; he hears the party, discusses the cases with him and comes to a settlement, and in most cases they are satisfied with what has been done by the appellate authority.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Not satisfied; but the cost of further litigation comes to more than the assessment itself.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: What about Delhi, Punjab and other States? It may be so for Kerala and Madras, but people who are roundabout Delhi also can come up. They are not coming up. If you see the appeals from States such as Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi or Rajasthan, they are not very many. As I said, two per cent of the appeals went to the Board and that shows that our officers are lenient, generous, and that they understand the difficulties of the assessee, and are trying to take a sympathetic view of things. If we merely give it to a law officer or a judicial officer, he will only go by the letter of the law and he would not care to what is happening to you and would say, "Under the law I am helpless. I am giving this judgment. You go to the Supreme Court if you like." That is not the attitude which the administrative officer takes. Therefore, let us not decry the administrative officers and extol only the judicial officers. After all, judicial officers also can take sometimes an erroneous view and they also may be sometimes hard. Of course, we are arranging for the appeals also to come to tribunals. Previously, they came straight to the Central Board of Revenue—only one appeal. But now, there is the Appellate Controller. If the party is aggrieved again, he can go to the tribunal

and on any legal point he can go to the High Court or the Supreme Court, etc. So, all these processes are there.

It is so even in other countries. I have just now seen that in England and other countries, where they have got a large amount of experience about this direct taxation, the first appeals and even second appeals always come to administrative officers and not to the law officers. In Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and other countries, and even in the United States of America, the appeal is only to the administrative officers and not to the judicial officers. So, the Appellate Commissioners and Income-tax Officers cannot be under the tribunal. Once they go there, the chances of promotion may not be there. It is a blind alley as it were. What is the promotion they can look forward to? And the tribunals are only about six or seven, and they would not be able to get any promotion, but here, if it is in the regular administrative departments, they can look forward to further promotions. So, there is nothing wrong.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know whether it is not a fact that the assessing officers are required to make up a particular quota of revenue from a particular circle or ward?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They themselves send it up. It is not as though the Central Board of Revenue asks them, "You Collect Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 7 crores". At the time of the budget, they themselves say that we are likely to reach such and such figure—the Commissioners themselves say it, and they are also totalled up in the Central Board of Revenue. It is not as though the Central Board of Revenue is asking them, "collect Rs. 4 crores or so willy nilly". It is not a fact. You can

ask any Commissioner. They themselves send it at the time of the budget. It is just *andaz*, just an estimate. They try to keep up to the estimate, but like all other departments, they also have a little target. They put two per cent or one per cent over last year's figure, because there is an increase in the amount of wealth in the country. It is not fair to the Board or to the Government to say that every Commissioner and Income-tax Officer and every Inspecting Assistant Commissioner is being given a target, that he must keep up to it and that otherwise he is punished. I do not think anybody has been punished simply because he did not keep to the target, any Commissioner or any Income-tax Officer. But that is the impression abroad that the Board is trying to give targets and then trying to punish people if they do not reach the target, etc.

Shri M. R. Masani: The impression is that they are not promoted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is not a fact. I do not think anybody is carried away by any prejudice simply because the Appellate Assistant Commissioner allows an appeal or two. The Commissioners themselves allow appeals or the Central Board of Revenue allows appeals. There are many cases where they negotiate and understand the difficulties, and give instalments. All that sympathetic attitude can be taken only by administrative officers and not by judicial officers. The judicial officers are confined to a limited sphere and they have to interpret the law as it is and they cannot go into the other circumstances that are attached to the assessments.

Therefore, on the whole, I am happy that the amending legislation has been received quite well in the Select Committee and on the floor of the House and I am really thankful to all the hon. Members for the general support they gave to it. The other administrative matters, of course, can

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certainly be looked into whenever they are brought to the notice of the Board or the Government. I am unable to give a specific assurance about the Hindu joint family, etc. Whenever there are difficulties, of course, they can be looked into, but more than that, I am unable to say in what manner we are going to help them.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That assurance is enough.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not enough, but there it is. I commend the amending legislation to the House.

Shri Jadhav: One point. What will be the effect of this Bill on the joint family, in respect of *stridhan* of the joint family?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is kept separate. But when she dies of course it will attract.

Shri Jadhav: How can it attract?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Not when the husband dies, but when she dies, it would attract.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to be more concerned about the share of the other co-parcener. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now proceed to the clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

(Amendment of section 4)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 35, add at the end—

"and the Appellate Controllers shall not be subject to the Board in the matter of their transfers, promotions and other conditions of service".

I already know the fate of this amendment, as I said yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member argue in frustration?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I gave that reason yesterday also. I am not going to leave it, because according to me, the income-tax law of this country is not according to our Constitution. In article 50, the principle of separation of executive from judiciary has been accepted. If there is any department in which this separation should have been done long ago or could have been done easily, it is this department. Whereas the Government is doing something in other departments, I feel no indication whatsoever that this principle is being adopted in this department. As I have already submitted, it is much more necessary in this department.

So far as the income-tax department is concerned, in all other countries and in our country also, it is very difficult to have a reform of this kind in the initial stages. We cannot have an income-tax judicial officer, because the income-tax officer himself is the person who makes the investigation. He is the person who finds out the income by investigation and again he sits in judgment upon his own information and taxes us. We know that whatever has been said about the judicial officers or about administrative officers of higher ranks is not true of this income-tax officer. He is not only less competent, but in some cases he is corrupt. At the same time, the fact that many appeals do not go up does not show as a matter of fact that people are satisfied. There may be a hundred and one reasons why people are not appealing. They may be under the impression that the appeals may not be heard rightly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Would the hon Member like to continue on Monday?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Just as you order, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Just as the hon Member pleases

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
I will continue on Monday

14.32 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY FIFTH REPORT

Sardar A S Saigal (Janjgir) I beg to move

That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August 1958 "

Mr Deputy-Speaker The question is

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August 1958 "

The motion was adopted

14.33 hrs

RESOLUTION RE WORKING OF MONOPOLISTIC CONCERNS— Contd

Mr Deputy-Speaker The House will now resume further discussion on the resolution moved by Shri P Kunhan on the 16th August 1958 regarding the working of monopolistic concerns. Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion, 1 hour and 19 minutes

have already been taken up 41 minutes are left for its further discussion today

Shri V P Nayar (Quilon) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I was not present last time when the House discussed this resolution. But reading from the speeches made in this House, I have a feeling that the spirit of the resolution was not understood by some hon Members. When we have a resolution like this, the word 'monopoly' should not be interpreted in its literal sense. I think it is better that we understand monopoly in the common sense of it.

I read through the speech of Mr B C Ghose and I was surprised that he had taken the view that there is no monopoly at all in our country today. If you look at the dictionary meaning of the word 'monopoly' probably Mr Ghose is right. But from what we find around us today, it is a fact that in many of the commodities there is not merely monopoly in the field of production but also monopoly in distribution. Nobody can deny today that the Imperial Chemical Industries has monopoly in the matter of import and distribution of certain dyes. The Imperial Tobacco Company for example certainly has been considered to be in a monopolistic position in so far as our trade in cigarettes concerned. The Associated Cement Company is another powerful combine which, according to the hon Minister, Mr M M Shah, himself as he admitted in answer to a question of mine on the 14th of this month, controlling 52.3 per cent of the entire production of cement in the country, leaving about 25 per cent to the Dalmia Group.

Then take the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company. In 1954 or 1955 the British Monopoly Commission made an enquiry to determine the monopoly held by the British Oxygen and Acetylene Company, the parent company of the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company in the matter of control of acetylene and oxygen in

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

U.K. After an elaborate enquiry, they concluded that the Swiss firm, the British Oxygen and Acetylene Company was for all intents and purposes in ostensible competition—I am using their very words—with four or five other companies and were indulging in a sort of price-war. But to the dismay of the Commission, it was found that in all the four or five companies with whom this company was in ostensible competition, the British Oxygen and Acetylene Company had not merely shares, but controlling shares. So, nobody can deny the fact that in this country we have a monopoly for the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company.

In the field of antibiotics, only the other day the hon. Minister gave us the impression that in the distribution of antibiotics, not much of profit is made. On the 2nd August, there was a Reuter's report from Washington which deals with the monopoly of antibiotics in America. It is very relevant, because recently we have allowed participation or collaboration of some of the world's leading manufacturers in antibiotics, as was revealed by the hon. Minister to a question the other day. The report says:

"The Federal Trade Commission which filed charges under the anti-monopoly laws against six leading U.S. drugs companies alleged that they conspired to monopolise the multi-million-dollar "Wonder Drug" trade. The Commission which has just completed a two-year study of the antibiotics industry, alleged that these six drug houses had conspired to fix the prices of "Wonder Drugs" at arbitrary, artificial, non-competitive and rigid levels."

The report goes on to say that Americans are estimated to have spent 750 million dollars on the purchase of aureomycin, terramycin and achromy-

cin, which were monopolised by these six companies. Here in India in the context of development, we have allowed these companies in the pharmaceutical industry.

So, nobody can say that in our economy today, there is no monopolistic control. I was surprised to hear of all persons my hon. friend, Mr. B. C. Ghose, whom I thought to be very knowledgeable in such matters—to my regret, he is not present here today—saying that there is no monopoly in our country. Even from the State of West Bengal from where he comes, I shall give two examples. Take, for example, the company which produces 85 per cent. of the entire electric energy produced in the State of West Bengal—the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. According to 1956 figures, I understand that it produces about 415,000 KW and that is about 85 per cent of the entire production and distributed only in four places where industries are concentrated, viz., Calcutta, Hooghly, Howrah and 24 Parganas, from where my hon. friend comes

Today the D.V.C. is selling electricity at the rate of 3 nP per unit to this company which distributes it at a very small profit—it is only 19 nP per unit. Analysing the balance-sheets of this company, the figures given to me are, in 1947 on the eve of independence, the company—it is a sterling company—earned a net profit of 6.32 lakhs. In 1955, the net profits amounted to 18.0 lakhs. This works out to about Rs. 2.5 crores. But yet so far as the consumer is concerned, the price of electric energy has not been brought down by the company which has a monopolistic grip in the industrial belt of Bengal.

In the deal of D.V.C. with this company, I understand that the D.V.C. may be losing something like Rs. 15 lakhs on 100,000 KW, which is covered by the agreement, although the total supply would not have been made. On

that quantity, the gain of the company, which is in a monopolistic position in so far as distribution of electric energy in West Bengal is concerned, will be nothing short of Rs. 75 lakhs. Then, how can we say that it is not in a monopolistic position? So, my point is that we should not think that there is no monopoly in our country.

Another more revealing account of the octopus grip of monopoly is given in the report of the Tariff Commission on the rubber tyres and tubes which was published in 1955. I do not have the time to go through all those points, but, with your permission, I shall read only one or two very cryptic observations which the Tariff Commission made in regard to this matter. I do not have the time to read from the note itself. But I shall read from the summary. It says:

"The prices of tyres and tubes were in excess of the fair prices as determined by us by 21.79 per cent. in 1950, 6.88 per cent. in 1947, 15.26 per cent. in 1948, 9.28 per cent. in 1949, 7.70 per cent. in 1950, 6.88 per cent. in 1951, 11.24 per cent. in 1952 and 8.52 per cent. in 1953."

I am only trying to establish that these three companies, about which I shall refer later, have between them the entire production and distribution of tyres in the country and such a moderate report as the Tariff Commission's report itself has admitted that the company is making some profit. It goes on to say:

"The ratio of gross profits to capital employed varied from 19 per cent. to 37 per cent. in the case of Dunlop between 1946 and 1958 and from 47 per cent. to 77 per cent. in the case of Firestone from 1946-47 to 1952-53. These ratios are high in comparison with what Indian industries in general have been earning in recent years."

What does it indicate? It says that the overhead charges of these companies have gone up by several hundred per cent.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): My hon. friend forgot that the worst monopoly is of the Congress party?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am very much conscious of that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member run away after making an interruption?

Shri V. P. Nayar: These monopolies which are the subsidiaries of foreign companies, function in a manner which is very striking, because you find that even the mother companies which are established in other countries do not get the same return on the capital which they invest, as established by the Tariff Commission's recommendations on the Cycle Tyre industry, because it says:

"In each year from 1947 to 1953, except 1950, Dunlop (India) earned a higher rate of profit on capital employed than Dunlop (U.K.). In view of the fact that Dunlop (U.K.) have a much higher turnover and much larger scale of operations spread over several countries the rate of profit earned by Dunlop (India) on their capital employed should not have been even as high as that earned by their parent company."

So the position reduces itself to this. While, on the one hand, they have a monopolistic group in regard to production and distribution of certain articles, they have controlled the industry to the detriment of our country in such a way that they are able, through their subsidiaries in India, to take more profits than what the mother company established in UK can, and this is a state of affairs which has resulted from the monopolistic group which is allowed protection in the matter of several of the essential commodities.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

I shall also refer to another aspect. When I say monopoly, I do not mean the monopoly in the control of the means of production in our country. A monopoly which is existing in the means of production is now spreading its tentacles in the matter of distribution also. You find, for example, that most of these important commodities, over which there is monopoly in the field of production, are distributed through a combination of those monopoly boards, what are called "trade associations". There is, for example, the Cement Marketing Company of India, which is in control of the entire distribution of cement. There is Carbide Manufactures Association of Calcutta. There are so many other manufacturers' associations, whose ostensible purpose is a fair distribution of the commodity, but whose real intention is to fix the prices at the highest level possible and to contravene the wage policy of the government to our detriment.

Though there are so many producers in the field there is no competition in prices. On the other hand, you find that prices have been agreed to by some agreement, which is kept as a very closely-guarded secret by the monopoly powers, and the consumers are asked to pay through the nose and the whole economy is ruined.

Now I want to refer to one point before I sit down and that is the *modus operandi* by which the control of the means of production and distribution is exercised. I do not have the time for describing it in detail. We know how in order to establish a monopoly, in order to please the consumer, in order to get the maximum from the consumer for the minimum efforts of capital, they have arranged to control the means of production and also the distribution agencies in such a way, as is clear from the case of petroleum

products. The control is exercised by an apparatus consisting of interlocking of directorships and monopoly controls. As I submitted to you earlier, I do not think I have the time to give the figures. I have given them once. But the later figures indicate that (out of 3,724 directorships by the end of 1951 only 61 of the directors had between them 1,036 directorships and even among the 61 at the top 20 controlled as many as 805 directorships, an average of 40 directorships per individual. For example, Tatas have 30 companies with assets worth not less than Rs. 150 crores. Birlas, again, have 125 companies; J. & K. have about 50, Dalmias 40 and so on. I have a list of directorships ranging from 50 directorships per person to 25. But I do not have time to read the details here.

My submission is that having regard to the distribution of certain essential commodities over which, we know for certain, and over which Government cannot get away by saying that there is no monopoly when we have such a monopoly, is it or is it not time for us to enquire whether they are working in the interests of our country. It is time for us to appoint a committee of Members of Parliament to go deeply into this question and find out the nature, extent and quantum of monopoly in respect of not merely the production but also the distribution of the articles which are vitally necessary for the economic life of our country and I feel that the hon. Minister, who knows quite a good deal about the monopolistic control of these firms will readily agree to this Resolution, at least in spirit, if he is prevented from doing so otherwise.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very glad to have this opportunity to discuss this very important subject before the House. Last time when Shri Kunhan placed

this resolution for the consideration of this august House, my hon. friends, Shri Bimal Ghose, Ch Ranbir Singh and Shri D C Sharma gave ample answer with proper arguments to the several propositions which Shri Kunhan had advanced. Today, fortunately, we have among us Shri V P Nayar, who has always been taking great interest in this particular field

I would not like to deal at length with this subject, but I will try to give a little background of the economic growth through which the world in the last three centuries has really advanced. If we recall the early 17th century, when the mercantile capitalism which was arrested by the development of science and technology, was being transformed through a process of industrial revolution, the entire concept of society, both socially and economically, underwent a very great radical change. The world which was otherwise like an amorphous, wide-spread, far flung from one area to another was brought into the compass of man's own conception, working into a very narrow, centralised and short sphere. The concentration of economic and social power, whether in the community or in the individual, grew with the advent of industrial revolution. Therefore, when the society accepted the industrial revolution itself, a centralised organic society was the collective concept which emerged before all the nations of the world. We saw the growth of industrial revolution in England, in Germany, in the Soviet Union, in the United States, Japan and in our own country in the early part of the 19 & the 20th century. If we recall how the industrial development grew from State to State, from country to country, it is very clear that modern technology had made it very much possible to bring much economic power into the hands of few entrepreneurs and men in authority. Therefore, while mercantile capitalism was transformed to almost an industrial capitalism, the society also

developed along with it various checks and balances, so that the misuse of the power which technology and science had placed in the hands of the individuals could be prevented. Therefore, when Shri Bimal Ghose mentioned that in our country there was really no monopoly or that monopolistic tendencies were more or less non-existent, I was glad to see that a man of his radical view of thinking could appreciate the current position of things in our country in the background of the world development.

It is true, as my hon friend Shri V P Nayar has pointed out, that in the United States and in the United Kingdom, anti-trust laws, and anti-consortium laws and various other types of enactments have taken place in order to see that cartels are prevented from functioning to the detriment of either the consumer or the distributor or the community. We in our country in a way were lucky. Though we were behind many powers of the world and many countries of the world, in industrial development, yet social consciousness and democratic forces of social justice grew in our country in advance of real economic and industrial development. It was really after this that economic development started in our country. In other countries of the world, social consciousness really followed economic development, and, therefore, society had to accept a pattern of economic development which in many cases was to the detriment of the common man. Fortunately, in our country, we had a party in power, which won independence for this country, and as Shri D C Sharma pointed out last time, the Karachi Resolution of 1931 of the Congress is an ample answer, if any answer is needed, to the basic policy which the nationalistic forces in this country had adopted since the growth and the movement of revolution for Indian independence. The growth of the swadeshi movements also, since the days of the Lok Manya Tilak, later on strengthened by Mahatma Gandhi and subsequently followed up

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

by the independent India, also go to prove that we as a people basically, as a party, namely the Indian National Congress, and as Government, the present Government of India, are totally opposed to any form of monopolistic combine in this country, either in the field of industry or business or any other form of trading activity; nor are we going to tolerate any concentration of wealth in a few hands.

Therefore, I need not repeat before the House the basic issues which are adumbrated in the Industrial Policy Resolution which was placed before the House on the 30th of April, 1956 by the Prime Minister, which was reiteration of an earlier policy which was placed before the House in 1949. I would only read two paragraphs on page 2, namely paragraphs (b) and (c)

- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

These are the basic principles of the industrial and economic policy of this country and of the present Government, which is backed up by the historical past of the Indian National Congress. In order to see that the present policy is implemented, we have not merely taken recourse to verbal assurances or any type of promises, but we have in our armoury a number of measures which go to implement the policy that I have read out from the Industrial Policy Resolution. As the House is aware, we have, looking to the major components of policy, economic and industrial, nine major measures on our public statute-book. The first is the

Industrial Policy Resolution from which I have just now read out, and which the House is fully familiar with. There is then the Industries Development and Regulation Act of 1951 which has been amended from time to time, where also, ample powers have been taken by Government to protect social interests, particularly, the interests of the consumers and the interests of social justice. There, there are several powers under sections 15, 16, 17 and 18. Only to give a recent example, when we found that Jessops and the BIC group and various other industrial undertakings were rather mismanaged to the detriment of the society and the community Government had no hesitation in immediately taking them over and putting a board of management of the choice of Government, so that these factories and industrial units are run to the best interests of society. There are many other concerns which also, from time to time, Government have taken over, such as the several sugar factories and some of the engineering works. In spite of the fact that our policy is not to interfere with the working of the private sector as long as they conform to the general economic pattern and the policies of Government, Government had no hesitation at any time, whenever they went against the social interests, to take the most drastic measures.

Therefore, in the evolution of the new socialistic pattern of society that this House has approved of, we have these two very basic measures which protect the interests of the consumers and the society against any inroads or any concentration or monopolies of economic power.

Then, we have the Indian Tariff Act, to which my hon. friend made a reference. He read out from the Tariff Commission's report in regard to certain rubber tyre companies. All the working of the Tariff Commission, since its inception, and particularly since Independence, and since

the national government was formed, has been all the time pointed to that particular direction which protects the interests of the consumers the most. In the case of every individual industry, whether big or small, whether owned by foreign capital or by a combination of foreign and Indian capital or by exclusively Indian capital,—that the Tariff Commission has looked into, no more protection is given in the pricing of the end-products of the particular unit which is going against the interests of the consumer. You have seen that in the case of sugar, in the case of textiles, in the case of the brass lamp industry, in the case of various engineering goods and in the case of the rubber tyre industries and cycle tube industries, to which the hon. Member has made a reference. This was a major action on the part of Government, when they entrusted the Tariff Commission not only with the tariff policy of the country *vis-a-vis* the protection of indigenous industries, but the question of prices was also being referred to them constantly; and during the last few years, we have referred several cases of major consumer commodities for being determined by the Tariff Commission. Recently, as the House is aware, the revision of the price of cement was gone into. And several such issues from time to time are being referred to the Tariff Commission. Only last month, we have referred the question of paper prices also to the Tariff Commission.

So, when Shri Bimal Ghose was mentioning that monopolies in the accepted sense of the word—that is, that a few people or a few big combines get together and try to extort higher prices, because there is no competition, because there is no strong preventive measures against them, and because there is no statute or other measure in the armoury of Government—were absent, I was really glad.

As for the recent example which Shri V. P. Nayar read out about the

antibiotic factories in the U.S.A., I had also come across that. That is a situation which is never going to arise in this country. I can categorically assure on behalf of this Government that in every matter of price, wherever we have control over the manufacturer, we shall see that there is no monopolistic price rise. But, sometimes, it may happen that at the retail level where neither the manufacturer is in a position to control prices nor the distributing agencies of the normal trade could control the prices, there may be some blackmarketing and there may be a rise in price; but as far as the ex-factory price is concerned, and as far as the ex-dealer price is concerned, or as far as the retail price within the control of our distributing agency is concerned, I can categorically assure the House that no price racketing of that type of monopolistic advantage to any manufacturer is going to take place in this country.

Then, we have the fourth measure called the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, which has been recently amended, and which is going to be further amended in the interests, on the one hand, of encouraging the indigenous *entrepreneur*, and on the other hand, of preventing any type of monopoly in the field of certain patented drugs, patented engineering articles, and patented new fabrics or synthetic fibres, that is taking place in several countries.

As I said earlier, we had certainly a great advantage as compared with various other countries, because in this country, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, the social consciousness has grown in advance of the economic development, and, therefore, we have been able to erect several sentinel-generals of public policy, social justice, distributive justice, and other democratic forces which can always watch the supreme interests of the nation or the common man, and would not allow any group or any individual or

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any consortium of different economic forces to operate to the disadvantage of the community.

15 hrs.

Then we have the Essential Commodities Act, to which also several Members made a reference last time. This Act has been brought into operation from time to time not only with regard to consumer goods, but even in respect of capital and producer goods whenever the Government felt that a particular commodity was being sold at prices which were unreasonable.

In this connection, calcium carbide was referred by Shri V. P. Nayar. I would draw his attention to the fact that even a price rise of 5 to 10 per cent effected by the only concern which today manufactures calcium carbide came to the notice of Government. We took immediate steps and the owner had to retrace and bring down the price to the original level.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is the Minister aware that in the case of cycle tyres, in respect of which there has been a little price reduction 'officially', today cycle tyres are being sold at Rs. 4 per pair more than that fixed all over India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, I would not accept the contention of the hon. Member. Even then, if in some cases, as I said earlier, there was a price rise which was unjustified, it was not because of a few groups of foreign certain cycle tyres or a few groups of Indian industrialists manufacturing that commodity, but because of the fact that due to our present foreign exchange shortage, there is a wide gap between demand and supply. Therefore, even if the entire factories were owned say, 100 per cent by people of the country and the manufacturing units are distributed over a wide number of entrepreneurs, that

situation would not have been obviated. So I submit that the rise in prices of a few commodities in times of scarcity should not be confused with the operation of monopolistic combines or concentration of economic wealth and power.

Then we have one of the very major measures—import-export control. This also is a recent innovation as far as the economic history of the world is concerned. It is only in the last three decades that really the entire philosophy of *laissez faire* was given up and even in the United States, which claims to be perhaps a capitalistic country or country of free enterprise, import-export trade control had to be ushered in. I am glad to say that in our country this particular control has been so well worked for the last ten years particularly that it has not allowed not only any foreign entrepreneur, but even Indian entrepreneur or Indian importer, to import or sell or export or use any of the goods to the disadvantage of groups of individuals or society as a whole.

Lastly, I will come to a very major factor which perhaps some of my hon. friends who have urged the setting up of this Committee of Members of Parliament have overlooked. That is the very rapid growth of the public sector in this country. If I may say so, the socialist-pattern-of-society Resolution that we passed at Avadi was completely a serious determination of this country's people to march forward in such a way that the prosperity of the common man rose and concentration of power and wealth in the hands of a few rich individuals was avoided. It is true that we have not reached that goal today thoroughly or fully in any sense of the term. But we have created these nine major instruments to have a multi-pronged drive towards that particular objective to be reached in the course of a generation so that we may be able to establish that form of society.

I will say something about the public sector. The public sector, as the House is aware, has been growing at a tremendous pace. In the First Five Year Plan, we had a provision of about Rs. 179 crores in the Second, the total investment in the public sector is going to exceed Rs. 1000 crores including the three steel plants. These public sector projects operate at different levels as a sort of a sentinel watching the interest of the community and the consumer from several directions. The steel plants will work as a great leveliser and great stabiliser of steel prices. The chemical and fertiliser plants which Government are putting up will also simultaneously on the one hand give a rapid push to the development of those industries in the public and private sector and on the other also protect the interest of the consumer and the user in the ultimate analysis by a proper price fixation in the public sector.

Therefore, the growth of the public sector, to which several people in the private industry have sometimes objected without properly understanding their functions and the spirit with which Government are moving forward, has been a very major instrument in the hands of society today, in the hands of the Indian Government today, to see that no monopolies or no concentration of economic power exists.

There was an analysis made and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, and other authorities were quoted. I have before me an analysis. We have taken 9 major industries and businesses in this country, namely, tea, coal, cotton mills, jute mills, engineering industries, cement, paper, electrical supplies, wholesale and retail trade.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does 'tea' include distribution of tea?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, all the business is included in that though

not the provision stores. About 9,851 companies are working in these nine fields, out of which 1,714 are managed companies. The House will be glad to know that the 17 leading managing agencies out of these 9851 companies control only 270 concerns. That is, as against 9851 different types of companies at work, 17 leading managing agents in this country are in charge of 270, which does not work out to more than 3-4 per cent. It is very easy to take out a few companies or houses here and there and isolate them from the entire economic structure of the country and then say by over-weighting a particular argument that a few concerns, which my hon. friend mentioned, are in possession of a number of companies. There also analysis of the leading 17 groups shows that the maximum number of concerns—and that too also not of a very sizable nature—in the hands of a particular managing agency is 40 and others are owning about 21 and about 12 and the smallest is 11. That shows that even in this case where many times what is being over-painted as a few people controlling large amounts of capital or wealth or industrial development or industrial empire, are really neither empire-builders nor are the Government going to allow any of them to operate at the cost of the community.

Then I would also mention a measure with which the House is very familiar—the Indian Companies Act. This Act has recently been amended and, as the House knows fully well, there are several provisions in it which aim at preventing the growth of such cartels or concentration of wealth. A string of sections in the Act deals with this matter. Section 89 provides for the termination of disproportionately excessive voting rights in existing companies after the commencement of the Act. Section 275 prescribes that no person can be a director of more than 20 companies. Section 293 imposes several restrictions on the powers of

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directors with a corresponding enlargement of the powers of shareholders. Section 316 limits the number of companies of which one person may be appointed managing director—ordinarily to only 2. Section 332 provides that no person shall be managing agent of more than 10 companies after 15th August 1960.

The powers of managing agents are also defined and brought specifically under the supervision and control of directors. An attempt has also been made to control undesirable concentration of economic power arising from inter-company financial transactions, to which my hon. friend referred,—inter-company loans and investment in companies which are under the same management as defined in the Act.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Some of us spoke for an hour on these provisions.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true. But I am only trying to explain in the short time at my disposal that the various measures which the Government of the day have taken are a sure sign that not only this country is fully aware but the Government of the day are also fully alive to the dangers in lop-sided development of the country's economy whereby a few control the many and the many have to be subservient to the few.

Therefore, with all these tremendous measures, of the practical implementation of which Government have given proof from day to day, and with a wide awareness to see that the industrial and economic development of the country proceeds on an even keel where social justice is as paramount to us as national production, I hope the House will agree with me that there is no need to have a Committee constituted of the House to take care of any monopolistic combines either today or in the future, when there is no likelihood of such combines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed with a view to examine the operations of the monopolistic concerns in the country and to suggest suitable measures to curb their powers and activities which are detrimental to the national economy."

The Resolution was negatived.

15.11 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FORMATION OF A NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN YOUTH

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of members of Lok Sabha representing all shades of opinion, be formed for constituting a broad based National Council of Indian Youth and a Central Board of Youth welfare for ensuring participation of the youth of the country in the implementation of various plan programmes and for providing necessary opportunities and training to the youth of the country."

This House is further of opinion that the Committee—

- (a) should meet the representatives of all existing youth organisations in this connection;
- (b) should invite suggestions from youth organisations for the above purpose; and finally,
- (c) should call a conference of all such persons and representatives of youth organisations in order to form the aforementioned National Council of Indian Youth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the first instance, the hon. Member may indicate what time he would require.

Shri Panigrahi: Thirty minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two hours allotted for this Resolution. Then, he won't leave much time for others. I have got a large list of Members—it is sufficiently long and there are many others....

An Hon. Member: Youths should be given preference.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Some of us have grave doubts.. (*Interruption*).

Shri Panigrahi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that for the first time the problems relating to the youth of this country are coming for discussion before this House. As one working in the Youth Movement of the country and as the President of my own State Youth Federation and as Secretary of the Federation of Indian Youth, I really feel it a matter of privilege that this House has taken this question today. The youth of this country will have at least no chance to say that this supreme body of the country had never taken into consideration the vital problems of the youth of this country.

What is happening to our young people today? I would like to submit before this House that after independence, during all these long 11 years, no positive steps have been taken to assist the youth of this country, to provide full opportunities to the youth of this country and to develop its personality; except giving advice in gatherings to the youth and occasionally some donations no practical measures have been taken (*Interruption*).

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Donations also are very poor.

Shri Panigrahi: No practical measures have been taken to provide the

necessary amenities and opportunities for the all-round development of the youth of our country. I was looking into whatever literature which was available in our Library; and, I am sorry to state that the Government of India is ignoring practically the problem of the youth of this country. Naturally, there are a few publications about the youth of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps they might not have cared to produce more.

Shri Panigrahi: I was going through a book written by one Dr. Josephine, an eminent educationist of Great Britain. The Government of Great Britain has given careful thought to the problems of youth that confront it in its own country.

15.15 hrs.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair]

Dr. Josephine in his book has prepared a list of favourite subjects which are frequently discussed in club-houses, in street corners and in tea houses, by the youth of that country. And this refers to 1940. It makes interesting reading. He has classified the number of items and the number of times the subjects are discussed. The list of subjects are—food, 93 times, religion, 84 times, film 79 times, war 70 times, sport 69 times, and love, marriage and other sex 64 times and employment 63 times, dress 51 times, weather 41 times and holidays 38 times. In India, no such survey has been made. But, with my little experience, I may venture to submit that perhaps food, employment, films, love and marriage may top the list of subjects which are frequently discussed by our young people in this country.

An. Hon. Member: Love out of them the best.

Shri Panigrahi: Dr. Josephine has made further study into the subject also. He has said that a hundred

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young Russians were asked for their aims in life and they answered thus:

"To study, to enjoy ourselves, to suffer, to help others to make life better for our ourselves and others."

He has compared this with the answers of 100 young Germans. Their one answer has been "To serve the Führer". He has compared it with the answer of a hundred unselected English young people, the majority of whom have said—"to get better job, to obtain financial security, to have good time."

After 11 years of freedom in this country, if we ask our youth, I think, they can simply answer...

Shri Nath Pai: Serve Mother India

Shri Panigrahi: I think not, they can simply answer, food and employment. And, that is their problem today.

I would like to submit that youth service is part of the educational service of this country. It only helps in filling a gap which is created by the national educational system of today which is not complete and which lacks in many respects. So, naturally, youth service should form part and parcel of the Ministry of Education in our country. What is the Ministry of Education doing today?

I was looking into the grants which the Ministry of Education has made for the welfare of the youth. During 1957-58, Rs. 11.73 lakhs were granted by the Central Government to some schools and colleges and Universities for construction of stadiums, swimming pools, open air theatres etc.; and for 1958-59, Rs. 14.1 lakhs have been set apart. And the Education Budget for 1958-59 has included Rs. 9,40,000 for youth welfare programme.

If we look to the number of youths in this country, of whom students

form the majority, according to the census of 1951, young people between the ages of 15 and 34 constitute 33 per cent of the total population of India. For 33 per cent of the total population of India a meagre allowance of Rs. 11 lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs is made in the name of welfare of youth. This is too meagre. This shows that the Government has not given serious thought to the problems which concern the youth and students in this country—after all these 11 years of freedom. The problems that the youths in the villages are facing today are really very serious. They have the lowest standard of living in the villages and they are most prone to disease and their mortality rate is the highest. I was looking to the survey made by the national T.B. control programme; the people coming from the age group between 15-34 are the maximum persons suffering from TB. In India it is calculated that every five minutes, a man dies from TB and that man is no other than a young man of this country who is expected to build this country. Now, the change is taking place in the villages also but who is there to guide them in the villages today? Without that guidance, how can they turn the change to their advantage? No serious effort is made in these directions.

An Hon. Member: Community development areas.

Shri Panigrahi: Community development? I am coming to that. I was also looking into the literature that has been produced by the different youth organisations in the USSR, Japan, Yugoslavia and Britain and in many other advanced countries. In their national budgets, they give from 15 to 20 per cent of the money for the activities of the youth welfare. In Yugoslavia, there are hundreds of clubs in villages; there are gymnasi-ums and stadia and spare time schools to teach the youth. There are many facilities for the youth to develop itself and prepare itself to bear the

responsibility of governing its country in the future. I have no time at my disposal to thrash out all my points but I will touch some vital subjects.

I was looking into the magazine published by the Chinese youth; they have almost three lakh rural clubs in China and hundreds of spare time schools; athletic schools are growing in USSR. There are student scientific societies which are highly popular among the students.

I was also looking to the problem of unemployment which concerns the youth to a large extent. Many times these questions have been asked on the floor of this House and the answer given was that no survey had been made so far as the educated unemployed in this country were concerned. A figure was given only for the educated unemployed among the graduates: 32,287. But a very useful and important survey has been conducted by the head of the department of economics and sociology in the Lucknow University in the Lucknow city. They have made a study of this subject and have come to the conclusion that quite a large number of people, 35 per cent of the total, are youngsters between the ages of 16 and 20. The next age-group of 21-25 years accounts for another 22 per cent of the total unemployed in the city of Lucknow. In all 57 per cent of the total unemployed are young persons not exceeding the age of 25 years.

What is true of Lucknow is true of most of the cities in India. There are in addition villages also whose figures are never taken into account. They have observed that the average parent now wants his child to start earning his living at a lower age than before and likewise an increasing number of husbands not only allow but encourage the wives to add to family income by independent earnings. Besides this the aged also do not want to retire and they postpone their retirement or withdrawal from the labour force. That is the position of unemployment

in the country today. The Planning Commission has also made a survey and in their rough estimate they say that by the year 1960-61, there will be about 66,50,000 unemployed youths in this country—matriculates, intermediates and graduates. This is a huge figure. What are we doing to offer them employment? The Government has failed there.

I also want to say a few words about the Government's patronisation of certain youth organisations in this country. I do not say that Government should not patronise. At present I would just like to quote three or four figures from the publications of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Government of India is giving them some definite grants. What is this organisation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Could the hon. Member tell me how much grant the Samaj has received from the Government of India?

Shri Panigrahi: Almost every year, twenty questions have been asked on the floor of this House and in every question the answer was that the total amount had not yet been calculated and the accounts were not audited. That is the reply. Still, I am going to give some information to the hon. Minister. I am coming to that.

About the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Orissa, these are the facts. Branches—Nil; active members—nil; associations—nil; helpers—nil; active workers—nil. Still, in Orissa in almost all the community development and national extension service blocks, there is a directive from the Government that somebody from the Bharat Sevak Samaj should be taken in the block advisory committee. In my own area, when I asked how it is associated with the block advisory committee, I was told that there was a directive from the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development that BSS should be associated with it. But in

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Orissa, what is this BSS? Associations—nil; helpers—nil; active workers—nil.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: My hon. friend is misinformed about this matter. Bharat Sevak Samaj is a voluntary organisation and the Government of India does not give any grants to it. The BSS organises projects such as labour camps, students camps, etc. and for these projects the Government gives something as to various other organisations that render account for that. No direct grants are given to the BSS for any purpose.

Shri Panigrahi: He substantiates what I have said. The hon. Minister says that grants are made to all organisations. What I say is that grants are being made only to BSS and those organisations associated or affiliated to that body or those that have the same policy as the Congress ideology.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think that my hon. friend is not at all informed of the position. Let me explain it... (Interruptions) I will explain it. The point is that the Ministry of Education organises these voluntary labour camps. We give grants to the universities, State Governments and to such organisations who want to organise these labour and student camps. That money is utilised for these camps and they render accounts—the State Governments, Universities as well as the Samaj. No direct grant is made to BSS for any organisational purpose. They are the agency for organising certain camps for which they receive certain money.

Shri Panigrahi: I was saying what exactly the hon. Minister says. For those programmes, I was saying that grants were made through the BSS. Money never goes direct to the camp. I think the hon. Minister will agree that it never goes by air and drops in the camp site; it goes through certain persons. How is it that he does not understand this position?

Mr. Chairman: No direct grant is given, only projects are helped.

Shri Panigrahi: Grant is given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the projects.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It may not be a grant in the budgetary sense.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Financial help is given to voluntary organisations, and this is the only organisation which gets.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken about 20 minutes. Only two hours are allotted for this resolution. If he is brief other Members may also participate.

Shri Panigrahi: I am the mover of the resolution, and most of my time has been taken by interruptions. I seek your permission so that I may speak for ten minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: Not more than half an hour can be given to the Mover.

Shri Panigrahi: I have taken 20 minutes. Ten minutes more I shall take.

Mr. Chairman: Just as the hon. Member wants. He can have half an hour, I do not mind.

Shri Panigrahi: There is a provision in the A.I.C.C. Youth Section constitution which says that it should co-operate in any suitable youth welfare or social service programme of international organisations, especially the U.N.O., U.N.E.S.C.O., W.H.O., U.N.I.C.E.F. and the World Assembly of Youth. It also says full advantage should be taken of any financial assistance given by these agencies and of any international youth programme such as youth conferences, study tours, exchange visits of young people of different countries etc.

In Orissa there is a saying that if the son of a pandit kills a monkey, there is no sin, but if the son of a common man kills a monkey, he shall have to atone for it. This A.I.C.C.

Youth Section is affiliated to the World Assembly of Youth. I am not going to question the ideology of W.A.Y. or any youth organisation in this country, that they should work in co-operation with each other for the betterment of our country. Similarly, in the international field also, I want that there should be a number of youth organisations. The World Assembly of Youth is one among them. I represent the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and there is another international youth body which is equally powerful, the International Union of Socialist Youth. I do not know how our Government have been misguided, but the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of External Affairs always take a partisan attitude so far as the World Assembly of Youth is concerned.

What is this World Assembly of Youth, I am not going to question, but when the Algerian delegate wanted that the French troops should be withdrawn from Algeria, the delegate of the A.I.C.C. Youth Department which is affiliated to W.A.Y. remained silent over it, and that is the policy of neutrality, the policy of peace and co-existence that our Government and country are following through their youths.

I need not bring in all these questions, but so far as representation in international gatherings and so far as grants given to national bodies are concerned, this discrimination is being continued.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Has the hon. Member any information with regard to the grant given to the Youth Congress?

Shri Panigrahi: I am not going into the grants of the Youth Congress.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: He has made the statement that the Government have been partisan and that Government have discriminated in favour of the Youth Congress.

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to it. I think the hon. Minister should be

patient and listen to the points that I am making. I think that it will be better for him.

The A.I.C.C. Youth Section wants participation in almost all international youth organisations.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The A.I.C.C. can make any constitution they like. How is the Government concerned with that?

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to the Ministry. The Ministry is concerned with it, therefore I am coming to it.

I think the hon. Minister should wait a little.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Minister may kindly wait and make a reply when his turn comes.

Shri Panigrahi: I do not wish to cast aspersions against any youth organisation. As a matter of policy, I have every sympathy with the A.I.C.C. Youth Department, and I fully support that they should work, but the important point is what they are doing. So far as the Government of India is concerned, it is discriminating between the different youth organisations.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: How?

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to that

Shri V. P. Nayar: It cannot be given in one sentence.

Shri Panigrahi: So far as youth representation in international bodies is concerned, when the organisations affiliated to W.F.D.Y. want to participate in international gatherings, their number is fixed. I can say without fear of contradiction that the W.F.D.Y. was born out of the ruins of the second world war and has done work to a great extent to unify the youth of the world for peace and national liberation. When the representatives of such an organisation submit that the youth from India should participate in larger numbers in world youth festivals, there comes

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the Ministry of External Affairs with a ban on it. They say: No, the number should be 10, 20, 100 or 95. It cannot be more. We always submit that the youth of India should be allowed to participate in whatever international youth gatherings there may be. The W.A.Y. may have its own seminar, its own convention in India. Similarly any youth organisation may have its own international youth seminars or conferences, and the Government of India should not stand in the way of Indian youth participating in them. It does not go against our interests. If really they go against our interests or the policy of our country, then surely they should be discouraged, but if by going abroad they come in contact with different sections of youth and in that way help in the cause of peace and understanding between peoples, I think there should not be any discrimination between one youth organisation and another.

There is also the specific reason that full advantage should be taken of any financial assistance given by any international youth organisation. The A.I.C.C. Youth Department welcomes it. Similarly, if any international youth body wants to have its own seminars, camps or conventions in India, why is it that there should be any discrimination?

Three days ago I got a letter from the Prime Minister. Really it is something strange. He has said that the W.F.D.Y. cannot have its executive meeting or seminar in Delhi. Why? Because it represents youth of a particular ideology. It is something strange.

When the Soviet youth organisation invited 25 delegates from India, that invitation was not accepted, but when they invited seven delegates from the A.I.C.C. Youth Section, they were gladly sent to the Soviet Union. We want more of our people to go abroad. Why seven? We would be glad if

really 20 delegates from A.I.C.C. Youth Section could go to the Soviet Union. We learn they are going to China, we are very glad about it. I submit there should not be any differentiation or discrimination only because there is a different ideology. We have accepted a democratic constitution in this country, and there must be differences in ideologies. We cannot cement all the ideologies into one.

So, I submit that so far as the Government of India Ministry of Education and Ministry of External Affairs are concerned, and particularly the Ministry of Education, they should not be guided by any partisan attitude. I will be glad if, whenever any youth organisation comes forward before the Ministry and asks for any help for work camps etc., in the country, the Ministry gives that help, without any discrimination.

I come to another point and then I will finish, and that is with regard to clubs, gymnasiums, stadia and literary clubs in the villages and library service in the country. In our country today even though 33 per cent. of the population comprise the youth section, we lag in providing them with these opportunities. In villages there are no clubs. If any youth organisation starts a club, it may last for some months and then it collapses for lack of funds. If some help is given to them, I think they can really build up their organisation. I may ask the hon. Minister to look into the directive that the Ministry of Education in Britain gave to their local authorities during 1940. In a Government circular sent to local educational authorities in 1940 the directive was given as follows:

"The function of the State in this organisation is to focus and lead the efforts of all engaged in youth welfare, to supplement the resources of existing national organisations without impairing their independence."

In U.K. the local authorities help chiefly by providing office room and

clerks to do office work and by contribution towards rent and upkeep and equipment of buildings. Even in the Second Five Year Plan only Rs. 5 crores was allotted for ensuring public co-operation in the implementation of the Plan programme. Out of these Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 1 crore was given to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Rs. 4 crores was left with the Ministry of Planning. These allotments have again been reduced and I came to know, so far as youth welfare activities are concerned, it has been reduced to only Rs. 1 crore. Sir, during the Second Five Year Plan the youth of this country will get only Rs. 1 crore for conducting their welfare activities. This is too meagre.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not meagre; niggardly.

Shri Panigrahi: I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that more funds are made available. I do not say that he must forego certain other expenditure and divert that money to this, but I urge upon him that wherever possible more and more funds should be made available for helping the different youth organisations in the country who are working not on a political level, but who are having their own sports clubs, gymnasiums and libraries of their own in the villages. I think they should be helped to as great an extent as possible by the Ministry.

Lastly, I would like to submit that there are some amendments also which have been tabled to this resolution. If it is not possible on the part of the Ministry to accept my resolution, I am agreeable to go to that extent and say that the Ministry of Education should really appoint an expert committee which will go into this question of the welfare of the youths, the special problems relating to the youth of India, so that at least during these two years of the Plan period we can do something, the Government can do something to meet the special problems that face the youth of this country today.

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments. Does any hon. Member want to move his amendment?

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move: That in the resolution,—

for the words, "be formed for constituting a broad based National Council of Indian Youth and a Central Board of youth welfare for ensuring participation of the youth of the country in the implementation of various plan programmes and for providing necessary opportunities and training the youth of the country," the following be substituted namely:

"be appointed with a view to examine the various opportunities and facilities to be provided for training the youth of the country".

That in the resolution,—

the words "in order to form the aforementioned National Council of Indian Youth" be omitted.

That in the resolution,—

add at the end,—

"This House is further of opinion that the Committee should report its suggestions to the Parliament within six months of its formation."

Mr. Chairman: The original resolution and these amendments are now before the House.

Shri Thimmalah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Sir, in India the modern youth looks like an old man. The elders in this country sometimes mock at the youngsters saying: "You are looking like an old man. Look at me. I was born in some ancient days. I am stronger than you and I look like a youth". This is due to the circumstances and the economic condition of this country.

The youth of India did not have many opportunities and the atmosphere to develop their personality. Today, after attaining independence,

[Shri Thimmaiah]

Government is trying its best to improve the condition of youths and provide opportunities for them to develop their personality. Sir, though the Government is providing a meagre sum for different activities which could enable the youths to improve their personality and the Government is also doing some work in organising the youths in the country, all this is not enough in the existing circumstances. The youth of a country is its backbone, and the health of a country could be seen in the faces of its youth.

After getting independence it is but right for the national Government that they should pay adequate attention for the welfare of the youth. As they have given adequate attention to the welfare of women and children and also the welfare of the depressed and oppressed people, it is also the duty of the Government to pay full attention to the welfare of the youth. On this ground, Sir, I support the resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, and urge upon the Government to make all efforts that the Government could afford for the development of the youth in this country. I would also urge upon the Government to organise the youth of the country on proper lines and harness their strength for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Panigrahi mentioned that the Government sometimes discriminates between youth organisations. In my humble experience I have found that the Youth Congress in the country, though it is affiliated to the political party, has done much in the field of implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. The various social work camps, labour camps, shramdan movement etc. are all done by the Youth Congress. All these things were organised by them in the different parts of the country. If you will go through the report given by the Education Ministry, you will find how far the youths have organised themselves. Though, to a very little extent, they

have done a lot of good work towards the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, there is much more to be done in that direction, provided Government gives incentives and provides opportunities for that purpose.

The Government has organised physical education centres, sports clubs, gymnastic centres and other things. But my feeling is that Government should also see that in every school and college physical education and other activities should be done in a systematic manner. The Government should see that the youths of this country are provided with some facilities for good food, because too much of exercise sometimes dulls the brain. Even an expert like Dr. Olds, who visited India sometime back, has said that excess of exercise may not dull the brain provided they get wholesome food—need not be extraordinary food, but at least good food. Therefore, in a poor country like India it is better that Government should have a scheme to see that school boys and college students who cannot afford to take good food are provided with certain facilities to get good food. Government should also see that every one of the students in schools and colleges takes part in the physical exercises and other activities organised by Government.

Coming to youths in the villages, we have just started the community development and N.E.S. schemes. It is a good opportunity for the youths of the villages to take advantage of these schemes, and it depends upon the village level workers and community development officers to organise these youths in the villages. It will be more convenient for them to organise the youths in the villages, because the village level workers and community development officers will always be touring in the villages. They can, therefore, organise the youths, harness their co-operation and utilise them for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. And also they could just change the outlook of

these village youths who do not know the world and who are mostly illiterates. I hope the Community Development and NES Block officials and others, with the co-operation of the non-official organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj, would do a lot of work in the direction of the development of the youths. I hope the Government will pay particular attention to this at least in the areas of the NES and Community Development blocks.

One more point which I want to make is this. Some youth organisations are represented in international festivals or some other functions. But, if I simply form a youth organisation without having any activities or without any programme or object, that organisation and such organisations are not good. The youth organisation must have some life and it should be doing some work at least, and should contribute to the development of the youth. Only such organisations should be encouraged irrespective of their political affiliations. Sometimes, these youth organisations are exploited by the political parties too. Therefore, irrespective of their political views, youth organisations which have some life in them, which have contributed to the development of youth, must be encouraged and the Government should see that every effort is made to provide opportunity for the Indian youth to develop his personality to the fullest extent.

Mr. Chairman: I would request Members to confine their speeches to ten minutes each.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I must congratulate the hon. Member, Shri Panigrahi, for spotlighting the attention of the Government and through the Government the attention of the country on a vital problem as this, the youth of this country. We have now launched on, I would say, an adventure of nation building. Since freedom, there have been so many policies and programmes, but the question is, have we been able to inspire

the youth of this country with a purpose, with an ideal or with an objective? Unless and until the youth of this country feel that they have a share in the nation-building subjects or in the work of reconstruction, in which they have a responsibility as well, there could be no inspiration. In order to create a climate of inspiration, the Government should come forward not only with financial assistance but also with an ideal for the youth of this country.

The Minister might say that there are recreational clubs, educational clubs and certain other centres for the welfare of the youth of this country, but my argument is this: these recreational clubs or educational clubs, these piecemeal institutions, are not enough to create a climate of youth movement in this country. When we compare the climate of our country with the climate that prevails or obtains in the United Kingdom, we find that the youth of that country is organised on sectional basis. They have boys' brigades and denominational organisations and institutions, but the conditions that obtain in that country and the conditions that obtain in this country are different in a sense that they have not launched any campaign of nation-building today because they do not have to, but in our case, we had and we have to.

Now, what about the youth of this country. They all played a vital role in the movement for freedom in this country. That was because of the fact that Gandhiji could give them a purpose, an ideal and he could inspire them to dedicate themselves in the cause of this country. This shows that we have a tradition, a tradition of youth movement in this country. It is not only in this country; those were the days, the pre-Independence days, when there was a broad-based youth movement not only in India but also in China and in most of the Asiatic countries. That is because of the fact that those countries had had to fight against imperialistic designs of the Western powers. They had had to

[Shri Hem Barua]

fight to free themselves from the shackles of the imperialistic powers and the students got courage and inspiration from those fighting organisations of the people. They dedicated themselves to the cause, and fought for the national liberation of our country as much as the youth in all other Asiatic countries did.

I just remember that the Chinese student movement was a very broad-based movement, as much broad-based as our youth movement during the pre-Independence days. During the pre-Independence days, if I say that our youth movement was concerned primarily with national liberation I think I would be mistaken. I say that that movement was a broad-based movement in the sense that it was the youth of the country that carried not only the revolutionary message of the Congress, under the auspices of Gandhiji, to the masses but also have succeeded in breaking down the barriers that existed between the educated and the uneducated, between the literate and the illiterate. At the same time, they dedicated themselves to the cause of cultural regeneration in this country, as also social regeneration of this country. They fought for the equality of sexes and for so many other rights, and that is because of the fact that we feel that if the youth of this country can be mobilised today, if they can be given a purpose, a pole-star to guide them on in our march for economic emancipation, cultural emancipation, social progress, the youth would undoubtedly play an outstanding role as they played under the inspiration that Gandhiji gave them.

Now, this is also a fact: no movement will succeed unless and until that movement is imbued with a purpose. Before Hitler came to power, the youth of Germany were organised. They were organised on a sound basis, but because of the fact that they did not have an objective commensurate with progressive ideals, that movement failed; that movement blossomed

forth but failed to bear any fruit whatsoever. That was not, however, the case with our country. When we look to the other countries of Europe today, the countries that are as much vigorously preoccupied with the idea of national reconstruction as our country is, for instance, countries like Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, what do you find there? Their students, their youth are mobilised; they work hard and as my friend Shri Panigrahi has said, the Government have opened up so many avenues for them. The youth movement that is spreading like wild fire in Yugoslavia today is preoccupied with the ideal of reconstruction, and the youth movement that is spreading like wild fire in Czechoslovakia is so because Czechoslovakia has launched a vigorous programme of a reconstruction. They call their youth movement *Omladina*, which means rejuvenation. Why is it that we cannot create that same spirit in this country? Why can you not give them that ideal or that inspiration?

What about India? India, after freedom, has not been able to create that atmosphere, an atmosphere of a social mobility in this country. When the alien rulers were here, we felt as though this country did not belong to us, and even now, when we are free, when freedom has naturally enough released new urges and aspirations, we have the same old feeling, somehow or other, of an alien ideal. When I went to foreign countries one idea that was uppermost in my mind was this. There, the people, whether the person is an American or Russian in Moscow, the person feels that that country belongs to him. He knows how to take pride in his country. The youth of those countries takes pride in the progress of their countries. But what about us? We feel as though this country does not belong to us. I hope the Government can do a lot, since we have focussed their attention on the problem of youth, and create that atmosphere.

Another thing that we have in this country is inertia, a lot of inertia, the lack of social mobility. We do not feel that we should work; we do not feel that we should rejuvenate; we do not feel that we should create the atmosphere that helps the people to build rather than destroy whatever values we have.

I would beg of the Education Minister in particular to look to this, because the Government have not succeeded in creating that atmosphere or they do not have the willingness to do so. Shri Panigrahi has congratulated himself. I want to congratulate him a little for that, because, it is during these eleven years, it is for the first time that the problem of youth in this country is focussed here in this sovereign forum of the nation. About inertia, I feel one thing. If Europe, in the context of today is dying of civil strife, India is dying of inertia. There is a lot of frustration in the youth of this country naturally, because they see so much of unemployment before their eyes. There is insecurity of life before them. They do not have any avenues or any scope for education. They do not have any scope not only for mental, but physical development also.

16 hrs.

The youth in the rural areas want to build the country. Suppose in a particular rural area, they want to build a library, what happens to them? It is difficult for the village, stricken with poverty, to help the youth to build a library whenever the youth of that particular area strive to do so. For this they want Government help, but somehow or rather it does not come.

Coming to discriminatory treatment, my friend, Shri Panigrahi, has pointed out certain instances. There is a feeling in this country that if you want to prosper, you must belong to an organisation that is affiliated to the ruling party. There are study tours. But study tours must be organised by the Youth Congress. Or

else, the claims of students or youth belonging to an organisation with a different political ideology are bypassed. The Government must do things in a way that does not betray this sort of partisan spirit. There are other factors also. There are different youth organisations. It is bound to be so because ours is a democracy and democracy means differences of opinion. When there are differences of opinion, there are bound to be different youth organisations. But there should be no discrimination so far as the Government is concerned, in the treatment towards these youth organisations.

There is another thing. The youth of the country not only want avenues for physical or economic improvement, but they want avenues for cultural and social improvements also. They want stadiums, swimming pools, playgrounds, libraries.....

Shri Nath Pai: And dancing halls.

Shri Hem Barua: Dancing halls would come ultimately. The primary need of the country today is not dancing halls, because girls also are not forthcoming. (Interruption). So, these claims of the youth should be met.

The hon. Minister would say something about the Inter-University Youth Festival. I would like the hon. Minister to see if the Inter-University Youth Festival could be extended to the youth of the country in general. Now it is confined to the students of universities. I feel that it should be extended to the entire young population of this country.

There is one thing more and I have done. This Inter-University Youth Festival is held every time in the city of Delhi. I will request the hon. Minister to see if it is possible to hold it in other towns and cities of our country also, so that the youth in general and the students in particular all over the country might draw inspiration from this youth festival, just as the students of Delhi do.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair.]

Shri Nath Pai: I am very grateful to you for calling upon me to speak. I think my predecessor, Prof. Hem Barua, has touched upon the main aspect of the problem. I will not be trying to fasten all the blame on the head of the hon. Education Minister. I am reminded of one thing. There was an ideal before the youth of India. When Bhagat Singh went to the gallows or Kudhi Ram faced the firing squad, they did not see death before them. They saw before themselves something very great, much more glorious. Fear did not touch their hearts, because death was not standing before them. Why did they welcome the gallows and the hangman's noose? It was because, it was not death that stood before them, but it was the picture of the India of tomorrow, a liberated India, a glorious India, a mighty India, a happy India. It was this that made it possible for the youth to be the standard-bearer when we marched during our long struggle towards the goal of freedom. I think we will not be claiming anything special if I try to point out that anything that has been great in the history of this country was connected with the youth of this country.

Be it a Gnaneswar in Maharashtra, be it a Vivekananda who brought about the resurrection of the country or be it a Bhagat Singh who challenged the might of the foreign power, it was the youth of the country which could be moved to accept the challenge of the time. The past has been so glorious that in every aspect, be it of national emancipation, be it of our cultural resurrection, be it the question of saving the honour of the country, wherever the youth of the country was called upon, he has met the challenge; and, whatever the price in meeting the challenge, without any kind of grudge he has laid it at the feet of his Motherland.

If we bear in mind this glorious past of the youth, one is appalled at the

present spectacle to which Shri Hem Barua and Shri Panigrahi have drawn poignant attention. The spectacle is particularly sad, because it is the present leadership that had depended very largely, mainly, principally, upon the youth in climbing to the position where they are sitting today. And, it is a case of kicking the ladder by which you climbed to the position of strength. Time without number, the youth was called upon to take the banner, to be in the field, to give up the university and to make every sacrifice in the cause of the country.

Freedom came. And what happened to the youth? They were the first to be thrown into the limbo of forgotten things. There was no programme which could rejuvenate them; there was no programme which could tackle the particular problems that confronted the youth of the country. It has been the greatest disappointment of our generation to see this spectacle. It is true that some of us have come to the highest honour, i.e. being an M.P. of this House. But what about the millions who are denied the basic opportunity for the development of their personality? How many have been forced to go on looking after cowherds and shepherds, and how many of them a potential Vivekananda or Lokamanya Tilak! Have we a policy towards them, Sir? Many a mother sheds sad tears over the fact that her son, given an opportunity, could be a Shanmukham Chettiar or a Mokshakundam Visveswarayya, an engineer, a doctor or a philosopher, who could be socially useful and also have some social status.

He is denied that opportunity. On the contrary, he has to be drugging all his life trying to make both ends meet. Why this spectacle? The callous failure of the Government to tackle the problem of national issues is on par with its failure to solve the major issues. We are failing in solving all the other issues with

which we are confronted, be it of industrialisation, be it of food production, be it of the problem of fighting illiteracy, ignorance and squalor in the country. It is because we are not tapping the main source which alone can solve the question.

It is said that 3 per cent of the hydro-electric potential of the country has been used and engineers are aghast, particularly foreign experts, that a country endowed with such rich hydro-electric potential is having thousands of its villages in darkness when the sun has set. Far more important is the total ignoring, the total neglect, of this great resource which lies in the heart of the Indian youth. We are not going to make, or I for one am not going to make, a plea "Give us a bed of roses". No; we want harder path, but the path which will lead to the creation of a newer, a happier India. The other day we heard the tragic spectacle of the failure of the food front. We are hearing the failure of so many fronts and the failures will be inevitable so long as we will be satisfied ourselves in terms of numbers and statistics, ignoring the human element of it. The greatest source that remains untapped is the idealism of the youth. In its place we find, as somebody already pointed out, frustration, bitterness and even dangerous cynicism. Out of cynicism youth turns to false prophets who promise easy ways to success. Who is to blame? Our youth from whom we failed to provide the necessary channels for their idealism? In the past they have justified their claim that they can rise to any task, to any occasion, and discharge their duties. If he was good enough to carry the banner of freedom, is he not strong enough, reliable enough, dependable enough to fight with his hands the battle of stabilising that freedom? Freedom will not be stabilised if we consecrate our Secretariat in Delhi. That problem will have to be taken to the remotest village and hamlet. Then only an average Indian will have a stake in the freedom, and that cannot

happen unless we have the youth who have the enthusiasm to do it.

A proposal for more youth hostels has been mooted. I am not opposed to it. Have more youth hostels. Certainly, we want more swimming pools and more gymnasiums and more educational facilities. But far more important, if the nation is to survive the next ten critical years, is that every source of energy must be tapped and utilized. We cannot hope to fight illiteracy, we cannot hope to fight communalism, casteism, ignorance in many other forms which are the major evils and enemies now besetting our country unless there is that one force. We do not require tanks; we do not require aeroplanes from any outside country. There is this determination, this readiness to suffer and sacrifice on the part of the youth provided we are prepared to take them into confidence. The only things that they now get are long lectures. And what are they? How annoying are they? They are asked to follow the teachings of the Mahatma. The Minister comes in the latest American limousine, gets down and tells the youth: lead a life of simplicity. The youth who is standing outside is wondering how to get a few coins to pay the bus fare. His worries are how to buy books, how to pay the fees. And if his education is over his problems are: how to face the mother or the wretched wife who has been awaiting him. And he has been given what? Not an opportunity to play his part to establish a new India. He has been given this dose of lectures and advice—following the foot-steps of Mahatma and living a life of service and sacrifice. He is prepared to lead a life of service and dedication for his country. He has done it in the past and he will never fail the country. But there must be some kind of tangible bridge between the advice that is administered times without number and the practice of those who give that advice.

I know there are others who are wanting to speak. I do not want to

[Shri Nath Pai]

monopolise. But I want to make this appeal in conclusion. Let us remember that when we call upon the Government to answer this charge, I shall be the last person to hold any individual Minister responsible for this apathy, this indifference, towards what the youth can do. We are today hearing about it and I read the very pathetic figures given in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister that crime has been on the increase and the number among youth and adolescents has been increasing appallingly. The Times wrote an editorial about this problem. Instead of going and doing something that will liberate us from the curses which are besetting and bedevilling our youth, our Government is blaming them. It is the failure of those who are holding them. The Government which is mainly responsible for it has given no opportunity to his productive energy. Tomorrow means a question mark for him, a problem. Tomorrow means a leap in the dark instead of seeing the horizon. Instead of being proud of the dawn of India's new birth and new awakening, he is worried by the question mark of tomorrow—more sacrifices and unemployment staring at his face. I am not dramatising this work on the youth front. Today innumerable youths are coming forward saying: we want to do something for the country.

I would conclude by saying the Prime Minister paid a tribute on the 15th of August, 1955, speaking from the ramparts of the Red Fort. He said: "I salute those who are marching in the direction of Goa with tri-colour in their hands." He could take pride of them. He could say that because the youth had responded to the call to move to remove the last blot on the fair name of India, occupation of Goa by the Portuguese. Then today, if a call comes, they will march ahead without any party considerations. But there is a greater task that is facing us now, and that is to fight this poverty, this squalor, this

misery, this illiteracy, this growing unemployment. We can do it provided we have the courage and vision to see that we alone can tackle this problem. We do not want to import an Appleby to solve the problem of India. What does he know about our problems? A village lad knows where we are in a rut and where the shoe pinches. Call him and he will shoulder the burden without any grudge. The question is: are you ready and willing to call him?

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Though I do not agree with all that my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi said, certainly I agree with his resolution when there is greater need for development all round. As a congressman I remember with pride the days when our leaders used to come and call the youth of this country to march forward and to take part in the liberation movement of this country. I still remember the days when in the streets of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and other cities and in the streets of the villages men and women with tri-colour flags marched with slogans against the British imperialism and faced their bullets. I still remember those days with pride when our great Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, for the first time inaugurated the All India Students Federation, a composite organisation of students composed of the socialists, communists, congressmen and the Gandhites fighting for freedom. I still remember the days when the youth of this country responded to the call of nationalism, responded to the call of national leadership for the freedom movement.

But what is the position today? We find a lot of talk about public co-operation, as far as the Five Year Plan is concerned. We hear lot of lectures in convocations and outside the convocations where the youth is being called upon to shoulder the responsibilities to implement the various phases of the Five Year Plan. We

hear a lot of talk about the Community Development programme that it is a great dynamic programme and all that. Our youth is being called upon to help the Community Development Programme. But we are yet to find an apparatus through which we have been called upon to function. We are yet to know the apparatus through which they will function. I would like the hon. Minister, although he is not entirely responsible for it—all of us are responsible for it—to go into the streets of the cities. He will find that our youth, who is in a crisis, is roaming about in the streets without any purpose. It is not a pleasure for any young man to go in the evening to a picture house and stare at the pictures of beautiful girls. But he has nothing else to do. That is why he does it. It is not a pleasure for our young men and women who can afford a little money to go into coffee houses and gossip about the various scandals in the Government Departments and hear the various rumours that are afloat there. But they have nothing else to do.

There was a time when these young men and women used to assemble in various parks, in the small huts, and used to plan for the freedom movement of this country. But today they are lazy, because they are not given any work either to think or to do.

I know that the hon. Minister has to reply to this debate, and so I would not take much time. I want to say only one thing. As far as the spirit of this resolution is concerned, there can be no objection to that. It is necessary that we should make enquiries about the demands and requirements of the youth. It is necessary that we should co-ordinate their activities. It is necessary that we should harness their energies. We are seeing that our food front is in a bad way. The other day, in the city of Delhi we had a water shortage. In fact, the water supply collapsed, but our army did the work in restoring normal water supply. But depending on the army for this work is a dangerous sign. If only a call had

come that day from the Prime Minister through the Education Minister to the youth of Delhi, I am sure the youth men and women in their thousands would have come out with spades in their hands and would have set right the course of the Jamuna. But we do not depend on our manpower; we do not depend on our young men and women; we depend on our army; we depend on the Government; we depend on our services; we depend on our Secretariat. That dependence must go. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to accept the spirit of this resolution. The wording may not be very much acceptable to them; I can appreciate it. The Government itself should come forward with a proposal to make a thorough investigation into the crisis from which the youth is suffering. Government should come forward with various suggestions as to how the lot of the youth of this country can be improved. Government should also encourage them to participate in social welfare activities. A lot of activities are being done by foreign sisters. But what about our own brothers? What is being done for them? Unemployment is there, suffering is there, misery is there, lack of purpose is there, and lack of objective is there, and it is the responsibility of Government to do something to remove these things.

With these words, I support the resolution.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): I am very happy that this resolution is being discussed in this House. The speakers who have preceded me have eloquently pleaded for the cause of the youth. They seem to inspire the youth of this country. But what do we find outside? This oratory is being used sometimes to inspire the youth of this country for strikes, so much so that....

Shri Nath Pai: Strikes in the cause of their rights.

Shri Basappa: the production and other things in this country are

[Shri Basappa]

hampered to a very great extent. That does not mean that oratory should not be used. What I wanted to say was that the same honourable gentlemen can make a better use of their oratory to see that the youth of this country do very well, to see that the poverty of this country and the misery and sorrow of the people are liquidated.

Shri Nath Pai: Under the same orators, the production in ports and docks has gone two hundred per cent higher.

Shri Basappa: I am not referring to any particular individual. I am only speaking of the great value of oratory. I too know that in this world torn by hatred and fear, there is a lot of frustration all over the world, and helplessness too. But it is our duty to see that all this frustration goes, and I do really see a silver lining not only in the youth movement here but in the youth movement all over the world, that the crusading spirit which is behind the youth movement will take us out of this war atmosphere and establish peace in this world.

Coming to the youth movement of our own country, the youth of our country have to play a very great role. There are very many aspects of activity in which the youth of this country can take part. Of course, the defence of the country is one such. If our youth are allowed to do that, and they are physically strong, we have nothing to worry so far as the defence of our country is concerned. Again, the youth of our country can carry the great message of *Panch-sheel* and the great message of peace to every nook and corner of this world. More than that, for the development of our country, economically and socially and in various other ways, what is mainly needed, and what Government expect and what all of us expect, is public participation and public co-operation. My hon. friend has already said that these are not coming forth in the expected measure. This vast mass

of people in this country is a great force, but it is still unorganised. That is why there is lack of public co-operation or public participation, and that is why we are finding it difficult to see that our Plan progresses as satisfactorily as we want. Therefore, we must see that the youth of our country act in such a manner that the various developmental activities of the Five Year Plan are fulfilled satisfactorily.

Another thing that we have to consider is the demoralising effect that we are noticing among the youth of our country. Only the other day, when the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill was being discussed, we heard how the youth were going astray, and what steps we had to take in order to bring them under some sort of discipline.

As for public participation, to which I referred just a little while ago, there are certain prerequisites which have to be fulfilled before it can be forthcoming. We want people to consume less and less, but we do not see any evidence of that. There is a big call for that, but still we are going on in our own way. The call to save is also there, but that also is not being responded to properly. The inspiration which is necessary for the youth to achieve these things is lacking, because the administrative machinery is not geared up properly. When the youth see some sort of corruption or some nepotism or some red-tapism going on, naturally, they are not inspired. Hence, there is need for properly gearing up the administrative machinery also.

Youth leadership is also lacking in this country. There is talk of youth welfare and all that but the measure of success which we have achieved so far is not very much. So, greater attention should be paid not only by the public bodies but also by Government to see that our youth are inspired properly to take up all kinds of

works. That does not mean that Government are sleeping over matters. They have taken certain measures. For example, they are trying to have in different centres of the country youth leaders' training camps. A number of such camps have taken place. There is also the Inter-University Youth Festival at Delhi, which has become an almost annual function, a large number of youths are called from various parts of the country to come and participate here, and that is a very good thing. I think that should be encouraged more and more in order that the youth may get inspired. Greater opportunities are also being given from time to time to see the labour service movements that are taking place, so that the dignity of labour is also inspired among our youth.

In the face of these things, to come forward and say that Government are not at all doing anything is not correct, but it is true that Government have to do a lot more to see that the youth are inspired properly. Beside, there are the other non-official organisations. Of course, criticisms may be coming forward for the satisfactory working of the Bharat Sewak Samaj or the Bharat scout movement or the NCC or the ACC and so on. Still, the planning forum which the universities are organising, or the farm youth clubs and the farm youth exchange programmes etc. which are organised by the Agriculture Ministry will go a long way. But what is really needed is that all these organisations and also Government should see that proper co-ordination is established between the activities of all these organisations so that the youth movement gains greater momentum in this country.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia) I do not want to reiterate the glorious past history of the Indian youth and their contribution to our national movement. The first urge for salvation from the yoke of foreign bondage which not only inflamed the youth of

Bengal in 1905 but also conflagrated the youth of India maintained its flame burning till the day of Independence, nothing could stand in their way, nothing could dissuade them from their march onward. They filled up the British prisons whenever the national call for movement was given to them. They suffered all sorts of persecutions, and they even faced gallows smilingly in the prime of their youth. If a few leaders today who are in power proclaim that they are the only architects of this modern India, then we have to forget the history of the national movement of India. How can we forget Chapekar Brothers, the first martyrs of the Indian independence movement? How can we forget Khudiram? How can we forget Bhagat Singh, Madanlal Dhingra and other young patriots who sacrificed their lives at the altar of the mother country? How can we forget Netaji Subhas, the emblem of youthful vigour? He also suffered a lot of persecution for the independence of this nation.

History cannot be twisted and facts cannot be gulped down for long. I would like our leaders to remember the years 1946 and 1947. It is the youthful vigour of the naval cadets, it is the youthful imagination of our airmen, it is the youthful uprising of the working class and peasantry and it is the youthful fervour of the Indian Army under the inspiration of the Azad Hind Fauj which compelled the British to leave the shores of India. How can we forget all these things, the past activities of the youth who rendered so much for the independence of India?

Why were these untold sufferings embraced by them? Was it only an impulse or was it some mad men's pranks? That is not a fact. They dreamt of a happy and prosperous future for our country.

If we come to the present, what do we find? What is the present condition of the youth of this country?

[Shri Ghosal,]

After 11 years of independence, unemployment is staring them in the face, health is shattering, education is inefficacious and starvation, disease and poverty are their companions. This bleak future cannot but produce indiscipline, indolence and frustration and life loses its charm. No amount of mouthful verbiage or pedagogic sermons will ameliorate their present condition.

We may ask, what has been done by the Government for the development of the youth movement after independence? I learn that a programme for camps was arranged by Government at the cost of several lakhs of rupees. I have gone through it carefully but I have not found anywhere a real programme by which the youth can be drawn into the developmental works of the nation. I do not find any programme there for integrating the youth force in the social work of the nation. May I know how even after this camp the youth have developed public relations, how they have rendered service to the cause of the rural people? They have done nothing.

Most of our hon. Ministers have got some idiosyncracies. Every time our hon. Labour Minister goes to a State, he feels pleasure in patting his pet ".....child, the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Our hon. Minister of Community Development Blocks, which are now the cockpit of political game at least in our State . . .

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri Ghosal:delivers stories of public relations of the gram sevak and sevikas.

I feel also sorry when I find the hon. Ministers or leaders praising the Social Welfare Board for agricultural public relations. I am sorry to say that the top-notchers of this organisation who come from the blue blood of

the country, cannot really serve the purpose of public relations. Therefore, my submission would be that Government should take into their confidence those youth organisations in the country which really represent the cause of the youth, which have got the capacity to represent the youths' problems and their needs.

My next submission is this. There are examples—this is not a new thing in our country—in other countries of youth participation in national development. There are remarkable instances of their magnificent achievements not only in the socialist countries from East Germany to Viet Nam and China but also in the capitalist countries like England and America. Personally, I do not find the utility of these camps, festivals and carnivals by themselves unless the youth force is connected or diverted to the building up of the national projects. I would request the hon Minister that he should give a clarion call to the youth of our country. The time has come to create confidence in their minds about your integrity and ability to kindle zest in their lives so that they can participate developmental works.

So in order to assess the needs of the hour of the youth and also devise means how they can be employed, how their vitality can be harnessed in the cause of the nation, I think the preliminary steps suggested in this Resolution should be accepted. Though, of course, I am personally at the fag end of my youthful age, I feel it my bounden duty make this request to our hon. Minister for considering this Resolution for adoption. I lend my support to this important Resolution of Shri Panigrahi.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (वरमंगा) :
समापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री पाणिग्रही

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ने जो संकल्प अभी इस सदन के समक्ष विचारार्थ उपस्थित किया है उसके पीछे जो भावना है...

श्री भाबू पाई: माननीय सदस्य ने क्या "संकट" कहा?

श्री भीमारायण बास: संकल्प।

सरदार अ० सि० सहगल (जंजीगीर): संकट नहीं उन्होंने संकल्प कहा है। माननीय के दिमाग में संकट ही आता है।

श्री भीमारायण बास: इस मौके से लाभ उठा कर हमारे कई युवक सदस्यों ने बड़ी उत्साहपूर्ण भाषा में अपनी वक्तृता शक्ति का परिचय दिया है।

यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो स्वतन्त्रता का दृश्य देख रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान जो स्वतन्त्र हुआ उसमें देश के युवक, युवतियों ने बड़े उत्साह, लगन और परिश्रम से काम किया जिसके कि फलस्वरूप आज हम हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद देखते हैं। यह उन्हीं के त्याग और तपस्या का फल है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्रों की श्रेणी में एक ऊँचे स्थान पर पहुँच गया है। यह बात भी सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के युवकों को अवसर मिलना चाहिये ताकि उनके व्यक्तित्व का पूरा विकास हो और उनकी शक्ति का उपयोग राष्ट्र के कल्याण के लिये और समाज की उन्नति के लिये हो। यह बात भी सही है कि आज देश में जो युवकों की शक्ति है वह अपरिमित है, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उनकी शक्ति है जिसका कि उपयोग राष्ट्र के फायदे के लिये नहीं हो रहा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम, हमारा समाज या हमारी सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करे कि उन सारी शक्तियों का उपयोग राष्ट्र के फायदे के लिये हो।

मेरा जहाँ तक खयाल है जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ हमारे बहुत से भाइयों

ने कहा कि उन्हें उस जमाने का दृश्य याद आता है जब इस देश के युवक युवती राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में भाग लेते थे और हमारे देश के राष्ट्रीय नेता पकड़ पकड़ कर उनका सहयोग लेने को तैयार होते थे लेकिन आज का नज्जारा बड़ा दुःखद मालूम होता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वे निराशा के गहरे गर्त में पड़े हुये हैं। जिस क्षेत्र में भी जाइये वही दुःखद नज्जारा आपको देखने को मिलेगा। यह बात सही है कि आज देश के युवकों में कुछ खामियां हैं और कुछ कमियां हैं। अब यह तो हर एक श्रेणी में और वर्ग में खामियां होती हैं लेकिन आज भी देश में जो युवक काम कर रहे हैं और उपयोगी काम कर रहे हैं उनको हम दरगुजर नहीं कर सकते। आप गांवों में जाइये। शहरों को ही लेलीजिबे। बहुत से ऐसे काम हैं जिनमें सरकार हाथ नहीं बंटाती है लेकिन हमारे गांव के युवक, युवतियां देश के उत्थान के लिये हर तरीके के काम करने लगे हैं। हमारे यहां कोई परिषद् बने या न बने, इसका विचार नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के ६ लाख गांवों में आप घूम आइये। यह बात सही है कि हमारे गांव जितने उन्नत होने चाहिये उतने उन्नत नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे अभाव की अवस्था में हैं और उनको सरकार की पूरी सहायता नहीं मिलती है लेकिन फिर भी देश के युवक, युवतियां शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हो चाहे पुस्तकालय आन्दोलन को चलाने की बात हो अथवा यह सड़क योजना जो चलती है, जितने भी काम हो रहे हैं, में समझता हूं कि उनका अधिकांश श्रेय देश के इन युवक युवतियों को है। हमें आज भले ही स्कूल और कालिजों में उनमें कुछ अनुशासनहीनता देखने में आती हो और उसके लिये हम भले ही उनकी निन्दा करें लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आज जिस प्रकार उनकी निन्दा की जाती है उस निन्दा के वे पात्र नहीं हैं। यह तो हो नकता है कि उनमें काम करने के लिये उत्साह हो और जोश हो लेकिन उनको काम करने का मौका न हो और उनकी शक्ति का पूरा पूरा उपयोग

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

न हो पाता हो और कुछ राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ में किसी एक खास पार्टी की बात नहीं कहता, लेकिन कुछ राजनैतिक लोग हैं जो कि अपने स्वार्थ साधन के लिये या अपनी पार्टी के उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये इन युवक युवतियों को बहकाने और गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं और इसलिये उनमें कुछ अनुशासनहीनता आ जाती है। लेकिन फिर भी आप स्कूलों में जाइये। कालिजों में जाइये और युनिवर्सिटियों में जाइये, बहुत थोड़ी तादाद में आपको ऐसे युवक मिलेंगे जिनमें कि अनुशासनहीनता है लेकिन अधिकांश लोग, जैसी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों उनको है और हर तरीके की सामाजिक और आर्थिक असुविधायें हैं। उनमें जिस तरीके से वे बरते रहे हैं वे उसके लिये प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। मेरा तो अपना विचार है कि चारों तरफ अनुशासनहीनता है ऐसा कह कर हम अनुशासनहीनता को समाप्त नहीं करते हैं कम नहीं करते हैं बल्कि उसको और बढ़ाते हैं। मेरी तो सभी लोगों से यह प्रार्थना है और देश के अन्दर जितनी भी राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ हैं उन से अपील है कि वे देश के नवयुवकों जिन के कि दिमाग अभी परिपक्व नहीं हुए हैं और जिन में उत्साह है, जोश है और काम करने की शक्ति है, उन की शक्ति का उपयोग रचनात्मक कार्यों के लिये करें और पार्टी विशेष के उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये न करें।

इन बातों को रखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के तीन भंग हैं। सब से पहले तो यह है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक समिति बनाई जाय। दूसरा यह है कि समिति का उद्देश्य क्या होगा? समिति का उद्देश्य होगा देश के अन्दर जितनी भी युवकों की संख्याएँ हैं, उन के प्रतिनिधियों से मिलना। तीसरे उन संस्थाओं से सहाय मांगना कि युवक युवतियों का कल्याण कैसे

हो सकता है, कैसे उन की उन्नति हो सकती है और कैसे उन को अपने व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिये अच्छे से अच्छा मौका मिल सकता है। फिर एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय जिस में जितने भी यूथ के संगठन हैं, उन के प्रतिनिधि हों और उस सम्मेलन के बाव एक राष्ट्रीय युवक परिषद् की स्थापना हो और फिर एक बोर्ड बने जो युवकों के कल्याण के लिये काम करे। मैं यह बात मानता हूँ कि युवकों के संगठन की जरूरत है और इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि उन्हें हम को ऐसे मौके देने चाहियें जिस से युवकों के व्यक्तित्व का विकास हो और उन की शक्ति का उपयोग हो। यह बात भी मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी नवयुवक और नवयुवतियाँ हैं उन का शक्ति का पूरा पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे मित्र श्री पाणिग्रही ने जो अपना प्रस्ताव रखा है उस में हमारी योजना के विकास में जो कार्यक्रम हैं उन को पूरा करने के लिये उन का सहयोग मिले, उन्हीं सब कामों को पूरा करने के लिये यह परिषद् की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। उस प्रस्ताव को रखने में हमारे मित्र का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है, भावना बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन दरअसल में केवल इस परिषद् की स्थापना से या जैसे कि अभी बच्चों के कल्याण एक कांसिल बनी हुई है, उसी तरीके से युवकों की एक परिषद् बना देने से कोई समस्या का समाधान हो जाने वाला हो, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। मेरा क्याल है कि इस प्रस्ताव के जरिये से जो नया संगठन कायम होगा उस से कोई ज्यादा काम होने की आशा करना बेकार है, कोई ज्यादा काम उस से चलने वाला नहीं है। यह तो एक ऐसा काम है जिस को कि हमें गैर-सरकारी तौर पर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। सरकार का कर्ज है कि ऐसे हर आन्दोलन में जिस से कि युवकों की शक्ति बढ़े और उन का व्यक्तित्व बढ़े, सहायता दे।

हर काम सरकार के जिम्मे कर देन और उस के हाथ में दे देने से समस्या का समाधान होने का नाम नहीं है। जाहिर है कि जब सरकार के हाथ में वह काम होगा और सरकार के द्वारा यह काम होगा तब तरह तरह की शिकायतें हुआ करेंगी कि सरकार इस काम को अपने हाथ में से कर अपने विचार युवकों पर लादना चाहती है। सरकार ही एक बोर्ड बनायेगी और सरकार ही एक परिषद् की स्थापना करेगी और सरकार ही सब लक्ष्य करेगी और ऐसा होने से जो गैर-सरकारी तौर पर काम करने का मौका है वह नहीं रह जायेगा। मैं इन सब भावनाओं की जो इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे हैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं इस बात का विरोध करता हूँ कि स्कूल, कालिजों और युनिवर्सिटियों के तमाम नवयुवकों का संगठन सरकार एक विशेष संस्था के जरिये कराये। मैं इस को उचित नहीं समझता। आज युनिवर्सिटी में जाइये भ्रष्टाचार कालिज में जाइये, हर जगह युवकों के व्यक्तित्व के विकास की सुविधा है। ऐसे भी करोड़ों हमारे नवयुवक हैं जिन को कि स्कूल, कालिजों में जाने का मौका नहीं मिलता है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को गैर-सरकारी तौर पर जो हमारे गांवों के अन्दर पंचायतें हैं, गांवों के अन्दर जो हमारी सामुदायिक विकास योजना की समितियां बनने वाली हैं और भी तरह २ के काम गैर-सरकारी तौर पर होते हैं या सरकार जो काम चलाती है उन में अपना योगदान देने का उन्हें पूरा मौका मिलता है। इस बात को मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि केन्द्र में दिल्ली में एक परिषद् की स्थापना हो जाय और फिर तमाम यूथ्स की जितनी भी समस्याएँ हैं, उन का समाधान हो जायेगा, यह बात कैसे होने वाली है। देश में बड़े बड़े विश्व-विद्यालय कायम हैं जहाँ कि देश के नव-युवकों को हर तरीके से सुविधा देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है और यह होने पर भी जब इन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होता तो फिर दिल्ली में एक परिषद् कायम कर के

और एक कल्याण बोर्ड कायम कर के युवकों की जो महान् समस्या है और जिन को कि ठीक रास्ते पर ला कर उन की शक्ति का समन्वय कर के राष्ट्रीय योजना के कामों में लगाना है, केन्द्र में ऐसी संस्था कायम कर के इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे होगा, यह बात मेरी समझ में तो नहीं आती है। इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अलबत्ता इस के पीछे जो भावना है उसे मैं अवश्य चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संसद् के अन्दर जो बहुत से युवक माननीय सदस्य हैं और उत्साह रखने वाले लोग हैं उन सब का काम है कि गैर-सरकारी तौर पर इस को करें। सरकार का भी कर्ज है कि बिना राष्ट्र पर भार डाले हुए और बिना अपने विचार को लोगों पर लादे हुए इस काम को करें। सरकार की जो नीति और पालिसी हो वह किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या पार्टी विशेष के लिये नहीं होनी चाहिये। फिर भी सरकार एक पार्टी विशेष की ही होती है और अगर इस तरीके की युवकों की एक संस्था हो जिस पर सरकार का नियंत्रण हो और सरकार के द्वारा उस के सब कामों का संचालन हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके का काम गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा होना चाहिये। गैर-सरकारी संस्था बनें। उस में सभी पार्टियों के लोग सम्मिलित हों। ऐसा होने से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम ज्यादा आसानी से हो सकेगा लेकिन अगर एक इस तरीके की संस्था की स्थापना हो जाय जिस पर कि सरकार का नियंत्रण हो तो लोग यह शिकायत करेंगे कि सरकार उन के कामों में हस्तक्षेप करती है और सरकार इस के जरिये अपने विचार दूसरों पर लादना चाहती है। इस तरह के आक्षेप आगे चल कर सुनने को मिलेंगे। यह शिकायत की जा सकती है कि सरकार युवकों को पार्टी विशेष के कार्यक्रम की तरफ लगाना चाहती है। इसलिये उचित यह होगा कि सरकार की तरफ से किसी परिषद् या किसी बोर्ड

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

की स्थापना न कर के गैर-सरकारी तौर पर युवकों की शक्ति का समन्वय करने के लिये और युवकों के व्यक्तित्व के विकास और उन के कल्याणार्थ जो भी कुछ काम किये जायें वे गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा किये जायें। और सरकार का यह फर्ज होगा कि गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के काम को बढ़ाने के लिये जितनी भी सहायता कर सकती है करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास करने से कोई ख़ास फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। यह सही है कि युवकों की समस्या बहुत महान है। युवकों को उन्नति करने का मौका मिले, सरकार को करने का मौका मिले इस के लिये जितना भी गैर-सरकारी तौर पर हो सकता है किया जाना चाहिये और सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह जितनी मदद दे सकती है मदद दे।

श्री नाथ पाई : इस को सुधारने के लिये आप कोई प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं लायें ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri Halder (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I have given notice of an amendment

Mr. Chairman: Two hours have been allotted for this. The hon. Minister must reply and then the hon. Mover has also a right to reply. We commenced at 3.11 and we can go till 5.11.

An Hon. Member: Let us sit five minutes more.

Shri V P Nayar: Anyway, we do not have a quorum

Shri Halder: Our country is very backward economically though we have vast natural resources and manpower. Why is it so after eleven years of Independence? Government has totally failed to utilise the vast

resources of manpower and several lakhs of people are unemployed. Some have registered their names but there are a very large number who have not registered their names. How can their services be utilised? That is the question. Before Independence thousands of youths of our country participated in the national movement and they sacrificed their life. Why is this not happening after Independence? Why are people not coming forward for the development of country? It is because the leaders always ask the people to sacrifice but they do not themselves set an example. This is the reason why people of our country are not inspired. The Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, has said a few days ago that they have reached a stage where they could exactly describe the Congressmen as job hunters.

It is true. But I cannot blame all Congressmen because there are some common Congressmen who have nothing to do and who are unemployed. What can they do if they remain unemployed for years together? They have no hope, nothing to do before them. Our Government spends lakhs of money for Vana Mahotsav only as a show to our people. When they go to do some work, they take photographers with them so that they may publish it in the newspapers. Will this help our people to enthuse? Not at all. Even those who come forward to participate in public work in the development of our country are not given their chance because of political discriminations. That is the reason why I have tabled this amendment. Government has failed to solve many acute problems of our country. When they are faced by the opponents, they say that they have a majority and people have given them power to do what they like. Will the big majority solve the problem in our country? With so big a majority in the Parliament and Assemblies, they cannot solve any problem in our country. I therefore request this Government to consider all these things and learn things from other countries. We see

in China that for harnessing the resources of a river, the leaders of that country gave a call for co-operation. Thousands of people came forward and within a few days the scheme was fulfilled. But in our country what do we see in Bihar? For the same purpose, the Government Ministers came forward to set an example and they worked for an hour or so. This did not inspire the people to work and that is the reason for its failure. Therefore, my advice is this. While you ask other people to co-operate and sacrifice, do not say to them: "do as I say but do not do as I do". That will not serve any purpose. So, I accept this Resolution with my amendment.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Sir, I rise to support the resolution. It is a great day when we have taken up this question for discussion here in this House but may I say that I have been sorely disappointed by the poor attendance in this House when we are debating a big question like this. Members on this side as well as Members of the Opposition are waiting in numbers. Every one of us in this House, day in and day out, speaks that the future lies in the hands of the youth of the country; and a question of this type which needs to be debated for days and days together, is being discussed only for a couple of hours and that when so few members are present.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is hardly any quorum in the House.

Dr. Melkote: That is the pity of the whole question. Though this problem is being debated by a very few Members, it has still its own importance and my only competence in rising on this occasion to say a few words lies in the fact that I have been associated throughout, and I am being associated even today, with the Seva Dal, Bharat Sevak Samaj movement and other movements where students of more than five colleges and two high schools with which I am associat-

ed to take part and also with one khadi and village industries organisation through which I come in contact with the youth both in the towns and the villages. What is their reaction to the whole question? Such of those that have had a good luck to have opportunities of employment, of higher education or service, feel one way and the other, those, who have not had the good luck to be educated and left behind in the village sector, finding it difficult even to make a living, have different reactions altogether to give. And again those who have been educated but who have not been employed have something to say and the youth who have been educated and employed have something else to say, both reactions being contrary to each other. Then the youth in the village sector come up and they have their own say in the whole matter the reaction being different from the other.

May I say that today we should look at this question not from emotion, but from facts as they emerge, from various factors that are prevailing in the country today? What is it that the country is after? Is not what we are doing today in this House for the benefit of the youth as a whole to a large extent whether it is the educational Plan, whether it is the Plan for having more industries for more employment, whether it be the question of social uplift, or whether it be the construction of more hospitals for the health of the country. Even though it is for the whole country, that we do all these I should say it is essentially meant for that section of the population that can utilise it to the maximum extent. Children cannot use them very much, they have to be educated, they have to be brought up. Old men have one foot in the grave, and so whatever is being done in the country today is meant for the youth of the country, and that population being the largest, the way we are tackling the problems and the effort that is being made to tackle them are not adequate. That is why a kind of frustration is growing in the minds of the youth.

[Dr. Melkote]

Fortunately the problem is being tackled by the Education Ministry. Though it is a problem that confronts the whole Ministry, it is the Education Ministry that has got to reply. The Education Ministry has made available to the country a certain quantum of money. Swimming pools are being constructed, auditoriums are being constructed, Bharat Sevak Samaj work is being done, but what is the result?

There is a section of the youth that gets enthused with all this. They come forward and participate, but may I say that in spite of all the talk that we are doing, the number of people that come forward to take advantage of these things, whether it is the educated youth or the other section, is not such as to be able to completely utilise all the funds that are placed before them by this House year after year? What is the reason?

The reason seems to be more political than otherwise. Countries have been quoted here where the youth are going forward on account of the leadership there. Unfortunately, due to the political background that we have had, and today on account of certain conditions that are prevailing in the country, the political parties are so far apart even today that even in a national effort of this type, people do not come forward to combine together in order to enthuse the youth on a common purpose. That is the main hurdle in our not being able to enthuse the youth.

Youth got enthused by all sections of the population before independence. Whether it was the Congress or other parties, whoever appeared on the platform got a hearing, and the youth followed them meticulously. But today whoever may talk, it falls flat on the youth, because the leaders do not combine together in inculcating discipline in the minds of the youth. After all is said and done, discipline

means discipline of a particular type which every one of us would accept. Work means work of a particular type which combines a certain type of efficiency and standard which every one would accept.

We say these things, but actually when we go to the youth we try to dissuade them from participating in such work. We say: "After all, this is Bharat Sevak Samaj, after all it is the Seva Dal, after all this is being run by the Communists, this is being run by the PSP etc." Different standards are set up or different approaches are made in order to catch the youth by the political parties and not for a national effort. That is where we have been lacking in our efforts to enthuse the youths. If today the Education Ministry of the Government of India is doing anything, it is for the nation as a whole, not for the political parties as such, and unless and until all sections of the population, men and women, come together and decide that in such national efforts we should combine together so that our youth may be given a proper direction, subsequent to which they may go in any manner they like, it would be very difficult to enthuse the youth. This is one of the things that the youths themselves have told me.

Not merely that. There is another aspect of the question. May I ask this House as to how many of us who have been speaking in about all this have been participating in these efforts and not putting hurdles on such movements? People may talk quite a lot, but once we go out, just because it is not in my interest, I put a hurdle, and say: "Why do you go and associate with such work?" That is only a part of the game.

It is not merely that. There are here today, both in this House and outside, those who have had the benefit of education, and who have had the benefit of employment, but how many of these people are responding to the cause of the youth movement?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now

Dr. Melkote: I am sorry unless a little more time is given to me, it will be very difficult. While I support the spirit of the resolution, I have something to say. I end my speech unless more time is given to me.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has finished.

Dr. Melkote: Not yet.

Mr. Chairman: But the time allotted is only two hours

Sri V. P. Nayar: The Minister has not yet replied.

Mr. Chairman: Let us adjourn today. The hon. Minister says he cannot do within 15 minutes. Let us adjourn to the next day. The hon. Member has finished his speech.

Dr. Melkote: I have not ended my speech. I should be allowed to resume when the House discusses this problem again.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 1st September, 1958.

[Saturday, 30th August, 1958]

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1206	Floods in Delhi	3695-96

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE : 3696-97

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 708 dated the 23rd August, 1958 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 709 dated the 23rd August, 1958 making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954
- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 611 dated the 19th July, 1958
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 678 dated the 9th August, 1958

STATEMENT BY MINISTER: 3698-99

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) made a statement regarding the clash on the 28th January 1958 between troops of the Mahar Regiment and students at Sagar

COLUMNS

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES :

3699-3700

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for the election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the following :—

- (1) The Central Advisory Board of Biology (One Member)
- (2) The Council of Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore (Two Members)

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED :

3700-04

Twenty-eighth Report was adopted

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION :

3704-61

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee continued. Clause-by-clause consideration was not concluded

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED :

3761

Twenty-fifth Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION—NEGATIVED :

3761-80

Further discussion on Resolution re : working of monopolistic concerns concluded and the Resolution was negatived

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION

3780-3880

Shri Panigrahi moved the Resolution re : formation of a National Council of Indian Youth. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1958—

Further clause-by-clause consideration and passing of the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Select Committee, also consideration and passing of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill,

PRINTED AT THE PARLIAMENTARY WING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS,
NEW DELHI, AND PUBLISHED BY THE LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT UNDER RULES 379 AND
382 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA
(FIFTH EDITION)
