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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n.p. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

5737

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 12, 1959/Phalgun
21, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

State Trading in Foodgrains ↴

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Shri Keshava:

Shri Rajendra Singh:

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Tangamani:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Vajpayee:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Kistaiya:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shrimati Renu

Chakravarty:

Shri Supakar:

Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Shri Narasimhan:

Shri Pangarkar:

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Shri Mahanty:

Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Parulekar:

Shri Jadhav:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Anrobindo Ghosal:

Shri Assar:

Qazi Matin:

Shri Bimal Ghose:

Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Shri Siddananjappa:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

*1146

5738

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for state trading in foodgrains has been finalised,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether dealers in foodgrains, throughout the country, have protested against the introduction of this scheme, and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a)

Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Many representations have been received from the trade interests against the introduction of the scheme but the Government will have to decide what is in the larger interests of the country

Shri Keshava: May we know if it is contemplated to consider the working of this institution on a no-loss no-profit basis or like any other commercial concern?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Our principal idea is to work it on a no-loss no-profit basis. Perhaps we may have to subsidise some quantities that are distributed to fair price shops

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): With your permission, may I add, this is one of the matters which is under consideration. It will form part of the scheme. We cannot say anything definite about it at the moment

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know, when this scheme comes into being, what the Government contemplate doing, so that the hardships of the people in getting foodgrains at the moment may be mitigated?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. lady Member may have a little patience When the scheme comes before the House, she will find that these things are provided.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether this scheme will be entrusted to the State Trading Corporation or a new Corporation will be formed for handling this?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon Member should not expect me to forecast the details of the scheme

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what positive steps are being taken to mobilise all sections to support the scheme and counteract the offensive launched by some sections of the people?

Shri A. P. Jain: The most effective step is to prepare a sound scheme which may be workable. Of course, we are also counteracting the propaganda by propaganda

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government has seen press reports about the statement by the Madras Minister that a kind of scheme is being contemplated in Madras State itself? I would like to know whether they will encourage separate schemes being introduced in different States without waiting for finalisation of the scheme by the Centre?

Shri A. P. Jain: No. There is going to be one scheme of State Trading for the whole of the country. Maybe, there may be certain variations in the case of certain States in details

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what is the meaning of wholesale trade that is put by the Government? What quantity approximately does it represent?

Shri A. P. Jain: I can give some idea of what we mean by 'wholesale' now. Of course, it will be for the scheme to give a definition of 'wholesale' for the purpose of the scheme. A wholesaler today means one who keeps a certain quantity of foodgrains at a time. In some States it means 50

maunds and in other States it means 100 maunds. It also means that he must deal in certain quantities, generally 10 maunds or more at a time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister will place the details of the scheme on the Table of the House as also the financial implications of the scheme so that Members of Parliament may be able to express their opinion?

Shri A. P. Jain: Surely, when the scheme is finalised, I will put it before the House for discussion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This scheme was announced in November, 1958, and the hon. Minister himself admitted just now that the most effective way of controlling the prices is the prompt finalisation of this scheme. Assuming that he knows all these things, may I know why the finalisation of the scheme is being kept in abeyance?

Shri A. P. Jain: I would like to give an idea of what we have done. The National Development Council took the decision about the end of November. Then a group of officers representing the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the Food and Agriculture Ministry was appointed to work out a paper on State trading. That paper was ready by the first week of January, when it was put before the Cabinet. The Cabinet directed that it may be sent to the State Governments for their comments. These comments have been received. Final touches are being given to the scheme which will be submitted to the Cabinet. After the Cabinet takes a decision, it will be put before the House.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact that long before the scheme is thought out in detail and finalised, an announcement has been made by the Government that they want to have State Trading in foodgrains and large quantities of grains have gone underground bringing about a spurt in the prices of foodgrains?

Shri A. P. Jain: The principle was accepted and the details are being worked now. One of the effects of the announcement may have been that some traders may have tried to conceal stocks

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee There are 25 names here Shri Braj Raj Singh's name is not here

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is a very important matter

Shri Vajpayee: The Asoka Mehta Enquiry Committee recommended for socialisation of trade in foodgrains and that recommendation was not accepted by the Government at that time May I know what new developments have occurred that have necessitated the decision of socialisation of foodgrains trade now?

Shri A. P. Jain: The course of history of this matter is known to the hon Member as to every one else He knows that the decision was taken later

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is going to introduce any changes so far as procurement of foodgrains is concerned and whether it will be in force both at the Centre as well as the State level?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the hon House is aware the operations for the purchase of foodgrains by the Government have now been intensified Procurement is done on behalf of the Central Government, and the States themselves on their own account are also procuring

Shri Joachim Alva: What led the Government to take this step? Is it not the systematic exploitation of the population of India by the grain dealers, traders, wholesale merchants at blackmarket rates and the suffering of the population in the Towns and in the countryside?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member has made a speech

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know what led the Government to take this step

Shri A. P. Jain: Surely that was one of the considerations

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It was reported that in the month of December the Kerala Chief Minister met the Prime Minister as well as the Food Minister and had a talk about the difficulties of the Kerala State Then it was reported that the Prime Minister assured the Kerala Chief Minister that within a month or two we will be having State Trading and the difficulties will be met May I know whether in view of the fact that State Trading is not going to come in the near future, the Central Government will meet the present difficulties of the Kerala State?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are trying to solve the difficulties of the Kerala Government as best as we can As regards the details of what the Prime Minister said and what discussion took place, I do not think that all that the hon Member thinks was part of the discussion

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह यह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की स्कीम चारू होने से पहले क्या यह निश्चय कर निया जायेगा कि जो गला विसान द्वारा लाया जाता है और दुकानदार का जब दिया जायेगा तो स बीच से दो रुपये प्रति मत्र के हिसाब संकभी भी भाव में कोई अनुर नहीं रहेगा ?

श्री अ० प० जैन वह तो बहुत तकसील की बात है। स्कीम बनेगी तो उम्मे भी शायद इनी तकसील की बात न हो। जब काम चालू होगा तो यह बहुत सारी बातें होंगी।

Shri Narasimhan: Has the Finance Commission commented on the State Trading during previous occasion as to the losses, and may I know whether the comments will be remembered while devising the scheme?

Shri A. P. Jain: We will make every effort to see that there is no loss We should not expect there would be any loss

Several Hon Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will take this up in the Food debate I have allowed a sufficient number of questions Next question

✓ Shri Braj Raj Singh: Half an hour debate, Sir It will help the Government.

✓ Mr. Speaker: Yes

Location of Second Shipyard

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Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
*1147. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri D C Sharma:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 428 on the 1st December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the High Level Committee appointed to examine the report of the British Shipyard Mission regarding the location of second shipyard has since finalised its work,

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee,

(c) the place finally selected, and

(d) the estimated cost of the project and foreign exchange requirements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet I understand the Committee is still engaged in examining certain technical points which have to be investigated before a site can be finally selected

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know

Mr. Speaker: Shri S C Samanta, hon Members will look into the list of the names

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the note on the recommendation of the British Shipyard Mission has been issued by the West Bengal Government and may I know whether the Government have received it and handed it over to this high-powered committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are certain press reports to that effect on which I made enquiries in the Ministry. So far, I do not think we have received a formal note from the West Bengal Government As and when we receive it, we shall inform them of it

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that this mission put great emphasis on the availability of skilled labour and civil engineering works nearabout the proposed site?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not only these two factors that are there, but there are many other factors too, which have to be taken into account by the mission It was on the basis of all these factors that the Mission has said that there is no site available which was ideally suited for the location of a shipyard but out of the five sites which they have mentioned in their report in their opinion, Cochin offers by far the weightiest advantages

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. The hon Minister while replying to a supplementary question on this question on 16th August, 1958, said that two meetings had already been held of the committee, and the question was likely to be decided at the next meeting May I know the reasons why the decision is being delayed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are certain very important technical matters, for example, the civil engineering aspect of the site, the location of the existing bridges, the site *vis-a-vis* the defence installations, the cost involved on account of any modifications that might be needed The consideration and examination of all these matters does take time It was only as late as the 19th of February that the committee had its last meeting

Shri Mohammad Khan: The British team that visited our country recommended some particular sites, after an elaborate inquiry, for the location of the shipyard. Now, the hon. Minister has been pleased to say that the present committee is yet to select a suitable place for the location of the shipyard. So, are we to presume that the recommendations of the British team are torpedoed and that an entirely new site is going to be selected?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Committee is there to examine the report from all aspects, and the five names that are given are being considered by the committee.

Shri Vasudevan Nair. May I know what extra technical points are being considered by this committee, in view of the fact that the British mission consisted of the best experts on this question?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The British experts considered the whole question from their point of view, but the committee has got to take into account several other factors which I have just mentioned. It is not as if the committee is there deliberately to make a departure from their recommendations of the Mission, but it is there to vet and examine as best as it can the recommendations and then come to a final decision, because so many factors are involved.

Shri Hem Barua. May I know whether it is a fact that the British shipyard mission submitted a model along with its report illustrating the lay-out of Cochin, and if so, what are the factors that weigh with Government at present in their site location mission?

Shri Raj Bahadur. I have already replied to that question. I have said that the site *vis-a-vis* the defence installations is one of the important factors. The civil engineering aspect is the second important aspect. As for the other technical objections, at this stage, it is rather premature for me to say what they are or to comment upon them.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As the three steel plants are located near the Calcutta port, may I know whether these factors will also be taken into consideration while selecting the final shipyard site?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The British mission did definitely take that matter also into account and I am sure the committee will also bear in mind this factor when it examines the report.

Shri Joachim Alva: Will the natural and just claims of Karwar be still considered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can hardly say anything about that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Ministry will hold consultations with some other Ministries before a final decision is taken?

Shri Raj Bahadur. The committee as it is constituted consists of the highest officers of the Defence Ministry, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Finance Ministry, and the Transport and Communications Ministry.

T.B. Training Centres

*1148. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the location of three more Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centres proposed to be opened during 1958-59 have been decided,

(b) if so, when they are going to be started, and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties standing in the way?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar). (a) to (c) One TB Demonstration and Training Centre was established at Hyderabad in June, 1958. Another Centre will be established at Patiala shortly. The third Centre is proposed to be established at Agra after buildings have been constructed and necessary staff provided by the State Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any survey has been made about T.B. and if so, the percentage of attacks in the country?

Shri Karmarkar: A national sample survey was made, and it was found that the prevalent rates of active or probably active T.B. varies from 30 to 25 per thousand of population in cities, and towns and accessible villages.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: ... the T.B. training centres, I understand that a very important aspect is treatment in the homes. I would like to know whether an assessment of the results of this scheme has been made, and if in the light of that, it is proposed to extend it all over the country, to eradicate the disease?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding home treatment there are general indications, as from the New Delhi T.B. training centre for instance, which has already gone into operation, this scheme has resulted in a favourable result in the sense that the domiciliary treatment is effective, we would like to extend this treatment everywhere, but our limitations are the finances required.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether there is any special propriety involved in selecting these three centres?

Shri Karmarkar: The propriety is that they were found to be suitable centres. The State Governments were prepared to work out the schemes. All these things were taken into consideration when these centres were selected.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Has the hon. Minister worked out the cost of domiciliary treatment as compared with that of the sanatorium treatment? I understand that it is very small. May I know whether in view of this, more concentration is proposed on this scheme in order to prevent the spread of infection?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, domiciliary treatment is cheaper than the sana-

torium treatment, which we cannot afford on a nation-wide scale; and therefore, we are favouring and promoting schemes for domiciliary treatment.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I think we should not encourage T.B. by having more T.B. hospitals. Is it not better to have centres for moral teaching, which can really stop T.B.?

Shri Karmarkar: Morally good persons also get T.B. sometimes.

Shri Balramji: मैं माननीय मंशी जी से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो गवर्नरेंट मेंटेनेंट वर्क-चाउड़े की हैमियन से काम करते हैं, वह अस्टर-ग्लू दर काम करते हैं और सी० ए० बी० ए० स्कीम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं क्या उन के लिये इस तरह के कोट्रीटमेंट का इनज्याम किया जायगा।

Shri Karmarkar: नई दिल्ली में जो टी० बी० मैन्टर है, वहा मुफ्त ट्रीटमेंट किया जाता है।

Shri Balramji: मेरे नालेज में इस तरह के केन्द्र आये हैं वि वर्क-चाउड़े टी० बी० के मरीजों को महगीनी या दूसरी जगह की काट्टम नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं।

Shri Karmarkar: दिय जा रहे हैं। मेहरोली में आम तौर पर बैंडज लिमिटेड है और मरीज अस्लिमिटेड आ जाते हैं। इसलिये वहा एक अस्टर मेन्टेन किया गया है जिस के मनाबिक प्रायर्टी के हिसाब से बड़ दिये जाते हैं। जहा पालियामेंट के मेवरान कहते हैं कि बहुत अरजेन्ट केम है, तो उस में हम एकमेशन करते हैं।

Shri Balramji: चंकि ऐसा कोई रुप नहीं है, इसलिये टी० बी० मैन्टर में रीकमेंट नहीं होता है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will communicate individual cases to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Next question Shri Keshava

Shri Keshava: I think a mistake has crept in in the clubbing of questions together. My question is concerned only with parts (c) and (d) of the main question. It is in connection with the city of Bangalore. So, perhaps, that may be answered separately.

Mr Speaker Bangalore has been omitted?

Shri Keshava The Salem-Bangalore railway is a different line altogether. My question relates to the line between Bannerghata and Anakhol. That does not come at all in the line between Hassan and Mangalore. Perhaps, on account of Bangalore and Mangalore there seems to be some confusion.

Mr Speaker When a number of hon. Members table similar questions they are all clubbed together, and sometimes, they conflict in one or two details.

Hassan Mangalore Line
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*1149 { Shri Keshava
Shri Mohammed Imam
Shri Agadi
Shri Siddananjappa

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1768 on the 17th December 1958 and state

(a) whether the survey report of the Hassan-Mangalore Line has since been examined,

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at,

(c) whether this line will pass through Bannerghata and Anakhol, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No

(d) These are places between Salem and Bangalore

Shri Mohammed Imam: The question is whether the survey report of the Hassan-Mangalore Line has been examined and completed. May I know if the survey has been completed and if so, when it will be sanctioned and taken up for construction?

Shri S V Ramaswamy: It is still under examination.

Shri Mohammed Imam: How long will it take?

Shri S V Ramaswamy: As long as is necessary.

Shri Basappa: Is it a fact that the hon. Railway Minister gave an assurance when speaking on the Railway Budget that a decision would be taken in the course of the discussion of the Railway Budget? If so what is the delay due to?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I did not say that during the course of the discussion of the Railway Budget. What I said was that I am expecting that a final decision in the matter may be taken during the course of the present session of Parliament.

Shri Joachim Alva: Before this question of Hassan-Mangalore line was ever decided in regard to survey, I want to know whether the Railway Board ever examined the question of Karwar which is near Mangalore, and that is a most undeveloped area there with bad transport and communications. Are Government still considering before the survey is put into effect the question of establishing a railway line in Karwar district?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This railway line is linked with the development of the Mangalore port. Similarly, any railway for Karwar will be considered if at any time the question of the development of Karwar port has been decided.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Mangalore port is a third class port and not an all-weather port, and that the claims of Karwar, which is known to be one of the best harbours in the world, are being ignored because powerful wealthy interests are behind the case for Mangalore?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not want to give my decision as to which one is first class and which one is third class. As I have said, whenever a decision is taken to develop the Karwar port, whether it is third class or first class, the question of constructing a railway line there also will be considered.

Shri Joachim Alva: Powerful wealthy interests are behind Mangalore.

Foreign Experts for Multi-purpose Projects

***1150. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2523 on the 23rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether India still requires foreign experts for construction of major Multi-purpose River Valley Projects;

(b) if so, whether the requirements of foreign experts for this purpose have since been assessed and finalised;

(c) if so, particulars thereof; and

(d) the arrangements made to secure them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Requirements of the services of foreign experts cannot be assessed precisely and finally as the necessity for the services of experts can only be felt when very highly complicated and intricate problems, which have not been solved already in the country, are met with during actual execution

(d) Services of foreign Consultants are obtained under the various foreign Aid Programmes and sometimes also by direct contract.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of foreign experts still employed in India?

Shri Hathi: The number of foreign experts employed on contract was 13. Others are under the aid programmes.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to train Indians in this line?

Shri Hathi: Of course, Indians are being trained. We started with nearly 50 foreign experts at Bhakra. The number is now reduced to 11.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Are Government interested in training Indian experts for these various jobs?

Shri Hathi: Wherever it is possible, we are putting under-studies. They are being trained.

सेठ गोविंद दास : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पहले हमे जितने विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता होती थी, उतने विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता अब नहीं रही है, वह अब कम हो गई है और उन्होंने एक स्थान के बारे में बताया है कि पहले जहा वहां पर ५० पे, अब केवल ११ है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि मब मिला कर इस प्रकार की योजनाओं में किसने विदेशी विशेषज्ञ है और वह समय कब तक माननीय मंत्री महोदय के विचार में, आने वाला है जबकि हम को बाहरी विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी ?

श्री हाथी रिवर बैनी प्राजेक्ट्स पर अभी १५ हैं सब मिला कर और पाच यहां पर सैन्ट्रल बाटर एंड पावर कमिशन में हैं जोकि एक्स्युप्रल कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, सर्वे का काम, बिटेल्ड स्टडी, टैक्सोक आदि के बारे में वे कुछ काम कर रहे हैं। सारे मिला कर २० हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : पहले कितने बे, वह मे जानना चाहता था।

भी हाथी मे ने कहा है कि ५० बे।

Shri Ajit Singh Sachdev: Has any tentative target date been fixed by which the present foreign experts in Bhakra are to be replaced by their counterparts who are under training now?

Shri Hathi: As I said, we are putting under-trainee engineers. They are trained up and will take over as and when they come up to standard. Many of our Indian engineers have now become quite confident as experts and they undertake the job. In Hirakud, for example, we have no foreign experts. They are all our engineers.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के एक भाग का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मे ने जानना चाहा था कि कब तक माननीय मंत्री महोदय आशा करते हैं कि जब हमें विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जायगी?

भी हाथी जब कभी कोई ऐसा प्रावलंग आ जाय कि जिस के बारे मे हमें पता न हो या कोई ऐसा काम आ पड़े कि जो यहा पहले न हुआ हो तो जरूरी होगा कि हम फारेन एक्सप्ट्र्स को यहा बुलाये। इम वास्ते भभी इस के बारे मे हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं कि कभी भी इन की जरूरग नहीं होगी या कब तक इन को रखना जरूरी होगा। कोई ऐसी चीज़ आ जाय कि जहा कोई काम यहा नहीं हुआ हो जैसे क्ले ग्राउटिंग की बात है जोकि भभी तक कभी नहीं हुआ था, तो ऐसी चीजों के लिये फारेन एक्सप्ट्र्स को बुलाना पड़ सकता है।

भी अक्षत दासन् श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान मे यह बात भाई है कि जब विदेशी विशेषज्ञ यहा आजाते हैं तो कभी कभी इस तरह की परिस्थितिया पैदा कर दी जाती

है कि उन के हारा ही उन के देश से सामान और क्षीरीय आदि करीबी आये, तरह हा, तो इस के बारे मे भी कोई विचार किया जा रहा है?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that is the correct position.

Western Shipping Corporation (Private) Ltd.

*1151. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) what progress has been made in regard to acquiring of ships by the Western Shipping Corporation (Private) Ltd since its establishment; and

(b) what is the minimum number of ships required for operation on the trade routes allotted to the Corporation and when the Corporation is expected to acquire the requisite number of ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Western Shipping Corporation have already acquired one second hand tanker and have ordered the construction of 9 vessels including a tanker. Five of the vessels including the tanker are expected to be ready for delivery during 1959

(b) To begin with the Corporation is expected to enter the India-Poland and the India-Persian Gulf route. For these routes at least 8 vessels will be required. The Corporation is expected to acquire ships up to this number during the Third Plan period

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: After two years and ten months, only one tanker has been acquired. May I know what are the difficulties? How many years or months it will take before full operation is expected?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, we are going to have five ships by the end of 1959. I do not think it can be done more speedily than that, because after all ship-building does take time.

Shri Ramchandrarao Tantia: May I know whether the Visakhapatnam Shipyard was considered? Can it build ships for this purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that we have placed orders on the Visakhapatnam Shipyard also. One of them is expected to be delivered by September 1960 and the rest in the early part of the Third Plan period.

Shri Tangamani: How many ships are likely to be put on the sea between India and Persian Gulf routes this year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say that because we require a minimum of five ships to operate the India-Persian Gulf service including one cargo-cum-passenger ship.

Ticketless Travelling

*1152. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to make extensive use of audio-visual methods to mobilise public opinion against ticketless travelling and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Campaign against ticketless travelling is normally carried on by the Railways utilizing such audio-visual media as documentary films, posters, announcements on loudspeakers fitted at stations etc. But no special steps in this connection are now under consideration.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government are aware that the steps taken so far have not resulted in any success? If so, is any special effort going to be made in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: The other day we passed some legislation.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes

Mr. Speaker: Then hon. Members said that it was too severe. Hon.

Members are themselves responsible for legislation. The other day they said 'No, no. All and sundry are harassed'. One hon. Member said that he and his wife got into a wrong carriage and suddenly they were asked to get down. He pulled the chain. He then asked the House whether he was to be prosecuted for that. After all this, the hon. Member is asking what are the steps that are taken. Those people must only be hanged hereafter. Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow these questions hereafter. I will give strict instructions to the Secretariat relating to questions on the General Budget and on the Railways generally. Ticketless travel is going on endlessly. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I have another information?

Mr. Speaker: Not relating to this ticketless travelling. Ticketless travelling is a usual affair. Next question.

Supply of Foodgrains to U.P.

*1153. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to U.P. during the months of December 1958 and January and February 1959, and

(b) the price at which supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 233 lakh tons of foodgrains were supplied to Uttar Pradesh during December 1958 and January and February 1959.

(b) The prices at which these foodgrains have been supplied are as under—

Wheat	Rs 14 per maund
Rice	Rs 16 per maund
Milo and Maize	Rs 11 per maund

These prices were inclusive of the cost of gunny bags, and for delivery F.O.R. destination station.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the wheat supplied by the Centre at the rate of Rs 14 a maund is being supplied to fair-price shops by the UP Government at Rs 15 a maund, if so, may I know why there is thus difference, and whether this has been brought to the notice of the Central Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some margin would have been charged on account of transport charges I do not think it is Re 1, it differs from place to place

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I belong to UP and I know that there is a difference of Re 1 a maund

Mr. Speaker: Order, order So far as details are concerned, if there is any difference, hon Member will communicate it to the hon Minister

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon Minister that the UP Government has raised the limit from Rs 150 to Rs 250, and, if so, whether in view of this increase more supply will be given to UP Government for distribution?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that the limit has been raised to Rs 250 and now all persons drawing Rs 250 and less are entitled to draw ration from fair-price shops In view of that we have also increased our supplies

Shri Jadhav: In reply to an Unstarred Question No 824, on 24th February 1959 it was stated that UP is self-sufficient in foodgrains May I know what quantity was supplied during the year 1958-59?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Normally UP is self-sufficient, but we all know about the catastrophe that happened in 1957-58 UP has been supplied about 5109 thousand tons of foodgrains

Shri A. M. Thomas: क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही उत्तर प्रदेश से अनाज ले जाने और

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनाज लाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नये प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं ? और यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री वाजपेयी : श्री अ० प्र० जैन कोई लास प्रतिबन्ध तो नहीं लगाये गये लेकिन जो स्थान सरहद पर है वहां से स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिये कुछ योद्धा सी तब्दीली की गई है। कोई लास बड़ी नब्दीली नहीं की गई है।

श्री वाजपेयी : सीमा के ऊपर अनाज का अवैध व्यापार नहीं होता, इस प्रकार का मत मरी महोदय ने इस सदन में कई बार प्रकट किया था, और निरन्तर यह मार्ग का जाती रही थी कि उन प्रतिबन्धों का कड़ा किया जाय। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि बड़ी मात्रा में उत्तर प्रदेश से जारी में अनाज बाहर जाना है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : यहां पर खीकार करने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन यह जहर है कि कुछ अनाज जोरों से जाता तो या ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Central Government is also supplying some quota of wheat to the flour mills in UP, if so, may I know the quantity supplied, and whether it had been brought to its knowledge that they are misusing it and they have been caught?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Imported wheat is being supplied from August, 1958 for the requirements of flour mills in UP. We have altogether supplied at the rate of 14,500 tons a month

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether you are fixing any price?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes Prices are also fixed. No complaint of the sort mentioned by the hon Member has come to our notice. If my hon

friend brings it to our notice we will enquire.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I have the break-up of figures relating to rice supplied to UP in 1958 and 1959?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that in 1958 we have supplied 510.9 thousand tons of foodgrains. In January we supplied 61.5 thousand tons and in February we supplied 79.8 thousands tons.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I am asking about rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The total quantity of rice supplied to UP is only 700 tons—600 tons in December and 100 tons in January. After all, rice is not required in UP especially at this period.

Shri Kamal Singh: Is it not a fact that large quantities of foodgrains are smuggled into UP, if so, may I know what steps Government propose to take to stop this smuggling especially from Shahabad district in Bihar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have received such reports, but every effort is being made to have adequate check posts in the border areas.

Irrigation Projects

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*1155. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state—

(a) the steps adopted to economise in the construction of irrigation projects without reducing the tempo of construction; and

(b) how far have those measures been successful in effecting economy?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement giving the more important steps adopted to effect economy in the construction of irrigation projects is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 103]

(b) It is not possible to make a precise assessment of the overall economy resulting from the various measures taken.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that quite a large number of projects which have been constructed have been held up because enough steel has not been supplied, and therefore there has been an overall expenditure increase in the administrative side of the projects?

Shri Hathi: That is why under item 9 of the statement we have said "Proper planning and detailed investigations prior to the commencement of execution of work". Proper planning has to be done about the requirements of the material.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether within these five years quite a number of projects in Andhra have been held up even after construction simply because there is not enough steel and even to this day the use of those projects has almost been nil, if so, may I know what steps are being taken in this connection?

Shri Hathi: In some cases it may be that the steel may not have been available due to shortage of steel. We have to depend upon foreign countries for steel. Steps are being taken to expedite the procurement of steel.

Korba and Birsinghpur Power Stations

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*1156. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Kistaiya:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1078 on the 17th December, 1958 and state the progress made in regard to the proposal to implement the Korba Power Station Expansion and Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station schemes in Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station Scheme has recently been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation during the Second Plan and the preliminary works of this project are in hand. Investigation for a suitable site for the location of the station is

in progress. As the interconnectioned operation of this scheme with Korba Power Station is likely to meet the demands of power in the region, the immediate necessity to proceed with the Korba Thermal Station Extension Scheme is not considered necessary.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the CPWC has approved of the Korba Extension Scheme and has recommended to the Government that it should be sanctioned and taken up during the Second Plan period?

Shri Hathi: I have stated the latest position, that as the other scheme, the Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station Scheme, has been now approved by the Planning Commission and foreign exchange is also being made available, it may not be necessary to go ahead with the Extension Scheme.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know whether the CWPC recommended to the Government that the Korba Extension Scheme should be taken up during the Second Plan period.

Shri Hathi: It was recommended, but before that another power scheme, the Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station Scheme, was thought of.

सेठ गोविन्द दास क्या मत्री जी का यह बात मालम है कि मध्य प्रदेश में नोंगा को बिजली बहुत कम प्राप्त है और बिना बिजली के बहा पर न बढ़े और न छोटे उद्योग चल सकते हैं? ऐसी हालत में बीरसिंहपुर को जो योजना है वह और उसी के माय कोई और योजना भी बहा पर चलाने के लिये कुछ सोचा जा रहा है?

श्री हाथी जो कोरबा स्कीम को फस्ट स्टेच है उस से ६०००० किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होगी और बीरसिंहपुर की योजना से ६०००० किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होगी। यह १२० हजार किलोवाट बिजली हो गई। इस के अलावा शायद अम्बल से कुछ मिल भके।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are the requirements of the region as assessed by the CWPC, and what is the power available in Eastern Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice to give information regarding eastern Madhya Pradesh or any other particular region.

खाद्यान्न का चोरी किये पाकिस्तान में से आना

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*११५७ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़मेर से सैकड़ो मन खाद्यान्न चोरी किये पाकिस्तान ले जाया जाता है और

(ब) यदि हा, तो सरकार इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

श्री भक्त दर्शन अगर बाढ़मेर से पाकिस्तान में भारतीय गल्ला जाने का समाचार नहीं मिला है तो क्या पाकिस्तान को किसी और सीमा से इस प्रकार का समाचार मिला है कि भारत से बहुत सा गल्ला बाहर जा रहा है?

खाद्य तथा हृषि मरी (श्री अ० अ० लैन) हम को ऐसा समाचार नहीं मिला है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास क्या माननीय मरी जी यह बात कह सकते हैं कि भारतवर्ष की किसी सीमा से भी पाकिस्तान में गंगा कानूनी तौर से अनाज नहीं जा रहा है?

श्री अ० अ० लैन तुम बड़ी समझी बोही सीमा होता है तो इस बात को कोई

बहुत यकीन से कहता तो मुश्किल है लेकिन जितनी हम को सूचना मिली है उस से तो ऐसा ही मालूम होता है कि नहीं जा रहा है।

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether the rates of foodgrains are higher in Pakistan than in India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): According to our information, in this particular border area, the prices in Pakistan are less

श्री भरत दर्शन में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत से पाकिस्तान का इस तरीके से नाजायज़ तौर में गल्ना न जा सके, इस को रोकने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन बराबर वहा पर जाच पड़ताल रहती है। मरहद के इधर का कुछ मील का जो इलाका है उस के अन्दर बिना इजाजत के गल्ना इधर उधर नहीं जाता है।

Agreement between Punjab and Rajasthan regarding Bhakra Nangal

*1158. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Rajendra Singh
Sardar Iqbal Singh

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1285 on the 12th December, 1958 and state what agreement, if any has since been arrived at between the participants regarding the administration and control of Bhakra Nangal Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 104]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What were the main points of dispute between the Rajasthan Government and the Punjab Government which stood in the way of the finalization of this agreement for five years and how these disputes have now been resolved?

Shri Hathi: The main point was as to how the day-to-day operation should be made so far as the common works are concerned, and if additional power was required for Rajasthan for some fertilizer factory or so, whence and at what rate it should be given and how the water has to be utilized. These were finalized on 13th January, 1959

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is, how these three main points of dispute have now been resolved. Is it only by the surrender of the Rajasthan Government that there has been a satisfactory solution? I want to know how the disputes have been resolved now?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of anybody surrendering anything. The decision was taken at a conference where the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Punjab and the Union Irrigation Minister were present. After a full discussion certain decisions were taken. These decisions are embodied broadly in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The first point was about the day-to-day administration. Is it not a fact that the Rajasthan Government is not to be associated with the administration of the project after its completion and, if it is so what are the reasons which have given satisfaction to the Rajasthan Government and how the flow of water and electricity is going to be regulated satisfactorily?

Shri Hathi: The flow of water and electricity to be received by Rajasthan is definite, fixed and precise. If there is any difficulty it has been laid down that the Chief Engineers of the two States will discuss amongst themselves and find out how to resolve a dispute or difference. If that is not possible, they should be referred to a Standing Committee where the two Chief Engineers and a representative of the C.W.P.C. will meet and decide. If that also is not possible, then the matter may be referred to arbitration by a person appointed by the President of India

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In the statement it is said that the supplies of water from the Sutlej including those for the existing areas under the Sirhind Canal will be shared. May I know the details of the agreement regarding the Sirhind Canal?

Shri Hathi: The whole agreement consists of 51 clauses, and it is available in the Library of the House.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that 2,200 cusecs will be supplied to Rajasthan from the Sirhind Canal and if that is so, what was the basis for it, when there is only very little water now for the Sirhind Canal areas?

Shri Hathi: It will be difficult to remember all the detailed figures. The hon. Member may refer to the actual agreement.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the share of the two States for the supply of power?

Shri Hathi: The cost of the share will be borne by Punjab and Rajasthan in the proportion of 84:78 : 15:22.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I wanted to know the share of the two States for the supply of power.

Mr. Speaker: The share or the proportion for the distribution of power.

Shri Hathi: I think it is 15 per cent and 85 per cent. respectively.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that Rs. 68.31 crores is the total cost of the dam and the proportion will be about 85:15. Then, it will come to about Rs. 55 crores for Punjab. So, may I know whether this amount of Rs. 55 crores includes the share for power also, in which case, what is to be the contribution of the Punjab Government towards the irrigation part of the scheme alone?

Shri Hathi: This is the cost of the dam, the cost of the construction of the dam. The dam will meet the requirements of irrigation and power. The details about the allotment and

allocation between power and irrigation of the whole project is being worked out.

Shri Tangamani: Out of this Rs. 55 crores which is the share of the Punjab Government, I would like to know how much of it is for irrigation purposes and how much of it is for power. This information is necessary because we have to find out how much betterment levy will have to be collected from the Punjab peasants.

Shri Hathi: That does not arise out of this question, but I might say that Rs. 68 crores is the total cost of construction. Now, the allocation between irrigation and power is being worked out. It will then be known what will be the cost for the irrigation part of the dam and what will be the cost for the power part of the dam. It has to be worked out.

Shri Tangamani: How can you calculate that—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must ask the other Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether and to what extent additional supply of power has been considered for Rajasthan at the time of signing this agreement?

Shri Hathi: The additional power is 25,000 for the fertilizer factory, if it comes from the power house on the right side

गण्डक पर पुल

*१६०. श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे पर गण्डक के ऊपर पुल का निर्माण, इस प्रयोजन के लिये अपेक्षित गँड़र न उपलब्ध होने के कारण स्थगित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) वहाँ निर्माण कार्य पुनः शीघ्र आरम्भ करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस के परिणामस्वरूप कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये निश्चित श्रेवधि में कितने समय की वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy**): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

श्री श्रीनारायण दास क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस पुल को इस तरीके से बनाया जा रहा है कि आगे बढ़ने पर उसके द्वारा पर उस पर बढ़ी श्रीडेंपेर की साइर लियाई जा सके ?

May I know whether the design of this bridge has been changed with a view to adjust, if necessary, for a broad-gauge line which may be laid there?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is that much margin.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know by what time the bridge will be constructed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: By about 1960 it has to be completed.

International Wheat Conference
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*1161. { **Shri D. C. Sharma**:
 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das**.
 { **Shri Shivananjappa**:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether India sought to lower the maximum and minimum guaranteed prices of wheat at the International Wheat Conference held at Geneva recently, and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. M. Thomas**): (a) Yes

(b) The International Wheat Conference is reported to be just over. A copy of the agreement, as finalised, has not yet been received, but it is understood that the maximum and minimum prices agreed to are \$1.90 and \$1.50 respectively, which apply to Manitoba "No 1 wheat in store in Canada

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government of India will kindly consider the proposals after they have been received, or whether they will accept them as such?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. P. Jain**): We shall have to take a decision on merits

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way this maximization and minimization of price control so far as wheat is concerned are going to affect India?

Shri A. P. Jain: If we become a member of the Agreement and if the prices tend to exceed the maximum, then we shall be entitled to buy a certain quantity at those rates from the exporting countries

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What will be the obligations of the Government of India if the Government becomes a member of the Agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are obliged between the price-range \$1.90 and \$1.50

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How much is it in terms of Indian currency?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That has to be calculated. There is the obligation to have our commercial imports from the exporting countries registered under the Agreement

Shri Kasliwal: Previously, the United Kingdom was not a signatory to the International Wheat Agreement, but it appears now that the United Kingdom has decided to be a signatory to the new International Wheat Agreement. May I know how this move on the part of the United Kingdom is going to affect the international price of wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not think the entry or otherwise of U.K. will have any effect on the price

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the new International Wheat Agreement has already been signed at Geneva and the agreement provides

for 11 to 14 shillings sterling per bushel, may I know how it is going to affect the prices of wheat in this country?

Shri A. P. Jain: As I said, this agreement will have no effect on the internal wheat prices, except to the extent that if the prices tend to exceed the maximum, we shall be entitled to import a certain quantity from the exporting countries at that price.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any new countries have already joined the existing exporting countries?

Shri A. P. Jain: All the exporting countries are already members of this agreement; they are Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and U.S.A. These are the principal exporting countries.

Shri Hem Barua: No new additions?

Shri A. P. Jain: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What advantages have accrued to the Indian Government by joining this international wheat conference?

Shri A. P. Jain: The advantage is this. If we need any imports, we are always assured of the imports at that price.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government of India is bound to purchase a certain quantity of wheat, if it becomes a member of the agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, we are not obliged to purchase any definite quantity.

Shri Kashiwai: It was evident from the answer given by the hon. Minister that U.K. is not an exporting country, but it is an importing country. May I know whether they have now decided to become a signatory because there is going to be a fall in prices of wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain: One does not know whether U.K. is going to join the agreement, in the past they have chosen to remain out of it.

हैदराबाद में गोष्ठी

*११६२. जी मानववत् राय : क्या भारतीयिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह चेताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय ने २८ जनवरी, १९५६ को हैदराबाद में एक गोष्ठी की थी;

(ख) क्या लोक-सभा और राज्य-सभा के सब सदस्यों को उस गोष्ठी में आमंत्रित किया गया था, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकागतमक हो तो सम्बद्ध सदस्यों को किस आधार पर आमंत्रित किया गया था?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उद्योगस्थी (जी ३० स० मूल्ति) (क) जी हा। एक गोष्ठी हैदराबाद के निकट पत्तनजेरू धारी गाव में २६-१-१९५६ से ४-२-१९५६ तक की गई थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) केवल सामुदायिक विकास और पहकार मन्त्रालय की अनौपचारिक परामर्श समिति (इनफार्मल कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी) के पदस्थ इस गोष्ठी में निमंत्रित किये गये थे। राज्यों की अनौपचारिक परामर्श समितियों के सदस्य भी राज्यों द्वारा निमंत्रित किये गये थे। इस के अलावा आनंद प्रदेश के कुछ सम्बद्ध विधान सभा सदस्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा बुलाये गये थे।

Some hon. Members: We want the English answer

Mr Speaker: The English answer may be read

Shri B. S. Murthy: (a) Yes, Sir A study camp was convened at a village called Pattacheru near Hyderabad, from 29th January, 1959 to 4th February, 1959

(b) No, Sir

(c) Only Members of the Informal Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation were invited to this camp by the Ministry.

Members of Informal Consultative Committee of the State were also invited, through the State Government. In addition a few M.Ps. and M.L.As. of Andhra Pradesh were invited by the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge upon hon. Members one thing. Hon. Ministers who hail from the south are able to learn Hindi and speak. Why not other hon. Members also? Are they waiting to learn Hindi until they become Ministers? Let them also progressively learn Hindi, so that after a period—one or two years—this question of reading the answer in English or in Hindi may disappear.

An Hon. Member: Will there be a general rule that nobody will speak in English, but only in Hindi?

Mr. Speaker: There will be no rule; I am only making an appeal

श्री चूपावल्ल राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आनंद प्रदेश में जो संसद सदस्य बुलाये गये थे उन में विरोधी दल के सदस्य भी थे या नहीं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Members of all parties both in the Andhra Pradesh Legislatures as well as in Parliament have been invited for this camp.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether Government is going to hold such meetings hereafter and if so, when is the next meeting to be convened?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No decision has so far been arrived at as far as this is concerned.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: I understand that a report has been prepared regarding the camp which was held at Pattancheru in Andhra Pradesh

and it has been distributed to members of the informal consultative committee on community development. May I know if this report has been distributed to other Members of Parliament also and to the State Governments to create interest in these camps?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir; a copy of the proceedings has been circulated to all the members of the consultative committee on community development in Parliament and also to all the States. Any other Member who is desirous of having it, can ask for copies and they will be supplied.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the number of Members of Parliament and the number of members of the various State Legislatures who attended this camp and what was the cost?

Shri B. S. Murthy: 25 Members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and 25 members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Andhra attended. As far as the Ministry at the centre is concerned, Rs. 600 only were spent. The Andhra Pradesh Government was the host and so we could not know exactly the expenditure incurred by them.

श्री भक्त वशंन : जिन सदस्यों ने इस काम में जा कर के विशेष ट्रेनिंग पायी, वहां से ट्रेनिंग पाने के बाद उन से अपने क्षेत्र में क्या विशेष कार्य करने की आशा की जाती है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not a question of giving training to the members. All the members who assembled there discussed several subjects concerning community development, the country and the Plan. We expect those members who have had the benefit of participating in the discussions at Pattancheru to do as much as they can in order to make the public interested in community development.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this House is concerned, they will not put questions, but learn it themselves.

जी वाक्येवी . ऐसे धनेक सदस्य हैं जो यद्यपि सत्याहकार समिति के भेद्यर नहीं हैं, किन्तु कम्पनीटी डेवेलपमेंट में अपनी इच्छा रखते हैं । क्या भविष्य में होने वाली गोलियों में ऐसे मदस्यों को भी बुलाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As a matter of fact, Andhra State has extended the invitation to other MPs who are not members of the consultative committee of the House. If the host State is desirous of inviting all MPs, there is no objection whatsoever

Production of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate

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*1164. { Shri Ignace Beck:
Qazi Matin:
Shri S. C. Godsora:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer plants at Nangal and Rourkela will produce Calcium Ammonium Nitrate,

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to popularise this fertilizer in advance to create a ready market; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the new fertilizer is hygroscopic and requires better storage conditions?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) (i) Demonstration,

(ii) Free distribution for trial on cultivators' fields.

(iii) Increased imports and distribution in areas of States near to the location of the factories.

(iv) Sale in the years 1954 to 1958 at prices below cost price

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Ignace Beck: May I know the total annual output of calcium ammonium nitrate from both these plants?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The maximum fertiliser that will be produced will be 3,90,000 tons in each of these two plants. The Nangal plant is expected to go into production in 1960 and the Rourkela plant in 1961.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Regarding the supplementary to SQ No 1158 I did not give the exact allocation of the cost of the dam. For the information of the hon Member I may now state that the basis of allocation of cost for electricity and irrigation is in article 43 of the statement and Appendix D

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Subsidised Hostel for Children at Secunderabad

*1154. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1111 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made up to-date regarding the construction of a subsidised hostel for 100 children of railway employees schooling at Secunderabad,

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) when will it be thrown open for admission?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Tenders for the work have been finalised and the Railway Administration will let out the work on contract shortly

(b) No expenditure has been booked so far against this work

(c) By about January 1960

Production of Foodgrains

*1169. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:-

(a) how the shortfall in the production of foodgrains in the country during the last year is expected to be met; and

(b) the value of the foodgrains for meeting the shortfall?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The shortfall in the production of foodgrains in 1957-58 was of the order of 6.7 million tons. For obvious reasons, it was not possible to make up the deficit by importing an equal quantity of foodgrains from abroad. The quantity imported in 1958 amounted to 3.17 million tons valued at Rs 120.4 crores. The Government had to manage the position as best they could by distributing these imported foodgrains and by taking other regulatory measures, such as zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains, price control etc.

Medicinal Herbs

*1168. Shri Hem Raj. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the names of the State Governments who have framed schemes for the plantation and development of medicinal herbs

(b) whether any aid in the form of loans, subsidies or grants is given to such State Governments by the Central Government for this purpose, and

(c) if so, on what basis?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No concrete schemes for the plantation and development of medicinal herbs have been received from State Governments

(b) and (c) Do not arise

हिमाचल और त्रूपान के कारण अस्ति

*1165. श्री रमेश सिंह :
द्वा० राम तुमन सिंह :

क्या काल तथा हृषि मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों में हिमाचल और त्रूपान के कारण गत जनवरी में लड़ी फसलों जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई?

काल और हृषि मरी (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

विहार सरकार को छाड़ कर, जिसने जनवरी १९५८ में ग्रोलोके आने से लड़ी फसल को कुछ नुकसान होने की सूचना दी है अन्य किसी भी राज्य से इन अवधि में बर्फ या धोले पड़ने के कारण लड़ी फसल जीवन या अन्य सम्पत्ति को हानि पहुँचने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

Corruption in Howrah Division

*1166. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the numerous reports published in Bengal and English periodicals of Calcutta in November, 1958 alleging gross corruption and malpractices in the different departments of the Howrah division of the Eastern Railway,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Union of the Licensed Porters demonstrated against these corrupt practices in front of the Office of the Public Relations Officer at Esplanade, Calcutta on the 28th November, 1958, and

(c) what steps Government have decided to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(e) The matter is still under investigation.

Retrenchment of Hirakud Dam Project Employees

*1167. { Shri P. K. Desai:
Shri B. C. Pradhan:
Shri P. O. Mereeh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether a notice has been received from 4500 employees of Hirakud Project to go on strike in case their demands are not conceded,

(b) if so, what are their demands, and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government to consider those demands?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 105]

Lady Hardinge Medical College

*1168. Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the Deputy Director Generals of Health Services has been appointed as Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College,

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was done without any reference to the Board of Administration or the Selection Committee, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Deputy Director General of Health Services (Medical) has been asked to perform until further orders the duties of the post of Principal and Medical Superintendent of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital pending the selection of a suitable person for the post

(b) and (c) As this is a purely temporary arrangement, it did not require a reference to the Board of Administration or the Selection Committee constituted for the institution

Office Hours to Ease Traffic Congestion in Delhi

*1169. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have been approached by the Delhi Administration to consider the desirability of staggering the office hours to ease traffic congestion in Delhi, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश में वायस का क्या

*1170. { श्री लालबीजाला
श्री क० भ० मालबीज

क्या खाली तथा हृषि भवी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में वायस खरीदते समय किसानों को नगद भुगतान नहीं किया जाता और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप किसानों को वायस घौपारियों को नगद भुगतान के लिये कम मूल्य पर बेच देना चाहता है और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यापारी नगद भुगतान पर कम मूल्य पर धान और वायस खरीद कर उन्हें भ्रष्टिक मूल्य पर सरकार को बेच देते हैं ?

क्या और हृषि भवी (श्री भ० प्र० अ०) (क) और (ख) किसान माधारणत धान बचते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार न जो कि धान खरीद रही है धान की खरीद के लिये एजेंट नियुक्त किये हैं जो सरकार की ओर से धान खरीद कर नगद भुगतान करते हैं।

Independent Air Operators

*1171. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether independent Air Operators have to take export permits, Reserve Bank customs clearances and deposit cost of aircraft in cash or security prior to undertaking any foreign charters?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I lay on the table of the Sabha a statement giving the requisite information

STATEMENT

A licence under the Export Trade Control Regulations is necessary for the export of aircraft, accessories and parts thereof on non-scheduled flights irrespective of whether these are operated by scheduled operators or private non-scheduled operators. The only difference is that licences to non-scheduled operators are granted against a bond (with bank or insurance company surety) to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of aircraft, accessories etc., to be utilised on the non-scheduled flights. No cash deposits are required to be made by the operators.

2 There is no distinction made between non-scheduled flights operated by scheduled operators and those operated by non-scheduled operators in the matter of customs and Reserve Bank clearances. Both have to comply with the normal requirements regarding customs clearance and clearance from the foreign exchange angle, wherever required, under the Rules.

National Park in Punjab

*1172. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central Government's assistance to the National Park in the Punjab during the period of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) what progress has been made towards the establishment of the Park in that State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). As far as the Government of India are aware, during the first 3 years of the current plan period the State Government have not taken any steps to set up a National Park in the State. They have, therefore, not asked for any Central Assistance.

Manufacture of Diesel Engines

*1173. **Shrimati Benz Chakravarthy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which foreign collaboration is being permitted to Tata's and Birla's in the manufacture of diesel engines for the railways,

(b) whether private foreign capital is going to enter in joint ventures in this industry,

(c) the amount of foreign and Indian capital to be floated,

(d) whether any royalty and repatriation of profits clause has been incorporated, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Proposals received from the firms are under technical and financial examination. No decision in respect of terms and conditions on which the foreign collaboration is to be permitted has been taken so far.

(b) to (e) In view of the position as explained in (a), these do not arise.

Aeronautical Inspection Organisation

*1174. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 { **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions and duties of the Aeronautical Inspection Organisation of the Civil Aviation Department,

(b) whether there is an office of the Aeronautical Inspection Organisation at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd, Bangalore and if so, since when;

(c) whether this organisation is responsible for coordination of repair, overhaul and manufacture of air-frames, aero-engines and spare parts of air crafts belonging to the civil and military, and

(d) if so, under what terms and conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Sir, I lay a statement on the table of the House giving the requisite information [See Appendix III, annexure No 106]

(b) Yes, Sir, Since 10-1-1940

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) 'Civil aircraft' are inspected in accordance with the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937, as part of the normal duties of the Director General of Civil Aviation 'Military aircraft' are inspected under an arrangement with the Ministry of Defence Inspection charges at agreed rates are payable by the Defence Ministry

Manipur State Transport

*1175 **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accounts of the Manipur State Transport have not been audited since 1952-53, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Tobacco

*1176. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any constructive steps to improve the

variety of Indian tobacco to produce good quality cigarettes during the period 1957 to 31st January, 1959, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 107]

Surplus Rice in Madhya Pradesh

*1177. **Shri N. B. Maiti:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the statement reported in *The Statesman* of 14th February, 1959 Delhi Edition, Page 5, Col 6, to have been made by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh at a Press Conference held at Bhopal on February 12, 1959 that there would be a surplus of nearly 500,000 tons of rice in Madhya Pradesh in the current year,

(b) whether in view of the above fact, he has allowed West Bengal Government to purchase some of their present requirements from Madhya Pradesh, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Surplus rice is being procured in Madhya Pradesh by the Government of India and paddy by the Madhya Pradesh Government themselves. The requirements of West Bengal will be met from time to time by making allotments from the Central Reserve or from the stocks purchased by surplus States

Lay out Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur

*1178. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the lay-out plan of Kotla Mubarakpur (New Delhi) is being drawn up; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to finalise the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Town Planning Organisation is working on it. They are expected to finalise their proposals shortly.

Foreigners in D.V.C.

*1179. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners employed in the Damodar Valley Corporation at present and their salaries separately; and

(b) the time by which the foreigners are likely to be replaced by Indians?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Mr. A. M. Komora, Chief Engineer, is the only foreigner employed in the Damodar Valley Corporation. He is being paid 20,000 dollars per annum free of Income tax plus Rs. 500 per mensem

(b) Mr. Komora's present term expires on the 30th April, 1959. It is proposed to replace him by an Indian Chief Engineer

Irrigation and Power Potential of Rivers in Orissa

*1180. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 422 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any overall study of the irrigation and power potential of all the rivers in Orissa, besides Mahanadi, has been made;

(b) if so, which of the rivers in Orissa, besides Mahanadi have been studied in this respect; and

(c) what is the power and irrigation potential of Orissa rivers, including Mahanadi, which have been assessed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A

statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 108].

गजा उत्पादकों द्वारा लाभ में हिस्सा बढ़ाना

*११८१. श्री यादव क्या काल सक्षमता बढ़ावा यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश के मूल्य मत्री की ओर से कोई पत्र मिला है, जिसमें यह कहा गया हो कि चीनी के कारखानों द्वारा अजित भ्रतिरक्षित लाभ में से गजा उत्पादकों को नियन्त्रित भाग मिलना चाहिये,

(ल) यदि हा, तो इन विग्रह में भाग्य सरकार की क्या नीति है और उसने इस मम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

लाल और हुधि बंग। (अ. अ० प्र० जैन) (क) जी नहीं।

(ल) और (ग)। यह प्रश्न उठते ही नहीं।

Punjab Sugarcane (Prohibition of use for Manufacture of Gur) Order, 1959

*1182. { **Shri Jhulan Sinha:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances and justifiability for the promulgation of the Punjab Sugarcane (Prohibition of Use for Manufacture of Gur) Order, 1959, and

(b) whether the adverse effect the order is likely to have on the growing of sugar-cane in Punjab has been taken into account so far as future years are concerned?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Order was promulgated at the request of the

Punjab Government as the sugar factories in Punjab were facing premature closure on account of diversion of sugarcane to manufacture of gur, due to its high price. Three out of six working factories in Punjab are co-operative sugar factories. This premature closure would have resulted in heavy losses to co-operative sugar factories and consequently to sugarcane growers who are share-holders of these Mills.

(b) The order is not likely to have any adverse effect on the growing of sugarcane in Punjab.

Food Poisoning in Kerala

*1183. { Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri V. Eacharan:
Shri Nallakoya:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious food poisoning incident occurred in Kozhikode, Kerala State on the 25th February, 1959 involving hospitalization of many persons.

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is caused by the use of a portion of the same contaminated stock of foodstuff which had caused loss of many lives last year in various parts of Kerala;

(c) if so, the details regarding the above incident; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). Twenty six persons (14 men, 5 women and 7 children) who had taken tea from two shops in Kozhikode were taken ill and were admitted to Hospitals on the 25th February, 1959. The male cases were admitted to the District Hospital and the female and children cases were admitted to the Women's and Children's Hospital,

Kozhikode. The men were discharged on the 26th and the women and children on the 28th February, 1959 from the hospitals. No deaths have been reported. The cause of the incident is being investigated by the State Government. The suspected articles have been seized by the State Government. Samples of vomit of the patients and of the suspected articles are being analysed and the results of the analysis are awaited.

Chlorinated Water Supply in Delhi

*1184. Ch. Brahm Prakash: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contents of Chlorine in the water supply at Delhi has been increased recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This has been done as a precautionary measure against pollution of raw water due to the following reasons—

(i) A large force of labour is working near the intake wells for construction of the barrage and for digging intake channels.

(ii) cultivation of melon in the river bed upstream of Wazirabad is carried at present

Khosla Committee Report

*1185. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 269 on the 27th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Khosla Committee appointed to go into the conditions of Railway Bridges and to suggest measures for improving the same has since submitted its preliminary report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) when the examination of the same by the Railway Board is likely to be concluded; and

(d) when action is likely to be initiated on those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

*1186. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 44 on the 18th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether detailed estimates have been prepared for the first phase of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, and

(b) if so, when is the first stage to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the joint project report submitted by the State Governments, Stage I of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal is proposed to be completed in a period of three years. Actual completion will, however, depend on the availability of funds.

Electricity Boards

*1187. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those States which have completed their schemes for the setting up of Electricity Boards;

(b) whether the big power projects in different States will also be entrusted to these Boards;

(c) what will form the nucleus of the capital of these Boards; and

(d) how far they will be helpful in the expansion of electricity in rural areas as compared with the present arrangements under Government control?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) Electricity Boards have been set up in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, West Bengal, Kerala, Rajasthan, Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Assam and Punjab. Intimation has been received from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh that they have finalised the scheme for setting up the Boards, with effect from the 1st April, 1959. The Government of Orissa are also actively engaged in making arrangements for the establishment of a Board shortly

(b) Although it is intended to transfer all the Power Projects to the Boards, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, does not contain any specific provision to this effect. The question of amendment of the Act for this purpose is, therefore, under consideration, in consultation with the State Governments

(c) The funds of the Board will comprise the loans advanced to them by the State Governments, and the Boards' own borrowings from the public, with the previous sanction of the State Governments, besides the assets transferred by the State Government Departments to the Boards

(d) The State Electricity Boards are being set up for the rationalisation of production and supply of electricity in the entire State, with particular reference to such development in areas not served or un-adequately served by an electricity system. Rural electrification is thus a special responsibility of these organizations.

"Shrimps" and "Prawns"

*1188. *Shri P. K. Deo:*
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made as to the availability of "shrimps" and "prawns" along the Orissa sea coast;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish one shrimp processing factory in Orissa, and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of processed "shrimps" in 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A survey as to the availability of fish of different types, including "shrimps" and "prawns," along the Orissa sea coast is made on the basis of actual landings

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No foreign exchange is earned by the export from the Orissa sea coast but the figure of foreign exchange earned by the export of processed "shrimps" for the country as a whole for the period January to November, 1958 is 1.76 crores

Strike by Trainees of Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Allahabad

*1189. *Shri N. B. Maiti:*
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nurse-cum-Midwife Training Centre of the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Allahabad, has been closed down;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the trainees and the Principal of the Centre have submitted their case to the Union Health Ministry, and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The training of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives at the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Allahabad, with Central assistance has been discontinued

(b) The Principal and some of the trainees met the Nursing Adviser in the Directorate General of Health Services to represent their case

(c) Arrangements are being made by the U P Government for the admission of the trainees who were undergoing training at the Mahila Gram Vidyapith in other institutions in the State

Mangalore Port

*1190. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of recommendations made by Dutch Expert for development of Mangalore Port as an All-weather port, and

(b) the nature of the decision taken by Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Shri Posthuma, Port Expert, has not yet made any recommendations regarding development of Mangalore Port as an all-weather port, his report is expected shortly

(b) Does not arise

Railway Accidents

1779. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
 Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the details of serious accidents which have taken place since 1st January, 1959 on Indian Railways, (Railway-wise) up-to-date;

(b) the extent of loss sustained by Indian Railways (Railway-wise);

(c) the reasons for each accident, and

(d) the further steps taken to check their recurrence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 109]

(d) The question of taking further steps, if any, to avoid a recurrence of such accidents, will be considered after receipt of the detailed report from the Government Inspector

BCG Team in Punjab

1780. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the present strength of BCG Team in Punjab State,

(b) the number of Medical Officers working for mass BCG Campaign, and

(c) the number of such units working in different parts of the State?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The normal strength of a BCG team in the Punjab State is

Medical Officer	1
Technicians	6
Driver	1
Peon	1
Cleaner	1

Information is not available regarding the present strength of the units

(b) 13 Medical Officers

(c) 13 Units

Delhi Transport Undertaking

1781 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the

amount of profit or loss accrued to the Delhi Transport Undertaking during 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The accounts of the Delhi Transport Undertaking are maintained on financial year basis. The profits of the Undertaking during 1958-59, on the basis of the Revised Estimates, are expected to be Rs 1.03 lakhs

Potatoes Production

1782 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the estimated production of potatoes for 1958-59 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain): The All-India Final Estimate of Potato for 1958-59 has not yet become available

Development of Agriculture in Bombay State

1783 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount proposed to be given to Bombay State for development of agriculture during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the amount asked for the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain): (a) The annual Plan ceilings for Bombay State for 1959-60 for the Agricultural Sector, excluding Co-operation, as agreed to by the Planning Commission was Rs 16.17 crores

(b) The amount asked for by the Bombay Government was also of the same order, i.e., Rs 16.17 crores

Jagadhri Railway Workshop

1784 **Shri D C Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total allocation for development of Jagadhri Railway Workshop during the Second Five Year Plan period,

(b) the details of the various phases of the programme, and

(c) the work done so far in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) There is no specific allocation during this plan period for this particular project

(b) The scheme as prepared envisages completion without phasing

(c) Even land acquisition has not been possible so far

Irrigation and Power Projects in Jammu and Kashmir

1785. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the central assistance in the form of loans and grants given to Irrigation and Power Projects located in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods, and

(b) the names of the Projects for which central assistance was given?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The amount of Central assistance given during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir for the approved development schemes, which inter alia included irrigation and power scheme, as well, is given below

(Rs in lakhs)

1951-52	18 80
1952-53	90 00
1953-54	125 00
1954-55	200 00
1955-56	200 00
1956-57	405 38
1957-58	175 00
1958-59	No loan has been given so far

(b) A list of the irrigation and power schemes which were inter alia included in the approved development schemes for which Central assistance was given is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 110]

Telegram and Telephone Facilities in Gurdaspur Distt

1786. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages having a population of 5,000 and more which are not provided with telegram and telephone facilities in Gurdaspur district of Punjab State so far, and

(b) the time by which such facilities will be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) According to the last census there are only four places other than District Headquarters and Tehsils with a population of more than 5,000. These are

- (1) Dharial
- (2) Dinnanagar
- (3) Qadian
- (4) Sujanpur

Telegraph facilities exist in all these four places and Public Telephone office, are working in the first three places. Proposals for a Telephone Office at Sujanpur was examined by the Postmaster-General, Punjab and the proposal was found to be unremunerative

(b) The proposal for opening a Public Call Office at Sujanpur will be reviewed again next year. If found remunerative the work will be sanctioned

Letter Boxes in Gurdaspur Distt.

1787 Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages in Gurdaspur district (Punjab State) which

are not provided with letter boxes so far; and

(b) the time by which letter boxes will be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The total number of villages in Gurdaspur District is 1483. The Post and Telegraph Department does not provide letter boxes in every village. The policy of the Department is to provide letter boxes in rural areas in localities which post two or more letters per day and are situated at a distance of one mile or more from the nearest post office or letter box. There are only 367 such villages in Gurdaspur District where letter boxes are justified and all these villages have been provided with the requisite letter boxes.

(b) Does not arise

Ajmer Railway Workshop

1788. **Shri D. C. Sharma** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the details of the articles manufactured annually at the Ajmer Railway Workshop, and

(b) the percentage of the annual requirements of the Railways met by this workshop?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Loco, Carriage & Wagon duplicates for the Metre Gauge consisting of about 11,300 items

(b) Approximately 92 per cent of the items of duplicates required for MG Loco, Carriage and Wagons are met by this workshop

Special Trains

1789. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of special trains run during 1958,

(b) the total mileage covered by them; and

(c) the number of persons who travelled by those trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 1,776

(b) 3,08,906

(c) The information regarding the number of passengers travelled in most of the special trains run in connection with melas, festivals etc is not available as the same is not maintained separately

Railway Employees

1790 { **Shri Daljit Singh**
 Shri Siddiah

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees on Indian Railways category wise, and

(b) the number of employees in each category belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Railway Protection Force

1791 **Shri Daljit Singh** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the strength of the Protection Force on the Eastern Railway as on the 31st January, 1959,

(b) the number of Chief Security Officers and Junior Officers, and

(c) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), to (c). The required information is given below:

Designation	No. of Officers	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
1. Chief Security Officer	1
2. Security Officer	2	2	..
3. Assistant Security Officers	14
4. Inspectors	206	16	1
5. Other Class III Staff	144		
6. Class IV Staff.	8,346	450	43

Family Planning Centres in Orissa

1792. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number and location of family planning centres in Orissa?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 29 Urban and 37 Rural Clinics have so far been opened by the Government of Orissa in the State. The location of the clinics is given in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 111].

B.C.G. Campaign in Orissa

1793 Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of B.C.G. teams in Orissa State;

(b) the number of medical personnel working for mass B.C.G. campaign;

(c) the number of such units working in different parts of the State and their location;

(d) which of the areas are covered by the mass campaign; and

(e) by which date all the areas of the State will be covered?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There are 9 B.C.G.

teams with 8 doctors, 60 technicians and 10 Publicity Assistants, and ancillary staff

(b) 8 medical officers.

(c) Nine teams under four Zones located at Berhampore, Ganjam, Sambalpur and Cuttack.

(d) The B.C.G. mass campaign is conducted in the entire State.

(e) It is contemplated to cover the entire State by the end of the Second Plan period.

Extension-cum Development Poultry Centres in Orissa

1794 Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan to the Orissa State for the establishment of extension-cum-development centres under the All India Poultry Development Scheme; and

(b) how that amount has been spent or is proposed to be spent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a)

Year	Amount of Central assistance
1957-58	Rs. 1.61 lakhs
1958-59	Rs. 0.30 lakhs
1959-60	Rs. 1.85 lakhs
1960-61	Not yet decided

(b) For continuance of 7 poultry extension-cum-development centres which have already been set up and for starting five new centres during the remaining two years of the Second Plan period.

Hotels in New Delhi

1795. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 617 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the details of the latest inspection report in regard to sanitations

conditions of New Delhi hotels; and

(b) the efforts being made to improve the position?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). 450 inspections have been carried out of hotels in the New Delhi area by the Health Staff of the New Delhi Municipal Committee from 15-8-1958 to-date

Generally, the sanitary conditions in the New Delhi hotels are gradually improving. Washing of utensils with hot running water has been introduced in many hotels and in a few of them sterilization arrangements have also been started. All the food handlers and attendants are being regularly examined by the Health Department of the Committee and protected against common infectious diseases. Where persuasion does not succeed, legal action is resorted to

Sanitary conditions in some of the unlicensed restaurants located in rehabilitation colonies or the temporary municipal markets are, however, not upto the mark. The shopkeepers are being asked to carry out necessary structural improvements in such restaurants.

Fixation of Rent for Hired Godowns in Andhra Pradesh

1796 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending for non-fixation of rents of godowns hired by the Government in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for non-finalisation of such cases; and

(c) by what date all such cases will be finalised?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 14, in respect of godowns hired from private parties

(b) Assessment of rent by the C.P.W.D./State P.W.D. is awaited

(c) Steps are being taken to finalise these cases as quickly as possible.

Grain Godowns in U.P.

1797. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grain godowns constructed by the Central Government so far in U.P. and the capacity of each of these godowns and their location; and

(b) the total number of such godowns to be constructed in U.P. during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A Silo-cum-elevator of 10,000 tons capacity and Masonry godowns of 10,500 tons capacity have been constructed at Hapur. In addition, Shadow Factory godowns of 19,780 tons capacity at Hardiaganj have been taken over by the Food Department

(b) The construction of godowns of 25,000 tons capacity at Kanpur has been sanctioned

Water Supply at Igatpuri Station

1798. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present arrangement of water supply falls short of the needs of the Railway and the Railway Servants at Igatpuri on the Central Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have a new scheme of water supply there;

(c) if so, when the work is likely to begin and what is the estimate of the scheme; and

(d) what is the number of Railway employees at Igatpuri?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. The existing supply is adequate for the present demand

(b) A scheme was tentatively prepared by the Central Railway for augmenting the water supply for the future. This, however, has been kept in abeyance in view of the impending electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section as on the introduction of electric traction the overall demand for water supply will change

(c) Does not arise
(d) 2,000

Railway Lines for Backward Areas

1599. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the backward area covered by the lines constructed during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods so far; and

(b) the cost incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) A statement showing the lines constructed during the First and Second Plans and the areas served by them is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure 112] It has not been possible to categorise these areas in terms of relative or absolute "backwardness" as there is no commonly accepted definition of this expression

Family Planning

1600. Shri Warrier: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the money spent (State-wise) for family planning in the Second Five Year Plan period so far,

(b) the number of persons who have benefited from the scheme of operations;

(c) the number of persons who have accepted other methods; and

(d) whether any survey is being made of the cases of abuse of planning resulting in disruption of family bonds?

1604 (A) LSD-8

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing the State-wise amount sanctioned during the Second Plan period so far is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 113]

(b) 33,450 This number is considered to be an under-estimate

(c) The number is about 7 lakhs

(d) No, Sir Family Planning is likely to promote harmony, health and happiness of the family

Residential Accommodation for Railway Employees

1601. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of Railway employees on the waiting list for residential accommodation in Delhi Division, and

(b) how many are likely to get accommodation during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1602. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any financial help has been asked for by the Government of Punjab for minor irrigation schemes during 1959-60, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite details is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 114]

Kottur-Davanagere-Bhadravathi Line

1603. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether both Andhra and Mysore Governments have demanded

the construction of Kottur-Davanagere-Bhadravathi Line; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Over-Bridge at Ambala on G.T. Road

1804. / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 657 on the 1st December, 1958 and state at what stage is the construction of over-bridge at the level crossing in Ambala on G.T. Road?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): According to the priority of over-bridges, as fixed by the Punjab Government, this scheme is of a low priority and its construction depends upon the State Government providing necessary funds for their portion of the work.

Sleeping Accommodation in Janata Trains

1805. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to introduce sleeping accommodation on all the Janata Express trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Three different types of sleeping coaches have been designed and are in use at present as an experimental measure. Their relative advantages are being assessed.

The question of extending the provision of sleeping accommodation to more trains including Janata Express trains will be taken up as soon as the design of the carriage is decided upon and carriages are built to the approved design.

Fair Price Shops

1806. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been asked to increase the limit from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 p.m. for the entitlement of drawing foodgrains from the Fair Price Shops; and

(b) if so, which States have implemented such orders?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No such general instructions have been issued by the Central Government. The proposal of the Uttar Pradesh Government to raise the income limit from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250, however, was recently approved.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बच्चों के लिये मनोरंजन यात्रा की रेलगाड़ी

१८०७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में बच्चों के लिये मनो-रंजन यात्रा की जो रेलगाड़ी चालू की गई थी, क्या इस बीच उस पर किये गये प्रारम्भिक लाच का अन्तिम हिसाब हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निर्माण पर वास्तव में कितना चल अय हुआ ;

(ग) अब तक उस छोटी रेलगाड़ी से लियाने वाले व भूरे मनोरंजन यात्रा कर चुके हैं ; पीर

(घ) उसके संचालन और रज-रकात की क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है ?

रेलवे उपर्युक्ती (श्री शशीकला जी) :

(क) से (घ). एक वर्षाना पहले पर यह दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हाँ, लंबे की ओढ़ी सी रकम को छोड़ कर जो लाते में नहीं दिलायी गयी है।

(ख) लाते में दिलाया गया

लंबे १,६५,८१६ ८६ रु

अनुमानित लंबे जो भभी तक

भन्तिम शीर्षकों में नहीं

दिलाया गया है २,५००.०० रु

जोड़: १,६५,८१६. ८६ रु

(ग) (प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार)

१५-११-१९५८ से ६-२-१९५९ तक

दल्ले १६,२६१

बड़े कोई नहीं

(घ) इसके संचालन और अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी वाले भवन के अधिकारियों पर है।

Bezwada-Gudur Railway Section

1806. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 70 on the 18th November, 1958 and state

(a) the additional double track opened for traffic upto the end of February, 1959, on the Bezwada-Gudur Section; and

कम सं० बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजना का नाम

(b) the total amount spent so far on this work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Up to 18 February 1959 a further length of 4.27 miles has been opened bringing the total length to 22 miles

(b) Rs. 1.16 crores to end of January 1959.

दिल्ली में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम

१८०६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या सिवाई और विद्युत् मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) दिल्ली में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत १९५८-५९ में किये गये प्रयत्नों का विवरण क्या है,

(ख) इसमें होने वाले लाभ का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) इस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है?

सिवाई और विद्युत् उपर्यांत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) से (ग) निम्नलिखित २ बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजनाएं जो दिसम्बर, १९५७ में मजूर की गई थी १९५८-५९ वित्तीय वर्ष में चालू रही ।

इससे होने वाले लाभ योजना पर किया गया तुल लंबे

(१) अमुना नदी के दायें किनारे पर ठोकर (स्पर) नं० १३ को ५० फुट ऊंचा बढ़ाना।

नदी के कटाव से नाला नं० १२ (विजली घर के पास) के बाएं जनवरी १९५६ के पूँछ तक ३६,८३६ रुपये का मार्ज १९५९ किनारे की रक्का।

(२) नदी नं० १२ के बाईं किनारे के सम्मोहन (शाइट एम्बल) पर २ बाढ़ी ठोकरें (कास स्पर्स) बनाना।

नदी के कटाव से नाला नं० १२ (विजलीघर के पास) के बाएं जनवरी १९५६ के पूँछ तक १,१६,०८३ रु (कास मार्ज १९५९ किनारे की रक्का)। जैसे होने वाली की शाया है।

(2) १९५८-५९ में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिये केवल नजफगढ़ नाले के दुबारा व्यैषी बन्धन (रिसेटिंग) के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक योजना भजूर हुई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नजफगढ़ नाले के भारत ३० डी० ६५,००० (ककरीला पुल) और भारत ३० डी० १,२७,५०० (दिल्ली-रोहतक रेलवे पुल से नीचे) के बीच के हिस्से में से सिल्ट और अन्य रुकावटे हटान का काम होना है। यह योजना १,४८,७४८ रुपये (विभागीय खर्च को छोड़ कर) की अनुमानित लागत कर भजूर की गई है। इस पर प्रभी कोई सर्वांग नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक नियमण विभाग (सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० ३०) ने, जिन्होंने यह काम करना है, प्रभी प्रभी टैम्प्डर मंगाये हैं। आशा है यह योजना छगली बरसात के पहले पूरी हो जायगी और इससे जगमग २६०० एकड़ भूमि से पानी की निकासी होगी और यह क्षेत्र रबी फसल के लिये पिछले बर्षों से पहले तैयार हो जायगा।

Gaushala Development Scheme in Punjab

1810. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Gaushalas sanctioned by the Government of India for Punjab State during 1958-59 for augmenting the supply of milk in urban areas and breeding better types of cattle under Gaushala Development Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No new Gaushalas will be taken up for development in 1958-59, as the ceiling sanctioned for the State is adequate to meet expenditure on the existing nine Gaushalas only.

Land Utilization Board in Orissa

1811. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 82 on the 12th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Land Utilization Board in Orissa has done any work to carry out the objects for which it was constituted;

(b) if so, what works or measures have been carried out by this Board in Orissa since then; and

(c) whether the Board has been reconstituted?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No work except issuing a Land Utilisation Order 1951 and enacting the Orissa Agricultural Act, 1951, has been done by the Land Utilisation Board.

(c) The State Government have reported that action is being taken to reconstitute the Board.

Exploring Club

1812. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Mihir Sen, an Asian Channel Swimmer, is proposing to start an exploring club to explore territories near the poles and in the Sahara and the Amazon basin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has requested for aid for this work; and

(c) if so, nature of the help given to him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government have no official information on this subject. But Shri Mihir Sen, when he met the Prime Minister some time ago, said that it was his intention to start an explorers' Club. There was no mention made of the Poles or the Sahara or the Amazon basin.

(b) and (c). No question has arisen about giving aid to him for this purpose.

New Wagon Repair Shop at Kotah

1813. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Shri Siddhananjappa:
 Shri Omkar Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has given sanction for setting up of a new wagon repair shop at Kotah; and

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent and the number of persons to be employed on this work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Total amount to be spent is estimated to be Rs 27 crores. The number of persons to be employed is approximately 2,000

Bolpur Telephone Exchange Building

1814. **Shri Subiman Ghose** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of construction of Bolpur new Telephone Exchange Building (West Bengal) which was opened in December, 1958

(b) whether there is provision for any rest room and toilet room for the staff in the said building

(c) if not the reason therefor

(d) whether Government propose to provide these now;

(e) if so, when, and

(f) whether it is a fact that the well for using water by the staff has collapsed before the opening of the building?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K Patil): (a) Re 26,542

(b) No provision for rest room has been made. A separate lavatory in the compound exists

(c) As there will be only one telephone operator on duty at a time separate provisions of rest room and toilet room is not usually made for such exchanges

(d) These amenities will be provided in the proposed extension to the new telephone exchange building

(e) During next financial year

(f) The masonry well has sunk down and the brick work around the well had developed some cracks. The circular platform around the well has been damaged and there is tendency for it to sink further down. Necessary steps are being taken by the Department to effect repairs.

Wagons

1815. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**
 Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether educational orders for wagons have been placed on new manufacturers, and

(b) if so, what are these companies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix III annexure No 115]

Thefts on Trains

1816 **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) how many incidents of thefts of railway properties from the electric trains running between Howrah and Burdwan in Eastern Railway have taken place in the months of April to December, 1958, and

(b) what is the cost of the railway properties stolen and how many cases have been detected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnewaz Khan): (a) and (b). Ten such cases occurred from April to December 1968 involving a loss of Rs. 925 approximately. The loss was due to cutting of seat covers and making holes in the foam rubber cushions. In none of the cases could the culprits be detected.

Dum Dum Airport

1817. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any medical unit for rendering aid to the victims of air accidents at Dum Dum aerodrome; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mehmuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decentralization of Foreign Traffic Work

1818. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any savings have been made by decentralising Foreign Traffic work of the Railways in 1956; and

(b) if so, what is the amount saved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnewaz Khan): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question refers to the temporary Clearing Accounts office which was functioning from August 1952 at Calcutta for doing the Foreign Traffic Accounts work of the North-Eastern and the then unbifurcated Eastern Railways. This office was decentralized in 1956 in pursuance of the general principle that each zonal Railway should be in full control of all aspects of work connected with it including Foreign Traffic Accounts work and not on the consideration that any economy would be achieved.

Tripura Roads

1819. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for black topping the Agartala Town roads under the Agartala Municipality has been submitted by the Tripura Administration to the Central Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an amount of rupees 10 lakhs has been asked for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the amount?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Tripura Administration have submitted plans and estimates for improving 19.68 miles of roads in Agartala Town in the following manner:—

(i) Widening of 1.17 miles of important black topped roads for double traffic lane;

(ii) Black topping of 10.86 miles of existing metalled road after re-sectioning;

(iii) Re-metalling of 3.93 miles of existing metalled road; and

(iv) Metalling of 3.72 miles of existing un-metalled road

(b) The total estimated cost of these works is rupees 10.78 lakhs

(c) No provision for this expenditure was made by Tripura Administration in the budget estimates for the current financial year. It has, however now been found possible to meet this expenditure from out of the savings under the Area Grant and the plans and estimates are being scrutinised by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Price of Rice in Tripura

1836. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice is being sold at Dharmanagar, Tripura at the rate of Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per maund;

(b) what is the total yield of paddy in Dharmanagar, Tripura this year and whether that production will feed the people of the locality till the next harvest begins or outside supply will be necessary to serve the purpose; and

(c) whether Government propose to open fair-price shops there?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About the 17th of February, 1959, rice was reported as selling at Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 per maund at Dharmanagar.

(b) The total yield of paddy in Dharmanagar this year is reported to be about 6 lakh maunds which is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the area. Some supply from outside will have to be arranged.

(e) Fair price shops will be opened at the appropriate time, if considered necessary.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कलों की बोती

१८२१. श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० स० सरमन्त :

क्या साल तक हुवि मंत्री यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को यह चिदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोगों को फलों की

(ल) कर्मचारी वर्ग जो १९५८-५९ में कर्मचारियों नाम केन्द्र व अभिकरणजिसके द्वारा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं

को में बहुत कठिनाई घटूत हो रही है; और

(ख) लोगों को यह विषय पढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है?

काल और हुवि मंत्री (श्री श० श० श० श०) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन को कोई विशेष कठिनाई का पता नहा लगा है। प्रशासन को फल की खेती करने वालों की आवश्यकताओं का पूरा पता है और उनको सहायता देने का पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

(ख) दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में मालियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये एक योजना बल रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत फल की नसरी और बगीचों तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित कृषि-गत अन्य मामलों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

सहकार विभाग के कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण

१८२२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या श्री श० श० श० श० सहकार विभाग तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५८-५९ में हिमाचल प्रदेश के सहकार विभाग के कर्मचारियों का प्रस्तावित प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन स्थानों पर और किस अभिकरण द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया गया?

शास्त्राधिक विकास तथा सहकार उद्योग मंत्री (श्री श० श० श० श०) : (क) जी हा।

1

2

3

(a) कर्तव्य महकार अधिकारी जो प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं

महाराष्ट्र प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, मराठा, हिंना ल प्रदेश

2 निरीक्षक (मध्य स्तर) प्रतिष्ठित

६ प्रदेशीय राहकार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

३ निरीक्षक जिन्हे सहवारी विक्रम में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया

२ प्रदेशीय महकार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, मद्रास

४ निरीक्षक जिन्हे भूमि बन्धक अधिकारी प्रशिक्षण में प्रशिक्षित किया गया

४ सहकार प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, पूना।

Decrees against N.E. Railway

1823. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 109 and 110 on 12th August, 1958 and state:

(a) why as many as 185 decrees had to be put into execution in order to realise the decretal amounts against the Railway during the year 1957-58 and why the decretal amounts were not paid after the decrees were passed, and

(b) how much cost of execution had to be paid by the North Eastern Railway in respect of these 185 execution cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Out of 185 execution cases during 1957-58, 126 relate to courts now falling within the jurisdiction of North-east Frontier Railway and information regarding the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. A statement showing the reasons for non-satisfaction of the decrees in re-

spect of the balance 59 cases is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 116.]

(b) Rs 646 in respect of 36 cases only. Regarding remaining cases, information is being collected

Housing Facilities for Officers of Indian Airlines Corporation

1824. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except the High ranking Officers of the Indian Airlines Corporation no staff are given housing facilities or House rent in lieu thereof; and

(b) what is the reason for discrimination in the matter of housing as between the employees in the lower and higher grades?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohinddin): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Allowances of Officers of Indian Airlines Corporation

1825. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have permitted the grant of Car Allowance and entertainment allowance as also House rent to some top officers of Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) if so, what are the classes of such officers?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). A statement showing the categories of officers of Indian Airlines Corporation who are allowed Car Allowance, Entertainment Allowance and House rent Allowance, is placed on the Table.

Statement

Categories of high ranking officers of the Indian Airlines Corporation who are allowed Car Allowance, Entertainment Allowance and House rent Allowance:

I. Car Allowance

The Chairman and the General Manager of the Indian Airlines Corporation, who are Government officers on deputation, have been allowed the free use of Corporation's transport for official duties, as part of their deputation terms.

Departmental Heads at Headquarters and at the Areas are allowed the free use of Corporation's transport for official duties, or a Conveyance Allowance in lieu.

II Entertainment Allowance

The Chairman and the General Manager of the Corporation have been allowed, as part of their deputation terms, Entertainment Allowance. No other officer of the Corporation is paid Entertainment Allowance as such. Appropriate funds have been allocated to the Headquarters to be incurred on entertainment and to the three Areas who, in turn, authorise the various

Station Heads to incur such expenditure for the promotion of the Corporation's business.

III. House Rent Allowance

The Corporation have leased private accommodation for the use of three Departmental Heads at Headquarters and the Area Managers at Bombay and Calcutta. The officers are charged house rent at 15 per cent. of their gross salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 per mensem, the rest being borne by the Corporation.

Recruitment of Scheduled Tribes to Railway Protection Force

1826. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1386 on the 18th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any recruitment has been made for Railway Protection Force since the passing of Railway Board's order in May, 1958 reducing the height requirements for recruitment of candidates from Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of such recruitments in South Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway;

(c) whether in all cases the Board's orders were strictly followed; and

(d) if so, total number of persons recruited up-to-date since the passing of the order on all Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, since September 1958 when orders issued

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes.

(d) 142 belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Railway Freight

1827. { Shri Damani:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that since the revised freight structure was introduced in October, 1958 the gross earnings of various Zonal Railways have declined,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether a statement indicating freight earnings for the following periods would be laid on the Table

(i) 1st October, 1957 to 31st March, 1958,

(ii) 1st April, 1958 to 30th September, 1958, and

(iii) 1st October, 1958 to date, and

(d) the extent of goods traffic both on metre and broad gauges from October to December, 1958 as compared to the corresponding months in 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. RamaSwamy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) A statement showing the information asked for is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 117] The information in respect of the period beyond 1st October 1958 is upto 31st December 1958 only as audited figures beyond that period are not available at present

(d) A statement showing the information asked for is placed on the

Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 118]

Water Supply in Tripura

1828. Shri Bapuji Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the people of Dharmanagar, Tripura are suffering for want of drinking water for a long time, and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, the Administration of Tripura are aware of the over-all shortage of pure drinking water supply in Tripura including Dharmanagar Sub-Division

(b) The Administration are taking urgent steps to provide pure drinking water in the rural areas including Dharmanagar sub-division. The number of tube-wells sunk and wells constructed so far in this sub-division is 93. It is proposed to sink 9 tube-wells and 20 masonry wells during the current year

Time Tables

1829. Shri Baghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many copies of Railway time-table were printed in English and regional languages and what was the income of Railways from the sale of time-tables during 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The information is given in the statement appended below

Time Table in force from	English		Regional languages	
	No of copies printed	Sale proceeds	No of copies printed	Sale proceeds
1st January, 1958	1,28,000	Rs 26,755 30	Not issued	
1st April, 1958	4,31,650	94,191 80	1,43,900	Rs 32,324 73
1st July, 1958	88,000	18,299 71	2,500	618 50
1st October, 1958	4,21,375	*NA	1,48,700	*NA
TOTAL	10,69,025	1,39,246 81	2,95,100	32,943 23

*NA—This information is not available as the Time Tables in force from 1st October, 1958 are still on sale

रेलवे भवारों में चोरियों

1830. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या रेलवे अंगी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) वर्ष १९५७-५८ में रेलवे विभागीय भवारों और लोको शैडो से कितने मूल्य का माल चुराया गया;

(ल) उपरोक्त कालावधि में कितनी चोरियां हुईं; और

(ग) उन चोरियों में से कितनी चोरियों का पता लगा और कितनी चोरियों का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका?

रेलवे उपर्युक्ती (श्री शाहनवाज जा.):

(क) ₹४,५४,३६० रुपये।

(ल) ₹२,६०८।

(ग) ७१४ चोरियों का पता लगा और २,१६४ चोरियों का पता नहीं लग सका।

Bridge on Bombay-Kanyakumari National Highway

1831. *Shri A. K. Gopalan:*
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Perumbai bridge near Pajyanoor on the Bombay-Kanyakumari National Highway has been completed; and

(b) when the bridge is likely to be ready for use?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is being obtained from the State Public Works Department.

National Academy of Medical Sciences

1832. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1099 on the 27th February, 1966 and state the number of State Governments and other bodies which have sent their reactions to the proposal for establishing a National Academy of Medical Sciences?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): None so far.

Cart Ferry on D.V.C. Canal

1833. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of maintenance of the D.V.C. cart ferry on the navigable D.V.C. Canal Chain No 2904 on the cutting of the road between Rasulpur and Chanchai, District Burdwan, West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are aware that the cart ferry is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Agriculturists during the harvesting period and rainy season; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) Rupees two thousand annually.

(b) and (c) The ferry boat is intended to provide facility for carts as well as pedestrians to cross from one side of the canal to the other throughout the year. At present crossing by ferry becomes difficult when the water level becomes low during the dry period. This difficulty will be removed when the Navigation canal starts functioning from July, 1969.

Railway Service Commission, Calcutta

1834. *Shri A. K. Gopalan:*
Shri Kadiyan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of candidates for clerical posts were selected by the Railway

Service Commission, Calcutta and kept on the waiting list for long during the period 1956 to 1959;

(b) whether it is also the practice to conduct fresh selections while candidates on the panel successful in previous tests are still on the waiting list; and

(c) if so, what is the justification for conducting fresh selections while large number of earlier selectees are outstanding?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

देशी चिकित्सा इणावः

१८३५. { श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव
श्री कोटटकरः :

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली में शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाली मस्थामो का स्तर ऊचा करने और देशी चिकित्सा में एकरूपता लाने के मम्बन्ध में जैसा कि दावे समिति ने सिफारिश की थी, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यान्वाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) चिकित्सा-शिक्षा मुम्प्यत् राज्य का विषय है ।

दो दो दो समिति की मिफारिशों केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् के समक्ष उम्मी जनवरी, १९५८ में हुई बैठक ने रखी गई थी जिन पर परिषद् ने निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव पार्गत किया —

“दो समिति की मिफारिशों पर व्यक्त किये गये अभिमत पर विचार करने के बाद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की गय है कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में भभी राज्यों के लिए एक सी नीति निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती और वह राज्य सरकारों ने सिफारिश करती है कि वे आयुर्वेद तथा अन्य स्वदेशी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के विकास के लिए ऐसे कदम उठाये जो उन्हें आयुर्वेदिक एवं उपयुक्त प्रतीक हों । यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है ।

है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, हीम्पोरेशी और अन्य देशी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में अनुसन्धान को समिति प्रोत्साहन दे ।”

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के सभी पहलुओं में उसके वर्तमान स्तर के निर्धारण तथा मूल्याकान के लिए भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में एक दूसरी समिति बनाई । आयुर्वेदिक प्रशास्कण के वर्तमान स्तर के सुधार तथा देशभर में इस विषय में एकरूपता लाने के लिए इस समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं । इन सिफारिशों की ज्ञानबोन की जा रही है ।

समिति ने सुझाव रखा है कि आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में उसकी सिफारिशें सामान्यत यूनानी और सिद्ध जैसी अन्य स्वदेशी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों पर भी लागू होंगी ।

Theft of Lead Bars

1836. **Shri B. Das Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1122 on the 28th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether 13 stolen bars of lead were recovered from under the ash heap between the railway lines in the marshalling yard of the Katrasgarh Railway Station (Eastern Railway) on the night of the 27th July, 1958,

(b) whether these lead bars were manufactured at the Smelter at Tundoo Metal Works and had been pilfered out of the wagons of lead despatched from the siding of the Metal Corporation of India, Tundoo and booked at Katrasgarh goods shed on the 25th July, 1958;

(c) whether the local police got the information about a gang of habitual wagon breakers operating in that sector of the Railway and informed the

Dhanbad Government Railway Police about them; and

(d) whether the Government Railway Police, Dhanbad refused to take any steps to apprehend the culprits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not clear whether they were pilfered out of the wagons or had not been loaded at all.

(c) On some information the local police recovered the pig lead from the ash heap and later returned them to the Corporation.

(d) We have no information.

Chief Ministers' Conference

1837. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1413 on the 12th December, 1958 in respect of Conference of Chief Ministers with the Minister of Railways and state:

(a) whether the proposals given by the Government of Orissa have been accepted; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 118].

Uniforms and Bags for P. & T. Employees

**1838. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts for the supply of uniforms and bags for posts and telegraphs peons are given on an All India basis or on regional basis;

(b) the total amount of the contracts given during 1957-58; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from any supplier in the matter for 1958-59?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Co-operative Fishing Societies

1839. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether two co-operative fishing societies have been registered at Moirang under the same area of operations, in Manipur; and

(b) if so, whether the rules allow the registration of more than one society under the same area of operations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) There is no legal bar in doing so.

P. & T. Employees

1840. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of ex-Burma Government Employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department has not yet been decided which adversely affects these employees in respect of promotion; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of these employees?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The seniority of ex-Burma Government employees has generally been fixed in accordance with the Government orders. There are however, still a few cases of ex-Burma employees whose seniority has not so far been finally fixed.

(b) The Heads of Posts and Telegraphs Circles are being asked to finalize them without any further delay and the progress will be watched by the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate.

Urban Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

1841. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government originally allotted Rupees 20 lakhs for implementing Urban Water Supply Schemes in Orissa during 1958-59;

(b) whether these Schemes have been implemented by now;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have reduced this original allocation; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a), (c) and (d) No, the Working Group in the Planning Commission recommended Rupees 20 lakhs for allocation to Orissa for 1958-59, but the actual allotment was only Rs. 13.0 lakhs.

(b) Four urban water supply schemes of Orissa were approved for execution on the 28th January, 1959.

Swallowing of Naya Palsas by Children

1842. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases admitted in Government Hospitals in Delhi during 1958-59 so far due to the incidents of children swallowing Naya Palsas; and

(b) what precaution Government propose to take in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 8 cases were reported from the Irwin Hospital during the year 1958 and 6 cases during 1959. No other hospitals in Delhi have reported any such cases.

(b) No special precautionary measures are considered necessary.

Facilities for keeping Luggage at Railway Stations

1843. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state the names of stations in Ferozepur Division of Northern Railway where facilities for keeping luggage exist?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Luggage Booking Office-cum-Cloak Rooms exist at Jullundur City, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Pathankot stations.

Facilities for leaving luggage in the custody of the railway staff exist also at all other stations on the Ferozepur Division, as the staff have instructions to accept luggage for custody on recovery of the usual charges as leviable at stations where cloak rooms are provided.

Irrigation Works in Punjab

1844. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amount allotted for Punjab State for irrigation works during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The outlay approved for Punjab State for irrigation works in the Major and Medium Irrigation Sector during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below:—

	Outlay as approved	1957-58	1958-59
1. Schemes excluding Bhakra Nangal.	4	3.47	crores
2. Bhakra Nangal (including power)	10	,,	12.25

Drinking Water at Purulia Junction

1845. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unfiltered water supplied to the passengers of the Railway settlement at Purulia Junction (Adra District S. E. Railway) has been found chemically and bacteriologically unfit for drinking purposes; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The water supply is fit for drinking after boiling.

(b) Manual chlorination and addition of alum during the monsoons are the precautionary measures adopted in addition to the warning notices, suitably displayed in the colony and at the station, declaring that the water is suitable after boiling for drinking purposes.

As part of a scheme for augmentation of the water supply, a pressure filter and chlorination plant has been sanctioned. The scheme is in progress.

Development of Manorial Resources

1846. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken and facilities offered from the beginning of the First Plan up-to-date for conservation and development of manorial resources available in the villages?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A note giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No. 120].

Railway Bridge

1847. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bridge between Masangaon and Harsud on the Central Railway is under repair;

(b) whether it is a fact that another temporary line has been constructed near that bridge;

(c) if so, the total amount spent for that temporary line; and

(d) when will the work of repairing the bridge be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Kalimachak bridge between Masan-

gaon and Harsud stations on the Bhusawal-Itarsi Section is being strengthened.

(b) and (c). A temporary diversion has been laid at a cost of Rs. 1.57 lakhs to divert all traffic while the girders of the bridge are being strengthened.

(d) The strengthening work is expected to be completed by June, 1959.

Irrigation Schemes in U.P.

1848. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Re. 7.68 crores has been allocated for implementing irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the next financial year; and

(b) if so, what are the major irrigation works in the State for which the amount will be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A sum of Rs 543 crores has been approved for major and medium irrigation works in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1959-60.

(b) A statement giving the names of major and medium irrigation schemes for which the amount will be spent is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 1.1].

केन्द्रीय देरी, दिल्ली

१९५९ की रां तो सिकारो :
या सात सात हावि नंगी यह कराने की
इपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक मरीन,
जो एक पटे में १८ हजार बोतलों को साक
कर सकती है, केन्द्रीय देरी, दिल्ली में लगायी
शायें ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो नियत बोलना के
प्रत्यर्थी यह नरीन लायी जा रही है और यह
कहां से प्राप्त की जायेगी ?

काल और छुटि मंडी (बी ए ए बी) (क) केन्द्रीय डेरी, दिल्ली में स्थापित की जाने वाली बोतलों को बोने की मशीनों की कमता १५,००० बोतलें प्रति घण्टा प्रति मशीन है।

(ल) बोतल बोने की मशीनों की प्राप्ति का कार्य दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के अन्तर्गत है और वे यूनाइटेड किंगडम (United Kingdom) से लारीदी गई हैं।

Central Irrigation Board

1850. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up autonomous or semi-autonomous Central Irrigation Board and Boards for the States on the pattern of the Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise.

UNICEF Aid for Indian Children

1851. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund has recommended to the Executive Board of the UNICEF an allocation of 286,700 Dollars aid for Indian children, and

(b) if so, the details of the manner in which this allocation will be utilized?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Executive Director of the UNICEF has recommended for approval to the March, 1959

Session of the UNICEF Executive Board, an allocation of \$2,867,700 and not \$286,700 (as mentioned in the question), for the various UNICEF-assisted projects in India

The UNICEF assistance is meant not only for children but expectant and nursing mothers also

(b) The allocation of \$2,867,700 will be utilised as detailed below—

	\$
1 Expanded Nutrition Project, Orissa .	165,000
a. MCW and School Feeding (34.8 million pounds of skim milk powder)	870,700 (freight)
3 Milk Conservation, Bombay City Dairy	1,000,000
4 Milk Conservation, Raikot	150,000
5 Tuberculosis Control	330,000
6 B C G Campaign	279,000
7 DDT Plant, Delhi	73,000
TOTAL	2,867,700

Thefts On Railways

1852. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of thefts and robberies that have taken place on Northern Railway in 1958 and 1959 so far with the following details (i) number of cases started, (ii) number of cases charge-sheeted, (iii) number of cases ending in final report, (iv) number of cases ending in conviction, and (v) the extent of loss suffered by the Railway and the passengers and other persons, division-wise, and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent recurrence of such thefts and robberies on Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways required information is given below:—
(Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The re-
Year 1958

Division	Thefts Robberies	No. of cases started	No. of cases charge- sheet- ed	No. of cases ending in final report	No. of cases ending in con- viction	Loss sustained by		
						Rail- ways	Passen- gers	Other persons
Allahabad	Thefts Robberies	518 4	261 ..	184 2	116 ..	38,980 ..	1,31,683 322	4,600
Lucknow	Thefts Robberies	250 3	97 2	134 ..	82 1	46,473 ..	58,422 300	423
Moradabad	Thefts Robberies	297	119	150	56	20,238	41,720	73
Delhi	Thefts Robberies	784 6	274	217	192	1,10,848	17,815 139	..
Ferozpur	Thefts Robberies	295 2	139 1	108 1	77	21,418	14,051 120	..
Jodhpur	Thefts Robberies	23	5	15	2	14	5,736	..
Bikaner	Thefts Robberies	64 3	30 ..	25 ..	12	1,453 ..	631 200	..

Figures for 1959 are not yet available.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of thefts and robberies:—

- (i) Sharp vigilance is kept by Government Railway Police and affected passenger trains are being escorted by the Government Railway Police and goods trains by Railway Protection Force.
- (ii) Patrolling is also done by Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force in affected areas, yards and shops.
- (iii) At important stations, help is rendered to passengers by "May I help" Squads.
- (iv) Every case of theft coming to notice is reported to the Police for investigation and preventive action taken and assistance rendered to the Police in its detection.
- (v) Safety devices are provided and examined for being in

order and passengers requested to use them.

- (vi) Railway staff on duty on trains and on platforms are directed to have a watch over lady passengers travelling alone and over ladies compartments.

Horticultural Development in Punjab

1853. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the sum provided for horticultural development in Punjab during 1958-59; and

(b) the schemes sanctioned and executed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A total sum of Rs. 11,20,000 has been provided for horticultural development in the Punjab during 1958-59.

(b) The schemes sanctioned are:—

- 1 Development of fruit production
- 2 Training of gardeners at Kulu
- 3 Training of gardeners at Patiala
- 4 Intensification of research on important fruits
- 5 Loans to small-scale canneries

All these schemes, except the scheme at serial number 4, are in operation

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Punjab

1854. *Sardar Iqbal Singh*
Shri Daljit Singh.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount of money given to Punjab for minor irrigation schemes in 1958-59, and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) A Statement giving the requisite details is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 122]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Major Ports

1855. *Shri Elayaperumal:* Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) how many persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are working in various major ports in the country as Traffic Managers, Assistant Traffic Managers and Superintendents both in Gazetted and Non-Gazetted ranks, and

(b) how many of them were directly recruited and how many of them were given promotions from the lower ranks during the years 1950 to 1958 year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The information asked for is being collected from the Major Port Ad-

ministrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available

House Rent

1856. *Shri Easwara Iyer:*
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1160 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the arrears of house rent allowance from 1st January, 1952 to 23rd April, 1957 have been paid to the monthlymen,

(b) whether the arrears of house rent allowance from 24th April, 1957 have been paid to those who still continue to be monthlymen, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain). (a) No

(b) No

(c) House Rent Allowance is being paid to monthlymen from 1st January 1959. Arrangements for payment of arrears of house rent allowance due according to rules are being made

Quarters at Lajpat Nagar

1857 *Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:* Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work for building 36 units of quarters at Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi began in March, 1957,

(b) whether the quarters have been completed,

(c) if so, when, and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in completing the work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Su

(b) to (d) They are expected to be completed in all respects by end of April, 1959

स्नोडन राज्य अस्पताल, विधान

१८५८. वी पद देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५७ और १९५८ में रुक्त-रुक्त स्नोडन राज्य अस्पताल, विधान में कितने रोगी प्रविष्ट किये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (वी करमरकर) (क) १९५७ में ३७१८ थीर

(र) १९५८ में ३४६१।

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates

1859. Shri B. K. Gaikwad Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who appeared in the examination held for the post of clerks on 20th December, 1958 and 8th February, 1959 at Baroda House, Northern Railway, New Delhi,

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates selected and appointed to the post of clerks, and

(c) if none, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) The examinations were not held exclusively for the posts of clerks but for various Class III categories to judge for which post each candidate was suitable. Accordingly, the figures for the combined examinations are as given below

Date of examination	No. of Scheduled caste candidates	
20-12-58	176	
8-2-59	685	
Examination	Number selected	Number appointed
20-12-58	12	Not yet
8-2-59	Not yet	Does not arise.

(c) In the case of the examination held on 20th December, 1958, the candidates who passed in the written test were interviewed on 27th February, 1959 and 12 qualified. They will be appointed in due course

As regards the test held on 8th February, 1959, the valuation of papers has not so far been completed

Rural Electrification in Madras State

1860. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted to Madras State for 1958-59 for Rural Electrification, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A sum of Rs 1017 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan to the Government of Madras during 1958-59 under the programme of expansion of power facilities to increase employment opportunities in rural areas

(b) Does not arise

Survey of Business and Commercial Sectors of Delhi

1861. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Town Planning Organisation of the Union Health Ministry is conducting a sample survey of the business and commercial sectors of Delhi, and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) The Survey involves the interview of about 2,000 firms and collection of data from them. The work was started on January 23, 1959, and upto the end of February, 1959 information has been collected from about 430 firms

**Drainage System in Chidambaram,
Madras State**

1862. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Government have submitted a Memorandum for underground drainage with sewage system for Chidambaram Town; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

हिन्दी केन्द्र

१८६३. श्री मा० ना० तिहः क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय विभिन्न रेलवे विभागों में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कितने हिन्दी केन्द्र हैं; और

(ल) चालू वर्ष में कितने और हिन्दी केन्द्र स्थाने का विचार है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ल) रेलो से सूचना मिलायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिन्दी तार बाबू

१८६४. श्री मा० ना० तिहः क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे में हिन्दी में तार देने की प्रणाली सीखने के लिये तार बाबूओं को पुरस्कार देने के लिये कोई योजना चालू की गयी है;

(ल) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी में तार देने की प्रणाली सीखने के लिये अब तक कितने लोगों को पुरस्कार दिये गये हैं;

(ग) अब तक कितने लोगों ने हिन्दी में तार देने की प्रणाली सीख ली है;

(घ) कुल तार बाबूओं में से कितने प्रतिशत हैं; और

(ङ) गत वर्ष इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई?

रेलवे उपरंगी (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) जी हाँ। अक्टूबर, १९६७ में रेल-प्रशासनों को यह हिदायत दी गयी थी कि तीन साल तक हिन्दी मोर्तं सीखने के लिये जितने तार बाबूओं को चुना जाय, हिन्दी मोर्तं सीख लेने के बाद उन्हें ५०-५० रुपये का मानदेय (Honorary) दिया जा सकता है। मानदेय पाने वाले तार बाबूओं की संख्या वास्तविक आवश्यकता के अनुसार निर्धारित की जायेगी।

(ल) से (ङ). रेल-प्रशासनों से सूचना मिलायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Family Planning

1865. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to hold training camps to train young surgeons in the technique of sterilization for family planning; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The proposal to train surgeons in Vesectomy operation is under consideration of the Government.

13 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**FIRING BY PAKISTANI FORCES ON EAST-
ERN BORDER**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of three adjournment motions from Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Hem Barua, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Mohammed Elias. One says

"the reported heavy firing resorted to by armed Pakistani troops across the West Bengal-East Pakistan border against three Indian villages in Murshidabad district on 11th March, 1959,

the reported use of American ammunition by the Pak troops and additional reinforcements on the Pakistan side,

the consequent threat to people's life and property in the regions affected by Pak firing"

The other two also refer to the same incident

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore) I want to emphasize that this is a new outburst in that one sector of the Indo-Pak frontier where the two Prime Ministers' agreement was said to have been implemented peacefully on the 15th January last, according to the terms of that agreement and the long-standing Bagge Award. The failure of the Government arises from the fact that they did not take notice of the surprising move on the part of the Pakistan Government just after the signing of the Prime Ministers' Agreement in having replaced their border police on their side of the frontier by a crack military regiment of Pakistan, of the East Pakistan Rifles. Even before this incident started, the passage of the river traffic on Ganga and Bhagirathi was forcibly stopped, our fishermen could not resort to fishing even in our own territorial waters. Then, after one month of implementation of the agreement, this firing has been started. On the 3rd of March, I drew the attention of the Prime

Minister to the threat held out by the placing of the East Pakistan Rifles on the other side of the border

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with the latest one. How is it very serious? If it is connected with all that has been happening all along, what is the extraordinary thing that has occurred yesterday? The Prime Minister has been saying about all the steps that have been taken

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The military units belonging to the East Pakistan Rifles have violated our border and kidnapped our nationals. They have started heavy firing. The district magistrate of Murshidabad contacted his counterpart at Rajsahib over the phone and fixed up an appointment with the Pakistan magistrate, but he did not turn up. Our three villages have been evacuated, and we do not know if there would be an attack again

Mr. Speaker: Is this the first time we are having firing on the border?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes, this is the first time on that border, on the Murshidabad-Rajsahib area where the two Prime Ministers' agreement was recently said to have been implemented peacefully and where interchange of territories on either side was agreed to

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) About this I will be very brief. This is the only sector on the Indo-Pakistan border where the Nehru-Noon Agreement has been implemented on the 15th of January by some territorial transfer in a way. Though we have sustained a loss so far as the territory is concerned and Pakistan has made a gain, before the formal transfer the agreement has been violated and they have resorted to firing again in that area. Now here is a shifting of the area of operation from the Assam-East Pakistan border to the West Bengal border of East Pakistan. They have shifted from the Assam border and have resorted to firing on the West Bengal side

[**Shri Hem Barua**]

Then I find there is another thing, and that is they are using American ammunition. That is what they were using on the Assam border as well, and there was information that Pakistan military forces or troops were seen moving about in American armoured vehicles. This is rather a consolidated pattern of thing and these people have been violating all the agreements and nobody knows—possibly Allah alone knows—when this agreement is going to be violated again on the East Pakistan border. And we have found, as I have pointed out yesterday, that these people are creeping into our territories and, as our Prime Minister has said, they have looted the property of our people, they have raped our women, molested our women with the result they had to be sent to hospitals and they have killed our personnel in the East Pakistan-Assam border. Now they are shifting their operation to this place where there is transfer of territory according to the Nehru-Noon Agreement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member need not repeat.

Shri Hem Barua: Then I will say one thing. I hope you will be pleased to allow this motion. When I look at your face, a usually smiling face, I find sorrow and sadness writ large on your face because of this. I am confident that because of these unhappy incidents you will allow this motion to be discussed in this House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I do not want to take more than two minutes. I have read a very interesting piece of news that came today. Whatever has been said by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri is enough. But it is not only this. They have dug trenches and they use boats and motor launches and the people are from the armed forces. I may be wrong but it is seen that just after this recent Pact, they are trying to intensify this attack on the Indians. So, what I feel is that this may be a

calculated attack on the part of Pakistan on the initiative of America after this Pact. So, I want a reply to that from the hon Prime Minister. I may be wrong, but this is my own feeling, and it is a serious matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I beg of you to admit this motion because of some special circumstances which have recently supervened, and the latest report—I am quoting from the Calcutta Statesman—is to the effect that police headquarters in Calcutta have received reports about use by the Pakistani armed forces of American ammunition in their heavy firing on three border Indian villages in Murshidabad district. We do not wish to embarrass the Government. On the contrary, we all want to have a united decision and determination in regard to this matter. The border on the eastern side of our country is being so frequently harried and now the use of American ammunition is being given ostensibly from official sources and, therefore, I feel that there is a qualitative change in the situation, and so it is absolutely necessary that we adjourn our business for a short while to express our sense of importance of this kind of things which are supposed to have happened. It may be that the Prime Minister's Government have other material at their command, but these reports appeared—and these reports ostensibly are from official sources—and are appearing in all the national newspapers, and that being so, and when those who are representing the constituencies on the border are getting repeated information about the perturbation of the people, it is only proper that Parliament takes a very serious view of the situation and adjourns its business for a short while. I know that it might be pointed out that we are going to have opportunities for discussing all kinds of things during the budget discussion and the Demands for Grants, but this is a matter of such special significance, and this is a matter which seems to

violate certain assurances allegedly given by the American Government to our country, this is a matter of such international importance as well as deleterious to the interests of the country, that we should have a very serious discussion as soon as possible and that is why I beg of you to give your mind to this matter very seriously and permit a discussion of this motion by way of adjournment

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) May I say only one word about the Pakistan ammunition? As a matter of fact, that may change our foreign policy So I request you to please admit this motion

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) May I say a word?

Mr Speaker. I am not going to allow a general discussion

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have only one point

Mr Speaker: No The hon Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) Sir, in the course of the discussion on the motion for adjournment, hon Members have gone into a number of facts and allegations

I need not say how exceedingly distressing and frustrating this experience is, of this kind of frontier forays to go on As I pointed out the other day in terms of damage it may not be much

Shri Hem Barua: It is much

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, if you will permit me to say so, but something much more than physical damage is the extreme annoyance and insecurity which is caused in those areas

I said then, and I repeat it again today, that it is not a question of our border being aggressed upon, aggression taking place We are adequately prepared to meet any such thing, but it is a little difficult to deal with a

situation where across the border firings take place Normally it is across the border It is very seldom that actual physical aggression takes place.

In the present case, as far as I have been able to gather, and as hon Members have pointed out, it is a little patch of territory which was exchanged in Murshudabad on the 15th of January, and an argument arose about the harvesting in the field of linseed and that led to it, but the main point that has been stressed is that apparently American arms were used

Now, I should like to make that clear in so far as our information goes, and I should like these two things to be kept quite apart—that is the question arising from the signing of this treaty recently between the United States and Pakistan, the military aid treaty, and the border raids I do not think there is any connection between these

The hon Member opposite read out something from the Statesman I have no information on that point, and I can say nothing, how far that is true or not Also, it should be remembered that if any American equipment is found, it cannot be said that that has not been bought in the normal course of business, or it is a part of the aid given When previously once I mentioned that some American equipment had been found, that was so on the cease-fire line in Kashmir State—some equipment, fuses and other things which could not otherwise be obtained Therefore, we could say with some assurance that it might have come not through the normal processes, although even there all these are small arms, and small arms can easily be bought in the market, and it is impossible for us to say whether they were normally purchased or had come in the way of military aid

Anyhow, much information as we possessed was that these fuses and some other equipment of that type which we found in the cease-fire line was of American manufacture That

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

is definite. How it came there, whether by purchase or aid, I do not know. We have received no information yet which we may call definite, that any American equipment has been found on the eastern border. There are press reports. I cannot say anything about them, because I have no information on that subject.

Therefore, I would beg that this question of American mutual aid treaty with Pakistan should be kept apart, because I do not think it has any basic connection, except, of course, that any military aid that comes to Pakistan tends to make Pakistan more aggressive. That is almost a natural consequence of that aid.

Shri Hem Barua: Naturally, they cannot allow the American arms and ammunitions that they are getting to rot and rust, they must make use of them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a curious argument, and that argument would lead us far, in every country which possesses arms we do not allow them to rot and rust, and therefore we must go about using them on our neighbours. But, as a matter of fact, the kind of equipment, the normal small arms that are used in such forays are, most of them I might presume, manufactured locally. We do not use big guns in these little forays. They are presumably of Pakistan manufacture, some bought from abroad. The necessity for aid to other countries arises not for small arms, but for large bigger things, for aircraft, for armour and all that. That is where aid comes in, that is important, for expensive things which are not made in the country. Small arms and ammunition are usually manufactured, maybe some of them are obtained from abroad. Anyhow, I wish to make it clear also, because I had referred to this matter previously, that the only definite information we have about some American equipment being used

was in the cease-fire line in respect of which we cannot say whether it was purchased in the ordinary course, or formed part of the military aid programme.

In regard to the eastern border, about this firing, I have got here reports with me from the District Magistrate, Murshidabad, etc.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the first time that this border is affected?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. This is the first time, in the sense of the last few days, four or five or six days.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There had been kidnapping.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On the 6th, that is so. It is on the same pattern with the other things. I will gladly read out all the telegrams if the House so wishes, the protest made and all that, the normal things being done. I might add, of course, that when there is firing from the Pakistan side, there is firing in reply from our side.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I would only like to know from the Prime Minister what steps we are taking. I do not mean going to war, but our side of the border is guarded merely by the border police of the West Bengal Government, and if my information is correct, the District Magistrate of Murshidabad contacted the West Bengal Government, and the latter sent some reinforcements which they have in Barrackpore, which is about 100 miles from my district. So, what about guarding of our borders? Why don't you put an army unit, or whatever it is, any effective unit which may stand up, and at least put some morale into the local population?

And mind you, this is a Muslim majority area. About 5 per cent of the people are Muslims. It is the Muslims there who are suffering. The policy of Pakistan is to break down their morale.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has just said that according to his information reinforcements have been sent. That is true, of course, that forces have been sent. It would not be proper for me to give details as to where what has been sent.

There is one aspect of this matter which I should like to place before the House. According to our thinking, the military situation is not dangerous, from the larger point of view. That does not mean, of course, that inconvenience is not caused or harassment or some damage or some insecurity. Now, it appears to be the policy of the Pakistan Government just to play about with this border, to force us to send forces here and there, in the sense that they fire there, let us suppose, and we send some force there, and they fire elsewhere. If there was a kind of conflict, of course, one meets, and one cannot keep large armies standing hand in hand in the border.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) Why not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Because that is neither military tactics nor other tactics. It does not help much.

Shri Vajpayee. When border violations are going on, and Pakistan is bent upon creating trouble on the border, in spite of the Nehru-Noon Agreement, why can't we post our army on the border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Our army is on the border. Armies are not spread out in that manner, armies are kept on the border, whether on the west or on the east. They do not stand shoulder to shoulder on the border looking across. That is the best way.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: If the Prime Minister will permit me

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard sufficiently.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: One minute I will only ask for some information.

I do not mean that army should be placed on the border, a standing army, now, but how do you prevent the recurrence of these things? The other day we heard from the hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs that the Pakistani Army intruded on our border and kidnapped 21 Indian nationals, then took them away, convicted them in their military courts and sent them to jail. We have not been able to get them released. Now again they intrude on our border, kidnap some other people and we stand helpless. Do something about it, for God's sake.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was the sad story of the fishermen who were mercilessly beaten.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the hon Member is referring to some fishermen being kidnapped.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No, no, not fishermen. It was a jute-laden boat with 21 Indian nationals going to Nawadwip via Ganga. They were kidnapped and taken. Our Government says that they trespassed into our territory, kidnapped our nationals and took them to Pakistan, convicted them and put them in jail. A nice state of affairs!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I said, the territory in this case consisted of the bed of the river. And the Pakistanis arrested them because they said they were on their side of the river which admittedly is their side. Now, of course, it is an extraordinary state of affairs when people

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: But the hon. Prime Minister forgets that it was his statement or rather his Deputy Minister's statement that they trespassed into our territory, we did not trespass into their territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I venture to repeat that the territory concerned is the river, and the boundary is the middle of the river. It is our case that these people were on this side of the centre of the current of the river, it is their case that they came

[**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**]

over. I do not think any human being can be hundred per cent positive as to how to demarcate the middle of a river

Shri Hem Barua: It is difficult to stick to that

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be so. what I am submitting is that it seems to me absurd for people not to have free traffic in a river, whichever side the half may be. The difficulty comes in where people fish, then certain rights are involved, whether you fish in the waters of another country or not

The hon Member knows that we have cases of dacoity. Now, how do we deal with the dacoits, when they run away? Here in Rajasthan, kidnapping takes place. It is unfortunate that the broad policies of Pakistan or at any rate, the local people, seem to resemble those that we see in some parts of dacoity-infested areas in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: But it was the Army which did that

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not the Army. The Army protects, but no Army in the world protects or does police work in each home, it cannot. No Army can protect you from dacoits. You deal with the dacoits and crush them in the area or do what you can

I do submit that two things must be kept clear in our minds, that is, the security of the border generally and that of the people there. I think that the security of the border from the point of view of any aggression is sufficiently guarded by our Armed Forces, and it is just because the Pakistanis want that security not to be so guarded as it is, that they create diversions, petty diversions, all over, so that the people may get excited and run about from place to place and thereby somewhat lessen the arrangements made for the security of the border. Naturally, as every Member

of this House is anxious, first of all, about the security of the border, and secondly about the security of the people at the border and all that, we are all anxious, and we are very much concerned over this kind of thing happening. And to the best of our ability, our Army is in charge; our Army Commander does not require any orders from me, the Army Commander is in charge of the border, he can go where he thinks it is best for him to go. We have to leave the choice to him, we cannot order him from here, go here and go there. The responsibility is his. The primary responsibility is of the local police who are there, the border police, but the overall responsibility is of the Army Commander for that area. They are in constant touch with each other, and it will not be a good thing for us to interfere with their judgment, and the responsibility is theirs

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I ask one question? What happens to the people

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions now

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): May I make one suggestion?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions. I understand that so far as the raids on this particular border are concerned, they are a new thing, and a number of people are agitated, so far as this matter is concerned. Everything is, no doubt, being done

✓ I do not treat every adjournment motion as a censure on Government. The hon Prime Minister has said that he has got a number of letters from the District Collector and so on

✓ So far as this matter is concerned, as it has constantly been coming up, and apart from that, a new turn has taken place, I wish this House should discuss this matter. It is not a matter

of adjournment in the sense that there is any censure, but I would like that this matter should be discussed specially, and I shall allow this matter to be discussed this afternoon, at five o'clock, after the general discussion of the Budget is over, and the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill is also passed. Let us discuss for an hour or an hour and a half.

Those in favour of giving leave may kindly rise in their seats

(More than fifty Members rose)

We shall take it up at five o'clock, since leave is granted

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram) Today?

Mr. Speaker. Yes, today

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the time allotted?

Mr. Speaker: An hour or an hour and a half

Shri S. M. Banerjee. Let it be two hours

Mr. Speaker. No, no

12.26 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF EASTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION AND WESTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION FOR 1957-58

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act 1956, a copy of each of the following reports—

(i) Annual Report of the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited for the year 1957-58; (Placed in Library, See No LT-1274/59)

(ii) Annual Report of the Western Shipping Corporation (Private Limited for the year 1957-58) (Placed in Library, See No LT-1273/59)

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following notifications.—

(i) GSR No 248 dated the 28th February, 1959, containing the Madras Paddy (Export Control) Order, 1959,

(ii) GSR No 249 dated the 28th February, 1959, containing the Madras Paddy (Transport Restriction) Order, 1959,

(iii) GSR NO 285 dated the 4th March, 1959, and

(iv) GSR No 288 dated the 6th March, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958 (Placed in Library, See No LT-1275/59)

12.27 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd

Mr. Speaker The House will now resume general discussion on the Budget. The time allotted is 20 hours excluding the time needed for Government's reply. The time taken is 16 hours and 42 minutes, the balance of time at our disposal is 3 hours and 18 minutes. How long does the Minister expect to take?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I shall take something more than an hour, about an hour and a quarter or something like that

Mr. Speaker: We shall assume that he would take an hour and a half. So, we shall be able to finish by five o'clock

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Shri Yadav was to be called last evening. He belongs to my party, and he was to be called last evening, but

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

he could not be called, because the previous speaker concluded his speech only at the last minute. So, he may be called.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Would you kindly let the House know when the hon. Minister will be called upon to reply? It may help the Members

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him at 3-20 P.M.

Shri Morarji Desai: In that case, we may not be able to conclude before five o'clock, because the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill has to be taken up after the general discussion.

Mr. Speaker: All right; in that case, I shall call the hon. Minister at 3 P.M.

Shri Somani (Dausa): The hon. Finance Minister, during the short period of his stewardship of the country's finances has been able to impart stability and confidence to our economy and has thus been able to present a balanced and cheerful picture about the inherent soundness of our economy.

The budget proposals have to be examined in the context of the need for mobilising all our resources for the successful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan; and the Finance Minister undoubtedly has made a balanced and constructive approach in framing the various proposals which he has put before the House. I would also like to give full credit to the hon. Finance Minister for his ingenuity and resourcefulness in confounding even the experts in company taxation matters; and indeed, an impression has been created as if the Finance Minister has given a lot of relief to the corporate sector and to the rich individuals. It is really very unfortunate from the point of view of the business community that while

the Finance Minister has gone forward in the drive towards socialism and in the drive to wipe out the disparity between the larger income groups and the lower income groups, yet his proposals have been interpreted in various quarters as a capitalist budget or as proposals having been formulated to give relief to the corporate sector or to the shareholders. I would beg to submit that if the real implications of the various proposals made by the Finance Minister are properly analysed and examined, it will be seen that not only has no relief been given but, on the other hand, some additional burdens have been imposed, both on companies as well as on individuals

Taking the first question of personal taxation, we are all aware that when the former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had introduced those novel taxes like wealth tax and expenditure tax, he did give some relief in the levels of personal taxation and had indeed indicated that this process would be continued further. But what is the position to-day? The position under the Budget proposals as formulated by the present Finance Minister is that he has further increased the levels of personal taxation. Although the increase in wealth tax may be called only half per cent, the increase is as much as double the present rate. That is, the present half per cent on certain slabs has been increased to one per cent; similarly there have been substantial increases in the other slabs.

To give some specific instances on the basis of the latest budget proposals, individuals having a total value of property of, say, Rs. 25 lakhs fetching an estimated annual income of about Rs. 1 lakh, will have to pay 90 per cent of their total income; those with a property of Rs. 30 lakhs and an income of Rs. 1,20,000 will pay 97 per cent; those with Rs. 40 lakhs and an income of 1,80,000 will pay 106 per cent; those with Rs. 50 lakhs and an annual income of Rs. 2

lakhs will pay 112 per cent; those with Rs. 60 lakhs and an income of Rs. 2,40,000 will pay 116 per cent; those with Rs. 80 lakhs and an income of Rs. 3,20,000 will pay 120 per cent, and those with Rs. 100 lakhs worth property and an annual income of Rs. 4 lakhs will pay anything like 123 per cent. This is the picture of the incidence of tax which the rich individuals will have to pay under the proposals of the Finance Minister. And yet we have been told that the Finance Minister has presented a 'capitalist' budget. It is really very amazing and it really takes one's breath away to be told in the context of the very serious additional incidence of the proposals made by the Finance Minister that he has done anything by way of giving relief to the corporate sector. No doubt, he has been able to create a psychological outlook. Ever since he took charge, it is true that he has been able to impart confidence and stability in the economic field. Under the simplification of the company tax structure the wealth tax on companies and excess dividend tax, has been absorbed in the corporation tax. Surely from the psychological point of view, the abolition of those two taxes is welcome and has been welcomed in commercial quarters. But that does not in the least mean that there has been any relief given by way of abolition of these taxes. What has been done is that these two taxes have been abolished, and in the words of the Finance Minister, an 'equivalent' burden has been imposed, but a close analysis on the part of experts reveals that this burden is not only an equivalent burden, but something more than what the exchequer was drawing from these two taxes has imposed by way of replacement of this taxation structure.

Then there is another thing. The Finance Minister has allowed the special depreciation to lapse from the current year. This was really enabling various companies to strengthen their finances in the initial period. The abolition of this concession at this junc-

ture is really putting an extra burden on the companies at a time when they may be embarking upon new industrial development. Here again a concession which was just fled under the present circumstances and which was continuing for such a long time has suddenly been withdrawn.

Then what is the position about the expenditure tax? The expenditure tax and wealth tax were fully examined by the Select Committee at that stage and after full and thorough deliberation, certain exemptions were given and a certain system was introduced to enforce the expenditure tax. But so soon after the tax has been made effective, a radical departure has been made, and the husband and wife and minor children have been grouped together for the matter of assessing the expenditure tax. This is indeed a radical departure inasmuch as the husband and wife continue to be treated as separate assessees under the income tax law, and there is no reason this drastic departure should have been made in this budget.

Going further into the implications of the company tax simplification procedure introduced in this budget, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the element of double taxation he has introduced. So long the dividends received by the shareholders were used to be treated as a tax paid by the company on behalf of the shareholders. The position has now been completely reversed, and this income tax and corporation tax of 45 per cent will be completely unrefundable. Therefore, the same amount of dividends will pay tax at two stages, the company will pay tax in the first instance and later on, in the shape of deducting the tax at the source, the shareholders will also be taxed again, thereby introducing a system of double taxation. I gather that in the United States and Canada there is a system of giving certain rebate or relief to the shareholders under such a system. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to get the whole scheme of

[**Shri Somani**]

this company tax structure simplification properly analysed and examined. After all, he has himself given an assurance that there is absolutely no intention to make any material change so far as the tax liability of the companies and shareholders is concerned. In case it is found out after proper scrutiny that this revised system of taxation on the corporate sector will lead to a very substantial increase in the incidence of tax on the corporate sector and the shareholders. I do hope and trust that he will, according to his own assurance, get the whole proposals drafted and finalised in such a manner as will take care of this additional burden and will leave the companies and shareholders in exactly the same position as they are to-day.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I have given no specific assurance? I only said that this would be examined and we would try to see what could be done for readjustment without causing any detriment to the revenues of Government. That was all I said.

Shri Somani That is exactly what I am saying. I am not suggesting that there should be any detriment to government revenues. At the same time, the Finance Minister says that he is not looking for any additional revenue from the replacement of the present system. What I am submitting and asking is only this much, that the Finance Minister should satisfy himself that in the name of simplification of the company tax structure, no additional burden is imposed either on the companies or on the shareholders. This is simple enough, and this is exactly what the Finance Minister stated in his budget speech and I see no reason why he should depart from this assurance.

Shri Morarji Desai I have not given any assurance.

Shri Somani. Then there is another anomaly under the revised procedure and that is about the past reserves of companies. There is a very strong case,

so far as the past reserves of companies are concerned, for any dividend that is distributed out of those past reserves, to be continued to be treated in the same manner as is prevalent to-day. It will really be very unjust if the huge reserves which are lying with the various companies at present are brought under the new scheme. If this system is made applicable also to the dividends which may be paid in future out of those reserves of the past, certainly this will be very inequitable. Therefore, this anomaly also calls to be properly re-examined.

I was making all these points just to indicate that there is absolutely no basis for any inference to be drawn that the hon. Finance Minister has given any relief either to the corporate sector or to the individuals under his present proposals. Therefore, all these arguments which have been built up about the capitalist budget and such similar expressions are absolutely uncalled for and unjustified under the proposals which have been actually put forward.

Sir, one word about the role of the public and private sectors. Much has been talked about it recently both in the House as well as outside and an impression seems to be created as if there is any basic conflict between the roles of the two sectors. So far as I can see there is absolutely no reason why there should be any conflict between the two sectors. The two sectors are complementary to each other. As a matter of fact, speaking on behalf of one who is connected with the business community, I can say that the expansion of the public sector indirectly helps the private sector in so many ways. For instance, the production of these steel plants is going to be beneficial to the private sector in so many ways. Therefore, I for one welcome the expansion of the public sector, and I do not see the slightest justification for some of the spokesmen of the business community to go on criticising the role of the public sector. Of course,

we have every right to make constructive suggestions for the proper and efficient functioning of the public sector, but I do not see why there should be any objection to the continuous expansion of the public sector. It is in the national interest and, as I said just now, also in the interest of the private sector. Again, I also see no reason why the protagonists of the public sector should in any way take objection to the expansion of the private sector.

My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, yesterday was talking about certain rigid percentages. He was talking about 61 and 49, 73 and 27 and so on. In this way he was arguing the theory as if the public sector should continue to expand on the basis of certain predetermined rigid percentages. I see no basis for that argument. After all, in a changing economy we have to adjust our policies according to the needs of the circumstances in a manner which will be in conformity with the policy of accelerating the pace of economic development. Therefore, I do not see the slightest justification for laying down any rigid percentages for the public and private sectors.

Sir the achievements of private sector are quite well known. What they have done in the matter of industrial development after the independence of the country is a matter about which any impartial observer would pay compliments. I do not think the private sector has in any way been found not rising fully to the needs of the occasion. There is, therefore, no reason why the private sector should not continue to be given the facilities for making their best contribution in the development of the industrial sector which will also be beneficial to the national economy in so many ways.

My point in making this submission about the roles of the private sector and public sector is that this futile controversy and criticising each other will not take us anywhere, and,

indeed, in the present circumstances of mobilising all our resources it is very essential that a spirit of harmony and understanding, which was so eloquently stressed by our Prime Minister in his address to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry the other day, is brought in. We should follow that example of doing everything possible to promote that feeling of harmony and understanding between the different sections of people, and to allow the private sector to continue to make their best contribution for the economic development of the country.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about this issue of continuous increase in the civil expenditure. Year after year so many hon. Members have drawn attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the need for doing everything possible to bring about the economy in the ever rising civil expenditure. I find that in the year 1958-59 the revised estimates show that the total tax revenue was Rs 609 crores whereas the non-developmental expenditure was about 13 per cent higher—Rs 691 crores. This figure of non-developmental expenditure is derived by subtracting from Rs 788 crores of total expenditure met out of revenue Rs 97 crores of planned expenditure met out of revenue shown in Annexure VII of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1959-60. Similarly, budget estimates for 1959-60 for non-planned expenditure met out of revenue works out to Rs 689 crores, which is Rs 52 crores more than the total tax revenue expected to be collected for that year. My purpose in drawing attention to this increase in civil expenditure is that while Government have increased their revenue by imposing all sorts of taxes in the last few years on an unprecedented scale,—indeed the tax revenue has been much more than what was originally estimated under the Plan—and having made such massive efforts in the matter of raising revenue, the major portion or, indeed, the entire portion

[Shri Somani]

of these additional resources has been utilised in expenditure other than of a developmental nature.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to draw briefly the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the suggestion made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. They had suggested the appointment of a High Power Commission to go minutely into this question of ever-rising civil expenditure and to suggest ways and means to bring about the necessary economy. The Kasturbhai Committee some years ago had made certain suggestions in this connection, and I do not know what happened to those suggestions. But the time really has come when the hon. Finance Minister should take an urgent view of the enormous increase that is coming in the civil expenditure, and as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission he should appoint a commission of experts to go minutely into all the items of expenditure under this head. He should then satisfy the House whether really the increases that have been brought about are of an unavoidable nature or of a developmental nature, and whether anything drastic could be done to bring about that economy under this head which will divert our resources really into planned development. I do hope and trust that the hon. Finance Minister will look into the desirability of appointing some expert body in view of the very wide comments that have been made year after year in this House as well as in the other House in regard to this urgent matter.

So far as deficit financing is concerned, I think, Sir, so long as deficit financing is resorted to for productive purposes and so long as we take care to see that the increase in production takes care of any inflationary forces that might be created by deficit financing, there are no risks or dangers in this policy of deficit financing. I do hope and trust that Government will do everything possible to divert our

resources created out of deficit financing into productive channels and utilise the amount of deficit financing in items of a non-developmental character.

Having said that, Sir, I would only appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider this matter of giving certain incentives for stimulating productive investment and capital formation. This is not a matter purely from the point of view of the business community, this is a matter from the point of view of placing resources in the hands of a certain section of the people who are able to do their job in a manner and in conformity with the needs of our national economy. Here is a picture where the private sector was going ahead with the development in the industrial field at a rate which has now been slowed down. There is reference to it in the *Economic Review* and this slowing down of the industrial development in the private sector, in the context of our dynamic developing economy is really very disquieting. Here, the hon. Finance Minister should examine the desirability of doing something, without losing any substantial revenue, which will stimulate investment and capital formation.

I am quite aware of the various kinds of financial assistance and various facilities which are given by the Government for the private sector in the programme of industrialisation, but after all, it is the equity capital which is the basis and which is really required first for building up any company in the first instance. The other help comes later. It is in that context of stimulating investment in equity capital that something more than what the Finance Minister has done by way of simplifying the taxation structure is called for. Here it will be advisable if the hon. Finance Minister would examine the potentiality of benefit to the national economy if some minor concessions were given

which will enable the promotion of capital formation and incentives for investment in the capital market.

I would, in this connection, specially draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the desirability of promoting and inviting foreign investment rather than foreign loans. It is obvious that so far as loans are concerned we are only incurring liability for the future, but if we are able to attract foreign capital in industrial enterprises, that will be much more beneficial from the point of view of the economic development of our country. It is in that context, at a time when there is a fund of goodwill in so many countries towards India, that opportunity should be taken by the Government to bring appropriate measures to attract foreign capital in productive channels.

There are a number of other new points which could be made in connection with the budget proposals but in view of the shortness of time, I would only end by just submitting to the House that the exact implications of the budget proposals do not leave any room for the impression that has gained ground that any relief has been given by the Finance Minister to the corporate sector or to the individuals. As a matter of fact I would have very much liked that some relief should have been given, which could have paid really very rich dividends and would have helped our economy in so many ways. But having just imposed so much additional burden on the business community, it is only just and fair that at least the business community should not be made the victim of the unfair allegations that any relief has been given by the hon. Finance Minister.

I do hope and trust that the exact implications of the budget will be analysed and will be understood in their proper perspective and that the Finance Minister would also examine the desirability of doing something to promote capital formation and investment.

श्री कोटकर (हैदराबाद) ग्रन्थाक्ष महोदय, सन् १९५८ और १९५९ का साल हमारे आर्थिक इतिहास में कठिन माल है। इन्हाँ कठिन साल पिछले दम सालों में कोई नहीं रहा। इस साल के अन्दर कोई आशा की किरण दिखाई नहीं दे रही है और ऐसी सूरत में हमारे अर्थ मन्त्री महोदय ने जा बजट पेश किया है और जिसके लिए उनकी चारों तरफ से सराहना ही हुई है, मैं भी उन्हे बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

कई लोगों ने इसको एक रीयलिस्टिक बजट कहा है, किसी ने इसको मैसिवल बजट कहा है और किसी ने इसको बोल्ड बजट की मजा दी है। इस बजट में बहुत सी ऐसी बाने हैं जिनके लिये इसको रीयलिस्टिक बजट कहा जा सकता है, बहुत सी ऐसी बाने हैं जिनको देखते हुए इस को बोल्ड यानी साहसी बजट कहा जा सकता है और साथ ही साथ मैसिवल बजट भी कहा जा सकता है। इस बजट को व्यावहारिक बजट भी कहा जा सकता है। वह केवल इसी बात का लेवर कहा जा सकता है कि बावजूद इस बात के बहुत बड़े घाट की व्यवस्था इसमें है, फिर भी हमारे अर्थ मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बजट के अन्दर अधाधिक तरीके से नये टैक्स बहुत अधिक नहीं लगाये हैं। उन्होंने जो अदाज़ नये टैक्सों से आमदनी न लगाया है वह केवल २३ करोड़ का है। इसी तरह गे यह बजट एक माहमी आदमी का बनाया हुआ है और इस का अदाज़ एक ही चीज़ में लगाया जा सकता है कि कम्पनियों पर से वैल्य टैक्स हटा दिया गया है। इस वक्त के दौर को देखते हुए आज कोई दूसरा आदमी इसको नहीं कर सकता था। इसी प्रकार से कम्पनी लाज़ में थोड़े से हेरफेर करके आमदनी को न घटाते हुए भी कर देने वालों को महलियते सुनाम करना इस बजट के बनाने वालों की सूझ बूझ वा ही परिचायक माना जा सकता है।

ये सब चीजें होते हुए भी मैं यहाँ पर एक खास चीज़ को आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहता

[स्थी कोरटकर]

इं। २३२ करोड रुपये का जो डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग इस बजट में दिया गया है, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। कुल डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग २५५ करोड का था और २३ करोड के करीब रुपया नये टैक्सों से आयेगा। मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि यह समय ऐसा नहीं था जबकि हमें डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का आवश्य केना चाहिये था। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आम तौर पर इस सदन की यह राय है कि बोडा बहुत डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का आवश्य लेना हमारे लिये बहुत ज़रूरी था। पिछले तीन सालों से डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को आधार रख कर हम बजट बनाते आ रहे हैं। मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि देश के अन्दर जो भाव बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, देश के अन्दर जो अन-एम्पलायमेंट बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, देश के अन्दर जो कास्ट आफ लिविंग बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, इस सब का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग ही है जिसका हम आवश्य लेते चले जा रहे हैं। इस बात की भी आशा मालूम नहीं देती है कि अगले साल जब बजट पेश करने की बात आयेगी तो जैसा कि चित्र पिछले वर्ष का इस वर्ष हमारे सामने रखा गया है, वैसा चित्र इस साल का अगले साल हमारे सामने नहीं रख दिया जायेगा। इस बात की पूरी आशका है कि पिछले साल की तरह का ही चित्र इस साल का अगले साल रख दिया जाये और तब फिर से इकोनोमिक सर्वे की बात सामन आय और यह वहा जा सकता है कि हम समझते थे कि भाव गिर जायेगे, लेकिन भाव और बढ़ गये, हम समझते थे कि कास्ट आफ लिविंग कम हो जायेगा लेकिन कास्ट आफ लिविंग बढ़ गया, और बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया, हम समझते थे कि अन-एम्पलायमेंट कम होगी, हमारे एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजिंग के रजिस्टर्स में नाम दर्ज कराने वालों की संख्या घटेगी, लेकिन उनकी संख्या और भी बढ़ गई है। आखिर में इस सब का दोष किस पूर है। इकोनोमिक सर्वे में यह बताया गया है कि बारिश कम होने की वजह

से पैदाकार कम हुई जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आरो तरफ अपने के भाव बढ़े और साथ ही साथ दूसरे भी भाव इसी तरह से बढ़ते चले गये। अगले साल भी अगर यही हालत रही तो भी यह तो बताना मुश्किल है कि बारिश कम होगी या ज्यादा, लेकिन इकोनोमिक सर्वे में यही बताया जायेगा और बताना पड़ेगा कि बारिश ज्यादा हो गई या कम हुई और इस कारण से भाव बढ़े। यही चीज पिछले साल के बारे में हमें इस साल बतानी पड़ी है और यही चीज अगले साल भी बतानी पड़ेगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से बड़ा कारण जो भाव के बढ़ने का है वह वह है कि हम डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करते चले जा रहे हैं और चूंकि मैं इस को सब से बड़ा कारण मानता हूँ इसलिये मैं अपने भाषण को केवल इसी तक सीमित रखूँगा।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने समझा है और कहयों ने कहा भी है कि यह ८१ करोड के घाटे का बजट है और २३ करोड के करीब टैक्स लगने से यह कम होकर ५८ करोड के करीब रह गया है। लेकिन जो डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग है वह २५५ करोड का है और उस में से २३ करोड के टैक्स लग है और उसके बाद वह २३२ करोड रह जाता है। इसके लिये ये सदन के सामन यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि भाव जो आम तरीके से बढ़ा करते हैं, उसके कारण क्या आम तौर पर होते हैं। जहा तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ उसके पाच बारण मुझे मालूम देते हैं। एक तो स्पेक्युलेशन की वजह से भाव बढ़ने हैं दूसरे हॉर्डिंग की वजह से बढ़ते हैं, तीसरे एक्सपोर्ट अगर किसी चीज का अधिक हो जाये तब बढ़ते हैं, चौथे इम्पोर्ट के ऊपर अगर किसी तरह से रेस्ट्रॉक्शन लग जाता है, तब बढ़ते हैं और पाचवे डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की वजह से बढ़ते हैं। जब हम स्पेक्युलेशन या होर्डिंग की वजह से बढ़ते हैं कि भाव बढ़ रहे हैं उस बक्त हमको एक चीज साफ

आमूम होती है कि स्पेकुलेशन और होडिंग की वजह से तो चीजों का भाव कभी नहीं बढ़ा।

13 hrs.

कोई स्पेकुलेटर सोने या चादी में, कोई स्पेकुलेटर किसी अनाज या किसी अनाज के किसी धंग में और कोई स्पेकुलेटर किसी दूसरी चीज में व्यापार करता है तो ऐसी सूरत में उस के भाव बढ़ते हैं। यही चीज होडिंग में भी होती है। लेकिन हम अपने बाजारों में देखते हैं कि भाव किसी एक चीज के नहीं, बल्कि अनाज और दूसरी सभी चीजों के बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। बराबर तीन बरस से बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। तब मैं इस चीज को रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस में शक नहीं कि स्पेकुलेशन और होडिंग भी भाव बढ़ने के कई कारणों में से हैं सास कर अनाज के सम्बन्ध में, लेकिन जहाँ पर सभी चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं वहाँ यही कारण नहीं हो सकते। इस के कोई न कोई दूसरे कारण होने चाहिये। इसी तरह से एक्स्पोर्ट भी इस का कारण नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि जिन चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं उन का एक्स्पोर्ट हमारे देश से नहीं हो रहा है। हम प्रथम तो जरूर कर रहे हैं कि हमारा एक्स्पोर्ट बढ़ता जाय, और इम्पोर्ट के ऊपर जो रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हैं उनसे भी भाव बढ़ सकते हैं, जो चीजें बाहर से नहीं आ रही हैं। उन चीजों के भाव बढ़ सकते हैं। लेकिन बहुत सारे कच्चे माल के भाव जो कि भारतवर्ष में ही पैदा हो रहे हैं और जिन की हमारी इडस्ट्रीज को जरूरत है, इस वजह से नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। जब भाव बढ़ने के जो भी कारण हो सकते हैं वे सब के सब निकल जाते हैं तो मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि जो भाव बराबर तीन साल से बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं उन के कारणों में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है और इस के ऊपर हम को जरूर गोप्ता करना चाहिये।

डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किन सूरतों में प्राप्ती चाहिये इस को बताते वक्त मैं यूनाइटेड नेशन्स बार्नार्डीजेन्स का जो एकानामिक लिविंग कार एशिया एंड फार ईंस्ट बैठा था उस की रिपोर्ट की तरफ सदन की तवज्ज्ञाह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत गौर कर के इस चीज को साफ तौर से रखा है कि डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग उसी वक्त काम में लानी चाहिये जब देश में लोगों की नजर आये कि या तो भाव गिरे हुए हैं, या कम से कम स्थिर हैं। यह चीज उसी वक्त काम में लाई जा सकती है जब किसी देश में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा हो और कास्ट आफ लिविंग कम हो रही हो। हमारे देश के अन्दर इस वक्त ये तीनों चीजें ऐसी हालत में हैं जिन को देखते हुए हम डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की तरफ नहीं जा सकते हैं। पिछली प्लैन के पांच वर्षों में बराबर देश का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा था और भाव कम से कम स्थिर थे और कास्ट आफ लिविंग कम होती चली जा रही थी। लेकिन आज क्या हालत है? अगर आप तीन वर्षों के आकड़ों को देखें और सन् १६४६ के भावों की इकाई मान ले तो आप को नजर आयेगा कि अनाज के भाव १०६, ११६ और १२५ तक बढ़े हुए हैं। इसी तरह से कास्ट आफ लिविंग भी १०८, ११३ और १२१ हो गई है। इसी तरह से भी आम प्रयोग की दूसरी चीजें हैं उन के भाव भी बढ़ रहे हैं और वे ६२, १०५ और १०८ तक हो गये हैं। इस कमिशन ने जिन चीजों को सामने रखा था और जिन के होते हुए ही एशिया और फार ईंस्ट की जी डेवेलपिंग कट्टीज हैं उन में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग काम में लाई जा सकती थी, उन में से एक भी ऐसी नहीं है जिन को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सके कि हम डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का आश्रय ले सकते हैं।

इस के साथ ही सार मैं एक और चीज सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग एक बिल्कुल टेम्पोरैरी उपाय हुआ करता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के

[‘ओं कोरटकर’]

वक्त हम ने बराबर इस से काम लिया और अब फिर काम मे ला रहे है और मुमकिन है कि आगे भी इसी तरह से आप चलते चले जायें। लेकिन यह चीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिये। पिछले वित्त मंत्री ने दो बार अपने बजट को रखते हुए कहा था, उन्होंने अपनी यह गाय साफ तौर से सदन के मामने रखी थी कि डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किसी भी तरह से एक खाना नहीं हो सकती है। यह तो एक दवा के तौर पर है। बीमारी की हालत मे बीमारी को निकालने के लिये उस का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह समझना कि खाने के तौर पर उस का उपयोग हुआ करता है, यह गलत चीज़ होगी। लेकिन जब हम अपने बजट को देखते हैं तो उस मे पाते हैं कि जो बड़ी बड़ी राशियाँ टैक्सेज आदि को छोड़ देने के बाद हैं जिन के ऊपर हमारा बजट चलन वाला है वे २४० करोड़ रु० अट्ठ, ३३० करोड़ रु० विदेशी सहायता और २२२ करोड़ रु० डेफिमिट फाइनेंसिंग की है। मतलब यह है कि यहा पर जो डेफिमिट फाइनेंसिंग का उपयोग किया गया है वह दवा के तौर पर नहीं बल्कि खाने के तौर पर किया गया है।

इसी के माथ गाय मे डम चीज़ को भी माने रखना चाहता हूँ कि टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी बोर्डी ने गाफ तौर पर इस चीज़ को रखा था कि बीमरी पञ्चर्षीय यात्रन, मे डाकनिट फाइनेंसिंग का उपयोग न किया जाय। और भी बहुत सी बाते हैं जिन को मैं बता सकता था कि किन सूत्रों मे डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग आ सकती है और किन सूत्रों मे नहीं, लेकिन समय कम होने की वजह से आ मे इन चीजों मे नहीं जाना चाहना। सिर्फ़ एक बड़ी चीज़ सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जिस समय प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने इस का तस्किया किया था कि डेफिमिट फाइनेंसिंग १२०० करोड़ रुपये की जा सकती है, उस बक्त इस बात को

बहुत कम सोचा था कि उत्पादन बढ़ा होगा। इस के सिवा एक बड़ी चीज़ उन्होंने यह भी बताई थी कि डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग में नई करेसी निकाल कर १,००० करोड़ रु० ही दिया जायेगा और जो २०० करोड़ रु० बाकी बचता है वह जो हमारे स्टॉलिंग बैलेसेज है उन से लिया जायेगा। लेकिन आज मालूम हो रहा है कि स्टॉलिंग बैलेसेज मे से तो हम पहले ही ५०० करोड़ रु० निकाल चुके हैं। अगर इस सब को मिला कर देखिये तो हमें नजर आ जायेगा कि हम किस तरह के घाटे की तरफ चले जा रहे हैं। जब दूसरी पञ्च वर्षीय योजना खत्म होगी तो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग १२०० करोड़ रु० तक की ही नहीं रहेगी। आज ६५० करोड़ रु० तो हम खर्च कर चुके हैं। पिछले साल का ५८ करोड़ रु० का घाटा अभी पड़ा है। उस को हमारे वित्त मंत्री डेफिमिट फाइनेंसिंग से पूरा कर सके इस का कोई तरीका नहीं। २२२ करोड़ इस साल का रखा गया है। ५०० करोड़ जो हम ने स्टॉलिंग बैलेसेज मे मे ले लिये हैं, वह है। आज डेफिमिट फाइनेंसिंग का ही एक तरीका रह जाता है। अगर अगले साल भी यही हालत रही तो २५० करोड़ रु० से कम डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग मे काम नहीं चलेगा। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए हम को यह नजर आ रहा है कि जो १२०० करोड़ रु० इस सम्बन्ध मे रखा गया है वह दूसरी प्लैन के खत्म होने तक १६७० करोड़ रु० की डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग मे बदल जायगा। मेरा खयाल है कि अगर हम इसी तरह से घसिटने चले गये तो घसिटने-घसिटने हम बड़े भारी घाटे मे पड़ जायेगे। हम को इस तरफ बहुत ही तब्ज्जह देनी चाहिये।

अन्त में बहुत संक्षेप में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न यह हो सकता है कि अगर हम डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से रकम हासिल न करे तो फिर उस को लायें कहा से । इस बारे में मुझे ज्यादा जानने की जरूरत नहीं है । बहुत से भाइयों ने बताया है कि आज इस की जरूरत है कि हम अपने एवराजात में कमी करें । एकान्मी का कोई न कोई तरीका निकाला जाये । इस का दूसरा सब से बड़ा तरीका यह है कि जो हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर में बलने वाली कम्पनियां हैं, रेलवे और पोस्टल को छोड़ कर सब्स में या जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं जिन में हमारी गवर्नमेंट का हिस्सा है, वहां पर अभी कोई फायदा नजर नहीं आ रहा है । इस आठ साल के बाद भी उस से कोई आमदनी मालूम नहीं हो रही है । अगर हमें अपने सारे बजट को इस तरह से बनाना है तो हम को इस के ऊपर ध्यान देना होगा । अगर इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो बहुत काफी तरकी हो सकती है ।

बाकी करो के बारे में भी मैं कुछ बोलना चाहता था लेकिन अब चूँकि समय बहुत कम है, मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अब चूँकि घटी बज चुकी है और मेरे पास समय नहीं रह गया है इसलिये मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होते हुए भी क्योंकि यह इसीलिये किया गया है कि देश की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़े और देश में अत्यधिक उत्पादन हो, तो आशय तो बहुत अच्छा है और इस आशय के साथ यह जो डेफिसिट बजट रखा गया है उसके लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती जयावेन शाह (गिरनार) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है उसके बारे में अनेक प्रकार की रायें हैं । किसी को उस में समाजवाद के दर्शन नहीं होते हैं । कांग्रेस ने कोप्राप्रेटिव फ़ार्मिंग का सिद्धान्त मान्य किया है और उस पर

उनको कम्प्युनिज्म की गध आ रही है तो किसी को ऐसा लगता है कि यह बजट सिर्फ़ एकाउन्ट ही है अगर मेरे जैसे नागों को जोकि उसमें कुछ खास जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं उनको ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है वह वित्कुल सीधा-सादा और स्वाभाविक रूप का है और उस में कोई आर्टिफिशिएल्टी नहीं है । आज तक की कुछ ऐसी मान्यता रही है कि फाइनेशियल मैट्स ज्यादातर कम्प्युनिकेटेड होने ही चाहिये और उमे बहुत कम लोग ठीक से समझ सके, ऐसा हमारा एक ल्याल रहा है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो उसमें सुधार किया है मैं उनको आवश्यक सुधार मानती हूँ और भी समझती हूँ कि इसमें आगे चल कर समाज का फ़ायदा होगा और हमारे देश का जो कारोबार चल रहा है उस को आम जनता भी समझ पायेगी कि क्या हो रहा है और उस की जानकारी भी उस को होगी । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि आगे भी उस में और सुधार होगा जिस से लोग हमारे देश की आवश्यक बातों को समझ सकें ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह पसन्द आई है कि डिफेस का खर्च कम किया गया है । हमारे सदन में कई सदस्य ऐसे भी हैं जिन को कि वह ठीक नहीं लगता है अगर मुझे तो लगता है कि इस भेजर से हमारे बोनाफाइडम का सबूत सारी दुनिया को मिलेगा और दुनिया में शान्ति रखने की जो बातें हम कर रहे हैं उन को भी सहारा मिलेगा । मैं इस के लिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय का बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूँ । अभी भी डिफेस में ऐसे कई खर्चें हैं जिन को कि घटाया जा सकता है ।

जब बजट पेश होने का समय आता है तो सारे देश में एक प्रकार के भय का प्रसार हो जाता है । बजट में कुछ न कुछ टैक्सेशन आयेगा ऐसा भय सब को लगता ही रहता है । और हम को आम लोग पूछते ही रहते हैं कि आगे कोई नया टैक्स आने वाला है या नहीं मूँझे यह बात सुन कर बहुत रज भी होता है

[श्रीमती जयदेव शाह]

कि टैक्सेशन में कौन सी ऐसी ताकत है जो हर एक को परेशान करती है। मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति को तो टैक्सेशन से कोई डर नहीं लगता है। आजादी प्राप्त होने के बाद दस लाल बीत चुके हैं किन्तु आज देश की क्या हालत है? गरीबी और बेरोजगारी हमारे सारे देश को काट रही है और दूसरी ओर देखे तो आप पायेंगे कि धनिक लोग इतने टैक्सेशन पास होने पर भी और धनिक हो रहे हैं। इस बात का कुछ न कुछ इलाज होना ही चाहिये। हम ने डैमोक्रेटिक स्ट्रक्चर को अपनाया है और सविधान में हमने प्राइवेट प्राप्टी की संकिटी को भी मान्य किया है तो फिर हमारे पास पैसा लेने के लिये टैक्सेशन करने के अलावा अन्य कोई चारा नहीं रहता है, ऐसा मैं समझती हूँ मगर इतना बहुर व्याल रखना जाय कि आगे टैक्सो का बोझ गरीबी और मध्यम वर्ग के ऊपर न आये, इस की कोशिश रहनी चाहिये। जिन के कि पास काफी पैसा है उन के पास से पैसा लेने का कोई न कोई तरीका ढूँढ़ना चाहिये। इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन से गरीबों पर भी बोझ आता है और इस बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये।

इस भौके पर एक बात जो और सदस्यों में भी बतायी है उस पर मैं भी अपनी राय प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ। सरकार के पास आज कल मार्केट को कट्रोल करने का कोई साधन नहीं है। छोटी भोटी कोई बात बन जाती है तो भाव आसमान पर चढ़ जाते हैं अनंत के बारे में जो कुछ हुआ उस को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहती मगर मेरी राय में जाह्मा है वह इतना दुखद है कि भगवान न करे ऐसी भूल आगे हम से कभी हो। उस ने आम जनता का हम पर जो भरोसा है उसको भारी बच्चा पटुचाया है जिस को दुर्रस्त करन में भी बहुत समय लगेगा।

यह तो एक बड़ी बान थी। उसको छोड़ कर कुछ छोटी-छोटी बातें भी हैं जिनका कि मैं यहां पर रखना चाहती हूँ। मिसाल के

तौर पर किरोसीन आयल की इम्पोर्ट में ५ परसेंट कट किया गया और सारा का सारा किरोसीन आयल मूर्गर्भ में बला गया और आब दुगाना हो गया। तेल के एक्सपोर्ट को छोड़ी ही कुछ भी मिली तो नेल का भाव बढ़ गया। इसी तरह बैंगन नहीं मिल तो कोयले का आब बढ़ गया ऐसा कुछ न कुछ होता ही रहता है। इस से यह साबित होता है कि हमारे पास चारों को स्थिर करने की कोई मशीनरी नहीं है और इस से बीच के लोग इंटरमीडियरीज और डिस्ट्रिब्यूर्टर्स मुनाफ़ा पाते हैं और कम्पूसर्स लोग बढ़े परेशान होते हैं। मैं मानती हूँ कि प्राइसेज को स्टेबलाइज करने के लिये हमारे पास पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हम आज कल यदि इन व्यापार करने वालों पर भरोसा कर के बैठे रहें तो आगे भी बहुत मुसीबत आयेगी लोगों को पूरा भरोसा होना चाहिये कि सरकार के पास इतनी ताकत है और ऐसी मशीनरी है जिस से कि जब भी वह चाहें प्राइसेज को कट्रोल कर सकती है। इस बारे में बहुत लोगों ने बोल दिया है अब मैं इस पर और ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहती। साथ ही साथ कई बार ऐसा भी भौका आता है जब कि स्पेक्युलेशन से भावों में आर्टिफिशिएल्टी आती है और हमें उस को भी कट्रोल करना चाहिये।

मैं इस भौके पर अनएम लायमेट और इंडर-एमलायमेट की बात किये बिना नहीं रह सकती। मेरी राय में प्लार्निंग से बहुत काम हुआ है और किन्तु क्षेत्रों में प्रोडक्शन भी बहुत बढ़ा है और बहुत से नये नये काम हुए हैं। यह तस्वीर जब हम देखते हैं तो लूब आनन्द होता है मगर दूसरी ओर भी देखे तो उस के साथ साथ बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ रही है और आयदा भी बढ़ेगा और ऐसा प्लार्निंग वालों का भी अभिप्राय है। हम सब को इस पर भारी चिन्ता है मगर उस का असली इलाज हम को नहीं मिलता है। डैमोक्रेसी में यह सूत्र चलता है कि प्रेटेस्ट गुड आफ दी चेटेस्ट नम्बर और इस पर कितने लोब

आपवासन पा कर अपने मन में रिकंसाइल हो जाते हैं और मुझे इस से समाजान नहीं होता। डेमोक्रेटी का यह सूत्र अब पुराना हो चर्चा है और यह समय के साथ चलने चाला नहीं है और हम को इस ढंग में भी हर एक की रोज़ी रोटी का प्रबन्ध करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। मेरी समझ में तो विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के अलावा और कोई रास्ता ही नहीं दिखाई देता है। हीवी इंडस्ट्रीज की भी हम को आवश्यकता है और ऐसे कई क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ कि विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज से ही लोगों को बेरोजगार दिया जा सकता है। इस बारे में मैं विस्तार से यहाँ पर जिक्र नहीं कर शकती। पूर्य बापू ने विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज का हमारी अर्थ अवस्था में जो स्थान बनाया है वही स्थान उस को मिलना चाहिये और ऐसा होने पर ही यह बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न कुछ न कुछ हद तक हल हो सकता है। मीजूदा हालत में भी जहाँ जहाँ जो रा. मैटीरियल का उत्पादन होता है उन का वही ही प्रोसेस होना चाहिये और उन के भाव में भी मिल उच्चोगों के साथ प्राइस पैरिटी रहनी चाहिये और सारा माल बेचने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये। यह मेरा सुझाव है। मैं समझती हूँ कि शायद यह बहुत लोगों को पसंद भी नहीं आयेगा भगवर, इस के सिवाय दूसरा कोई रास्ता भी मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता। अगर हम लोग विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को लोगों पर ही छोड़ देंगे तो हमारा जो काम चलता है उस में हम डिमास्टेशन से कुछ ज्यादा पा सकेंगे ऐसी इच्छा रखना बेकार है ऐसा में समझती हूँ।

मेरा एक और भी सजैशन है। हमारे यहाँ बहुत आइडिल मैनपावर पड़ी रहती है। जहाँ तक हो सके हमें उस को इंडस्ट्री में लगाना चाहिये। उस के अलावा और भी काम पड़ा है जिस में उन को लगाया जा सकता है। हमारे देहातों में जहाँ प्राम समाज है वहाँ पर वे लोग बहुत सा काम कर सकते हैं। इन लोगों को वहाँ बांध बनाने, रास्ते

बनाने तालाब बनाने, कटूर बॉर्डिंग करने आदि में लगाया जा सकता है। इन कामों में मेसनरी वर्क कम रहता है। हम इन बेकार लोगों को मिनिमम वेज तै कर के इन कामों पर लगा सकते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि भगवर हम अपनी आइडिल मैनपावर को काम में नहीं लगायेंगे तो देश को भारी नुकसान होगा। मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि जो लोग कम्प्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट का काम करने के लिये देहातों में ढटे हैं उन का ज्यादातर काम प्रबाचर करना ही है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन को कोई कंक्रीट काम दिया जाय ताकि वे देहातों में इन कामों को बनावें और जो लोग बेकार हैं उन को काम दें। यह मेरी बम्प्रार्थना है वित मत्री जी से। इस में कोई बड़ा आयोजन करने की भी ज़रूरत नहीं है। जहाँ जहाँ इस तरह का काम हो वह बेकार लोगों को दिया जाये।

एक बात में और कहना चाहती हूँ। हम समाजावादी समाज रचना की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि समाज में इकानमिक और सामाजिक असमानता न रहे और सब का स्थान एक जैसा रहे और अम का गोरव वहे और जो काम करना चाहते हैं उन को काम मिले। लेकिन हालत यह है कि जो लोग सारे दिन पसीना बहा कर काम करने वाले हैं उन को पेटभर लाना नहीं मिलता और जिन को हम बुद्धिजीव कहते हैं उन को आधे दिन की मेहनत पर सारे महीने का खाना मिल जाता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इन्सानियत तो यह अपेक्षा रखती है कि "From each according to his capacity and to each according to his need" यह तो कम्प्युनिज्म का ही सूत्र माना जाता है पर मैं तो इस को सर्वोदय का भी सूत्र समझती हूँ। क्योंकि इस में जो फडामेटल्स हैं वे बहुत अच्छे हैं। आज बात "From each according to capacity" की रहती है भगवर देने के मामले में यह है कि "To each according to his fate" अर्थात् जिस के नसीब में जितना हो

[श्रीमती जयावेन शाह]

वह उतना पा सके। ऐसी हालत मेरी समझती हूँ कि समाज को आगे बढ़ने में बहुत कठिनाई होगी और इस से हमारे देश में शान्ति भी नहीं रहेगी। इस से मानवता भी घटी है और बढ़िजोवी लोगों और भेहनत कश लोगों के बीच आमदनी में इतना ज्यादा फासला हो गया है कि जिस के कारण एक दूसरे से ईर्ष्या देख भी बढ़ रहा है और जिसे हम कलास काशस-नेस और कलास स्ट्रिंगल कहते हैं वह भी बढ़ रही है। आज हम यह देखते हैं कि यह चीज़ हमारे देश की प्रोप्रेस और डेवलप-मेंट के लिये बहुत खतरनाक सिद्ध हो रही है। मैं जानती हूँ कि यह कोई साधारण प्रश्न नहीं है। मगर जो कहीं चीज़ है उसी को तो करना चाहिये, और उस को करने में हमें अपनी पूरी ताकत लगानी चाहिये। इस बात को कहीं समझते हुए इस की गम्भीरता समझ कर मैं इस को आप के सामने रखने की हिम्मत कर रही हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि मेरा जो उद्देश्य है वह वित्त मंत्री जी के ध्यान में आ जायेगा।

रिसोर्सेंज के बारे में बहुत मेरे सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिये हैं कि यहाँ से रुपया लाये, वहाँ से साये। एक बात सभी सदस्यों ने यह कही है कि इकानामी की जाये और एकाशियेसी बढ़ायी जाये। लेकिन मैं एक छोटी सी बात आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो यह समझते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े मकान बन रहे हैं उन को देख कर परदेसिया को यह स्थाल होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान वाले बहुत आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे देश के आगे बढ़ने का सिम्बल कोई मकान नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर देश बुलियादी बातों में आगे बढ़े तो उस को देख कर किसी को देश की तरकी का सही अनुभान हो सकता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि वही सही रास्ता है। बाहरी चीजों पर जोर देना बिल्कुल अर्जुनी नहीं है। मैं आशा करती

हूँ कि इम दिशा में भी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान रखेंगे।

रिसोर्सेंज के बारे में एक बात और कहनी है। यहाँ पर रिसोर्सेंज के बारे में एक बात मैं ने सुनी जिसे मुन कर मुझे दुख भी हुआ। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आप रिसोर्सेंज के लिये इतनी चिन्ना क्षमा करते हैं, रिसोर्सेंज तो हमारे सामने ही पड़े हैं। मैं ने तो समझा कि उन के दिमाग में कोई नई बात आयी होगी और उस से हमारा काम आगे बढ़ेगा। लेकिन उन्होंने तो पुरानी बात कही जो कि बहुत लोग कहते रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि प्राहिविशन हटा लिया जाये। क्योंकि उस में भी आमदनी है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जहा जहा प्राहिविशन दालिल किया गया वह नाकामयाब रहा। उन्होंने बताया कि वह बम्बई स्टेट में असफल हुआ है। मैं तो यह मान री हूँ कि जो लोग हमारे देश में प्राहिविशन की असफलता की बात करते हैं उन को मशा वह नहीं है कि देश में प्राहिविशन किस तरह से सफल हो मगर वह तो चाहते हैं कि प्राहिविशन बिल्कुल असफल हो। मैं इस तरह की बात सारे देश में कुछ लोगों को कहते सुनती हूँ। और अगर मैं यह कहूँ तो किसी को कुरा नहीं लगाना चाहिये कि वैस्टेट इटरेस्ट वाले ही इस तरह की बाते करते हैं मुझे नो पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार इस प्रकार की बातों से बिल्कुल निराश नहीं होगी। और आगे भी प्राहिविशन जारी करने की दिशा में कदम उठायेगी। दारू मानवता का बड़ा शत्रु है, उसे समाप्त करना ही चाहिये। यह बड़े अफसोस और दुख की बात है। आज तक हमारे सारे देश में प्राहिविशन लागू नहीं हो पाया है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री ने बम्बई में बहुत अपोजीशन होते हुए भी, बड़ी हिम्मत कर के प्राहिविशन शुरू किया। मुझे विश्वास है और मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उसी तरह से वे उस को सारे देश में कैलावेंगे। दारू की आमदनी से हम अपनी उन्नति करने की मोर्चे यह कोई अच्छी

बीज नहीं है। हमें अपने देश को इस गलत रास्ते पर नहीं जाने देना चाहिये।

इसी दारू की बात के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि मैंने सुना है कि हमारे देश में पहले से प्रबल पशुओं का बध भी अधिक होने लगा है। और बढ़ रहा है। उस से भी कुछ लोग फारिन एकत्रेज़ कराने की बात सोचते हैं मैं समझती हूं कि दारू पीने का सोगों को भौंका दे कर और इस तरह से पशुओं का बध करवा कर हम आमदानी करें और उस से अपनी उक्ति करे यह हमारी सकृति और सम्यता के अनुरूप नहीं है। और मैं सब गलत रास्ते हैं। हम को इन रास्तों को छोड़ देना चाहिये और किसी न किसी स्थान पर हम को कुछ लिमिट रखनी चाहिये कि Thus for and no further अगर इस तरह से हम आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे तो मैं समझती हूं कि कोई हृद भी नहीं रहेगी।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं। वह डाइरेक्ट ट्रैक्सेज़ की रियरी के बारे में है। सब लोग जानते हैं और मत्री जी भी जानते हैं कि जो व्यापारी लोग हैं वे ज्यादातर दो दो एकाउन्ट रखते हैं, एक अपने लिये रखते हैं और दूसरा अफलार के लिये रखते हैं और जब सारा समाज एसा करता है तो उस के लिये शारिमन्दा होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं समझता और न उस को गलत काम करना समझता है। मैं समझती हूं कि इस से देश के चरित्र का ह्रास होता है। हम को कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकलना चाहिये कि जो प्रामाणिक लोग हैं और रहना चाहते हैं, उन को भजबूरी से इस गास्ते पर न आना पड़े। जो मुनाफा छिपाना चाहते हैं उन की सिफारिश करने की तो कोई जरूरत नहीं है, मगर जो प्रमाणिक लोग अपना सही, एकाउन्ट बनाते हैं, उन की बोनाफायड़ी में हमारे अफलार लोग शका करते हैं और उन को बहुत परेशान होना पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस के बारे में हम को अपना मैथड चेंज करना चाहिये। हम सारे देश में एक दूसरे को चीट कर के आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते।

हम को देश में सिर्फ़ फिजीकल टारगेट पूरे करने हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमारे देश का चरित्र भी आगे बढ़े यह भी हमारी चिंता का विषय होना चाहिये। हमारी पालिमी ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो कि मानव के बुनियादी सद्गुणों की पीछक हा। मैं मानती हूं कि वह पालिसी तो है, लेकिन हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी भी ऐसी होनी चाहिये, जिस से मानवता आगे बढ़े और मनुष्य अपने अमली सद्गुणों पर डटा रहे। मैं ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि ये सब बातें हमारे देश की मूल बुनियादी बातें हैं और उन पर हमारे वित्त मत्री जी का भी भरोसा है। इस लिये मैं समझती हूं कि वह इन बातों पर ध्यान दें। जहा तक इस बजट के कर-प्रस्तावों का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी राय यह है कि डेमोक्रेसी में। टैक्सेशन के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं है, लेकिन इस से भी डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि वित्त मत्री जी को गरीबों और मध्यम वर्ग का पूरा स्थान है। वह इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि इन कर-प्रस्तावों द्वारा गरीबों पर बहुत बोझा न पड़े, लेकिन जिन के पास आज भी खाने के लिए हैं और वर्षों तक खाने के लिए रह जाता है, ऐसे धनियों से पैसा लेकर हम कोई गलत काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मत्री जी का बन्धवाद करती हूं कि उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा प्रेसिडेंट रखा है और हमारे सामने एक अच्छा बजट पेश किया है।

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Minimata

श्री बालपीको (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चार दिन से बैठा हुआ हूं।

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members who think that they must speak in a representative character must be here from the beginning, and not come at the end.

श्री यादव (बाराबकी): और सदस्यों ने भी नाम दिए हुए हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Others have spoken on that day, from that particular group.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): No Member from Jan Sangh.

Mr. Speaker: I find hon. Members want to dictate to this House, at any rate some of them. They do not remain in their seats. They seem to value the work outside much more than their work in this House.

Yesterday I wanted to call Shri Vajpayee. Hon. Members say: I have got one leg in the train, let me go; I have got a meeting in my place, I must go, will you call me or not? It is not he that wrote like that. It is said: I have been waiting since yesterday. You have to wait not only yesterday or today, but all the days and all the hours when the House sits. If any hon. Member writes to me any chit in that strain, I will not hereafter call him at all. He has got a right to send me a chit giving his name, but not to say that he has fixed up an engagement in his place, and therefore I must call him. If you think your engagement is more important, keep out of this Parliament. Therefore, nobody is entitled to say: I have got to go, call me; will you call me at 3 O'Clock? It is rather a strange dictation to the Speaker here. I am afraid my leniency is misunderstood in this House. No hon. Member is entitled to say that he must be called.

Of course, I know and I am anxious to raise the level of the debate in this House, and at the same time to give opportunities to all sections and cross-sections in this House. If an hon. Member does not get an opportunity now, I never forget that he stood up to catch my eye. He is always in my mind. I would like to give opportunities to all hon. Members, but sometimes we are pressed for time. Therefore no hon. Member need be impatient. The more he waits, the better the impression he creates in my mind. I shall certainly provide him an opportunity.

Shri Vajpayee: On a point of personal clarification. I was here, I was prepared to wait.....

Mr. Speaker: I suppose I alone was not here!

Shri Vajpayee:....but the hon. Deputy Speaker said: you are not likely to get a chance till evening; therefore, better try tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he not sit here till the evening? What is the business of hon. Members here? I was also a Member here. I used to come 15 minutes before 11 and sit there till 15 minutes after 5. Sitting in this House is itself an education.

If I say in advance that I am going to call certain Members, there is no quorum, because only those Members are present. As soon as I call a Member, he speaks, he hears his voice, and goes away. He does not even care to hear what others have to say about him. This is rather strange. Even in ordinary meetings, it will not happen.

Hon. Members should revise their ideas as to how they have to conduct themselves as representatives of eight lakhs of people, and in some cases 15 or 16 lakhs of the population and when they have to stand for a reserved seat in the manner I have done

Shrimati Minimata.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बलोदा बाजार-रक्षित-मनुसूचित जातिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय देने की कृपा की है। मैं पहले वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिन्होंने इस साल हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और बैकवड़े क्लासिज के कल्याण के लिए ५,५०,००,००० रुपये ज्यादा दिए हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि उस से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की शिक्षा पर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जायगा, क्योंकि शिक्षा की कमी के कारण उनको कई कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

जब भी धन के भावों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहती हैं। जास कर हमारे खातीसगढ़ में इस साल अपनी इतनी दुर्योग हो रही है, जिसको आपनी आंखों से देख कर मैं हैरान हो गई। अशोक भेदहात कमेटी ने चावल के भाव फिल्स किए थे। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि आनंद के चावल को बढ़िया और मध्य प्रदेश के चावल को घटिया कहा जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश में धान उस समय कटता है, जब कि खेत का पानी सूख जाता है। इसके मुकाबले में आनंद में मैंने देखा है—मैं एक बार उधर चूमने गई थी—कि एक एक, डेढ़ डेढ़ फुट पानी में धान रहता है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस चावल का ऊदास स्वाद होगा या उस चावल का होगा, जो कि सूखी जगह में रखा जाता है। सेंटर की तरफ से चावल के जो खरीदार नियुक्त किए गए थे, उनको तो कोई खास अनुभव नहीं था। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापारियों की सहायता नी जाती थी। वे व्यापारी उन अफसरों से कहते थे कि यह चावल अच्छा नहीं है, घटिया है, इस लिए उसको सरकार न खरीदे। इसका परिणाम यह होता था कि वह धान दस, पंद्रह दिन तक वहां पड़ा रहता था और किसान इससे थक जाते थे, हैरान हो जाते थे और उनको बड़ी तकलीफ होती थी और वह अपने माल को किसी के जिम्मे आठ आने बोरे के हिसाब से छोड़ कर चले जाते थे इस तरह से व्यापारियों को दोनों तरफ फ़ायदा हुआ। एक तो किसानों ने कम भाव पर धान व्यापारियों को बेचा और दूसरे आठ आने बोरा दलालों को मिला।

जब तक देश में छोटी सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायगी, तब तक अनोत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। आप मानते हैं कि आप जड़ में पानी देते हैं और हम पत्ते पत्ते में पानी देना चाहते हैं—आप बड़े बड़े बाल्य और डैम बनाना चाहते हैं, जब कि हम छोटी सिचाई चाहते हैं। आप अकाल-एरिया के गांवों में जा कर देखिए, जहां पांच पांच, दस दस साल अपनी नहीं होता है और वहां के लोगों को

शहरों की शरण लेनी पड़ती है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि गांव उजड़ गए हैं। छोटी सिचाई से हम को दो फ़ायदे हैं अगर उसकी व्यवस्था की जायगी, तो लोग गांवों में ही रहेंगे और अपनी खेत में अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेंगे, जिससे गांव बसे रहेंगे और उजड़ेंगे नहीं। सरकार की तरफ से अमदान की मांग की जाती है वे लोग गांवों में रहेंगे, तो वे अमदान में भी सहयोग देंगे अमदान के बारे में यह कहना चाहती है कि वह अब अमदान नहीं रहा है, वह अब शरमदान हो गया है। लोग सड़क पर मिट्टी ढाल देते हैं, लेकिन वह सड़क चार चार, पांच पांच, दस दस बरस तक बैसी ही पड़ी रहती है और बन कर तैयार नहीं होती कई कुंए भी इसी तरह अधूरे पड़े हैं। कुछ तालाब भी ऐसे हैं, जिन को थोड़ा सा लोद दिया जाता है और उनका पानी किधर आ रहा है, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। इस लिए जब तक छोटी सिचाई को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जायगी, तब तक ऊदास अपनी उपजाया जा सकता है, न गांव बढ़ सकते हैं और न अमदान में ही सहयोग मिल सकता है।

सहकारी खेती से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है। जब तक छोटी सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायगी, तब तक सहकारी खेती भी सुमिल नहीं है, क्योंकि जब पानी ही नहीं रहेगा, तो सहकारी खेती कैसे हो सकती है। मैं मानती हूँ कि सहकारी खेती से छोटे काश्तकारों को फ़ायदा हो सकता है, जिन को कर्ज़ के रूप में न तकाबी मिलती है, न किसी बैंक से कर्ज़ मिलता है और जो साहूकारों से डेढ़ गुने और दुगने भाव पर कर्ज़ लेकर अपने घर बार और खेती-बाड़ी से बचित हो जाते हैं। सहकारी खेती से हमारे छोटे काश्तकारों को फ़ायदा हो सकता है, अगर छोटी सिचाई की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारा काम छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं के बिना नहीं चल सकता है। अगर आपने इनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो अँगन की जो उपज है वह किसी भी हालत में बढ़ने वाली नहीं है।

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

अब मैं छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। धान की इस साल जो वहा फसल हुई है, वह मैं मानती हूँ कि अच्छी हुई है। वहां पर खरीफ की फसल अच्छी हुई है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि रबी की फसल वहां पर बिल्कुल अत्यधिक हो गई है। रबी की फसल न होने के कारण किसानों को जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसको बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है। उनकी हालत खरीफ की फसल अच्छी होने के बावजूद भी खराब है, वह बैसी ही है जैसी पहले थी। रबी की फसल न होने के कारण उनको कहीं से पैसा मिलने की आशा नहीं है। उनको जो कुछ बेचना था, धान आदि, उसको वे बेच चुके हैं। वे अपनी तमाम खरीफ की फसल को १५ जनवरी तक ही बेच चुके हैं और इनको उसे इस बास्ते बेचना पड़ा क्योंकि उनको तकाबी जो कि पिछले दो सालों से मूल्ताबी होती जा रही है, देनी थी। पहले वे रबी की फसल खाने पर अपने खाने भर के लिए अनाज इत्यादि खरीद लिया करते थे। अब जब कि रबी की फसल नहीं है उनके पास खरीद करने के लिए पैसा भी नहीं रहा है। सरकार उनको उनके धान का कुछ भाव देती है और इधर जो खाने वाले हैं जो उपभोक्ता हैं, वे कहते हैं कि आप अनाज के भाव कम नहीं करते हैं। एक तरफ उन लोगों को कम पैसे धान आदि के दिये जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो उपभोक्ता हैं, उनको अनाज महगा मिलता है, धान महगा मिलता है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। ये दोनों कठिनाइयों बास्तविक रूप में हमारे सामने हैं और सही मालूम देती है। आज दाले एक रुपये सेर है, गेहूँ ३२ से ३५ रुपये भन तक बिक चुका है और लोगों को बड़ी भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा है। जी अनाज पैदा करने वाला है, उसको यह शिकायत है कि उसको ठीक भाव नहीं मिलता है और जो खाने वाला है वह कहता है कि उसकी सारी की सारी कमाई

अनाज में ही खत्म हो जाती है, यह चीज समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं चाहती हूँ इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया जाना चाहिये। काश्तकार को भाव भी ठीक मिलने चाहिये और जो उपभोक्ता है उसको भी ठीक बाम पर चीज मिलनी चाहिये।

अब सरकार खुद गेहूँ खरीद करने जा रही है। इसकी ओर आगर सरकार अच्छी तरह से ध्यान नहीं देगी, अच्छी तरह से काम को नहीं करेगी, तो वही तमाशा होगा जो तमाशा आज हो रहा है और यह एक तमाशा बन कर ही चीज रह जायेगी। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि न तो अनाज पैदा करने वाले को लाभ होगा और न ही जो खाने वाला है, उसको ही अनाज ठीक भाव पर मिलेगा।

अब मैं सहकारी खेती के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जब तक आप छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक इस सहकारी खेती से भी कोई खास लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। बिना सिचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध किये हुए इस सहकारी खेती का चलना जरा मुश्किल दिखाई देता है। मैं मानती हूँ कि बिना सहकारी खेती के जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं वे अपने पावों पर खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ आपको सिचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा।

अब मैं शिक्षा की ओर आती हूँ। मैं चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं के लिये शिक्षा को कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाना चाहिये। बैनवड़ एरियाज में महिलायें दो परसेट भी प्राप्ति नहीं हैं जो पढ़ी लिखी हो। जब तक आप गावों में शिक्षा को अनिवार्य नहीं करेंगे तब तक मैं समझती हूँ महिलायें आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं। दिल्ली के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती। यह एक बहुत शारे बड़ा हुआ सूबा है। लेकिन आगर आप हमारे इलाके की तरफ देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो दस पाँच लड़कियाँ

पढ़ने के लिये जाती हैं तो जो पढ़े लिखे भाई हैं, जो विद्यार्थी हैं वे इतनी बुरी तरह से इन्हें छोड़ते हैं कि कुछ कहना ही नहीं। उनके हाथों से कई बार किताबें छोन ली जाती हैं, कई बार उनके ऊपर से साइकल चला देते हैं और इसी तरह की दूसरी शर्मनाक हरकतें वे लोग करते हैं। पढ़े लिखे लोगों के लिए इस तरह की हरकतें करना शोभा नहीं देता है। पढ़े लिखे लड़के ही भगर इस तरह से लड़कियों के साथ पेश आते हैं, उनमें ही अनुशासनहीनता है तो कैसे हमारा काम चल सकता है। ऐसी दशा में कैसे यह आशा की जा सकती है कि महिलायें आगे बढ़े।

अब मैं परिवार नियोजन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जब तक इस दस या बीस बीस गावों में एक एक हस्तपाल नहीं बनेगा, मैटर्निटी होने नहीं होंगे, तब तक परिवार नियोजन के काम में आपको सफलता मिलना, मेरे ल्याल से, जरा कठिन है। आज भी गावों की ओरते यह समझती है कि बच्चे तो भगवान की दं वृ हैं वे इसके बारे में ज्यादा उत्साह नहीं लेती हैं। आप देखें तो आपको पना चलेगा कि गावों में एक एक भा के दस दस और पढ़ह पढ़ह बच्चे होते हैं और उनको आठ आठ बरम तक तन ढकने के लिये कपड़ा भी नहीं मिलता है। जब यह हालत गावों की है तो कैसे आप केवल प्रचार मात्र से यह काम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये आपको जीवन-स्तर ऊचा उठाना हागा और वहां पर अस्पताल की मुविधाये सुलभ करनी होगी। भाष्य ही साथ शिक्षा की मुविधाये आपको उन लोगों को प्रदान करनी होगी।

अब मैं जमीन के बटवारे पर आती हूँ। इसकी भी बात अब चल रही है। आप जो कानून बनाना चाहते हैं, उसके बनने में अभी देर है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि आज धडाधड जमीन का बटवारा होता चला जा रहा है, लोग अपनी जमीनों को बेचते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि जमीनों का जो रजिस्ट्रेशन है वह कुछ समय के लिये बन्द

कर दिया जाय क्योंकि अगर आपने इस रजिस्ट्रेशन को बन्द कर दिया तो जो धांधलियां आज हो रही हैं, मे बन्द हो जायेगी। जिन के पास दो दो हजार या पाच पाच हजार एकड़ जमीन हैं, व अपनी जमीनों को बचने की किफ में हैं, और बेचते चले जा रहे हैं। इस बास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता चाहती हूँ कि रजिस्ट्रेशन को बन्द कर दिया जाये।

अब मैं भिखारियों की समस्या के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। मे खास तौर से बच्चे जो भीख भागते हैं उनके बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश को यह बात शोभा नहीं देती है कि यहां के बच्चे भीख भागते फिरें। जब छोटे छोटे बच्चे भीख भागते हैं और भीख मानने की आदत डाल लेते हैं तो दुःख हुए बिना नहीं रहता है। पुलिस इन भीख मानने वालों को पकड़ पकड़ कर लाती है और फिर छोड़ देती है। इसके बजाय मैं चाहती हूँ कि उनके भा बाप से आग्रह करके उनके लिये अनाथालयों की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये जहा पर उनको लिनाया पढ़ाया जाये।

मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि तृतीय पचवर्षीय योजना में छोटी सिन्धार्द योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता मिले। साथ ही माथ मैं भव्य नियंत्रण के बारे भी भी कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। इसके बारे में आप आन्दोलन नथा प्रचार तो बहुत कर रहे हैं फिर भी मैं गमजाती हूँ सरकार का पूरी सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। आजकल टिचर जिजर का भी बहुत जोर है और यह छोटी से छोटी दुकानों में मिल जाती है। यह अल्कोहल नाम की दवाई है। उसमें छ गुना पानी डालने पर भी इसको बरदाशत नहीं किया जा सकता है। जिन को शराब दीने की आदत है उन्होंने इसका इस्तेमाल शुरू कर दिया है और इससे कई नौजवानों की मृत्यु तक हो गई है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस टिचर जिजर को भी बन्द कर दिया जाये।

हमारे सोशलिस्ट भाइयों ने अनाज के भाव बढ़ने के लिलाफ आन्दोलन किये हैं और

[बीमती भिनीभाता]

हड्डियों भी की हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि अब जबकि काश्तकारों के हाथ में से ८०-९० प्रतिशत आनाज निकल गया है, सरकार मूल्यों पर नियन्त्रण करके समस्या को हल करे। इसी फसल भी आने वाली है। उसके बारे में भी मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि आमी से भावों को सरकार फिल्स कर दे ताकि हमारे काश्तकारों को अधिक से अधिक भाव और अच्छे से अच्छा भाव मिल सके और जो उपभोक्ता है, जो खाने वाले हैं, उनको भी सस्ता आनाज मिल सके।

बी स० अ० बनर्जी (कानपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर साल जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री भावोदय देश के मामने बजट पेश करते हैं तो इसकी जो गरीब लोग हैं, वे काफी सास रोके इतिजार करते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि शायद देश की प्रगति के साथ साथ, देश के निर्माण के साथ साथ उनकी भी हालत में कुछ सुधार हो। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कामन मैन की, गरीब आदमी, जिसको कि जनसाधारण कहा जाता है, हालत दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती चली जा रही है। वह आज भी यह समझता है कि देश की समृद्धि के साथ उसकी समृद्धि जुड़ी हुई है, देश के निर्माण के साथ उसकी हालत भी सुधरेगी। लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो जनता का विश्वास, ऐरे विचार में, सरकार के ऊपर से उठ जायेगा और वह हमारे देश के लिये बहुत ही घातक सिद्ध होगा। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूँ जो यह समझते हैं कि ऐसे ही सरकार की नुकताचीनी न की जाये। मैं विरोधी पक्ष का होते हुए भी आपको, अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ, कि मैं इस लोक सभा को एक मंदिर समझता हूँ और जो इस मंदिर में भगवान है वह भगवान रूपी जनता है और मैं अपने आपको उसका पुजारी समझता हूँ। यह भेरा आदर्श है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी चीजें यहा होती हैं उन में काफी हिस्सा, काफी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों की भी है। कभी कभा जब मैं यहा पर अच्छी बातों

को सुनता हूँ जो कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री या अन्य मंत्री करते हैं तब पाता हूँ कि वे बातें बास्तविकता से दूर हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि परलोक सभा की बातें लोक सभा में होती हैं। आज टैक्सेशन का क्या नतीजा होगा, बाकई मैं उस से गरीब की कमर टूटी है या नहीं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का हिसाब खुद वित्त मंत्री जी लगाये। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। अगर आप वहा देखिये तो खड़सारी का जो छोटा उद्योग था उस में तकरीबन पांच लाख आदमी काम करते हैं। उस के ऊपर आप ने जो टैक्स आज लगाया है उस से मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि खड़सारी का उद्योग खत्म हो जायेगा, और वह इस बजह से खत्म होगा कि आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी के कारखाने हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा हैं। खड़सारी के उद्योग में काफी लोग ऐसे काम करते हैं जो कि बिल्कुल गरीब किस्म के हैं। यदि अब तक वे लोग उस को ३० ह० मन बेच रहे थे तो आज के बाद मुझे मालूम है, कि उन की खड़सारी ३४ ह० ८ आ० मन बिकेगी और उस में यह होगा कि खड़सारी उद्योग खत्म हो जायेगा और हमाने पांच लाख इन्सान जो उत्तर प्रदेश में या दूसरी जगहों में इस का काम करते हैं वे बेकार हो जायेंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इस चीज को सोचे और सजीदगी से साथ सोचें। वे इस बात का निर्णय करे कि आज इस देश में छोटे उद्योगों का विकास हमारा व्यव्य है या नहीं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आखिर उन की कमर क्यों तोड़ी गई है। कही ऐसा तो नहीं है कि यह उद्योग जो चीनी मिल मालिक है उन के मुनाफे में कुछ ठेस लगा रहा था? यदि ऐसा है और उन के मुनाफे की हिकाजत करने के लिये या बढ़ावा देने के लिये यह बात की गई है तो मैं समझूँगा कि इस देश की पालिसी कुछ गलत हो गई। इसलिये मैं यह मार्ग करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस पर दुबारा व्याप करता हूँ कि आपको देखें और सोचें कि अगर यह टैक्स न लगाया जाय तो

देश का कौन सा बड़ा भारी निर्माण कार्य रक्त जायेगा ।

श्री का० ना० पाठे (हाता) : क्या भाननीय सदस्य यह बतला सकते हैं कि खंडसारी की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या होती है ? इस तरह आप को भालूम हो जायेगा कि चीनी मिलों और खंडसारी में क्या मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट हो सकता है ।

श्री ल० भ० बनर्जी : मेरे पास भेमो-रेन्डम है । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप उन से कुछ वसूल करना चाहते हैं तो आप उन को लाइसेंस कर दीजिये । आप को लाइसेंस का रुपया मिल जायेगा । लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि वह इन्स्पेक्टरान जो इसे वसूल करने जायेंगे वह ईद और होली मना रहे हैं । इस बजह से कि पैसा कमाने का एक और जरिया उन को मिला । यह सही बात है ।

कुछ दूसरे टैक्स आप लगा रहे हैं । उन में से एक टैक्स बेजिटबल आयल के ऊपर है । मैं कहूँगा कि उन से आप को इतना पैसा मिलने नहीं जा रहा है जिस से आज पूरे देश का निर्माण हो सके । लेकिन एक प्रश्न उठता है कि आखिर जब देश का निर्माण होगा तो पैसा आयेगा कहां से ? मैं भी समझता हूँ कि पैसा आना चाहिये । लेकिन कभी कभी मैं आप के वसूली के तरीके को देखता हूँ । मैं देखता हूँ कि एक तरफ इनकम टैक्स वसूल करने में पुरामन तरीके से, शांतिमय तरीके से, प्रार्जिती से, भिन्नत से, खुशामद से सरमायेदारों से कहा जाता है कि दे डानो इनकम टैक्स का पैसा । यह वसूली का तरीका है । और दूसरी तरफ बेटरमैट लेकी वसूल करने का तरीका यह है कि ५० साल की माता को गोली भी मारी जा सकती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि कहां पर हिसात्मक तरीके से काम लिया जाता है ।

13.54 'hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

एक भास्त्रीय सदस्य : आप की माता है ?

श्री ल० भ० बनर्जी : मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मेरी माता है । मेरी पंदाइश पंजाब में हुई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस भरती पर मेरी पंदाइश हुई है वहां की हर रहने वाली मेरी माता है । बरता आज पंजाब पंजाबियों के खून से लाल है । सतलज नदी की वह धारा जिस में लोग समझते थे उन के लेत जो है वह तमाम खेत सब्ज हो जायेंगे, आज उस सतलज को अगर उस खून की खूनी होली के लिये खूनी सतलज के नाम से पुकारा जाय तो उस की जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस की हूँकूमत पर होगी । इस लिये मैं फिर आप से यह कहता हूँ कि आप इस चीज को सोचें और अपने इन्साफ के तराजू पर दोनों चीजों को रखें । एक तरफ इनकम टैक्स का यह पैसा चला जा रहा है जो देश में है और आप को मिल नहीं रहा है जब कि देश में आर्थिक संकट है और दूसरी तरफ गरीब किसानों से उन का गल्ला ले जाया जाय, उन की चीजें बेची जायें । एक मामूली गांव में, लुधियाना में जिस तरीके से लोगों को घुसने नहीं दिया गया, जिस तरीके से हमारे बच्चों को, माताओं को, बहनों और छोटे बेटे बेटियों को मारा गया, * * * मैं इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आज यहां जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और यह कि वहां तशहुँद से काम लिया जाय । लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगा कि वसूली के जो तरीके हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि गोलियों के बूते पर, बिरला साहब और टाटा साहब और दूसरे सरमायेदारों

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing that I must bring to the notice of the hon. Member. I had no objection to a brief reference being made—and even a comparison being made—saying that the tax ought to have been on the richer or other monied people, and not that there should be a betterment levy. That could be understood. But if the whole speech-

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

is to be based on the law and order position in the Punjab State, with references to the Chief Minister coming up, and what is to be done about the situation there, I am afraid I shall have to disallow it. I will consider it and pass an order accordingly.

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श्री स० अ० बनजी : तो मैं आप से कह रहा था कि आखिर तरीके क्या होने चाहिये । मैं सिर्फ इस बजह से कह रहा हूँ कि आज की सरकार जो समाजवाद की धोषणा कर चुकी है, उस के इन्साफ के तराजू पर एक अभीर और एक गरीब दोनों एकमां होने चाहिये । अगर भैने मुख्य अंत्री जो की शान के खिलाफ कोई बात कही है तो मुझे दुःख है । मैं कोई ऐसी बात कहना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन जब ऐसी बात हो चुकी हो, घटना हो चुकी हो, तो उस के बारे में मैं डरता यह हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप को हथियाना गांव में पक्के मेमोरियल बनाना पड़े और आप पूजा कर उस माता की । मैं नहीं नाहता कि हथियाना गांव पंजाब में और बनें ।

इस के बाद सबाल आता है कि इस बजट में बेकारी के निये क्या करने जा रहे हैं आप । हमेदा इस मुद्दन के सामने हम लोगों ने रखा कि आखिर अनेक स्पलायमेंट डील कुछ तो आप रखें । दिन ब दिन बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है, उस को रोका नहीं जा रहा है, पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम लोगों ने किसानों के सामने यह चीजें रखीं, किमान ने अपने को जूझा दिया । किसानों ने कहा : ठीक है, ये न हमारे हैं और हम उसे हरा भग रखेंगे, लेकिन जब उस ने अपने आप को जूझा दिया तो उस के बाद उसे मिला क्या ? मुश्किलों में मिली बेदखली । लालों की नादाद में किमान हसरतभरी निगह ने उम जगह को जहां पर उन के बाप दादों की हड्डियां गड़ी हैं देखते हुए अपने बच्चों का हाथ पकड़ कर चले गये । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मजदूरों के सामने रखा गया कि श्रोतुरीकरण होगा । पहले

यह कहा गया कि ६० लाख लोगों को नीकरी मिलेगी, उस के बाद यह मालूम हुआ कि ६५ लाख आदमियों को मिलेगी । लेकिन आज जितने कारखाने बन्द हुए हैं आप अगर उन के आदमियों से जा कर कहें, सूती मिल के मजदूरों से कहें कि वे अपने आप को जूझा दें तो वे कैसे तैयार होंगे ? आज हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में काफी लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास तन ढंकने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं है । वे पूछेंगे कि कपड़े हम ने बनाये, करोड़ों गज कपड़ा हम ने बनाया, लेकिन आज मिलबन्दी के बाद हमारी बीबी के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है, हमारी बड़बड़ी के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है । जूट मिलें बन्द होती जा रही हैं, आखिर यह सब क्या है ? इस के बारे में आप संजीदगी से सोचिये, गार्डीय दृष्टिकोण से सोचिये और तब फैसला कीजिये कि यह बातें विरोध करने के लिये कहीं जा रही हैं या इन में कुछ मञ्चाई है । अगर सञ्चाई है तो इन्साफ का तकाज़ा यह है कि आप संजीदगी में बैठ कर और दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचिये कि आखिर आप लोगों को क्या करना है ?

14 hrs.

इसके बाद मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री को डिफेंस बजट में जो कमी हुई है उसके लिये बधाई देता हूँ । डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट जिन तरीके से काम कर रहा है कम से कम मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह देश के लिये बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है । उसमें खराबियां हैं लेकिन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने जो यह फैसला ट्रक्स और ट्रैक्टर्स के बारे में किया वह एक सही और दूरस्त फैसला था । इन कामनियों ने चार करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया लिया है । मैं आपको बताऊं कि एक ट्रक की कीमत ३१ हजार से ३२ हजार थी जब कि मिनिस्ट्री आप डिफेंस द्वारा वह ट्रक ४२ हजार से ४८ हजार तक में लिये जाते थे यह कह कर कि हम स्पैशलाइज़ तरीके से बना रहे हैं । स्पैशलाइज़ तरीके के नाम से उन्होंने पांच, सात साल में तकरीबन ४ करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

जिस। मैं डिफेंस भिन्निस्टी को जिसने दूको की बाबत यह फैसला लिया उसको इसके लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। डिफेंस उद्योग जिस तरीके से तरकी कर रहा है मैं समझता हूँ कि एक दिन वह होगा कि डिफेंस में सैलफ सफिशिएसी आयेगी और आज विदेशो से जो समाज चीजें यहाँ पर आती हैं वे हमारे देश में नहीं आयेगी।

अब सदन में फारेन लोस का भी जिक्र आया और हमें यह बतलाया गया कि अमरीका बहुत करातलदिली से हमें कर्ज़ दे रहा है। वह हमारे देश के लिए अन्दाता बना हुआ है लेकिन वही अमरीका जो हमें अब और अब आदि से सहायता कर रहा है वही पाकिस्तान को आमर्स्ट एण्ड ऐम्यूनीशन्स सप्लाई कर रहा है। लेकिन एक नागरिक की हैसियत से मेरा दिल दहल उठता है कि अमरीका जो इम कदर हमारी सहायता कर रहा है और हमें गल्ला सप्लाई कर रहा है और कर्ज़ आदि दे रहा है तो कहीं इस तरह इतिहास फिर दुबारा दुहराया तो नहीं जा रहा है और हमारे देश में ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी की कहीं पुनरावृत्ति तो नहीं हो रही है। आखिर ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी वाले भी तो हमारे देश में केवल तिजारत करने ही आये थे बनिया बन कर ही आये थे लेकिन यह हर एक जानता है कि धीरे धीरे विस तरह उन्होंने यहा॒ हिन्दुस्तान में अपने पैर जमाये और जिसका कि परिणाम यहा॒ पर अप्रेज़ि हुकूमत की स्थापना हुआ। वे शुरू में खाली काली-कट मैं रह कर भारत में तिजारत करने की इजाजत लेकर यहा॒ आये थे लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने क्या गुल खिलाये। तो यह मोन कर मैं अक्सर घबरा उठता हूँ कि कहीं उस तरह की अशुभ घटना तो हमारे देश में दुबारा नहीं होने जा रही है लेकिन मुझे अपने पच-शील के नारे के ऊपर विश्वास है, अपने देश-वासियों और एशिया बालों पर विश्वास है और इस कारण मेरी वह घबराहट ज्यादा देर तक कायम नहीं रहती लेकिन तो भी जो

यह एक आशाका है वह मैंने आपके सामने रख दी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह भीज बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिये कि देश का अगर निर्माण हांगा तो वह स्वयं देशवासियों के सम्प्रिलिप्त प्रयत्न और बलिदान से होगा। उसके लिये आप सरमायेदारों का सरमाया लीजिये और गरीबों की मेहनत लीजिये और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यदि ऐसा आपने किया तो हमारे देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है।

फूँड सिचुएशन का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि सरकार की पालिसी में कसिस्टेंसी नहीं है और हमने देखा कि कभी कुछ स्लोगन उठाये जाते हैं और कभी कुछ और। यो मोर फूँड का नारा उठाया गया। उसके बाद डिफारेस्टेशन का नारा बुलन्ड किया गया और दुबारा फिर एफौरेस्टेशन का नारा उठाया गया। जब एरोजन हुआ तो सरकार ने जगल लगाने का नारा उठाया और लोगों को जगल और पेड़ लगाने को कहा। अब मैं चूँकि कानपुर शहर का यहा॒ पर एकमात्र प्रतिनिधि हूँ और मैं आपको अपने अनुभव के आधार पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस पेड़ लगाने के बनमहोत्सवों में मैं भी अक्सर जाता हूँ। अब करीब ६२ रुपये का एक पौधा लगता है। आप विश्वास मानिये कि जो मैं पेड़ लगा कर आता हूँ दुबारा उस जगह पर जाकर देखता हूँ तो वह पेड़ मुझे नजर नहीं आता बल्कि मेरा नाम का टिकट वहा॒ जरूर मौजूद मिलता है लेकिन पेड़ नदारद होता है। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि वह इस स्वाद उत्पादन और कृषि के सबाल को गम्भीरता से टैकिल करे और किसानों की जमीन और लैण्ड सीलिंग के बारे में फैसला करे।

इसके अलावा मैं सरकार का ध्यान अभी हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश के ससद् सदस्यों का जो श्री सम्पूर्णनिंद ने लूखनऊ में एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था उसकी ओर दिलाना

[स्त्री लड़ो मर्दो बनार्जी]

चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने वहां पर संसद् सदस्यों को यह बतलाया था कि किस प्रकार से आज उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रार्जनक्ट्स आदि जो सेटर से आट मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है। अब मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां पर जो यह लोगों ने शिकायत की वह सही है लेकिन भारत सरकार को इसकी जाच करनी चाहिये कि उनका यह आक्षेप कहा तक सही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय के द्वितीय मेरे योजना भी जीज है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की योजनाओं को सेंटर से जितनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है। उदाहरण के लिए बुद्धेलखड़ का पिछड़ा और अविकसित इलाका है। वहां का माताटीला प्रार्जनक्ट भभी अधूरा पड़ा है और उसके पूरा होने से वहां खुशहाली आ सकती है। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का यह कहना है कि यह प्रार्जनक्ट बगैर सेंटर एड के नहीं बन सकता। मैं विस्तर मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस और भी व्यापार में। मैं यह भानता हूँ कि स्टेट वरसेस सेटर की वह कट्टोवर्सी खराब है लेकिन मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस बारे में जाच करें।

अब बजट लीकेज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया कि वह तो एक स्पैक्युलेशन है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा वे उस लीकेज के बारे में मेहरबानी करके इनकावायरी करे। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि होड़संस इस नरह का स्पैक्युलेशन करके देश को नुकमान पहुँचा रह है और यदि आप खामोश बैठ रहे तो उम्मा बुरा परिणाम देश को भुगताना पड़ेगा। जो भी हो मैं चाहता हूँ नि विस्तर मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जाच करायें। हो सकता है कि मैंने ही कुछ गलत समझा हो और अगर ऐसा हो तो वह जाच करा करके मेरी इस गलतफहमी को दूर करें।

स्त्री लड़ो मर्दो बनार्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर दिन की तपस्या के बाद आज जो आपने मुझे बोलन का अवसर दिया है उसके लिये मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ।

इस बजट पर आज यहां पर चार दिन से विचार हो रहा है। सन् १९५७ से जो देश में निराशा, उदासीनता और लोभ की भावना आई लेकिन जिस साहस के साथ हमारे देश की सरकार ने उसका मुकाबला किया है मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि यह देश के निर्माण वा काल है और इस निर्माण के काल में हमारी प्रनेक योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। पहली योजना का प्रभाव यह हुआ है कि देश के अन्दर श्रम की भावना जाती है और हमने समझा है कि 'अमेज हि तपस'। श्रम ही तो तपस्या है। हम श्रम रूपी तपस्या से आगे बढ़े हैं। दूसरी योजना के अन्दर भी हमने एक कदम आगे बढ़ाया है और जनता और जनसाधारण का उन योजनाओं के प्रति विश्वास है और योजनानुसार देश प्रगति पथ पर अग्रसर हो रहा है लेकिन जिस तरीके से यह बजट की भावना आती है और जिस तरीके से आप टैक्सो को बढ़ाते हैं और आटे का यह जो बजट देश की अवस्था को देखते हुए आप लाये हैं और करो का जो आँचित्य है मैं उसमें कोई अविश्वास नहीं बरता लेविन यह बात जरूर है कि आप को उन तमाम लोगों जो अनपढ़ हैं और जिनको कि अभी आगे आने वा अवसर प्राप्त नहीं होता है उनको भी आगे आने की बात समझाये। अब जहा देश के अन्दर एक से एक विशाल भवन बनते दिखाई देते हैं और बहुत सी सड़कें आदि बनती दिखाई देती हैं वहां अभी तक इस देश के अन्दर जो अभाववश दण्डिता विद्यमान है उसको बोई मिटा नहीं पा रहा है। सदियों पहले हमारे वेद में वहा गया कि यह जो समुद्र में लकड़ी का टुकड़ा बहता है वह कहता है कि बदसूरत गरीबी त् ८८५८

बैठ कर सात समुद्र पार चली जा लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि वह दरिद्रता और बेरोजगारी और बदसूरत गरीबी क्या हमारे दीर्घ में से चली गई है? आज वह दरिद्रता आपको इस नई दिल्ली के जैसे चमत्कारी चातावरण में भले ही न दिलाई पड़ती हो और आप अमवश्य यह समझ बैठे कि वह दरिद्रता हमसे दूर चली गई है लेकिन मैं आपको बतानां चाहता हूँ कि वह आपका कोरा भ्रम होगा क्योंकि आज भी आप आगे की हालत देखिये कि कितनी शोचनीय है और वहां पर आपको दरिद्रता नगा नाच नाचते हुए दिलाई देगी। हमारे देश के अन्दर अभी भी दरिद्रता घट नहीं पा रही है हालांकि इस दिशा में जो प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं मैं उनकी तो अवश्य सराहना करता हूँ लेकिन हमें उस दिशा में जितनी कामयाबी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है। आज भी अभ्याग्यवश देश के अन्दर अष्टाचार और बेकारी का बोलबाला है। अभी मैंने वित्त मन्त्री महोदय के भूत से यह सुना कि दूसरी योजना के बाद देश को १ बरोड ४० लाख आदियों की बेकारी का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा तो जैसे मैंने पहले कहा आपके बेकारी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने के जितन भी प्रयत्न हैं वे सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं।

मैं देहातों के अन्दर गया हूँ और मैंने चाहाता भी की है और मैंने वहां पर देहातों के किसानों और मजदूरों की जो गिरी हुई हालत देखी है उससे मुझे बहुत कलश दूँगा है और मेरा हृदय रा रहा है और मैं यह कहन के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उन दलित गरीब और पिछड़े लागों की अवहेलना बर्न से देश कदापि आग नहीं बढ़ सकगा। हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय न भी बहा है कि जब तक देश का किसान आग नहीं जाता देश आग नहीं बढ़ सकता।

आप उनके कल्याण के लिये यह जो सहकारी खेती और भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित

करने की बात कर रहे हैं वह बात तो ठीक है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि मुझे अभी अपने देश में सहकारी खेती के लिये अनुकूल चातावरण नज़र नहीं आ ता जैसा कि आना चाहिये। यह और सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि सहकारी खेती के लिए किसानों को राजी करने के लिए जबर्दस्ती नहीं की जायेगी तो वह ठीक ही बात है। उसके लिए पहले देश में अनुकूल चातावरण तैयार करना पड़ेगा। जैसा कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि हमारा जो इस देश में एक वर्गविहीन, जातिविहीन और वर्णविहीन समाज बनाने का ध्येय है उसमें हमें अभी अपेक्षित कामयाबी नहीं मिल रही है। आपने देश में जो समाज-बादी समाज की बात कही है वह स्वागत योग्य है लेकिन उसके लिये जो सक्रिय प्रयत्न होना चाहिये वह नहीं दिलाई देता है। यह ठीक ही है कि हमें इस देश के अन्दर एक भाईचारे, सद्भावना और एकत्व का चातावरण स्थापित करना चाहिये। प्रबहु हमारे देश की भूमि में अनेक जातियों के लोग रहते हैं और अनेक भाषाये बोली जाती हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे हमारी इस भूमि को एकत्व, सद्भावना और भाईचारे की भावना से शोभित करें।

इस वेद मन्त्र में जाहिर किया गया है मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री और हमारे देश के महान नेता पांडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिन के भगीरथ प्रयत्नों से यह देश आगे बढ़ रहा है उस को समझें।

जन विश्राती बहुधा विवाचस
नानाधर्मण पृथिवी यथोक्तसम् ।
महस्त धारा द्रविणस्य मे दुहा
श्रवेव धेनुर अनपस्फुरन्ती ॥

उम्म तरह से वेद में यह जाहिर किया गया है कि ये जो अनेक भाषाये बोलने वाले और अनेक व्यष्टि के लोग हैं वह हमारी भूमि को उसी तरह में शोभित करे जिस तरह में गौ आपने दूध की धारों से देश को शोभित करती

[स्त्री बालमीकी]

है। जब तक यह बात नहीं हो जाती तब तक देश बहुत आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

जब सहकार समितियों की बात करते हैं तो यद्यपि यह बात ठीक है, पर कुछ लोग सोचते हैं कि अभी हरिजन और बहुत से लोग बहुत पीछे हैं। जब हम सर्वोदय की बात करते हैं तब भी उन पिछड़े लोगों पर ध्यान जाता है। उन को उठाने की आवश्यकता है। अभी आप के प्रयत्न जो हो रहे हैं वे ऊपर से हो रहे हैं नीचे से नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। लेकिन आप जी यही कहते थे कि नीचे से ऊपर को चल जाये। चूंकि आप यह नहीं कर रहे हैं इसीलिये आप का प्रयत्न बहुत सफल नहीं हो रहा है। तो मेरा नश निवेदन है कि आप पहले हरिजनों और दूसरे पिछड़े हुए लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दे और उन को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करे तभी आप को सफलता मिल सकती है।

दूसरी बात मुझे जमीन की मीलिंग के बारे में कहनी है। यह ठीक है कि जमीन की मीलिंग होनी चाहिये परन्तु साथ ही साथ प्राप्टी की भी मीलिंग होनी चाहिये, घन की भी सीलिंग होनी चाहिये, आमदनी की भी सीलिंग होनी चाहिये और सीलिंग इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिये कि किसी प्रकार का किसी पर दबाव न रह सके। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब विषमताओं को दूर किया जाये। और मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इस और ध्यान देंगी।

यह ठीक है कि सरकार हरिजनों के लिये काम कर रही है लेकिन जिस तरह से योजनाये चलती है, और जिस तरह से आम पचायतें चलती हैं और जिस तरह से आज दूसरी चीजें चल रही हैं उन से हरिजनों की पूरी भलाई नहीं हो सकती। मुझे भरोसा है कि आप इधर ध्यान देंगे।

मैं आपु का ध्यान हाल में गुडगावा जिले में जो हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार

हुए हैं उन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे भाई सी० डी० पांडे ने कहा कि भगर कोई भंगी भेरे भर आये तो वह भेरे कजिन से बेहतर है। हो सकता है कि वह ऐसा समझते हों। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आज हरिजनों का मुकाबला मिडिल क्लास से करना ठीक नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार आज भी हरिजनों के साथ हो रहा है उस में एक जबरदस्त अन्याय मालूम पड़ता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ :

कौन इस तर्जे जफाये आसमां की दाद दे, बाग सारा फूक डाला आशियां रहने दिया ।

तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता था कि गुडगाव जिले में भापडीदा गांव में हरिजनों के घरों को छीना गया और हरिजनों पर पुलिस डारा अन्याय किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने यकीन दिलाया है कि वहां पर जो पुलिस ने अन्याय किया है उस की जांच होगी।

मैं एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोग पार्लिमेंट के सामने भव हड्डाल किये हुए हैं मैं जानता हूँ कि घरेलू मजदूरों का प्रश्न बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न है। और यह बहुत आवश्यक प्रश्न है। घरेलू मजदूर मगठन के जनरल सेनेटरी श्यार्मसिह जी इस सम्बन्ध में भूल हड्डाल किये हुए हैं। उन से मेरी हमदर्दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि घरेलू मजदूरों की दिक्कतें दूर हो, उन पर जो अत्याचार होता है वह दूर हो। आज इन की दिक्कतों को दूर करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। मुझे भरोसा है कि सरकार इन की दिक्कतों पर ध्यान देगी।

अन्त में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के लिये एक अलग मत्रालव भी होना चाहिये।

श्री बाल्क • उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जी वह बजट पेश किया गया है उस के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह समाजवादी बजट है। पर इस समाजवादी बजट में हम क्या पाते हैं? एक और तो कम्पनियों को लाभ कर से और सम्पत्ति कर से छूट दी जा रही है। यह समाजवादी बजट की सब से पहली कस्टी है। दूसरी और खड़सारी के कुटीर-उद्योग पर कर लगाया जा रहा है। सरकार खोटे उद्योग धन्दों के लिये, उन के उत्थान के लिये क्या कर रही है यह इस से पता चलता है। यह बजट भारी करों का और साथ-नाथ सरकारी नौकरों का बजट कहा जा सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि सन् १९४८ में सामान्य प्रशासन पर ३५ ५४ करोड़ रुपया, खर्च होता था। यह खर्च सन् १९५५-५६ में बढ़ कर ६५ करोड़ से भी अधिक हो गया, सन् १९५७-५८ में यह बढ़ कर १९४ करोड़ हो गया और सन् १९५८-५९ में यह २०० करोड़ हो गया। इस वर्ष यह २२२ करोड़ होगा। लगभग ८ अरब ४० करोड़ के बजट में सामान्य शासन पर २ अरब २२ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। इस से पता चलता है कि नौकरशाही कितनी ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। जिम तरह से पिछले सालों में इस सदन में घाटे के बजट प्रस्तुत हुए उमी तरह का बजट आज भी पेश किया गया है, अर्थात् घाटे का बजट और उस पर ही यहा बहस हो रही है।

बजट में करों की बात कही गई है। पिछले कई सालों से लगातार पचवर्षीय योजनाओं के नाम पर अरबों रुपये का विदेशी कर्ज और विदेशी सहायता ली जा रही है और अरबों रुपये के कर का बोझ जनता पर ढाला जा रहा है। योजना की तथा देश की तरकी की मुख्यालिफत करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि जो योजनायें चल रही हैं वे किस प्रकार की योजनायें हैं। इन योजनाओं में बुनियादी तबदीली की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि आज जो

सरकार चल रही है, जिस प्रकार के सरकार के लिये है, उन से साफ पता चलता है कि इस सरकार का मूल देश के ४० करोड़ लोगों की ओर न हो कर कुछ धनी मानी और सामन्ती लोगों की तरफ है। जब ऐसी बात है तो योजना में तबदीली की अन्यत आवश्यकता है। योजना में क्या कमिया है? सब से पहली खादी योजना में यह है कि हम आज अमरीका और रूस आदि पश्चिमी देशों की नकल करते हैं। इन देशों में और हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। ये मुक्त आज दुनिया के बहुत तरकीयापता मुल्क हैं। वहां पर हर व्यक्ति के पीछे दस पन्द्रह और पन्द्रह बीस हजार की पूँजी है जबकि हमारे देश में प्रति व्यक्ति के पीछे २५० रुपये की पूँजी है। साथ ही साथ रूस और अमरीका में हमारे देश जैसी बड़ी आबादी भी नहीं है। तो अगर हम उन की नकल करेंगे तो गलत दिशा में चलेंगे। और उस रास्ते से चल कर हम हिन्दुस्तान में केवल दस पन्द्रह लाख लोगों का भला कर लेंगे, जैसाकि आज हो रहा है।

दूसरी कमी इस पचवर्षीय योजना में यह है कि इस में मशीनों पर बड़ा जोर दिया जा रहा है खास कर स्वचालित मशीनों पर जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बेकारी जोगे से बढ़नी जा रही है। यहा इस बारे में बहुत से आकड़े भी रखे गये। सन् १९५२ से सन् १९५८ तक के आकड़ों को आप देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि ३८ ८ लाख से बढ़ कर आज बेकारी ५३ ८ लाख हो गई है। तो हम देखते हैं कि पचवर्षीय योजनायें चल रही हैं और सरकार के कथनामुसार देश तरकी भी कर रहा है, पर साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि बेकारी भी बढ़ती जा रही है। ये दोनों एक दूसरे की विरोधी बातें हैं कि पचवर्षीय योजनायें सफल हो रही हैं और बेकारी बढ़ रही है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इस दिशा में योजनाओं को कैसे सफल कहा जा सकता है। आज चाहिये क्या? आज

[श्री यादव]

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि छोटी-छोटी मशीनों और छोटे उद्योग-बन्धों पर ज़ोर दिया जाये, जोकि पावर डारा चलाई जाये। इस प्रकार की कम लागत की छोटी मशीनों का आविष्कार होना चाहिये। लेकिन इस और सरकार का व्याप नहीं जाता है।

इस योजना का दूसरा दोष यह है कि यह योजना पूरी जीवादी है। पब्लिक सैक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर, सरकार का अधिक व्याप उद्योगपतियों की ओर है और उन्हीं को अधिक धन कर्ज के रूप में दिया जाता है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में लास तौर से वही जीज़ी जी जा रही है, जिन को उद्योगपति और पूरी जीपति लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। जब तक सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण नहीं बदलता और इस पूरी जीवादी योजना को ताक में रख कर एक समाजवादी योजना नहीं बनाई जाती है, तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। पूरी जीवाद के साथ-साथ भ्रष्टाचार भी जुड़ा हुआ है। भ्रगर भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त करना है, तो साफ जाहिर है कि पूरी जीवाद के रहते हुए भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है। भ्रष्टाचार और पूरी जीवाद एक दूसरे के साथ फलते फलते हैं और एक दूसरे के भाई और बहिन हैं।

आज योजना को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी नौकरशाही पर है और वह नौकरशाही कैसी है? पूरी जीपतियों के साथ साठ-गाठ करने वाली नौकरशाही। इस नौकरशाही में यदि इस योजना को चलाया जाता है, तब तो यह योजना कभी सफल नहीं हो मिलती है। नौकरशाही योजना को ऊपर से लादती है, जबकि हम ग्राम-स्तर और जिला स्तर से योजना को चलाना चाहते हैं। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक न तो देश में उत्साह पैदा हो सकता है और न ही योजना के अन्तर्गत वे कार्य किये जा सकते हैं, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के साधारण लोगों और देहात में रहने वाले लोगों—जोकि

सारा हिन्दुस्तान देहात में रहता है—के जीवन-स्तर को ऊचा करने के लिये ज़रूरी हैं, न देश तरक्की कर सकता है और व योजना आगे बढ़ सकती है।

योजना का एक और रोग है ग्राम्यनिकी-करण। हर जगह परिचमी देशों की नकल और साज-सजावट पर योजना का सारा पश्चा लर्च हो रहा है। यदि हम इसी में लगे रहें—बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों, बड़े-बड़े होटलों के निर्माण में लगे रहें, उत्तरी और दक्षिणी पश्च और शीत-ताप नियन्त्रक मकानों के बनाने में लगे रहें, तो देश की आम जनता को इस योजना के कोई लाभ नहीं होगा और देश की सांसारी शक्ति और पैसे का दुरुपयोग होगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि देहातों की तरफ व्याप व देकर दिल्ली शहर के उस भाग को सजाने पर ज़ोर दिया जाता है, जहा कि अमीर लोग रहते हैं, नए और पुराने पूरी जीपति रहते हैं, जहा पर राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मन्त्री के निवास-स्थान हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली शहर में जहा छोटे दुकानदार, छोटे व्यापारी, कमचारी, इनके बाले, तांगे बाले और रिक्षा बाले रहते हैं, उसकी तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। आज इस योजना में क्या हो रहा है? चालीस करोड़ की दलदल में लखनऊ कानपुर बम्बई कलकत्ता जैसे कुछ शहर सजा कर कमल की खेती हो रही है। यदि हम को चालीस करोड़ को उठाना है, उनके बारे में सोचना है, तो यह कमल की खेती बन्द करनी पड़ेगी, साज-सजावट के कार्यों को और जो उद्घाटन हो रहे हैं, उनको सत्तम करना होगा।

योजना में सबसे बड़ा बुनियादी दोष यह है कि हमारे यहा जो साधन मौजूद है, उपलब्ध है, उनकी उपेक्षा हो रही है। हमारे यहा के आर्टिस्ट्स का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है। हर जगह मशीनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। चाहेकाष बनाना हो और चाहे सड़क बनानी हो, कॉन्ट्रीट सिस्टम पर बनाए जा रहे हैं।

और इस देश के भेसन्ज और आर्टिसन्ज की तरफ व्यापार नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारी शाबादी बहुत बड़ी है। हमारे यहाँ जन-शक्ति काफी है, लेकिन उसका कहाँ उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। सारा जोर भवीनों पर दिया जा रहा है। जब तक इस देश की बदल-शक्ति का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है, जो कि काफ़ी तादाद में मौजूद है, तब तक हम योजना में सफल नहीं होंगे और हम इसी दरह से विदेशों से कर्ज लेकर, भवीनों पर जोर देकर एक नकली चीज हिन्दुस्तान को देंगे और हिन्दुस्तान बायाँ सुशाहाली और अमीरी की तरफ जाने के ग्रीष्मी की तरफ जायेगा।

प्रगर हमने योजना की सफलता को आंकना है, तो तीन बातों को देखना होगा। १६५६ से अब संकट देश के सामने है। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की थी कि १६५१ में देश अब के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायगा और विदेशों से अब नहीं बंगाला जायगा। १६५१ में यह कहा गया कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने पर १६५६ में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे लेकिन वह भी गुज़र गया। अब तीसरी योजना का प्रश्न आ गया और तीसरी योजना भी शुरू होनी, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि आशा-पेट भोजन देने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान को ६५ करोड़ का अर्थ विदेशों से मिलाना पड़ रहा है। आज दस करोड़ लोग भूल से झुलस रहे हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सदन के बाहर भूख-हड़ताल की चर्चा चल रही है। आज दस करोड़ लोग भूख-हड़ताल करना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन वे भूख से झुलस रहे हैं।

अब संकट के साथ ही भारी दामों का भी प्रश्न है। दाम इस हद तक बढ़ गए है कि मालारण लोगों की जेब से बाहर चले गए हैं। उनकी क्रय-शक्ति इतनी नहीं रह गई है कि वे इन बड़े हुए दामों में अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें। सरकार की ओर से

अब के व्यापार की बात कही गई है। मैं यहाँ पर आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अब का व्यापार सरकार जहर से—मुझे इस में खुशी है और मैं इसका स्वागत करूँगा—लेकिन साथ ही साथ प्रगर वह कोई दाम-नीति निश्चित नहीं करती है, तो कोई कायदा नहीं होगा। होगा क्या? यह कि पूजीपति, सरकारी नौकर, सरकार और बड़े किसान जो लूट आज करते हैं, वह लूट करेंगे सरकारी कर्मचारी और कुछ पैसा सरकारी खजाने में भी बला जायेगा। होना यह चाहिए कि अब के दाम निश्चित हों और क्रसल कटने के समय और उसके बाद भाकी समय में दामों में एक आने सेर से ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। यह नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिए। इस के साथ साथ जो दूसरी चीजें कल-कारखानों में पैदा होती हैं, उन के दाम लागत से डेढ़ गुना से ज्यादा किसी सूरत में नहीं होने चाहिए। प्रगर सरकार यह नीति नहीं अपनाती है, तो सरकार द्वारा इस व्यापार को लेने के बाद भी जनता को कोई कायदा नहीं होगा। जनता काप्रेस, कमीशन एजेंट्स और सरकार की भ्रष्ट मरीन की शिकार ही होगी। आज देश भ्रष्टाचार का शिकार है। भ्रष्टाचार में ही सारा पैसा जा रहा है। बनारस में शारदा सागर स्कैडल हुआ। वहाँ पर जन्दौली में उप-नुनाव हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री कमला-पति त्रिपाठी के लड़के के साले स्टेशन इन्वार्ज हैं। उन्होंने कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार को जिताने के लिये रोडवेज की जीप गाड़ियाँ दी और सात आठ हजार रुपए जब भी बाकी हैं। इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है।

श्री अ० प्र० विष्व (बेगू सराय) : आन ए प्रायष्ट आफ आडंर, सर।

उपाध्यक्ष अहोदय जो आदमी यहा मौजूद नहीं हैं, उसके बारे में ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए और माननीय सदस्य को यह वापस के लेना चाहिए।

भी यावद मैं तो भ्रष्टाचार की मिसाल दे रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय भ्रष्टाचार की मिसाल ऐसे आदमी के बारे में नहीं देनी चाहिए, जो कि यहां पर जवाब नहीं दे सकता है। माननीय सदस्य को यह बापस ले लेना चाहिए। क्या वह बापस लेंगे?

भी यावद ये सारी चीजें अलबार में आ चुकी हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आ चुकी है, तो भी कुछ परवाह नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य को इसे बापस ले लेना चाहिए।

भी यावद मैं नाम बापस ले लेता हूँ।

आज केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इसने साधन मौजूद है कि उनसे वह इस देश का नैतिक पतन कर रही है। भारत सेवक समाज, महिला मण्डल योजना, युवक समाज आदि सत्सायं बनाई गई हैं। सरकार करोड़ों रुपए देकर हिन्दुस्तान के सुपुत्र और सुपुत्रियों का चरित्र भ्रष्ट कर रही है। प्रधान मन्त्री के राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष के साथ ही मुझे एक और कोष वा पता चला है। वहा नाटक नीटकी बेलने के लिए पचास हजार रुपया दिया गया है। क्या आज हिन्दुस्तान तरकी कर रहा है? मैं कहता हूँ कि देश अधिनायकवाद की तरफ चल रहा है। यहा के प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो कार्य किया है, वह शायद रूस के स्टालिन और जर्मनी के हिटलर ने भी नहीं किया होगा। हिन्दुस्तान के सत्ताहृद दल की सभापति हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री की पुत्री है और प्रधान मन्त्री की बहन यक्के बाद-दीगरे रूस, अमरीका और इंग्लैण्ड में राजदूत बन कर जाती हैं। इससे क्या होगा? भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा।

भी विश्वनाथ राय (मलेमपुर)। वह इसके योग्य है।

भी यावद इस देश का नैतिक पतन किया जा रहा है और देश अधिनायकवाद

की तरफ बढ़ता जा रहा है और सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर पचार्षीय योजना को चलाना है, तो इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए और पैसे का दुरुपयोग बन्द करना चाहिए।

भी विश्वनाथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसमें भी भी कैपिटल है, जो भी कैपिटल है और दो भी कैपिटल हैं। जो से मतलब बारोडग से है, जो से मतलब फिल्सिट से है और दो का मतलब टैक्सेशन से है। मैं इन तीनों कस्टीटियों पर इस बजट को कस कर देखना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मन्त्री ने जो आकड़े पेश किये हैं, उनके अनुसार पब्लिक डेट्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं—जो कर्जा हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के बाहर और भीतर ले रही है, उसमें द्रुत गति से वृद्धि हो रही है। मार्च, १९५६ में यह रकम ४०६६ द२ करोड़ है और अगर इसमें और लायबिलिटी—अनफिल्ड डेट्स—को जोड़ लिया जाय, तो यह रकम ३१ मार्च, १९६० को बढ़ कर ६०२३ २० करोड़ हो जायगी। यदि अनुमान लगाया जाय तो पता चलेगा कि जो पब्लिक डैट है यह हमारी नैशनल इन्कम से ५० प्रतिशत ज्यादा हो जाता है। इससे भी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि १,००१ करोड़ रुपया अनप्राइवेट है और इसे अनकर्वर्ड छोड़ दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही विदेशी से जो कर्जा लिया गया है वह भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। १९५६-६० के अन्त में जो ऋण हमने विदेशी से प्राप्त किया है उसकी रकम ६८१ ७५ करोड़ रुपया होती है। विदेशी से प्राप्त होने वाला ऋण किस प्रकार विदेशी को बापस होने जा रहा है इसके सम्बन्ध में वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई स्पष्ट चित्र हमारे सामने नहीं रखा है। इस ऋण का एक पहलू और भी है। केन्द्र की ओर से भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों को विकास कार्यों के लिए

कर्जे दिये गये हैं और उप-वित्त मंत्री महोदय श्री मगर ने २ मार्च को इस सदन में बताया था कि अब तक केन्द्र ने १२६५८० करोड रुपया राज्यों को ऋण के रूप में दिया है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह ऋण राज्यों से केन्द्र को वापस मिलेगा? पजाब में घटनाएँ जिस तरह से हो रही हैं उससे भालूम होता है कि केन्द्र भूलधन को वापस लेने में शायद सफल होगा ही नहीं मगर उस ऋण का व्याज भी बट्टे साते में चला जायगा। भालूम नगल के लिए १७० करोड रुपया दिया गया है जिसका व्याज १६ करोड रुपया होता है। पजाब की सरकार ने इसके लिए बेटरमेंट लेवी लगाई है। केवल कान्य-निस्ट दोस्त ही आनंदोलन इसके किलाफ नहीं कर रहे हैं, जो हमारे पजाब के निर्वाचित कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं वे भी इस प्रयत्न में हैं कि जो १६ करोड रुपया व्याज की रकम है यह केन्द्र छोड़ दे। मैं समझता हूँ जिस प्रकार का राजनीतिक दबाव पड़ रहा है, उसको देखते हुए शायद यह रकम छोड़ दी जायगी। मगर प्रश्न यह है कि जो स्टेटों को ऋण दिया गया है यह क्या वापस मिलेगा? विदेशों का ऋण हम किस तरह से लौटायेंगे और यह जो वर्तमान के—आर्थिक सकट का निराकरण करने के लिये भविष्य की समुदिको रहन रखा जा रहा है उसमें से निकलने का रास्ता क्या होगा, यह वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने न तो अपनी आर्थिक समीक्षा में स्पष्ट किया है और न बजट भाषण में इस बात की ओर कोई संकेत किया है।

जहाँ तक डिफिसिट का प्रश्न है, रेवेन्यू साइड में २८ ३२ करोड का घाटा है और वित्त मंत्री २३ ३५ करोड के नए टैक्स लगा कर घाटे को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि घाटा अनुमान से बढ़ जायगा। गत वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री ने अन्तर्रिम वित्त मंत्री के रूप में जो बजट पेश किया था उसमें रेवेन्यू डिफिसिट २६ २ करोड बताया गया था मगर जब रिवाइज़ फिलार्स आईं तो उनमें वह ५६ ६५ करोड का था। मेरा अनुमान है कि

इस वर्ष के बजट में जो भी घाटे का अनुमान किया गया है, घाटा उससे कहीं अधिक होगा। उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए और डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया जा रहा है, घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था का अवलम्बन लिया जा रहा है। श्री देवमुख से लेकर श्री देसाई तक हर-एक ने वित्त मंत्री के रूप में अपने भाषण से यह कहा है कि डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग आवश्यकता से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन जब कभी बजट बनाने का मौका आता है तो उनकी दशा उस शाराबी जैसी दिक्खाई देती है—यद्यपि वह शराबबन्दी के पक्ष में हैं—कि जो प्रत्येक सबेरे तोबा करता है लेकिन शाम होते ही पीला शुरू कर देता है। हम अपने भाषण में तो डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को एक सेफ डिस्टेस पर, सेफर लिमिट पर रखने की हिमायत करते हैं मगर हमारे सारे आर्थिक ढाढ़े के अन्तर्गत मुद्रा-स्कीटि और भी बढ़ती जा रही है, घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था का अवलम्बन अधिक से अधिक लिया जा रहा है।

योजना आयोग ने द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना में कुल मिलाकर १२०० करोड रुपये के डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की व्यवस्था की थी। अब योजना ४८०० करोड से घट कर ४५०० करोड की रह गई है। लेकिन तीन वर्षों में ६५५ करोड रुपये का डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हो रहा है और अगले वर्ष में २६० करोड रुपये का होगा। अगर इसके बाद के वर्ष को छोड़ दिया जाए तो १२०० करोड तो पूरा हो गया। अब अगर उस सीमा से, उस मर्यादा से अधिक डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करेंगे तो उसका दबाव हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बुरा पड़ेगा। फिर एक विषम चक्र चलता है, सरकार नोट छापती है, रुपये की कीमत गिरती

[श्री बाजपेठी]

है, चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी प्रधिक बेतन भत्तों की मात्र करते हैं और एक ऐसा विषय चक चलता रहता है जिसमें से हम निकल नहीं पाते। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ बातें कर-प्रस्तावों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का सम्बन्ध है, विस मर्जी महोदय ने कम्पनियों पर से बैल्य टैक्स हटा लिया है। ऐसे समझता हूँ यह बैल्य टैक्स जब लगा तभी यह मात्र की गई थी कि कम्पनियों पर सम्पत्ति कर लगाना ठीक नहीं है, भगवार को यह बात समझने के लिए दो साल लगे हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद नहीं दूंगा क्योंकि मेरी धारपत्ति यह है कि जब सरकार ने डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जाग के लिए एक इन्कायरी कमेटी बिठाई है तो क्यों नहीं उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों आने तक डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन में किसी प्रकार का सशोधन या परिवर्तन करने का काम रोक दिया गया। जो भी परिवर्तन किये गये हैं वे उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने तक रोके जा सकते थे। अगर सरकार को स्वयं ही निर्णय करना है तो उस कमेटी की नियुक्ति की ही क्या आवश्यकता थी।

जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है उसके हूँरे में भी मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उसके सदस्यों का चयन सावधानी से नहीं किया गया। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि उस कमेटी का चेयरमैन कोई हाई कोर्ट का जज या कोई बहुत उच्च स्तरीय व्यक्ति बनाया जाता जैसे कि ५० के ० में कालिंग कमिशन कावय हुआ

मा जिसमें २२ सदस्य थे और सब सदस्य डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से निपुणता रखते थे, व्यक्तिगत अनुभव रखते थे। यह जो पांच सदस्यों की समिति बनाई गई है उसमें श्री० के० एस० सुन्दराजन० को छोड़ कर जोकि श्री० आप रवेन्य० के मैम्बर है, अन्य कोई सदस्य भी प्रत्यक्ष करों के प्रशासन में निपुणता प्राप्त किये हुए नहीं है।

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा) चेयरमैन भी कर चुके हैं।

ओ बजराज तिह मिनिस्टर होवे से तो आप भी कर चुकेंगी।

श्री बाजपेठी जो चेयरमैन नियुक्त किये गये हैं उनके बारे में कहने के लिए मेरे पास बहुत कुछ है भगवार कहना नहीं चाहता था क्योंकि वह यहा नहीं है। लेकिन अगर उपमंत्री महोदया मुझे विवाद करती है तो मैं कुछ कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री बाजपेठी मेरा निवेदन है कि दूसरे ढंग से उस कमेटी के सदस्यों का चुनाव होना चाहिये था। उस कमेटी का चेयरमैन कोई और व्यक्ति होना चाहिये था। जब श्री महाबीर त्यागी वित्त मंत्रालय में थे तो उन्होंने जो काम किए और यह जो इनकम टैक्स है इसके सम्बन्ध में जो नीति अपनाई, वह उनको इस कमेटी के चेयरमैन के पद के योग्य नहीं रखती। जो टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस कमेटी के थे उनके अन्तर्गत भी इनकम टैक्स के इवेशन को रोकने के लिए, उसके प्रशासन में सुधार करने के लिए जो बातें आनी चाहिये वे नहीं भा सकती।

मैं एक छोटी सी बात ही कहूँगा। इनकम-टैक्स ड्रेनिंग के जो आफिसर हैं उनकी ड्रेनिंग किस प्रकार से होती है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। श्री बैन-कटाक्षार जोकि इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर वे और जो २५ साल तक काम करते रहे, वह दक्षिण से आए वे और उन्हें बंगाल में एक ऐसे जिले में रख दिया गया जहां मारवाड़ी भाषियों की संस्था बहुत अधिक थी। यब उनके बहिर्भावते वह नहीं समझ सकते थे। वित्त मंत्री से यब पूछा गया कि ड्रेनिंग की क्या व्यवस्था है तो उत्तर दिया गया कि ड्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था नागपुर में की गई है और अपनी मातृभाषा के साथ साथ दो भाषायें और भी सीखनी पड़ती है। यब ड्रेनिंग का समय तो एक साल का है। इस एक साल में अपनी मातृभाषा के साथ साथ दो भाषायें भी उनको सीखनी होती है, इनकम-टैक्स वा भी पढ़ना होता है, बुक-कीर्पिंग भी समझना होता है, आफिस प्रोसीजर भी जानना होता है, प्रेक्टिकल बकं का अनुभव भी प्राप्त करना होता है, सब ये चीजें कैसे हो सकती हैं, समझ में नहीं आता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर जिस पद पर बिठाये जाते हैं वे अपने कर्तव्यों का ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस कमेटी से बड़ी आशायें की गई थी कि इनकम-टैक्स की रकम को ठीक तरह से बसूल करने की और प्रशासन की पंद्रहि में सुधार करने की सिफारिशें करेगी। प्रोफेसर कालडोर ने अनुमान लगाया है कि २०० करोड़ से लेकर ३०० करोड़ का इनकम टैक्स चुराया जाता है। अगर हम और टैक्स न भी लगाये और इनकम-टैक्स की बसूली ठीक तरह से करें तो जितना रुपया पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए हम समझते हैं कि हमें चाहिए, उतना प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

जहां तक अप्रत्यक्ष करों का सवाल है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि वित्त मंत्री ने जिनसे आशा की जाती थी कि गृह उद्योगों का, कुटीर उद्योगों का वह समर्थन करेंगे, उन्होंने उन पर बड़ा आधार पहुँचाया है। खंडसारी पर जो शुल्क डाला गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज जब कि हम देश के बाहर दावेदार चीनी के लिये स्थायी बाजार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तब कोई ऐसा कदम, जिस से देश के अन्दर चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो जाय और चीनी की कीमत बढ़ जाय, ठीक नहीं माना जा सकता।

एक भावनीय सवाल है। दानेदार चीनी का दाम ज्यादा नहीं होगा।

श्री वाजपेयी : दानेदार चीनी का दाम ज्यादा हो गया है। आप रहते कहां हैं, सदस्य महोदय। खंडसारी पर चुनी लगने के फलस्वरूप दानेदार चीनी का दाम बढ़ गया है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि खंडसारी पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी डाली गई उस के बारे में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में यह स्पष्टीकरण दिया कि अभी भी जो भुनाफा खडसारी का है वह काफी होता रहेगा। १३ रु० में से ५ रु० सरकार लेना चाहती है और ८ रु० फिर भी बाकी बच रहेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ८ रु० किस तरह से बटते हैं आप योड़ा इस पर भी विचार करें। उस में किसान का भी हिस्सा है जो राय बनाता है, मजदूर का भी है, जो बेचता है उस को भी कुछ मिलता है। अगर आप मिलों की चीनी को सरकार देना चाहते हैं तो उस का यह तरीका नहीं है। सब से बड़ी आपत्ति की बात तो यह है कि जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग जिने आज लोग लड़े कर के बैठे

[श्री बाजपेयी]

है उन को एक्साइज ड्यूटी देनी पड़ेगी तो उन्हे इनने फार्म भरने पड़े, इतने रजिस्टर रखने पड़े जिनका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जो अधिकारी है और गावों में बैठे हैं वे उन फार्मों को पढ़ भी नहीं सकते। जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी के इन्स्पेक्टर हैं वे मनमाना बसूल करेंगे। अगर हमारे वित्त मन्त्री एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं यह सुझाव दूगा कि वे कोई लाइसेंस फीस लगा दे जो कि एक वर्ष में और एक जगह पर बसूल हो जाय और जो खड़सारी पैदा करने वाले गावों में पढ़े हुए हैं उन को अनेक फार्मों के लकड़े से बचा दें।

दूसरी बात बेजिटेबल नानएसेन्कल आयल के बारे में है। सन् १९५६ में जब उस के ऊपर शुल्क लगाया गया तो १२५ टन की जो छट दी गई उत्पादकों को वह घटा कर ७५ टन कर दी गई। अब इस बार यह ७५ टन की छट भी स्वतंत्र कर दी गई है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बड़ी-बड़ी तेल मिलों की प्रतियोगिता गाव की धानियों से नहीं है। धानी का क्षेत्र अलग है, याजार अलग है। बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों की प्रतियोगिता आगरा, कानपुर और बरेली में जो छोटे-छोटे तेल के कारखाने स्वल गये हैं उन से हैं, जो कि भाष्प से नहीं चलते और जिन का बिजली की दर भी ज्यादा देनी होती है। बड़ी-बड़ी तेल मिलों के सामने अगर आप इन छोटी-छोटी मिलों को कुछ स्थान नहीं देंगे तो यह बन्द हो जायेगी। मैं वित्त मन्त्री से जानना चाहूँगा कि आखिर सरकार की कुटीर और गृह उद्योग की परिमाण क्या है? यह परिमाण बदलती रहती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के गृह उद्योग को इसलिये सहायता नहीं दी कि वह अम्बर चले की जगह पर ट्रैडिशनल चले को प्रश्न दे रहा है।

वह कहती है कि अम्बर चला कुटीर उद्योग है और जो पुराना परम्परागत चला है वह कुटीर उद्योग नहीं है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई किस ने कहा?

श्री बाजपेयी केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई गलत बात है।

श्री बाजपेयी गृह उद्योगों के अन्तर्गत अन्य राज्यों को जो सुविधायें दी जाती हैं वह उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल इसलिये नहीं दी गई कि वहां पर ट्रैडिशनल चला चलता है, अम्बर चला नहीं चलता। और अब बड़ी चीज़ि मिलों को और बड़ी तेल मिलों को चलाने के लिये खड़सारी और छोटे-छोटे तेल उद्योगों को ऐसी स्थिति में रखा जा रहा है जहां वह प्रतियोगिता नहीं कर सकते। ऐसी हालत में यह होगा कि वे स्वतंत्र हो जायेंगे और अगर देश में प्रतियोगिता का विकास नहीं होगा और हम पश्चिमी ढंग का आद्योगिकरण चलायेंगे जिस में कि छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों की तुलना में बड़े उद्योगों पर अधिक बल दिया जायेगा, जहां पर मनुष्य की तुलना में मशीन पर अधिक बल दिया जायेगा, तो देश में विकेन्द्रित अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण करने का प्रधान मन्त्री का कल का भाषण कभी भी चरितार्थ नहीं होगा। सत्ता का, पूजी का और अम का केन्द्रीकरण होगा और वित्त मन्त्री का बजट इस आशका की ओर सकेत करता है, यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

Shri Kottukapally (Moovattupuzha): I rose from my seat here in Parliament the other day after listening to the Finance Minister's Budget

speech with a sigh of relief and a sense of satisfaction. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the former Finance Minister had said, I was told, that taxation, especially direct taxation, from the individual and from the corporate standpoint in India, had almost reached saturation point. So, it may be perhaps that the present Finance Minister has a perplexing task, the task of drawing water from a dried well. Anyhow, according to me, Shri Desai's Budget is a testament of live and let live.

The task to which we have sworn ourselves in this Parliament as the representatives of the Indian people, is to raise the standard of our masses. This raising the standard of the masses is a scientific phrase, it is modern technology. Well, what does it mean? It means that we should enrich our people, that we should provide milk for the children of this land, that we should clothe the people who are illclad, that we must house the men and women who have no place to live in. That is what I understand to be the meaning of the raising of the standard of our people, that is we must enrich them one and all, but I am afraid unfortunately, for some time past, in our speeches in and out of Parliament, in and out of season, we have been putting more emphasis on pulling down some better class or well-to-do people, from the pedestal they are on.

I have never understood socialism as a philosophy of life which should deprive people of what they actually possess, I have never understood socialism as a way of pulling down. I have understood socialism as higher production, better production, more intrinsic production and more equitable distribution. Our speeches disparaging the accumulation of riches, deidng the well-to-do and the better class have dampened and slackened the spirit of progress in this land. Riches is no crime provided the riches have been earned without violating the law of Manu and Moses, and the provisions of the Indian Penal

Code. The poet and prophet of socialism, Mr. Bernard Shaw, said that poverty is a crime, he never said that riches are a crime.

The approach has been, I am afraid, to level down the few in the upper strata or the few here and there who are a little better off than others for certain reasons, maybe their ingenuity or their labour or to some extent their fortunate circumstances of an inheritance.

I am afraid the results that are shown in the Budget indicate a downward trend in agricultural production. This downward trend is there because of the dampening in the spirit of the people. This downward trend is there in industrial production, also in the level of employment. The levelling up of the lowly and the down-trodden must be the concept and the objectives of a welfare State.

In all spheres of human activity, the supreme achievement comes from a sense of fulfilment desiring applause from fellowmen. But in all these things the psychological aspect, the spiritual aspect, the ennobling aspect count and must always be kept in view. Encourage and cheer the peasant when he does a good job. Console him when he falls. Applaud him when he runs. At least allow him to pass on without hindrance. Let us release the creative energies of men and women in the villages, in the towns and in our cities, without imprisoning them in grey, grim cold walls, and then you will have seen that even the poorest of the poor in the far away areas of our land are turned to heroes.

I would not quote any figures here, because the time is up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might not be getting the right kind of advice from his neighbours. His time is really up.

Shri Kottukapally: Then, I have one suggestion to make to the Finance

[Shri Kottukapally]

Minister as to how to get more of foreign exchange Take, for example, my State of Kerala I do not know whether one-tenth or even one-hundredth of the resources of that State has been explored or exploited Look at the fish wealth in the Arabian sea I have figures from the Food Ministry which show that there is a belt of prawns and shrimps or whatever you call them, for a distance of 200 miles from Beypore to Mangalore and four miles broad What an amount of foreign exchange we can obtain in the United States and other countries, provided we exploit these rich and limitless fish resources In the United States, for six shrimps, in shrimp eock-tail, as they call it, you have to pay one dollar and fifty cents, which comes to Rs 7½ Here, on the Malabar coast, you get 6,000 shrimps for that amount of money I had recently a chance and an opportunity to go into the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, eighty-seven feet below the level of the sea, and I was told that there were 9 billion dollars worth of gold there I wish to tell the Finance Minister and the House in all seriousness that there is more wealth on the Malabar coast in the shape of shrimps than what I could find in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank at New York

Then, there is pepper in Kerala On all the tables of the world, you find pepper And pepper cannot be manufactured synthetically or artificially There is still land in our State, and you can utilise that

Then, there is cashew These are all things with which you can get limitless amount of foreign exchange But then Kerala is far away, and we are a small State and we do not get the sympathy or the regard that we should get We have suffered to a large extent on account of that

Mr Deputy-Speaker The hon Member should try to conclude now, I have to call yet another hon Member before I call the hon Minister

Shri Kottukapally: Then, there is the communist regime there, and that is one of the reasons why the industrialists are diffident to go there, there is too much of crime, too much of trouble and too much of quarrels, and those who want to go and start business there are not sure that they would be able to come back safe

There is another thing They have been doing many misdeeds there We are too much near them, and therefore, we know them But then the latest report is about the Andhra rice deal In the report on this, Justice Raman Nair has accused the Kerala Government of a suspicious deal This is a serious matter, and this is a grave matter In view of what Shri Raman Nair has said, I hope the Kerala Communist Government will resign to keep up the honour of their party

Mr Deputy-Speaker Now, Shrimati Jayaben Shah

Shrimati Jayaben Shah I have spoken already

Dr Sushila Nayar (Jhansi) May I speak

Mr Deputy-Speaker I was to call the hon Minister at 3 PM But because the Hon Speaker had ticked off the name of Shrimati Jayaben Shah, I had made that mistake Otherwise, the Speaker had promised that the Minister would be called at three o'clock I am sorry for the others

Dr Sushila Nayar May I take the few minutes that you were giving to Shrimati Jayaben Shah?

Mr Deputy Speaker Now there is none I was under the mistaken impression that she had not spoken If the hon Member will not take more than five minutes I would not mind

Ch Ranbir Singh (Rohtak) I shall finish in five minutes

15 hrs.

उठ० तुलसीलाल नवार उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको अन्यावाद देती हूँ कि देरी हो जाने के बाबजूद भी आपने मूले चन्द मिनट दे दिये।

मैं सबसे पहले अपने वित्त मन्त्री महोदय को मुद्रारकावाद देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत योग्य बजट हमारे सामने रखा। बाजपेयी महोदय जो बनस्पति पर ७५ टन का एग्रेम्पशन था उसको हटाने के बारे में चिकायत कर रहे थे लेकिन वह तो एक बहुत अच्छा काम था। कायद काजेपी की को यह मालूम नहीं था कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग प्रोडक्शन कर रहे थे वह छोटे छोटे बूनिंट्स को अपने कुटुम्ब में डिवाइल करके सरकार की ओला दे रहे थे और टैक्स इवेजन कर रहे थे और देश को नुकसान पहुँचा रहे थे। तो यह कोई गलत कदम नहीं उठाया गया है क्योंकि वह कोई गृह उद्योग नहीं था कि उसे विशेष प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता थी।

लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगी कि यह जो लडसारी पर टैक्स लगाया गया है वह बाक़ी काटेज इडस्ट्री पर कुठाराधात है। दलील यह दी गयी है कि उनको नफे का मारजिन ज्यादा है। लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उनका प्रोडक्शन भी तो थोड़ा थोड़ा है। अगर बड़े प्रोडक्शन पर प्राफिट का मारजिन छोटा भी हो तो हजार टन पर उसका टोटल प्राफिट बहुत ज्यादा हो जायेगा, लेकिन बड़मारी के यूनिट्स का प्रोडक्शन थोड़ा थोड़ा होता है, और इसलिए अगर इसका मारजिन आफ प्राफिट ज्यादा भी हो तो प्राफिट बहुत ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता। इसके अलावा वह प्राफिट बहुत मे काम करने वालों मे बट जाता है। हमें तो यह देखना है कि ज्यादा मे ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार

मिल सके, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों मे बन का बटवारा हो। अभी हमारे एक भाई ने कोट किया कि पावर्टी इज ए सिन। इसमे शक नहीं कि जो बहुत ज्यादा इन इकट्ठा किया जाता है तो वह छोटे छोटे लोगों की भेहनत को इकट्ठा करके, उनका शोषण करके, ही किया जा सकता है। इसीलिए हमारे टैक्स के स्ट्रेचर मे ज्यादा कमाने वालों पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया जाता है, और वह ठीक है। जहा हमे नीचे से ऊपर की तरफ लेवलिंग करना है वहा हमे ऊपर से लेवलिंग डाउन भी करना है ताकि लोगों मे उसाह द्वे सके और वे साथ मिल कर काम कर सकें।

सभ्य कम है बरना मैं यहा कुछ द्वाते लडसारी और गुड के बारे में हैल्प ट्राइट आफ व्यू से कहना चाहती थी कि इनमे कितने ज्यादा विटामिन और मिनरल्स होते हैं। इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। और हम बड़ी ग्रामों की अधिक मदद न करे बल्कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को भी बढ़ावा दें यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

एक बात खास ध्यान देने की है। डिफेस पर खर्च कुछ कम हुआ यह तो लुक्सी की बात है मगर अभी भी बहुत लुक्स हो रहा है और जो लुक्स हो रहा है क्या वह सही लुक्स है? जब कभी यहा डिफेस की बात आती है तो यह बात कही जाती है कि यह सीकेट चीज है, इसको बूतलाना पब्लिक इटरेस्ट मे नहीं है। इसकी वर्चा करना पब्लिक इटरेस्ट मे नहीं है। ऐसी हालत मे क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बिठायी जाये जो सीकेट मे इम निभाग के लुक्स की जाज करे। आडिट रिपोर्ट के देखने मे हमे इसमे कुछ गडबड मालूम नहीं है। हम कई चीजें सुनते रहते हैं। ता हम चाहते हैं कि जो रुपया हमारा लुक्स होता है वह सही तरीके से लुक्स हो।

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

हम लोगों के पास ग्रल्प बचत योजना लेकर जाते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि हमसे तो आप पेट पर पट्टी बाधने को कहती है पर आपकी सरकार सही खर्च करती है या गलत करती है यह भी आप देखती है। ऐडमिनि-स्ट्रैशन पर खर्च बढ़ा है। एम्प्लाइज की तादाद बहुत बढ़ी है। इसको देखने से पता चलता है कि दो सालों में जो रुपया टैक्सो का बढ़ा है, १०० करोड़ कृष्णमाचारी साहब के बक्त में और २८ करोड़ भर्मी, वह करीब करीब सारा सरकारी नौकरों पर खर्च हुआ है। आप देखे कि एक ज्वाइट सेकेटरी बढ़ने से कितना खर्च बढ़ता है। उसके साथ दो या तीन डिप्टी सेकेटरी बढ़ते हैं, ६ अंडर सेकेटरी बढ़ते हैं और करीब २०० या २५० दूसरे लोग बढ़ते हैं और इन्हाँ खर्च बढ़ जाता है। तो हम देखते हैं कि इकानामी की बात होती है पर इकानामी हो नहीं पाती है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आप जनता से पेट पर पट्टी बाधने को कहते हैं तो यह भी देखें कि जो रुपया टैक्सो से आता है, स्माल सेविम्स से आता है, उसका अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा प्रोडक्टिव कामों पर खर्च हो ताकि गरीब आदमी भी समझे कि उसके लिए कुछ हो रहा है और उसको उत्साह पैदा हो।

हम कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात करते हैं। यह जरूर अच्छी बात है लेकिन साथ ही दूसरे छोटे उद्योगों को भी कोआपरेटिव तरीके से चलाया जाये और इन दोनों कामों में कोआर्डिनेशन हो। आज जो हमारा खर्च हो रहा है उसका पूरा लाभ इसलिए नहीं मिल पा रहा है कि सरकारी विभागों में आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है।

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I have been carefully listening to the debate which has been going on for the last four days including today on the budget which I had the honour to present to this hon House, and I must thank the hon Members for the appreciation that they gave to the budget as also for the criticism that was made in pointing out the deficiencies or the defects in the budget and its policy. It is not possible to consult hon Members . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry to interrupt the hon Minister I forgot to mention one thing I had said a while ago that I would consider whether certain words uttered by Shri S M Banerjee were objectionable and ought to be expunged. I have considered the matter. Certainly it was not proper for him to compare those two persons. So far as those two lines are concerned, I have ordered their expunction. The Press also would take note of this.

Shri Morarji Desai As I was saying it is not possible to consult hon Members before the budget is framed and presented to this House. But I may say that we try to forestall the various arguments that might be adduced and or take account of the various lines of thinking that are available on budget framing or on the imposition of taxes, and after considering all that the budget is framed. Then after hearing all the arguments advanced on the budget, one takes note of them for improvement, if any is necessary or possible, and also for taking into account those things when the next year's budget is framed.

I was surprised—though I should not have been—to hear the hon the leader of the Communist Group saying that the picture given by me is unrealistic, that there is complacency, that there is no 'socialism' mentioned in it and so on. I do not see that a budget becomes socialist if the word 'socialist' is mentioned in the speech and it ceases to be socialist if the

word is not mentioned in it. I have said very clearly in the budget speech that the budget is framed round the Plan and the Plan is framed from time to time with a view to achieve our end, which is achieving a socialist society. We do not swerve from our objectives and we try to implement them to the best of our capacity. It is possible that the rate of progress may not satisfy some, but in this particular case of the leader of the Communist Group, the ideas are different. His concept of socialism is different from the concept of socialism that we have. He will say that our socialism is bogus. I do not want to retaliate and say that his socialism is bogus. I would only say that he has his own peculiar line of thinking to which he is wedded, we have a pragmatic approach to these problems and we want to see that the people of this country become happy—not a few or a majority of them, but all of them. We want to see that equal opportunity is given to everybody to advance himself or herself to the maximum of his or her capacity, to see that all exploitation ceases and to see that the country becomes happy, prosperous and strong.

With this end in view we try to frame the Budget, we try to frame the laws, we try to run the Government to the best of our capacity. We have never claimed, Sir, as is sought to be argued by some, that we claim all the intelligence or all the knowledge. That we have never done. We are very conscious that we are imperfect human beings. As such there is an imperfection in whatever we do, but we try to perfect ourselves as far as we can by profiting from the criticism or suggestions of friends or opponents, even those who decry us because we have got to learn something and profit by it. That is how we look at the whole question.

It is possible that we may not be absorbing as much as is expected that we should absorb. That

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depends upon our capacity to absorb. It also depends upon the capacity to appreciate, and it also depends upon the quality of what is to be appreciated and absorbed. Therefore, it cannot be said that everything that is said must be absorbed or must be accepted. If I try to do that, or if my hon. friends opposite try to do that, we will be in a hopeless state of affairs.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Money can be absorbed.

Shri Morarji Desai: Money is never absorbed. It is spent or it is retained in deposit, but it is never absorbed. That is where, Sir, my honourable and respected friend who was my leader for many years but who chose to cease to be my leader and wanted to lead other people, is wrong. Well, that is why he is in a crisis of faith. It is because he has a crisis of faith that he sees a crisis of faith everywhere in the whole country. If there had not been a crisis of faith, he should not have chosen to select other friends and other people. That was against the faith that he had, and it is because he gave up that faith that the crisis of faith has come. I would entreat him, Sir, once again, to look back and see what his real faith is and stick to it.

Acharya Kripalani: I am one of your best friends, Mr. Mehta.

Shri Morarji Desai: He does not cease to be my friend either. We do not cease to be friends because we have different views, but I would certainly refer my honourable and respected friend to my hon. friend, Shri Mehta to whom he has just referred.

He gave a corrective to what my hon. friend said before. Even if he does not hear me, let him hear him. He had said that we should cut our coat according to the cloth, thereby meaning that we are making our plans without taking into account our resources, or that our plans are over-ambitious, they are extravagant, they

[Shri Morarji Desai]

are beside the mark or they are against even ideology. That is what he wanted to suggest. But if we are to cut our coat according to the cloth that we have just now, we would not only remain constantly poor, but we will become poorer still and it will be a hopeless state of affairs in this country, which I am quite sure my hon friend has not in view (*Interruption*) We have, therefore, got to obtain more cloth if the cloth is less and see that the coat fits us, and not to take 'up that position where we make a coat which we cannot put on. That will not help anybody.

Therefore, he is also against the Plan, or he is against planning as I understood him, because he asked "How many more Plans are going to come?" When he was in the Congress there was a planning body in the Congress too and he never objected to it. Planning is necessary for anything that we do. Even when he spoke there was some plan with him. He had it and he read it out according to plan. Without a plan one cannot adjust one's thoughts as best as one should. Therefore, a plan is necessary, whether the plan is wise or not is a different question.

Acharya Kripalani. No, no, it is a fundamental question.

Shri Morarji Desai. It is a fundamental question whether there should be a plan or whether the plan is wise. Sir, wisdom differ from people to people. We can only say that we are trying to be wiser by experience and by the advice of friends and others as we absorb that advice. If the advice is worth absorbing, he can rest assured that we will absorb it.

My hon friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, made a very great contribution to the debate by giving a very realistic and scholarly exposition of the philosophy in which he believes and in which I believe. He said that if we want

to go on with the Plans that we have we will have also to pay the price of it. Of course, he did express anxiety about the lowering of the production last year or during this current quarter and he said that it was a sign which should make us more careful and which should lead us to greater efforts. I agree with that, but I would not say that the lowering of the production is a sign which is not anything but temporary. It is only a temporary sign which came about only because of less production in foodgrains on account of causes which were not in our hands and also as a result of our adverse balance of payments which also made us cut down our imports of many kinds, which also starved some industries and which in its turn also had brought in a lesser demand of some consumer goods. All these things took place at the same time, and therefore that came about. But because in one year we have that, I do not think we should become pessimistic and think that this is going to be the picture next year.

I am quite sure that the picture is improving. I would not say that it has improved completely, that there is no cause for anxiety. But when I said that we are turning the corner, I only meant that the worst time is probably over. I am not saying that it is always over. I do not think that we will be out of difficulties for the next ten years or even a little more, because we have got to go on exerting more and more till we reach a stage where the economy becomes self-generating. We want to do that in the course of the next 6 or 7 years, if we possibly can do it. We want to exert ourselves to our maximum to that end. But difficulties coming in should not detract us from efforts and should not make us feel, simply because of the difficulties, that we are on wrong lines. We should not become complacent and we are not complacent inasmuch as I have admitted, and I have said very clearly in my speech—and it is clearly stated in

the *Economic Survey* also—that there are trends which are disturbing, of which we should take note and we should try to rectify. Of course, when I said that corrective measures had been taken, my hon. friend the leader of the Communist Group chose to be sarcastic, and said that we had also been responsible for correcting the defects of monsoon this year; because there is a good crop he thinks that I was claiming credit for that. Certainly I do not want to take away his pleasure in utilising his capacity for this sort of satires, but that does not help anybody.

As I have been saying, our economic situation, though it is difficult, has to be met and we want to exert our utmost, a little more than that if possible, because that way alone we can make progress. The situation is not such as gives rise to any cause for pessimism or for a feeling that we are not advancing and that we are sliding back. When we make progress quicker and quicker, sometimes some situations arise where we feel that the progress has suddenly become slower, but that is only a temporary, natural consequence coming in, and it enables us to go forward much more quickly than in the past, and that is how I view the present economic situation.

I agree entirely with my hon. and respected friend Acharya Kripalani when he said that taxation and deficit financing are good if they serve social causes; they become unsocial if they are wasted or used for bad causes. I do not see what I can do to make him see that the policies that are undertaken in this respect by us are for good causes, are for furthering the good causes and are for achieving the ends that we have in view. It may be and it is possible that there are mistakes in it; it is possible that there are some wastages; it is possible that there is some extravagance. I would not deny all these things. But, Sir, is it argued that we are not taking note of all these things or that we are not trying

to set right the mistakes that may be committed unintentionally or on account of inexperience or on account of a situation developing in a particular way?

15.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not think that that would be his argument. I hope that he will look at this sympathetically and not cynically. He becomes sometimes very cynical and that seems to be many a time a cause which gives rise to a crisis of faith from time to time. But I only hope that cynicism which comes out of a very great intelligence and love for the poor sometimes prevents a person from seeing good in other people and that is all that I plead with my hon. and respected friend

Acharya Kripalani: Sometimes I get facts from Congressmen and Congress Ministers.

Shri Morarji Desai: I thank him for the sympathies that he has for me and which I have always had from him in ample measure. But I would be wrong if I said that I am not responsible also for the criticism or that that criticism does not apply to me also which he applied to the Government as a whole. I am responsible for these things too as part of the Cabinet, and when I was not a Member of the Cabinet as a Congress member, and as one of the instruments of Government in this country in a State if not in the Centre I am, therefore, responsible for all these things and I do not want to escape the blame if he wants to apportion that blame.

It was said that deficit financing is going to lend us into endless trouble and is lending us into trouble now and that we are recklessly going on with this policy. I would not say that this criticism is made in order to make criticism. There can be this view: we ourselves are conscious of it. As I myself mentioned in the

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budget speech, deficit financing as it is called is a thing about which one must be careful, but it is not that deficit financing is bad in all circumstances. If it leads to more and more production and if it is employed for productive purposes, it can do good. But if it leads to inflation certainly it will do harm. We are trying to see that it does not lead to inflation. And it cannot be said that deficit financing that has been so far resorted to has led to any appreciable inflation in this country. The inflation in the country which was seen in foodgrains or has been seen in foodgrains is not due to this factor at all. It is due to a bad season and an unusually bad season which came in in this country in 1957-58.

In this connection, I should like to give some of the figures of foodgrain production. It was said that foodgrains are not being produced as they should be produced and that we are not making any progress in the matter of our agricultural policy. I would like to make one thing very clear at the outset. That is, whereas too much concentration is made in the matter of giving blame to the Centre in the matter of food production, production of food is the concern of the States, and all the efforts that are required to be made for increasing food production have got to be made by the States. I do not, therefore, try to say by any stretch of imagination that the States are blameworthy in this matter or that they are not making an effort. Their efforts may be less than what is expected by all of us or by some of us. They may not have succeeded as we want them to succeed, but that is no ground for saying that people are not making efforts.

Food production is increasing at the rate of about four per cent, if we exclude the abnormal years from 1950-51 until today. I have seen the figures of several countries including Japan and the U.S.A., and over a long number of years I have found that there has been always an increase

of food production by about four per cent or thereabouts. Our record, therefore, is not very poor in this direction. But our requirement is very great, in the circumstances in which we are. Therefore, we have got to make an effort which is much greater than all this, and we cannot rest content merely on the assumption that this is the rate of production in other countries and therefore we should also be satisfied with that rate of progress. We are, therefore, trying to make quicker progress in this direction. But in this matter of food crisis and the rising of prices complained against by several hon. Members, I would like to point out what we had in 1955 a position where food prices crashed. If we take 100 as the index in 1953, it was 92.7 in 1950, but it was 72.8 in 1955. This was as a result of good production of foodgrains in 1954. In 1954, it was 68 million tons and in 1955 it was 66 million tons. 1954 was an extraordinary year at that time, but that brought down the prices and we were all worried how the prices were to be raised. Government began to give price support at that time. After that prices began to rise again; as a result of that it became 92.3 in 1956 and 101.7 in 1957, when food production again went down and we had an abnormally bad year. The production was only 62 million tons, i.e. it was less by 6.7 million tons. This year it is expected that the production will be about 70 to 71 million tons.

Therefore, we are maintaining the increase in production by about 4 per cent. But in spite of this better production this year as compared to the previous years, the prices are not coming down as they should. Why? A scare is created in this country from time to time by various sections. On the one side it is being argued that we should bring down the prices and on the other side, it is argued by many hon. Members,

including some from my own party—I do not say they are all on one side; they are more on the opposite side than on this side—that higher and higher prices should be paid to the peasants. They are asking the peasants not to bring in their foodgrains to the market. That is what is happening in some States. When that happens, Government being blamed for not bringing down the prices is not a fair proposition or a fair attitude. That is all what I can say.

In our country, it is easy to raise a scare. I remember about 9 or 10 years ago, in Bombay city a scare raised in the month of June or July that there was a shortage of salt and salt would not be obtainable in Bombay. The result was prices began to shoot up and all people began to go to the shops saying that they should get 2 or 3 maunds, whereas formerly they were buying 2 or 3 lbs. Naturally that created a scare and riots took place. One had to intervene with that and see that the riots were put down. How can there be a shortage of salt in the Bombay city, I could not understand; but people do not apply their minds when scares are created. Bombay produces the largest amount of salt. There is the sea nearby; there is so much of salt water nearby that they would never starve for want of salt; yet they do not think about it. This is also what is happening in the matter of foodgrains.

If in the matter of foodgrains, all of us are determined to see that the prices do not rise beyond a certain level, a level which is necessary for giving an economic price to the agriculturists for his production, and if we do not fall on each other in trying to please our voters in order that we can give them higher prices, we can bring this under control and State trading in foodgrains can be successful and will be successful. But if I try to sweep a room and others try to put more and more dirt in that room with the greatest amount of strength, I will not be able to sweep

the room clean at any time. The blame will not be mine, because I will be going on, but the blame will be on the people who are putting more and more dirt there. This has got to be borne in mind. To say that Government is not succeeding in its efforts to raise the economic prosperity of the country or it is not succeeding in some of its programmes will not be correct, if all things are taken into account.

I do not minimise in any way any faults that Government might have committed or the administration might have committed. I do not say that they are not committing faults; they are bound to be there. In all human effort, there are bound to be mistakes. That cannot be avoided. All the food that we eat is not always digested; a portion of it always goes out and it has got to go out. You cannot help it. But that does not mean that it should be increased; it should be minimised. That is the attempt that should be made. There have been some faults, but the faults ought not to be exaggerated and taken as a ground for running down everything that has been done. If that is done, then we will not be able to build up the society which we want to build up. That is all that I want to plead with my hon. friends.

It was argued that we are taking to indirect taxation more and more, direct taxation is less and less and that is taxing more and more the poor, letting alone the rich more and more. That argument was also put forward in connection with the economic situation of this country. I have some material before me, which shows the proportion of direct and indirect taxation in different parts of the world. In India it is 37 direct and 63 indirect; Canada 61 direct and 39 indirect; U.S.A. 85 direct and 15 indirect; Burma 40 direct and 60 indirect; Ceylon 30 direct and 70 indirect; Japan 58 direct and 42 indirect; Pakistan 20 direct and 80 indirect; France 27 direct and 73 indirect; Switzerland 27 direct and 73 indirect;

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U.K 53 direct and 47 indirect, West Germany 41 direct and 59 indirect and U.S.S.R 17 direct and 83 indirect

An Hon. Member: What about per capita income?

Shri Morarji Desai. We ought not to jump from one thing to another. Let us examine argument by argument, we can go to the other things later on. One thing does not always follow from the other. In a country which is undeveloped, there has to be indirect taxation, there cannot be any other taxation, if we want to receive the revenue we want to receive for our development purposes. We must receive the maximum revenue by direct taxes from those who can afford to pay them and that is our attempt today.

In this connection, it was sought to be argued that this budget which has been placed before the House is a budget which is softer to the richer people and harder to the poorer people. I do not know how this can be maintained. It is said that the wealth tax and the excess dividend tax are abolished and so, it is favouring the richer people. These are not abolished in that sense, they are merged in the corporation tax. All the amount will be received from the companies every year. They are not foregone at all, they are being received. We have also increased the other tax that has been levied on individuals. Therefore the rich are being taxed. If we want to remove disparities in income between individuals that is what is sought to be done. But we must not do that also in such a way that no revenues are at all received once you receive it and afterwards the whole thing dries up. After all, it is necessary to see that whatever taxes we gather, we must gather in such a way that we collect more and more taxes every year, and those who have to pay are able to pay more and more every year. That is what we have got to do. Unless we do that, we

will not be able to achieve the results that we want to achieve.

In this connection, I should like to point out that it is not true to say that income-tax receipts have not gone up. Income-tax receipts have gone up. But the contribution to the States has gone up during the last few years. Therefore, the share which remains with the Government of India is less than what it was before. Regarding collection, whereas it was Rs 180 crores a few years ago, this year it is Rs 219 crores. Therefore, it cannot be said that it is static or it has gone down. It is a matter of fact I have pointed out this to my hon. friend Shri Nagi Reddy even last year. But he refuses to learn by experience. He refuses to take these figures and he believes only in those figures which he has in his own mind. I cannot help it. But the facts are there. As I pointed out last time, I take as much care as I can on these matters. But even now he repeats these figures.

Then it was said that we are over-depending on foreign assistance. I do not think that the assistance that we are receiving is such as would land us in trouble, at any rate so far. It is certainly a heavy responsibility that we are undertaking. But if we want to develop our country, which is undeveloped, if we want to build up heavy industries and if we want to build up machine making industries, we have got to import machineries and raw materials too for some time to come and we will have to face an imbalance between imports and exports. Whatever we may do, we cannot increase our exports to an extent whereby our imports that are required will be paid for by our exports. It is, therefore necessary for us to get assistance. But, at the same time, we have got to see that whatever foreign assistance we receive is received without any strings attached to it, we receive it in such a manner that it helps us to increase the vitality of our economy and that we are able to

repay it. We are not taking more than what we can give back. Even though the liability is large, it is not larger than our capacity to repay. That is what we are trying to see. Therefore, it is not as if we are trying to get anything that we can get.

It was very uncharitable to say that PL 480 is not useful to us except that it goes on giving us more and more debts and that that is not the way to solve the food problem. The food problem which is there has got to be faced. We cannot say that we will not feed our country or the people if there is a bad year and the production of foodgrains is very much less. We have got to feed them. It is good that we are getting our foodgrains under this when we require it. If we do not require it, we are not going to get it under this. And when we are getting these foodgrains, it not only helps us in the matter of foodgrains but also helps us in utilising their proceeds for financing the other schemes. That is the arrangement under this, and for this we ought to be grateful. It is no use decrying help when we receive it, and receive it in a friendly manner, without any other bargaining except the bargaining of returning it in the proper way, and that is what is being done. We are not doing anything else. We are trying to receive the help from all the countries who are prepared to help us and help us in a friendly way. And it is our policy to be friendly to all the countries. We want always to remain friendly with all countries, whether we agree with their policies or do not agree with their policies is not a matter which should come in the way of our friendship, and so we are trying to be friendly with all. It will be seen that we are receiving help from all countries of different ideologies. We are not doing that by falling at the feet of any people. Of course, we have got to approach them, if necessary in a friendly way. Sometimes we approach them, if we find that we are in need of help and then they help us. But the help must come in a friendly way, not in any other way.

In this connection, the simile of the East India Company was given by an hon. Member. The hon. Member should not forget that the East India Company is gone and those days are not going to return. It may have been due to the conditions at that time when the country was weak in government. That is not the position today. This is the first time that for the last 11 years this country is under one Government, and that too the Government of the people, and a Government which, I am quite sure, is strong enough to look after itself, and is not bound down to anybody. That is the Government which we have. If anybody has no confidence in this country or in the Government, then it is his misfortune and not the *misfortune of the Government or the people*.

Then it was said that we are given to loose budgeting, meaning thereby that our estimates in the past years are wrong. From the fact that the revenue deficit, which was considered to be Rs 29 crores, has gone up to Rs 59 crores, and the customs revenue has gone down to Rs 136 crores instead of the estimated Rs 170 crores, it cannot be said that we are loose-budgeting. We are trying to estimate as clearly, specifically and definitely as we can, and in the process we are trying to take into account all the circumstances which we can imagine. But there are some times circumstances which we cannot always imagine.

In the matter of customs revenue it was not easy to foresee what the effect of the import licences which we had given previously would have on the present day receipts on imports. Formerly, when there was an OGL system of licensing we could not always know what exactly was pending and the backlog of it was pending for some time. Now we have gone beyond it and we are able to calculate more correctly. So, I do not think this sort of over-estimate or under-estimate will occur in future years.

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Then it was said that tax collection charges are increasing disproportionately. I do not think that this charge would be quite a correct one. Yet, I cannot say that the staff is exactly what is needed and there is not at all any extravagance in that or there is no over-staffing in any case anywhere. We are, therefore, trying to see that all the departments and all the Ministries are being examined properly on a scientific basis, and whatever economies can be effected are effected. These are being reported from time to time to Parliament and will continue to be reported to Parliament from time to time. As an example, in my own Ministry in one department, the Economic Affairs Department, I have got the whole thing examined by a special staff which has been created for this purpose, a reorganisation unit, which went into it, and we have now been able to effect a saving of 10 per cent in that expenditure. This is how we go about it, and this is what we are trying to do in every Ministry. Therefore, it need not be thought that we are not particular in this matter at all. We are very particular in this matter and we are trying to effect economies wherever we can. We have also committees examining plan projects and trying to see that economies are effected in those things also.

Then the growth of civil expenditure was mentioned here and it was argued that we are reckless in the matter of increase in civil expenditure. The misunderstanding arose because, perhaps, of losing sight of the fact that the classification of accounts is somewhat peculiar in this matter. Civil expenditure does not mean merely administrative expenditure. It includes also expenditure on social and developmental services. They are both grouped together. If this is not seen, then certainly it would appear as if we have been completely extravagant, not only extravagant but reckless and devoid of reason, but that is not so.

It is true that while the total expenditure in 1948-49 was Rs 36 crores under civil expenditure roundly, it is likely to be about Rs 223 crores next year, but in considering these figures it should be remembered that in 1948-49 the expenditure under social and developmental services was only Rs 19 crores. That has increased to Rs 168 crores now, and that is a part of this Rs 223 crores. Therefore, it should not be said that all this Rs 223 crores are going towards paying administrative expenses or only officers and clerks and other people. That is not the position, though I must say that purely administrative expenditure also has risen from Rs 17 crores to Rs 55 crores. It is not a small amount, but it is a necessary amount. When activities are widening—they have become perhaps ten times what they were before—expenditure is bound to increase, and that is how it has increased.

It also includes expenditure on development of tribal areas. This Rs 55 crores also includes that, and therefore, this increase in expenditure is inevitable, inescapable, but we are trying to see constantly that this expenditure is reduced from time to time, but when we are developing, administration goes on developing, the services are also bound to go on developing and we have got to spend more and more on this, but I have taken out the percentage of the expenditure on the administrative services to the revenue that we have, and I find it is remaining constant at seven per cent until today. Therefore, there is no increase in the percentage of expenditure on civil administration, and yet we are trying to see that as much economy is possible is effected in this matter.

In this connection, in the matter of wasteful expenditure, it was mentioned that loans had been taken by Hindustan Steel and then not spent immediately as they should have been spent, with the result that these

was a loss in interest. This relates to the years 1954 to 1956 and in the three years it did happen that sums were taken and were not spent immediately. It took some time. Therefore, they were immediately deposited in banks where interest was obtained from 3½ to 3¾ per cent, that is, there was a loss of about one per cent in interest, but that was inevitable at that time, because at that time quarterly withdrawals were made of expenditure that was to be met in the next quarter. It is true that more care should have been exercised by the drawing authorities to see that moneys were not drawn earlier than was necessary but to see that demands were made in time. They did this at that time because the system was quarterly withdrawal. We have changed the system now. It is now monthly withdrawal and we are trying to see that this thing does not happen.

I would not say that this was all right and there was nothing wrong in it, but it was a mistake that took place for want of foresight perhaps in the matter in the minds of the people who were responsible for it, but there was no intentional lapse in it, and it is now being rectified and seen that this will not happen in future.

The same thing about the recovery of moneys in the Equalisation Fund. It was said that we were not recovering the moneys as we should. There is a dispute, out of Rs. 17 crores, for about Rs 8 crores, and unless that dispute is settled, we cannot recover that Rs 8 crores. Then it will be argued; what happens to the Rs. 9 crores? For that the companies are pleading that their financial condition is giving more and more difficulties, but more than that they are pleading also that they have to recover moneys for the steel which they are supplying to the Government which is also being delayed, which is not being paid; therefore, that also should be set off. This is being looked into. I am not saying all this in order to

make a special pleading in this matter. In these matters we ought to be more specific and more particular, and we are trying to be so, and I am quite sure that in future in these matters there will be less cause for complaint.

A reference was made to the delay by the Defence Ministry in building bodies for chassis purchased in 1948 or before 1948 or after 1948. It is true that there has been delay, but this delay was due to the fact that the Army itself was not able to build the bodies, and they found it difficult to get the bodies built by private builders who had various difficulties on account of materials to be obtained or their capacity to build this kind of bodies, but this also shows less care in the matter of planning, but at that time, there was no planning. Planning was absent. Now there is planning. This also shows the necessity of planning, and we are now trying to see that this sort of thing does not take place. This sort of want of planning or foresight will not take place in future. We are trying to utilise all this now and trying to see that such wastage does not occur in future.

Acharya Kripalani: The Second Plan was also unplanned? I thought the First Plan was unplanned, but I did not know that the Second Plan was unplanned!

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this was in 1948 when there was no plan?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The point raised was that subsequent purchases were made in spite of the fact that these chassis were there and no bodies had been built.

Shri Morarji Desai: The subsequent purchases were made because...

An Hon. Member: . . . the old was not used!

Shri Morarji Desai: . . . they were required for production and these

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chassis could not be used without bodies, and they could not get bodies built on them in time. That is true I have therefore said that there is want of care in this matter, but it is not such as can be said that it is a deliberate act done in order to waste money. That is not the idea at all behind it.

Then there was the argument about co-operative farming again coming up. I shall deal with it at the end rather than just now. Before I deal with it, I should like to deal with two or three other points. One is about the various taxation measures that are embodied in the Budget. Objection has been taken by some hon. Members, not by all,—a few have supported also—to the duty on khandsari, to the increased duty on diesel oil, and the changes in taxation made as regards oils.

Some Hon. Members: Has anybody supported it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even in your own party?

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall show from the speeches recorded that it has been supported. Therefore, I said, a few I have not said, all. I am not claiming that as many supported as opposed. But it is easy to oppose in these matters than to support. It is always more fashionable and more popular to oppose. Therefore, the importance of those who support is greater than that of those who oppose.

In the matter of khandsari, let us examine the facts.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May I say that the view may be sincerely held also? It is not always for popularity.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I am saying. Of course, I was told that the others were not sincere; I would not say that at all. But sincerity

sometimes runs away also with a desire for popularity.

Archarya Kripalani: Is this Government popular or not?

Shri Morarji Desai: This is a popular Government. I do not know whether my hon. friend is also trying to change the meanings of words which he understands very perfectly. He was a professor, so, I cannot teach him; and I can learn from him. But as he said the other day, he is now forgetting things. I do not want to enter into that aspect of the matter.

Khandasari had a duty of eight annas in 1952, and it was removed at that time when the difference in duty between khandsari and crystal sugar was Rs. 2-8-0, that means that with these eight annas taken off, it was about a difference of Rs. 2 between the two; then eight annas were taken away, and the difference remained at Rs. 2-8-0. After that, the excise on sugar went on increasing, that is, on crystal sugar, and the difference today amounts to Rs. 13 per maund.

Shri M. C. Jain: (Kaithal): Per cwt?

Shri Morarji Desai: Per cwt it is more. But I am taking out everything, the difference not only in excise duty, but in the sugarcane cess which they have got to pay, which the khandsari people have not got to pay, and such other taxes which are there, including all that, the difference in tax between crystal sugar and khandsari sugar is Rs. 13 per maund.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is Rs. 13-19

Shri Morarji Desai: I am taking away only Rs. 5 out of it, which still leaves a difference of Rs. 8 between khandsari and crystal sugar. I do know that this industry requires support as against crystal sugar, but Rs. 8 support in a maund cannot be called a lesser

support by any stretch of imagination. And if the cost of production of khandsari becomes so extravagant that even Rs. 8 are not able to support it, then that cottage industry will not do us any good. We have got to see that the cottage industry also prospers in the proper way; and even in the matter of khandsari, all the khandsari which is produced merely by hand, without any mechanical means is still exempted, and there will be no duty on it at all. Therefore, that goes on receiving complete protection; on the contrary, that will receive greater protection. Gur also will have great protection as a result of this, which is a better cottage industry than even khandsari.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): What about khadi and Ambar Charkha?

Acharya Kripalani: They will scrap that also.

Shri Morarji Desai: Ambar Charkha is being supported and is going to be supported and will continue to be supported. It is only my hon. friend who says that it should be scrapped, who wants to scrap it. He does not like it in his ashram. That is what I find.

Acharya Kripalani: I see. You seem to be a greater advocate of khadi than myself.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, I have not claimed that I have not claimed that at all.

Acharya Kripalani: I produce khadi worth Rs 2 crores, and you tell me that this is not a point for argument.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have never said that Let my hon. and respected friend not get angry with me

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): He was angry with untruth, not with you

Acharya Kripalani: It is not a question of party; it is a question of facts.

Mr. Speaker: The simple question is about Ambar Charkha.

Acharya Kripalani: He never produces a yarn of khadi and he is talking like that

Shri Morarji Desai: Probably I have produced more yarn than my hon friend, personally. I am not going to say that; I have spun more yarn than he has done, personally, but he has produced more khadi than I have ever done, in his ashram. I must ever say that.

Mr. Speaker: The simple point is about Ambar Charkha Acharya Kripalani may produce more khadi, but not with Ambar Charkha. That is all. The point here is about Ambar Charkha, not about khadi

Acharya Kripalani: He said that I want khadi to be scrapped.

Mr. Speaker: He meant Ambar Charkha; it was a mistake.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not said it. I have only said that he is not favouring Ambar Charkha. That is all that I have said. And if I am wrong in that, I should be very happy to take it from him, and I am prepared even to make amends for it, if I have done any injustice to my hon friend.

Acharya Kripalani: I can tell you why I am not increasing Ambar Charkhas; the reason is that the Government policy is such that beyond a particular stage Khadi cannot go.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, that is not the attitude that the Government have taken up, at any rate, that is not the attitude that I have taken up at any time, or the Prime Minister has taken up or the Commerce and Industry Minister has taken up at any time.

I should like to have a discussion in this matter with my hon. friend at any time.

Acharya Kripalani: Certainly.

Shri Morarji Desai: And I am prepared to see what is possible, because we are all supporting khadi

And khadi has gone up in production, has increased in production, as a result of the support which Government have given. It cannot be denied

Acharya Kripalani: I do not want to discuss this matter here, but if he wants to discuss, I shall discuss with him. It is a fact that khadi sales have increased, but there is a limit beyond which it cannot go because of the competition with the mills

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter which can be discussed

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not an argument....

Acharya Kripalani: I merely said what he was saying, that khandsari sugar, if it cannot stand competition, must go, that means, that if khadi cannot stand competition, it must also go

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not said that I have said that beyond a certain support, if extravagant support is sought to be given, then it will not be useful to our economy. After all, we are supporting most the cottage industries, and I am supporting them as much as my hon. friend would want to support. (Interruptions) I do not take up the attitude which he takes up that all the other industries, that is, the major industries should be scrapped, in order that cottage industries should be supported

Acharya Kripalani: I have never said that

Shri Morarji Desai: But that is the argument of some people too, it may not be that of my hon. friend. But that is what is argued by some people, that mills ought to be scrapped, so that these may be supported. There is no necessity to scrap any-

thing, and on the contrary, there is greater and greater scope for cottage industries, and this Government are trying to support them to the best possible extent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not a fact that recovery per 100 cane maunds is 3 per cent less in khandsari than in crystal sugar?

Mr. Speaker Hon. Members had opportunities for themselves and their party Members. It is now time for the hon. Minister to reply. So, let there be no interruptions. Hon. Members will kindly desist from interrupting

Shri Morarji Desai: In the matter of diesel oil, the question is not merely the question of revenue. The question also is one of economic balance between the production of diesel oil and petroleum. Petrol is produced more, and diesel oil is produced less. That is how the production goes on. If we go on using more and more diesel oil and less and less petrol, we shall be harming ourselves, because we do not know what we shall do with our petrol that we would be producing in our refineries, and we are going to increase our refineries, and more and more petrol will be produced. Therefore, one has to take away that preference which is given to the diesel oil in this matter, so that the balance is established. It was because of that that a step has been taken in this direction, to tax diesel oil further, and that is the purpose with which this is done. We have got to import diesel oil more and we have got to export petroleum. We are not able to export all the petrol that we are able to produce always, we shall be producing double of what we are producing now, within two or three years, and the requirement of diesel will be thrice or will be double within three or four years, if we go on at this rate, and therefore, it cannot be made easy to be used. The taxation which is levied on diesel oil comes

only to an increase of 0.34 of a naya paisa per ton-mile. It comes to 0.0354 n.P. per passenger mile. That is the extra duty that has been placed. Therefore, it cannot be called a very great burden on the transport which is there.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It will not be discouraging consumption.

Shri Morarji Desai: We cannot go on quickly. We have got to take steps gradually. That is all one can do. We cannot upset the whole economy at any time without bringing in imbalance also.

Then it was argued that this would hurt the agriculturists who were using diesel oil for tractors and irrigation purposes. This was examined; this has been examined for the last few years, ever since the diesel excise duty has been levied, and we have not been able to find a way whereby we can give a rebate to the agriculturists for bona fide purposes and see that it is not misused. As a matter of fact, it is possible that the advantage of this will be taken only by the large agriculturists who earn considerably through cash crops and who can bear this extra duty on diesel in their operations, and the benefit may not go to the small agriculturists at all. Yet I have not given up the attempt to find out a way if we can to see if any advantage can be given to the smaller agriculturists in this matter.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Does my hon. friend know that large numbers of rice producers in South India, in the South Arcot and North Arcot districts, and even in Salem, depend very largely on diesel oil for running their wells.

बी २० प्र० सिंह (मुंगेर) में जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्पाल एप्रिकलचरिस्टस की नया कोई परिभाषा की गई है ?

Shri Morarji Desai: All that will be thought about. I cannot say that I have a ready formula. I have none.

Shri Ranga: In the meanwhile the duty is going up.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let my hon. friends exercise their minds and give me some suggestions in this matter. If they examine it, they will themselves find out the loss. That is all I would say.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy (Gobichettipalayam): I have got suggestions. I can give them.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let him give them.

Then the question was also raised about vegetable oil where we have taken away the exemption of 75 tons. There the bigger units were getting divided into smaller units and the duty was being evaded; and it was also becoming less economical from that point of view. It is therefore that the 75-ton exemption has been taken away. But on that they have allowed a lesser duty than the duty on larger production. That is the difference we have made. This will give greater protection to the real cottage industry, that is, the oil ghanis, which otherwise were not receiving as much protection as possible. It is more with a view to give these people greater protection also that this is justified.

It is from these points of view that these taxation measures have been resorted to. We have not tried to recover all the deficit in revenue, that is, the whole of it, and have left a gap—which has been criticised. It is true that there should not be such deficits usually or chronically. But this is only happening for these two years. It has not happened before. But sometimes if this takes place and if one does not recover the whole of it by extra taxation immediately, it has also an advantage in that it enables Government to see that it tries to fill up the gap by economies and by such other methods so that taxation money is not spent in increasing the expenditure more and more in other directions which are objected to. This is also being considered, and it is

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therefore that one is considering these things from that aspect

The change made in company taxation has come in for some criticism. It is a new step. It is done for simplification. I was asked by my hon friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, whether it also means rationalisation. Certainly, in the course of it rationalisation also must be thought of, and rationalisation is more important even than simplification. I would not say that that would not be considered at all. But simplification also is very necessary, because we have got to remove all sorts of complications which also lead to evasions or more expenditure in administration. It was therefore that simplification has been made.

In this connection, it was argued that the shareholders were going to suffer. It would not be right for me to say that no shareholder will suffer at all. But I will certainly be within right limits if I say that those companies which have been prudent in giving dividends and have not been extravagant in doing so, will not be able to give less to the shareholders and those shareholders will not suffer. But in the case of companies which have been utilising all the profits for giving away dividends, perhaps it is possible that the shareholders may lose to some extent. But all my hon friends are asking for regulating dividends and seeing that more interest is not given. If this results to some extent in curtailing dividends, I wonder whether it will not fall in line with this demand of several hon Members that profits ought not to be returned in this manner but ought to be ploughed back to the companies. If that fructifies, it will be better for the companies and ultimately better for the shareholders also who own the companies. Therefore, it is not going to harm the companies or the shareholders in any way. It does not harm the Government because it gives the Government the revenues that it is

receiving, and it is not going to lessen the revenues in any way.

It was argued by my hon friend, Shri Somani, that this measure was likely to give more revenues to Government. It is true that Government has not thought in terms of increasing revenues by this measure. We have only thought of recovering the same amount of revenues. It may be increased by a crore of rupees or so. But that is because it is necessary to be on the safer side, because we do not want to lose by the change at all. Therefore, that is there. When it came to, say, about 44.2 per cent or 44.3 per cent, we have made it 45 per cent. But that is to be on the safer side. I do not think there is any chance of getting Rs 20 crores more out of this, as my hon friend says. But it is possible that some inconveniences may be occasioned as a result of this change, some imbalance might take place, some difficulties might arise. This will be considered in the course of the year and we will try to set right as many irregularities as required to be set right and should be set right. There is one whole year because these things will really come into effect in 1960-61. This year they have got to make only advance payments according to this and therefore, it can be set right at the end of the year when the next budget comes.

Then there was an argument about scrapping Prohibition and levying salt duty. Prohibition to be scrapped or not to be scrapped is a matter for the States to consider. In the States in which there is Prohibition, it would be wrong to say that it has not succeeded as it should have succeeded. There is no absolute success in these matters. If it is imagined that it has completely succeeded in the sense that there is no illicit liquor or that there is no smuggling, it would not be right to say that it has succeeded. But there is no law which is not evaded, there

is no law which is not broken by some people ..

Shri Nath Pai: But in the case of this particular law, it is being only evaded.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all wrong

Shri Nath Pai: I also come from the same State

Shri Morarji Desai: He must be in bad company (Interruptions) In the Bombay State, this was examined

Shri Jadhav: Cottage industry!

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur). In Andhra also it was examined and found that it was not working

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, in Kerala also, where there is a Government to the liking of my hon friends they have not been able to scrap prohibition. They cannot do so, they dare not do so, that is all that I would say

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): They are convinced that it is a failure

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, prohibition is fundamentally for the good of the poor people. In Bombay, at any rate, I have asked many people to go to the labour areas and they have gone. Foreigners and our own people have gone, and they have themselves come and told me that the criticism that is made out is not quite correct. There is some illicit liquor, as I said, but there is illicit liquor and smuggling also in places where there is no prohibition, perhaps on a larger scale than here. I would have no hesitation in saying that if there were 100 persons drinking before prohibition, there are only 20 persons drinking today and 80 persons have gone out of it. It is a good saving, and that is a good result. We must now make an attempt to see that the rest of the 20 people also do not drink and the 80 are not made to drink again. That is the policy we should adopt and not any other policy.

In the matter of salt duty, it has a history, and it is not merely a matter of sentiment. Salt is an article which is used more by the poor than even by the rich, because it is one article which gives them enjoyment in their food as they have not many things to enjoy. Therefore, it will increase their difficulties. It is because of that that Mahatma Gandhi had started the Salt Satyagraha. It was not without any reason that he started it. He did not want this, and he also said it. Therefore, there is some sanctity attached, also sentiment, in this matter. After all, this is what Mahatma Gandhi wanted. He is the Father of the Nation. If he wanted it

An Hon Member. Only with salt?

Shri Morarji Desai: We should have respect for him. Well, at any rate, let us have respect for him at least in one matter, that is what I would plead with hon Members. If they do not want to have anything about him at all, well, they can go on pleading. But I can never be in favour of salt duty, that is all I can say.

Lastly, I shall come to the arguments advanced by Shri Masani about co-operative farming. I do not see how he has taken up to this opposition to co-operative farming, and why he thinks that joint co-operative farming will mean only collectives of the Russian type. I cannot understand it at all. Why is he not able to see that we do not want co-operatives to be collectives in the sense in which they are there? Collectives also are of two kinds. We have also some joint farming societies which are called collective co-operative societies. But the difference between the two is this, that in a joint co-operative farming society the land is owned by individual members who give this land to the society. They hold those shares and after working there, receiving their wages, whatever profits remain there are distributed to them according to their

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share. That is the joint co-operative farming. In the collective co-operative farming what happens is, Government lands are given to people, and they are given only to societies. Nobody holds individually anything, but all of them are joint owners of that. But that collective is also different from the other kind of collective which is compulsory collective and not voluntary collective like this. If Government gives land to people on condition that it should be a co-operative farming, I cannot say that it is a compulsory thing done out of compulsion.

After all, you believe in co-operation, as all people who believe in democracy should believe in co-operation. I hope my hon. friends believe in co-operation and not non-co-operation now. Formerly we did believe in non-co-operation in certain matters. But it is not necessary today, and it would be wrong to do that. We believe in co-operation today. If we believe in co-operation, then we must try to see that all our activities in all fields tend to more and more co-operative action in everything, more than anything else in land.

Why do I say this? When individuals cultivate lands each one has got to keep all the implements whatever may be the size of holding that he may have. The result is that there is a lot of wastage of capital for all these people. Then, again, they are not able to help each other because they are all merged in themselves. They do not like to help each other. If we want to bring up a proper co-operative society in the country, we will have to encourage these things. I do not say we should have to force it on them. No co-operation can be forced; co-operation is bound to be voluntary. But we have got to encourage them. We have got to work for it. If we do not educate the people, if we do not go on working for it, how are we going to bring it in?

We have said we want to have service co-operatives within the first three years. But service co-operatives also cannot be forced. We are trying to see that the people will be educated and they will take to it. We will then create a spirit of co-operation in the people's minds. Then it will be easier to have co-operative farming everywhere. This is not the first time that I am saying this, I have been saying this in the villages for the last ten years, I have been saying this in every village that I have gone. I have said that our salvation lies ultimately in having co-operative farming in this country. But that can happen only when we are able to educate the people into a sense of co-operation and into methods of co-operation. We have got to do that. But if we do not work about it and suddenly go on opposing it, then that spirit of co-operation cannot be created.

It is no use trying to say that co-operative farming will lead to collectivisation and lead to dictatorship in the country. On the contrary, my own feeling is that if we do not have co-operative societies in the country our democracy will be of no value (An hon. Member: Question). It can be questioned. There can be different beliefs. I do not say that there cannot be different beliefs. But why is it said that we are trying to do this with some other ulterior motives in our mind and we do not mean it is a democratic process? That is all that we are saying.

Shri M. R. Masani: If the hon. Minister will forgive me, I would like to say that no motive is alleged but lack of reality or realism is alleged.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not see how realism is consistent with an imagination that it will lead to bloodshed or that it will lead to opposition from people. Well, if people in the villages are made to oppose things like this they will certainly oppose. There are people who

are going about, who go on instigating agriculturists against consolidation of holdings.

Can anybody say that consolidation of holdings is not beneficial to the agriculturist himself? Yet, there are instigations made in this matter by various parties in several places. People can be put up against it. People can be put up against anything. Why not try to persuade people to take to more and more co-operative farming? I can't understand. If we can persuade them to do that and if they take it, the result will be that they will be able to do with less implements than they have today, they can do with better implements than they have today, and the lands which today are broken up and lot of strips are wasted because several individual fields are broken up that also will be saved. There will be a better spirit of co-operation in village life. They will be helping each other and village life will be fuller and happier. Then democracy will be stronger and will not be challenged by anybody, whoever they may be. It is necessary even to strengthen democracy. To make democracy secure co-operation should be brought in everywhere, in all fields, in industries also and not only in agriculture. But that has got to be done by a process of acceptance and not by a forceful imposition by anybody. Co-operation cannot be brought in forcefully that way, but we have got to do it by educating the people, by giving them several temptations, if you may call them, and by giving them several advantages. Advantages are given to many things. We do give subsidies for many things. In this matter we can do it. We have done that in Bombay a few years ago. That is what we are trying to do. There are joint co-operative farms existing in this country. There may not be many, but there are some which are doing very well, which are earning better than individual agriculturists. That is the experience, but to say from that that we have not succeeded

anywhere would not be a right thing at all. Whatever may be the conditions in other countries, our conditions are different. And for small agriculturists, at any rate those who hold two acres and three acres and who have no prospect of getting more land than that, for them, agriculture becomes uneconomic completely. But if they join together in co-operative farming, then it will not only become economic but they will also be able, as a co-operative society, to take some side cottage industry which will increase their incomes and they will be able to manage it better. Those who have no faith in it are bound to scoff at it.

Shri Ranga: It is not a question like that. It is a question of experience in your own State. Your own Registrar of Co-operative Societies has made it very clear that in no circumstances it can succeed; the so-called co-operative farms are only joint farms where there is no co-operative farming at all. Each one is cultivating the land by himself separately.

Shri Morarji Desai: This seems to be a subsequent experience of my hon. friend. I do not know what he says about the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I have also moved in the villages. If my hon. friend has moved in the villages, I have also moved in them. We may read it differently because of different beliefs. It is possible. I do not know where he has read my notes.

Shri Ranga: Your own Registrar's report.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): How many co-operative farming units are there in Bombay and how many of them are working successfully?

Shri Morarji Desai: I will get the figures and give them. I have not got the figures here. I do not carry the figures with me. I did not say there are many.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The hon. Minister may mention what is the yield per acre in Bombay. He can give the information at his disposal.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members cannot make another speech now

Shri B. K. Galkwad: What is the yield per acre in co-operative farming?

Shri Morarji Desai: All that will be obtained and will be given

Mr Speaker: These questions are endless

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a matter of common sense that if all people pool their resources together, not only the material resources but the mental resources also, then the best will be available to the worst, the most intelligent man's processes will be available also to the person who has not that intelligence, and all will be benefiting by it and all will be getting much more. After all, it is a pattern of society which we want to attain. We do not want to attain that society by force, and we want to attain that society by development, by evolution and by voluntary development, in a democratic manner. If we want to develop that society where each one is helping the other, there is no other method except co-operation. And then it applies to all fields agricultural or any other field. I have no doubt about it in my mind. At any rate that is the faith with which we work. I hope sooner or later this truth will be realized by my hon friend howsoever sceptic he may be today.

16 34 hrs

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT**

Shri Morarji Desai: I am submitting to the vote of the House the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the budget of the Central Government, excluding the railways, for 1959-60, for a period of one month up to April

***Moved** with the recommendation of the President.

Mr Speaker: The Demands are before the House

The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column these of against Demands Nos 1 to 139."

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,47,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'"

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 23,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'"

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'"

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,71,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'"

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'"

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,56,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'"

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,53,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'"

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,98,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'"

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,27,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective Charges'"

DEMAND No. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,59,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 17—NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Naga Hills-Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND No. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND No. 20—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 22—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Customs'."

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DEMAND No. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.'."

DEMAND No. 25—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 26—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 27—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 28—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 29—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,99,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'"

DEMAND No. 35—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Pre-partition payments'."

DEMAND No. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 37—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 38—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,73,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 39—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'"

DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHFR EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 98,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'"

DEMAND No. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No 43—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 85,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Medical Services'"

DEMAND No 44—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,37,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Public Health'"

DEMAND No 45—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'"

DEMAND No 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'"

DEMAND No 47—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Cabinet'"

DEMAND No 48—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'"

DEMAND No 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'"

DEMAND No 50—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 45 28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Police'"

DEMAND No 51—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,54 000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Census'"

DEMAND No 52—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,75,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880, in respect of 'Statistics'"

DEMAND No. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st

day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'

DEMAND No 54—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 90,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Delhi'"

DEMAND No 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 48,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'"

DEMAND No 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'"

DEMAND No 57—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 19,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Manipur'"

DEMAND No 58—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 31,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Tripura'"

DEMAND No 59—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'"

DEMAND No 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 97,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'"

DEMAND No 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'"

DEMAND No 62—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 38,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Broadcasting'"

DEMAND No 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 28,63,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO 65—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO 66—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO 67—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 68—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO 69—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO 70—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO 71—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO 72—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,64,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'"

DEMAND No 74—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'"

DEMAND No 75—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 892,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Archaeology'"

DEMAND No 76—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Survey of India'"

DEMAND No 77—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,28,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'"

DEMAND No 78—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'"

DEMAND No 79—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,08,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'"

DEMAND No 80—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'"

DEMAND No. 81—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'"

DEMAND No 82—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,42,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Geological Survey' "

DEMAND NO 83—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 28,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas' "

DEMAND NO 84—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,25,58 000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' "

DEMAND NO 85—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,55 000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraving the charge, during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' "

DEMAND NO 86—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5 52,87,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of

'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working Expenses)' "

DEMAND NO 87—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine' "

DEMAND NO 88—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHT SHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10 74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Light Houses and Light Ships' "

DEMAND NO 89—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13 54 000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Meteorology' "

DEMAND NO 90—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10 71 000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service' "

DEMAND NO 91—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 59,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraving the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Aviation' "

DEMAND No 92—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 32,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'"

DEMAND No 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 55,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'"

DEMAND No 94—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'"

DEMAND No 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'"

DEMAND No 96—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 23,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or to-

wards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Supplies'"

DEMAND No 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,24,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'"

DEMAND No 98—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 64,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'"

DEMAND No 99—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'"

DEMAND No 100—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 101—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Atomic Energy Research’.”

DEMAND No. 102—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Department of Parliamentary Affairs’.”

DEMAND No. 103—LOK SABHA

“That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Lok Sabha’.”

DEMAND No. 104—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE LOK SABHA

“That a sum not exceeding Rs 34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha’.”

DEMAND No. 105—RAJYA SABHA

“That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Rajya Sabha’.”

DEMAND No. 106—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defray-

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Secretariat of the Vice President’.”

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry’”

DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation’”

DEMAND No. 109—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,07,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Defence Capital Outlay’”

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education’”

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'"

DEMAND No 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'"

DEMAND No 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,41,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'"

DEMAND No 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 404,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'"

DEMAND No 115—COMMITTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 378,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Committed Value of Pensions'"

DEMAND No 116—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defray-

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'"

DEMAND No. 117—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,39,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'"

DEMAND No 118—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,66,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraving the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'"

DEMAND No 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 110,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'"

DEMAND No 120—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20,78,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraving the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'"

DEMAND No 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,03,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' "

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs' "

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting' "

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 26,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' "

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 65,17,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' "

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment' "

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,68,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' "

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 19,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs" "

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,00,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' "

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)’”

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960 in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation’”

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Ports’”

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960 in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Roads’”

DEMAND No. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications’”

DEMAND No. 136—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Delhi Capital Outlay’”

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Buildings’”

DEMAND No. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply’”

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy’”

5993 Appropriation PHALGUNA 31, 1950 (SAKA) Chartered 5994
(Vote on Account) Bill Accountants
(Amendment) Bill

APPROPRIATION (VOTE OF ACCOUNT) BILL*

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of part of the financial year 1959-60.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of part of the financial year 1959-60".

The Motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill

16.35 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1959-60, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1959-60, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 12-3-1959.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, clause 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India was set up under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. The working of the Act during the last nine years has revealed certain deficiencies and defects which are sought to be removed by this Bill. The Act was last amended in 1955. During the debate on the Bill the Government had given an assurance that a more comprehensive amending Bill will be brought forward in due course. The amendments proposed in the Bill are meant to remove

[Shri Satish Chandra]

deficiencies in the existing Act and also to ensure better fulfilment of the objectives underlying the Act. Since the number of elected members of the Council of the Institute is at present determined on the basis of one representative for every 150 members of the Institute, the existing strength of 20 elected and five nominated members is bound to increase considerably with the increase in the membership of the Institute. It is proposed, therefore, to limit the maximum membership of the Council to 30 including six members nominated by the Government, so that the Council may not become too unwieldy. The increase in the number of nominated members from five to six is being made in order to keep the proportion of the nominated to elected members in the same ratio as it is in the present Act.

The present provisions in the Act prescribe an elaborate procedure for enquiries relating to complaints of misconduct against the members of the Institute. The findings of the Council in a particular case are required to be referred to the high court for final orders. In order to ensure economy and expeditious disposal of disciplinary cases, it is now proposed to vest the Council of the Institute with limited powers to dispose of complaints

16.30 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

against its members, without the need for reference to high courts. The schedule of the Act specifying misconduct is, therefore, being split up into two schedules on the basis of what constitutes a major or minor misconduct, and the Council is being empowered to pass orders in respect of misconducts of a minor nature. Even there, however, the aggrieved parties will have the right of appeal to the high court against the orders of the Council.

It may be mentioned here that of the 57 cases so far disposed of by the

high courts on references from the Council of the Institute, the high courts have upheld the findings of the Council in as many as 50 cases, and only in seven cases the courts did not agree with the Council that the member concerned was guilty of misconduct. These figures clearly indicate that the judgment of the Council has been exercised in a sound and justifiable manner and it would be proper to give certain limited powers to the Council. It has come to the knowledge of the Government that some unrecognised associations working in the country profess to coach students, conduct examinations and issue certificates and diplomas in accountancy and that many students resort to these institutions on a mistaken notion that the degrees and diplomas awarded are equivalent to qualifications possessed by chartered accountants and will enable them to engage in fields of work which are statutorily confined to chartered accountants.

Since it is the essence of the scheme of the Chartered Accountants Act that there should be only a single agency to regulate the profession of accountancy in this country and since the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is the body established under the Act for this purpose, holding of examinations and training in accountancy by a multiplicity of bodies or associations with similar aims and objectives competing with the institute will defeat the underlying purpose of the Act to regulate the profession and exercise disciplinary jurisdiction over the members of the profession. Confirmation and issue of certificates of competency in accountancy by unauthorised bodies is, therefore, being prohibited.

Before I go to the next important provision in the Bill vesting the Government with power to direct the Council to make or amend any regulations, it is necessary to give a brief review of the historical development of this profession in the country. In order to safeguard the interests of

investors' and joint-stock enterprises, the first attempt to regulate the profession was made in 1914, when the Companies Act provided that auditing of company accounts is to be done only by an auditor holding a certificate of competence from the local Government. The Provincial Governments accordingly framed their own rules and regulations for the grant of such certificates. In 1930, the Centre recognised the need for more positive regulation and set up an Indian Accountancy Board under the Auditors Certificate Rules, promulgated under an amendment of the then Companies Act. This Board was composed of members nominated by Government till 1939, when the principle of election of non-official members was first introduced.

The rapid industrialisation of the country during the war and post-war years and the consequent increase in and widening of the scope of functions of accountants necessitated the appointment of an Expert Committee to go into the question of setting up an autonomous body to regulate the entry into the profession and to exercise disciplinary jurisdiction over its members. The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 was, therefore, enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee. The institute set up under the Act has on the whole justified the confirmation of autonomy on the profession. Its performance in various fields such as coaching of students, finding avenues of employment for its members, undertaking research programmes, exercising vigilance to ensure that its members adhere to well-established principles of ethical conduct, have by and large been satisfactory, considering its comparative infancy. The institute has a general fund of about Rs. 10 lakhs at present and is a self-supporting body deriving its income from membership and examination fees. The Government have made certain non-recurring grants for building purposes and for implementation of its coaching scheme and a further amount not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs to meet part of the expen-

diture on buildings at regional headquarters

While not detracting from whatever has been done by the Institute so far, misgivings have been expressed that it has not taken sufficient steps to safeguard the interests of new entrants to the profession or to evolve an adequate training scheme for the benefit of the students, etc. It has been alleged that the powers of the Institute are in the hands of a few entrenched in the profession and that the Institute is being managed and its regulation-making powers exercised in such a manner as to protect vested interests rather than the interests of the profession as a whole. The younger members of the profession have complained that they are not getting that much of guidance or help from the Institute as they have a right to expect. Apart from whether these criticisms are justified or not, in the context of our present economic development when the State is trying by phased economic programmes to improve the lot of the common man, it is necessary that the concept of autonomy of such statutory bodies or corporations should be tempered with the necessary degree of state supervision to ensure the exercise of that autonomy in the public interest. For such effective supervision, it is necessary that the State should have some reserve power in the statutes setting up such bodies. It is, therefore, proposed in the Bill that the Government should have the power to suggest regulations to be made to the Council of the Institute in the public interest and on the Council's failure to do so to make the regulations themselves in respect of any of the matters specified in section 15 of the Act.

I may mention here that the relations between the Government and the Institute have on the whole been satisfactory and cordial so far, and that differences of opinion wherever they have arisen have been settled amicably after discussions in a spirit of understanding and co-operation by both parties. It will be perhaps not quite correct to assume that the power

[Shri Satish Chandra]

now being vested in the Government will be used without consultation with the Council of the Institute or without understanding the point of view of the Institute. The Government's intention is that such power will be used only when an understanding with the institute cannot be reached and the Government feel that public Interest requires positive action by Government. Similar provisions exist in statutes governing other professions such as the medical profession

I may draw attention to the complaints of inadequate theoretical and practical training being imparted to students, system of payment of premiums, etc. These are however matters that do not affect the provisions of the Act and improvements needed in this regard can be effected through the regulations to be framed under the Act. In view of this, the Minister for Commerce and Industry indicated in the other House his intention to appoint a Committee composed of the representatives of the profession the Institute and also of a few members of Parliament to look into these matters. When the report of the committee is received, the Government can further consider these matters on the basis of the recommendations of that committee and take suitable action. The House will appreciate, however, that if Government have to implement any recommendations of the proposed committee, they must have the necessary authority to do so, which, incidentally, is a justification for the regulation-making powers proposed in the Bill.

With reference to the grievance of the new entrants that they are not getting sufficient opportunities because of the work being concentrated in a few firms of senior chartered accountants and other complaints involving matters of policy made in the other House, the Minister of Commerce and Industry is also proposing to convene a meeting of the hon. Members of the two Houses who are interested in the subject, the officials of the Department of Company Law Administration and

the office bearers of the Council of the Institute to suggest solutions of these problems. I am sure the Members of the House who may have misgivings in respect of the exercise by the Council of the Chartered Accountants Institute of its present powers and the management of its affairs would have ample opportunities to make suggestions as to how things can be improved.

A Bill to regulate the provisions of the Cost and Works Accountants Bill has also been sponsored by the Government and it was referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. The Joint Committee, which was agreed to by this House, has amended the Bill and it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It has to be considered by this House in due course.

An important change made by the other House in the Bill is in respect of the use of designation of "Chartered Accountant" by members of the Institute, whether they are in practice or not. Under the existing Act, members not in practice are not allowed to use this designation. The Council of the Institute and the members of the profession have, however, been persistently asking for the removal of this distinction on various grounds, including the practice prevailing in other countries. Government are persuaded to give way to this sentiment of the profession, and provision is being made to allow the use of this designation by all members of the Institute.

The other amendments are of a verbal and procedural nature. Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act,

1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha
be taken into consideration."

Shri Narasimha (Krishnagiri): The Bill on the Cost and Works Accountants was before this House sometime back and then we were told that the Bill was based on the experience of the Chartered Accountants Act, an amendment to which has now come before the House. At that time I said that some of the defects of this Bill were also unfortunately being passed on to the Cost and Works Accountants Bill. There was a Select Committee on this where we discussed this matter. In the course of the proceedings of the Select Committee those who were in the Select Committee, including my humble self, came to know of many details as to how this particular Act was working. We had the benefit of evidences from various eminent chartered accountants. When we were discussing the Cost and Works Accountants Bill in the Joint Committee we were in a position to examine those witnesses and some of the points, to which a reference has been made just now, came up there also. I am sorry to say that there is a certain amount of controversy about them.

I do not like the extra power which the present Bill seeks to give to the Government. In the existing Act there is enough power for Government to act. Long ago when the first Bill was introduced,—that was when the Constituent Assembly was functioning and it was actually introduced on the last day—those who were interested in the profession of chartered accountants were very eager that their affair should be conducted under some legislation. Therefore, they were very anxious that somehow or other a law should be passed. The Government also were very sympathetic to the approach then and they were very helpful. But the subject was placed on the agenda of the last day of the Constituent Assembly. Nobody wanted to lose the opportunity and, there-

fore, somehow or other, the measure went through to the satisfaction of all concerned. All these years it has been working very well.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill as it then came before the Constituent Assembly it was assured that slowly and steadily the entire management will be handed over to the professionals, the Government's control would gradually get reduced and ultimately it will be reduced to nothing. But now what I find is that in this Bill Government is seeking to have more powers. In my opinion, in the present Act itself there are adequate powers to enable the Government to watch the situation and control it. No decision of the Council can become operative unless Government previously sanctions it. That, in my opinion, is more than enough in the case of a professional body which has been functioning well and which, as the hon. Minister has stated just now, has not given any room for any serious controversy. He has said just now that the relationship was on the whole excellent. I do not remember the exact word. Perhaps, he has used the word "cordial". Having said that, now to seek power, so to say, silently—I would not use the word surreptitiously—for having fuller control over the Institute is not fair to those who have been engaging themselves in this profession. The power now sought to be given is to control, guide and direct the Institute. That is not a power that was there before. Previously, the old power was to the effect that the decisions of the Council of the Institute will become operative only when Government sanctioned

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

them. Now they want to have more power to direct them to do certain things or not to do certain things. That does not seem to be a healthy approach to the whole matter. Government should allow institutions of this nature to function as they like and be satisfied with what legitimate

[**Shri Narasimhan**]

power Government have. In my humble opinion, the scheme to have more powers is not doing a good turn to the profession. Within certain limits, they must be allowed to err and proceed. Then only they will grow. It will not be fair on the part of the Government to imagine that they have superior wisdom in the case of managing certain technical professions ...

During the working of the Act it was found by those who were engaged in the profession that the governmental representation in the Council was a little more than what was necessary. Owing to the great influence which Government officials have in certain committees, to give them more representation will not help such bodies to function boldly and independently. There have been even complaints and controversies about this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may continue his speech later. As it is 5 o'clock we will now take up the other business.

17 hrs.

—**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—**
contd

—**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I beg to move

"That the House do now adjourn"

The main point that I have sought to emphasize in moving this adjournment motion is to focus attention on the lack of security and protection for the life and property of Indian nationals in that part of the country from which I come, and which forms the border area with Pakistan.

This lack of security and protection has been highlighted during the course of the last few days by violation by Pakistani military units of our frontier with impunity, by kidnapping of Indian nationals without any sort of step being taken on our part; and

then, the Pakistani military forces have started heavy firing which was continued till late midnight on Wednesday, that is yesterday midnight.

The latest position as has been reported in two days Calcutta papers, is that "in varying degrees of intensity Pakistanis have kept up firing throughout the day and night on Tuesday. They broke off about 6 on Wednesday morning, resuming their hostile activities at about 1 P.M. with renewed vigour". And as I have just told you, the firing has continued till midnight. I do not know what the latest position is this morning.

Two Indian nationals are in hospital with mortal bullet wounds.

Now, it might be asked how this thing started. The village Rajnagar, where the incident has taken place, has always been under the occupation of India since partition. Pakistan, of course, disputed this ownership, but according to the Bagge Award the village has been permanently included in India.

It was only on January 15, last when there was Indo-Pakistan boundary adjustment in the Murshidabad area under the terms of the Prime Ministers' Agreement that pillars were erected indicating that the village lay permanently within India. So, that is the position in Rajnagar, but lest it should be supposed that this is an isolated incident on the border arising out of the harvesting of crops from disputed lands, I have to mention certain facts.

Just after the two Prime Ministers' Agreement was signed, we found that from the entire border area, the sector of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border which lies along the eastern side of Murshidabad District along the river Ganga, starting from a point at Noorpur Kuthi or Char down to P S Jalangi, a distance of about 80 miles, the Pakistan Government, on their side, withdraw their border forces and border police, and these border police

were replaced by one of the notorious creek regiments of Pakistan, the East Pakistan Rifles.

I had occasion to draw the attention of the Prime Minister by correspondence to the fact that one spot called Noorpur Char which was under our occupation—our police forces were there—had been suddenly occupied by the units of the East Pakistan rifles and our forces had evacuated. The readjustment of borders or interchange of territories was to come on 15th January. This was on 18th November, even before the implementation of the Prime Ministers' Agreement, Pakistani military units occupied this Char Noorpur.

What is this Char Noorpur? This controls the offtake of the river Bhagirathi-Hooghly, that is to say, it has a very serious strategic importance. They knew it, and because of that they lost no time in sending their military forces, and our forces evacuated

I made representations to the Prime Minister, I wrote to the West Bengal Government, and subsequently it appeared that the Bagge line was astride this Char Noorpur. The whole of this Char Noorpur does not belong to Pakistan, part of it belongs to us, and subsequently, of course, again our police forces were sent there.

From this place called Char Noorpur to P.S. Jalangi, a distance of 60 or 70 miles, Pakistan has posted its military forces to man their side of the border. And what is the position on our side?

On our side, you would be surprised to learn, the defence and security of these border areas are the responsibility of the so-called Defence Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of West Bengal. This Defence Department is really an extension of the Police Department, and works in close collaboration with ordinary police forces. In most cases, however, the responsibility of defending the border lies with the ordinary

police force of the local police stations, and is under the charge of District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police.

While Pakistan was moving her military forces what were our Government doing? Our Prime Minister informed us this morning that it is under the charge of the Area Commander, or under the Eastern Headquarters. Now, the actual headquarters of the Eastern Command is in Lucknow, more than 600 miles away from this place, and even with regard to the Calcutta Area Command, we have our own misgivings.

I want to ask the Prime Minister if it is not a fact that the present Area Commander of Calcutta is a gentleman who has not still renounced his British nationality. Would he also enquire into the further fact that a blood relation of this officer who is our Area Commander in Calcutta is also a Brigadier and Area Commander on the Pakistani side, and both are British nationals?

Now, we have our own misgivings. If necessary, I can give the names also. I did not want to bring in the names of our officers, but I have been forced to it because the Prime Minister said that the Eastern Command and its officers were quite alive to the situation.

I come from this district and I can tell you that unless we have an invisible army, no armed military unit is anywhere near 100 miles of this 80-mile long sector where Pakistan has sent its military forces.

And what is the position in this region of the district? You have to remember the fact that I represent the one single Muslim majority district in the whole of the Indian Union. Under the denominational partition, Murshidabad was in Pakistan for seven days. Of course, I do not impugn the loyalty of the average Mussalman citizens there. The Muslim compatriots of mine, and particularly from this area, are as good patriots as I or you are. But it has been the systematic policy of the

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

Pakistan Government to try to probe the spot as a kind of soft under-belly where, if necessary, they can, if it comes to that, start operations. I would like to know what steps Government have been taking all these months. Formerly, there were ordinary border troubles. Naturally, in rural areas, there would be trouble over harvesting in disputed lands, and the border was not demarcated properly. But then comes the two Prime Ministers' agreement on 11th September, and even before the ink on the signatures on that agreement was dry, Pakistan sent its military forces alongside this whole 80-mile border and we still go on thinking that nothing will happen.

The Prime Minister made a surprising statement today, and he said that it might be the policy of the Pakistan forces to try to probe at one point, make some incursions at one point and then do it at another point, so as to keep our Armed Forces and the morale of our Armed Forces and our commanders and officers on tenterhooks, so that they may not concentrate at one point. But may I ask him Have we ever concentrated at one point?

Leaving aside even the question of the Military defence of the border what have we done with regard to this ordinary civil defence? Only the other day, the Deputy Minister of External Affairs informed us during the question hour as follows

"Between 14th and 18th November, 1958, Pakistani military personnel trespassed into Indian territorial waters in the river Padma near Nurpur Kuthi under P S Suti, District Murshidabad and kidnapped 21 Indian nationals along with three boats laden with 350 bales of jute belonging to an Indian national."

I might add that these jute bales were being sent from a place called Dhulian about 15 miles up from Nurpur

Kuthi; and they were trying to go to Nabadwip via the Hooghly, via this Nurpur Kuthi by the Bhagirathi. But they were prevented. Unfortunately, from that period, that is roundabout 14th to 15th November, river traffic from Nurpur Kuthi up to P S Jalangi has been completely closed to Indian nationals. I want to ask the Prime Minister what he has done about it, and why it is that our boats cannot ply on our territorial waters.

Then, there has been kidnapping. Pandit D N Tiwary had made a mistake the other day when this question came up and he supposed that it was our nationals who had trespassed into Pakistan waters, then Shrimati Lakshmi Menon corrected him and said that it was the Pakistani military personnel who had trespassed into Indian waters. Here on 18th November, we have an incident, where they violate our border, kidnap our nationals and as the Prime Minister informed us, they have sent those nationals of ours to Pakistan jails on conviction. Then, again, on another spot, they come and violate our border and take away our men. First, they chased some of the cultivators, and started shooting, the cultivators ran pell-mell. Only one man was caught, and that man was beaten with rifle-batons, kicked and dragged a distance of about two hundred to three hundred yards, and God only knows what happened to him.

How long are we going to tolerate this kind of thing? It may not be a question of the military defence of the border, it may not be a big military question. But I want to ask what provision Government has made, what arrangements Government has made to see that the life and property of our citizens, who are as good Indian citizens as you and I are or the Prime Minister is are safe. What arrangement has been made for the security and for the protection of their life and property?

Not only that. Look at the Assam border. They violate our border. They

come and criminally assault a pregnant woman who is in hospital now. How long are we going to tolerate this kind of thing? Can I not demand, in order to voice the resentment that is mounting up in the minds of our countrymen, of this Government: either govern or get out? Why is it that you are looking on helplessly? ✓

It may not be a big question to you and me. It may not be a big international question. But it is a question of the life and security of every one of us. If the life and security, if the honour of our women cannot remain inviolate within our own borders, I can only pray that God help us.

Mr. Speaker: I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for hon. Members. I have received intimation from a number of Members that they would like to speak, particularly from West Bengal and Assam.

Shri A. C. Guha (Baraset): Members from West Bengal on this side also may be called

Mr Speaker: Yes

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I want to support Government, to help Government

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have a plan

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I shall call upon one hon. Member from each Group. First I will call upon Shri Hem Barua, from the PSP. Likewise, I will call Shri H. N. Mukerjee from the Communist Group. Of course, I will also allow one or two more Members from West Bengal.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Members from Assam on this side may also be called

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalsahandi): What about smaller groups?

Mr. Speaker: We shall see.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): This is an all-India question, not a question of West Bengal alone.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a sorry spectacle to see that in spite of the periodic professions of goodwill and amity between the two countries, the Indo-Pak relationship is in a continuous process of deterioration, and the bitterness that led to a country-wide blood bath in which Pakistan was born still continues and trails into widening circles as time passes.

The crux of the problem now is.. this.

Are we going to allow this carnage to continue, this blood bath to continue or are we going to put a stop to it? Everybody in the House would agree if I say that we want a cessation of hostilities to put an end to the firing that has told heavily on the life and property of Indians in the border lands affected by Pakistani firing. Now, this is not an isolated incident. This may be a minor irritation, as the Prime Minister was pleased to say, but so far as the people living in the border areas are concerned, this is not a minor isolated incident at all. I want to study or review this incident against the background of wider problems, problems like the Kashmir dispute and the canal waters dispute. These disputes are hanging on for a long time and in the face of it, US arms and ammunition are pouring into that country. Then we are periodically subjected to hostile statements made by Pakistani leaders. In January, General Ayub Khan wanted to put the entire blame on our Commanders. He said that the Indian Commanders were misbehaving. He did not try to find out the fault with his people, with his troops, with his Army personnel, but shifted the entire burden on to our side. These are dangerous statements.

[Shri Hem Barua]

which have today a deeper significance than what they appear to have on paper. This statement betrays hostile intentions as well. Sir, my intention is not to create a sort of danger-psychosis by making reference to the strained Indo-Pakistan relations. We want cordial relations to exist between these two neighbouring countries and a peaceful solution of the entire problem, be it border incidents, or the Kashmir issue or the canal waters dispute. We want a peaceful solution in the matter and we want the people of both the countries, Pakistan and India, to co-operate and to help to build an atmosphere of goodwill and good relationship between these two countries.

But then, Sir, we cannot close our eyes or shut our eyes to the recent happenings, the firings resorted to by Pakistani troops at the slightest pretext. And, what happens? Lives on the Indians side are lost. During 1957 there were as many as 36 incidents of heavy firing across Assam East Pakistan border. In 1958 the number mounted up and it became 171. Then what happened? On the 23rd December, 1958, a cease fire agreement was signed between the two countries, Pakistan and India, and there was only a temporary lull after the signing of the cease fire agreement. On the 45th day of the signing of this cease fire agreement the storm again broke out and Pakistani troops started firing across our border in the eastern frontier.

What about firing on the Karimganj sector on the eastern frontier which is telling heavily on the life and property of our people? A Customs Liaison Officer at the Pakistan border check-post in Seolamukh, 50 miles from Sylhet was belaboured and assaulted by Pakistani Riflesmen. In spite of his assertion that he will be able to identify the man who assaulted him if an identification parade was

held, the Pakistan authorities are maintaining solid silence over this in spite of the protest made by the Indian officer at the check-post.

Now, I do not want to recount the incidents of recent times. They are too well known and the House knows fully about them. Then there are certain incidents of recent memory. This is a fact that Pakistani riflesmen entered into our territory and looted money and property of our citizens. There is no doubt about it. It is also a fact that an Indian named Munwar Ali was killed by Pakistani bullet. It is also a fact that two women were hit by Pakistani bullets, one in the chest and the other in the wrist. It is also a fact that two Indian women were raped by Pakistani riflesmen and they were sent to hospital for treatment. This is a shame I would rather say.

What has happened is, they have not only raped our women, but they have raped our sovereign rights on our territory—I would like to put it that way.

Mr. Speaker. Order, order! Hon Members will confine themselves to the subject matter of the motion. This relates to an incident that occurred, or firing resorted to in the East Pakistan border.

Shri Hem Barua. I will come to that.

Mr. Speaker: He must confine himself to this only.

Shri Hem Barua: There are a series of incidents that lead to this, it cannot be isolated like that.

Mr. Speaker: Now we are on the incident only. This is what has given occasion for my admitting the motion.

Shri Hem Barua: We have been giving notices of so many adjournment motions and this is the only opportunity that we have got.

I was, Sir, speaking about the rap-
ing of our sovereign rights on our
territory. What about Tukegram?
Tukegram is in the continued occu-
pation of Pakistani troops, though
there is not even a shadow of doubt
that Tukegram legitimately belongs to
our country. The Prime Minister has
already said so.

Now, the Nehru-Noon Agreement was signed. When the Nehru-Noon Agreement was signed, it was never said by our Prime Minister that Pakistani troops must vacate Tukegram. Tukegram is not a disputed territory. It was not brought before Mr. Bagge or Mr. Radcliffe. Can you point out a single instance in the history of modern times where a sovereign nation has allowed foreign troops to be stationed in her territory? There is no single instance in the history of modern times of any foreign troops being stationed in one's territory and that too by force. Tukegram is occupied by force. Pakistan is holding Tukegram as a ransom for the solution of the Patharia forest dispute. That dispute must be solved according to the wishes and aspirations of Pakistan and in favour of Pakistan! If the dispute is not solved in favour of Pakistan, according to the wishes and aspirations of Pakistan, possibly Tukegram will continue to be under the illegal or illegitimate possession of Pakistan.

Now, there is another startling incident in Lakhimpur on the Tripura border. This Lakhimpur on the Tripura border was occupied by Pakistani troops a few days before the Nehru-Noon agreement was signed, and then they had laid down in the agreement that the *status quo* should be maintained. In the agreement it was reiterated, but it has not been maintained.

Now comes the firing in the Murshidabad sector. It was only on the 15th January that there was a transfer of some of our territories to Pakistan and Pakistan got some territories; but

then our losses were more; the gain was less. Then, Pakistan shifted the venue of operations from the Assam-Pakistan sector to the West Bengal's Murshidabad sector. This is not an isolated action. This is part of a well-planned strategy. They opened fire on a certain sector, created trouble there and then signed a cease-fire agreement. Then they shifted their venue of operations to another scene. They opened fire in the Patharia reserve forests, killed a few monkeys in the forest because no man lives there, and then they shifted the venue of their operations from the Patharia reserves to the Khasi-Jaintia hills and killed a women there. Then they signed a cease-fire agreement. Then they shifted their venue of operations to the Garo hills; opened fire and showered a few bullets there and then shifted their venue of operations to the Karimganj sector on the Assam-East Pakistan frontier. They have signed a cease-fire agreement there. I do not know how long they are going to honour it. They are now shifting their venue of operations from that sector to the West Bengal sector of the border where, according to the Nehru-Noon agreement, there was a transfer of territory, and you have lost.

To my mind there can be no piece-meal implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement. There can be no Caesarean operations. We do not believe in scissors and paste work. We do not want to scissors out a patch here and paste it on Pakistan here or there. This sort of scissors and paste-work would not do. We want a solution and an early implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement. Total implementation or no implementation. There cannot be any haphazard or slipshod work like this. That is leading to a heavy toll of life, on our side.

The cease-fire agreement that has been signed is only to be violated by Pakistan at the slightest opportunity. There is now a wider problem. The East Pakistan border with ours runs alongside our eastern border of Assam,

[Shri Hem Barua]

and that is 806 miles long. Out of that only 186 miles have so far been demarcated. The rest is still undemarcated, and it is quite natural that there are troubles like those described by me.

Now, it is said that there is ambiguity in the Radcliffe and Bagge awards. Under the cover of the ambiguity in the Bagge and Radcliffe awards, Pakistan is challenging every inch of our territory on the eastern frontier. That is what they are doing.

There are other things too. In future, judging from the utterances of the Pakistani leaders and the interpretation that they are putting on the United States-Pak pact that it can be utilized against any aggression from whatever sources or whatever manner it might come, judging from those utterances and this interpretation that the Pakistani leaders are putting on the pact, I would rather like to say that the future of our country is in the womb of uncertainty.

Now, Sir, I have a feeling that this invasion of the Assam-East Pakistan border might ultimately be made to serve as a second front on Kashmir if things come to such a pass there.

There is another thing. Assam constitutes the nerve-centre of the eastern frontier, and Assam is connected with the rest of India by a narrow corridor of barely forty to forty-five miles, and it passes through the one-time princely State of Cooch-Behar. If aggression comes from the side of Pakistan, if only a bomb is dropped there by the enemy aircraft on this Cooch-Behar corridor, which is just a little wider than the corridor at Danzig, the whole of Assam will get separated and isolated from the rest of India. That is what will happen. These are the problems.

Then I want to make a reference to the Defence Minister. Recently he made a statement, and he said that we can tolerate some degree of foolish

ness on the part of others. This is not a question of toleration. This statement of the Defence Minister sounds like an epigram, it is very beautiful. At the same time we are not here to tolerate foolishness on the part of others so that they might exploit their foolishness and our tolerance of it against our country. Therefore I say that some positive and concrete steps should be taken.

There is the armed constabulary, it is manned by the State Governments. I want the armed constabulary of the Central Government to reinforce the State armed constabulary. When the Pakistan nationals creep into our country and open fire across our frontier, our troops fire back in reply. But I want our troops, when they creep into our country, to pursue them and capture them. That should be done. There should be a well organised plan to defend our frontier. Unless and until it is defended like that, recurrence of these attacks on the life and property of our people will continue, and this is a sad and sorry spectacle to see and keep up with.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: A very important point I have to present.

Mr Speaker. Order, order. The hon Member will kindly wait for his turn, if he gets it. Shri H. N. Mukerjee

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central) Mr Speaker, as I participate in this discussion this evening, I am sensible of this, above all that nothing should be said or done in this House which will help the forces of war-mongering and communal reaction either in this country or in others. I hope, Sir, that we all try to maintain an atmosphere in this House which is in conformity with the dignity of our country.

The situation in the eastern borders where Pakistani depredations of various sorts have been having a clear

run for a long time now, gives rise no doubt to very delicate and difficult problems. But whatever the difficulty, whatever the delicacy of the situation, in the last analysis Government cannot remain indifferent when our people suffer and when apparently not a helping hand can be given to them.

Sir, we cannot talk or behave like the Pakistan Government has chosen to do: we have certain standards and ideals. I might even feel that even now, in spite of the many petty provocations and pin-pricks which have come from Pakistan, perhaps it is right to turn the other cheek. But I fear there are limits and the country has come to realise that there are limits and we should tell not only the Pakistan Government but also their patrons abroad that our patience must not be tried too far. I wish to God that the present rulers of Pakistan somehow succeed in shedding the insanity which seems to mark their attitude towards our country. But I know, and the Prime Minister knows much better than I, that on her own, Pakistan would never dare behave the way which she has been doing towards us without the aid, the assistance, the money and the weapons and the missile bases she is getting from the United States of America which is the leader of the pack of imperial interests all over the world.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I admitted the adjournment motion this morning, the hon. the Prime Minister pointed this out. Some reference was made to some guns supplied, of American origin, and so on. Let us confine ourselves to the one matter raised. Only one matter can be admitted for discussion. The matter of some other country being involved in this is not the subject-matter of the adjournment motion, and I would not allow it to be brought in here. It involves various matters of foreign policy. If there are raids perpetually, what are the methods to be

suggested; what is the hard that is being done, how to give safety and security to those who are living there, what shall we do concretely: hon. Members will confine themselves to this. There are other opportunities on other debates.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This morning when we asked for your permission to have a discussion on this subject, it was pointed out not only by me, who might have certain pre-conceptions in this regard, but by other speakers also that paper reports which I am deliberately holding in my hand even now, make very specific mention of Calcutta Police headquarters giving the information to the press that American ammunitions have been used in heavy firing. I know also that the Prime Minister the other day at the Press Conference said to the press representatives that even in these border raids American arms have been used and are being found by us—I am quoting from the report of the Press Conference.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will please hear me. This is a matter which relates to the safety and security of our border areas. In the border areas certain events are happening where, according to reports which we have no other alternative than to credit, American ammunition is being utilised.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will hear me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Therefore it is very necessary to understand the security position, to have a reference.

Mr. Speaker: I am allowing him to speak. The hon. Member will kindly hear me. Under Rule 58, not more than one such motion shall be made, not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion. The motion is that there have been border raids. The kind of instruments and other persons that are involved in it or are assisting, is not the matter.

[Mr. Speaker]

The one matter to which I gave permission was this. A number of things might have been done. I am not challenging the truth or otherwise of any of these things. We are not concerned with them. The one matter is, there have been incessant raids this is a new face they have turned towards the past, that is, the West Bengal side. So far as this is concerned, what steps have to be taken so far as the Government is concerned, what steps have been taken, are they adequate or not, what more steps have to be taken, that is the simple point that arises for discussion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is in regard to the steps

Mr. Speaker: Don't bring in other countries who may be sympathetic
(Interruptions)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will please listen to me and find out

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur)
Their arms are used, some action must be taken

Mr Speaker: Arms may be used. Many things may be done. Under this rule only one matter will be allowed for discussion and that matter is raid by Pakistani troop here, the disorder, the inequilibrium that is established there, the insecurity of life and property, how it is to be met, how it has been met so far. This is all the subject matter of this discussion. Otherwise, I would not have allowed it. Only one matter alone may be discussed, other matters may be relevant at other stages. The facts may be true, may not be true.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am not asking for permission to discuss the whole question of American assistance to Pakistan. What I am asking for your patience to consider is this, that the whole question of security is being discussed and we are asking the Gov-

ernment to take certain steps and those steps will certainly include a certain variety of actions to be taken in regard to certain foreign States.

Mr. Speaker: I disallow that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Which are being mentioned

Mr Speaker: No I disallow

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall only suggest I have other things to say also. You will please have the patience to hear me. I am not speaking too often.

Mr Speaker: Order, order that is my ruling that under Rule 58, the only one matter that can be discussed on this adjournment motion is the fact of raids on the eastern side. Hitherto it was on the Assam side, that has turned to this side, how it has to be removed, how it has to be safeguarded, what are the steps etc. That is all that arises. The other persons who are involved, who are assisting etc that is not our concern here. That may be relevant in other matters.

✓ Shri H. N. Mukerjee: How are suggestions to be made?

Mr Speaker: I have given my ruling. No suggestions ought to be made, no reference ought to be made to other countries here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister has made reference

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister was only answering that

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are compelling me to do some tight-rope walking and I shall now experiment with it.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall find out what is what. I do concede that

sometimes border reports are exaggerated. But, in regard to this problem which we are discussing at this moment, certain things are crystal clear. The Prime Minister has told us some time ago a number of times, it has very large, that India had protested to Pakistan for border violations, for insults on diplomatic and quasi-diplomatic personnel, for attacks on Indian nationals, for even occupation of Indian soil as in Tukergram and elsewhere. I take it that we do not protest without good reasons, but these protests are generally disregarded. That is why a sense of urgency has grown all over the country in regard to that. The Government has to answer this sense of urgency, and to represent it; the whole question of security in this region is agitating the minds of all of us. Maybe, many of the Members here live too far away from the eastern border and they do not realise the kind of feeling which prevails in that part of the country. But I beseech our colleagues here to try to understand the position and have some sympathetic understanding of the feeling in that part of the country. It is exactly because I feel that our own people are living in those areas in fear and trembling that Government has to tighten its measures of security—civil defence or whatever you call it—giving some kind of arms to the people under whatever conditions might be thought feasible. Those are matters which have got to be considered by the Government

But I feel at the same time that it is necessary for us to point out that while we are friends of Pakistan, while when a Pakistani national from East Bengal swims across the Meghna River we are very happy, when the Pakistani cricket team defeats the West Indies team in the test match, we are very happy, we are friends and we shall always be friends but at the same time, there are certain limits. We are ready to go to the utmost lengths for a real understanding with Pakistan, but we have to tell ourselves and our people that the

waters of friendship are being muddied, that the whole position is being bedevilled by the intervention of certain forces, which in your wisdom you have not allowed to mention. . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is too clever for me.

An Hon. Member: How can he go on?

Mr. Speaker: If he cannot go on, he should sit down.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have got some points to say.

Mr. Speaker: What is this interruption from the hon. Member?

Shri Mahendra Pratap: I am sorry that when others are attacking us, we are attacking the Government. It is not the time to attack the Government; it is the time to help the Government to overcome this difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: So far as that matter is concerned, I have my ruling. We can address ourselves only to one matter; whether directly or indirectly, that matter ought not to be brought in here. There are other occasions which he knows very well. On those occasions, let him say anything he likes. But this occasion is confined to this matter regarding Pakistan attacking us, what we should do, how to safeguard, etc. This is a small matter; that is why I said only 10 minutes will be given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are the Parliament of this country and we say that when the border areas are suffering from insecurity, the matter should be taken up at other levels; at the U. N., for example, the Prime Minister should give a note and make a protest to the U. S. Government—cannot we say that? We are the Parliament of this country and the symbol of. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that... (Interruptions). Very well, he has said that, Mr. Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Speaker, it is a very delicate matter for discuss-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

sion in this House, particularly for Members belonging to this side. Fortunately for us, today we came to the decision that this motion should not be considered as a motion for censure, but a motion for discussion.

It is a disquieting feature in our relations with Pakistan that no agreement has ever been considered by them to be of any worth. No agreement has any sanctity with them and every agreement has been violated repeatedly on many occasions. Only just a few days ago, we had a ceasefire agreement at Karimganj and that was the eighth agreement signed within recent months. And almost the next day, we heard the news of this firing on Murshidabad-Rajshahi border. The agreement between the two Prime Ministers signed in September last year contains one sentence:

"There should be no disturbance to the status quo by force and peaceful conditions must be maintained in the border regions."

Of course, the other partner in this agreement is already off from the scene and I do not know to whom our Prime Minister would ask whether this portion of the agreement still holds good with the Pakistan Government. If there are any border disputes, there are methods for settlement. On the present occasion it is about just an island called Char within the Padma river. On that the river Padma is very wide—about 3 or 4 miles. It is a very erratic river and also a very violent river. A portion of Char, according to the latest demarcation, belongs to Pakistan and another portion of it belongs to India. The demarcation line between the two countries lies not through the mid-stream of the river Padma. The other day it was mentioned in this House. . .

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: If Shri Guha will permit me, I may inform him that so far as Char Rajnagar is concerned, the border is along

the land and pillars have been posted there. I have come across a line of those pillars and there is no water in between.

Shri A. C. Guha: A portion of the Char is in Pakistan and another portion is in India, and that is the border line. But the other day it was mentioned that 21 boatmen were arrested and dragged from Indian waters. I can understand the difficulty for any boatmen to just find out where the Indian border ends and where the Pakistan border begins. I hope the Government will take up this matter with the Pakistan Government that in such cases when the line of demarcation runs through some river, mid-stream of the river, in such cases, cases of violation of borders may be treated with some indulgence on both sides. Even in a moribund river it is difficult to demarcate the line. But Padma is a very violent river. In many cases the boatmen will not be able to row the boat in its proper course. They may be drifting to the other side. If every such violation from this or that side is to be treated as a violation of border by the respective Governments, then it would be impossible for the people of those areas to have any communication or any means of livelihood. They have to ply their boats through the Padma river for their natural avocations, apart from catching fish. So, any such violation of the border in the Padma river should not be treated as violation of the territory by both the countries

In border areas—I have my constituency there—I have seen houses part of which belong to Pakistan and part of which belong to India. The dormitory may belong to Indian territory and the kitchen may belong to Pakistan territory. What nationality the inhabitants of this area will have? In most cases, father may be holding Indian citizenship and son may be holding Pakistan citizenship. They have been violating the borders between the two countries in that area because there has not been any clear

demarcation there. So these troubles would naturally occur. Every time this violation of the territory by individual citizens is bound to occur, because the boundaries have not been demarcated at all. The partition of the country was done in a most unnatural way. So, there has not been any natural boundary and the land or river boundary has not been properly demarcated. So, what I would like to press is this. In such cases, the Government should see how to protect the interests of the people residing there.

It is really a matter for sorrow and also for shame to us that Tukergram has been occupied by Pakistan army for some months, and the Prime Minister has conceded that some military movement was necessary to liberate Tukergram. It is not as if some firing will do it. He has also said that it is a sort of military tactics by Pakistan. He said a few days ago "I would say that it is pressure tactics to gain to itself a territory about which there is a dispute". But is there no end to all such disputes? Radcliffe Award was there. Then came the Bagge Tribunal Award. I think the Bagge Award should be the last word on border disputes. Whatever we have got under the Bagge Tribunal Award and the Radcliffe Award should remain with us, and whatever they have got, we should not cast any coveting eye on those territories. If we have lost anything we should be satisfied with it. If they have lost anything, they should be satisfied with that. The Bagge Tribunal award should be the last word about border disputes. After that, the Government should not entertain any border dispute. After this border also, I should say that the Radcliffe Award demarcated this boundary, where this border trouble has recently been taking place by saying:

"to the point where the boundary between the two last mentioned thanas meets the boundary between the districts of Malda and Murshidabad on the river Ganges",

and the award has also stated:

"The district boundaries and not the actual course of the river Ganges shall constitute the boundary between East and West Bengal"

So, it is not the changing rivers that will demarcate the boundaries, but the district boundaries as settled before Partition under the revenue department, that would be the boundary between East and West Bengal. That was the award of Sir Cyril Radcliffe. So, there should not be any difficulty about settling the boundary between Murshidabad and Rajshahi on the basis of the district boundaries of the two districts. Murshidabad is not a partitioned district, nor is Rajshahi a partitioned district. The two districts have been allotted to two States *in toto*, not like JESSORE or Jalpaiguri which are partitioned districts; these two districts have been transferred to the two countries *in toto*. According to the Radcliffe Award, there should not be any difficulty in deciding the boundary between Rajshahi and Murshidabad.

It has been reported that Char Rajanagar has been evacuated. This is not the only time when the Indian territories have been evacuated due to Pakistan firing. After evacuation, what happens to the people? They must suffer tremendously. What happens to their property? They may not be very rich people, and most of them, I know, are very poor people; and it will mean a serious loss to them if they are deprived of whatever little property they have.

Repeatedly, there have been occasions like this. Indian territories have been evacuated, and the people had to leave their home and hearth, leaving behind also their property, their houses and their little belongings. So, Government should take some care for the protection of these people, and

[Shri A. C. Guha]

also, after evacuation, they should give them proper shelter and proper help so that their sufferings may be reduced to the minimum as far as possible

Then, for the protection of the border territories, may I suggest that Government should form some border militia on the lines of our auxiliary forces? I do not think it possible that they will post regular Army all along the border, but there should be some military posts on the border areas, it may not be all along the border, but there should be some defence forces easily available in case of such trouble, they should be posted nearabout some border areas. But without posting military forces, regular military forces, all along the border, I think Government can and should organise some border militia forces as an auxiliary force to the Army and also to the police. That would give the people a sort of moral support, and that would also give the people a sense of security, they should be trained to defend themselves in case there may be any attack from the outside, from the other country

Before concluding, I would say that I can understand the difficulty of Government. Any decent Government cannot imitate what the other Government may do, violating the code of conduct, and violating the international convention. If they do not play the game, I can understand that India cannot afford to play foul, India has to maintain her dignity, but at the same time, India has her obligations also to her own citizens on the borders. They must be protected, they must be given a sense of security. So, I humbly suggest that proper steps should be taken to give that sense of security to the border people, and repeated raids like this at any cost must be prevented; for the time being, the border militia forces may be organised so that the people may be trained to defend themselves in case of any such irregular raids on their home and hearth, on their life and property. It is rather a matter of

sorrow that our women have been violated, that our territory has been violated, that our citizens have lost their life while engaged in peaceful avocations, and that even in the kitchen, women have been shot at.

So, these things have to be stopped at any cost, and I hope the Government will take necessary action in this matter

✓ Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am really sorry to raise a most delicate issue of this nature on the floor of the House. I am conscious that I am a citizen of a country which is wedded to Panch-sheel and non-violence. I never took these principles very seriously. But today, when I found that the Pakistan Rifles have started firing American bullets, I have really started thinking more seriously

I do not want to repeat the same things that have been said by my hon. friends. The hon. the Prime Minister said in the morning that we should keep both the things apart. Unfortunately, you have given a ruling which I have to obey, that we should not discuss any other country. But it is a fact that ammunition was found which was not manufactured or produced in Pakistan but in America. I am not going to say anything about that. (laughter)

An Hon. Member: He has already said it

✓ Mr Speaker: Whether it is this or that ammunition, it has the same power

✓ Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only saying that Pakistani Rifles are firing American bullets

I have no ill-will against the toiling millions of Pakistan. I am one of those who sincerely believe that the toiling millions of this country and Pakistan will work once more to unite these two countries

With these words, I may tell the hon. House that it is high time that

our Defence Minister visited those areas immediately. His visit will not only have the soothing effect, but will give courage and conviction to those who feel they are insecure. (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Why should he visit when the firing is going on?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It will go on. I cannot discuss that with the present Pact. My first suggestion is that the Defence Minister of the country, who can inspire the people and who has always felt that we have to enhance the morale of the people to defend our country, should visit those parts. (An Hon. Member: He cannot inspire). Secondly, humble as we are will it be too much if I request the Prime Minister of this country to make another request to the 'after-Noon' President of Pakistan....(laughter)—because Noon was the Prime Minister; he came after Noon—for another talk which may help in solving certain problems? (Prolonged laughter). I am sorry, Sir. I was very serious. Unfortunately, he came after Mr. Noon; that was why I referred to him like that.

These are all my suggestions. We have to take the whole situation seriously. Our border should be defended. I know it is defended. Our Army men who have defended so gallantly the border of Kashmir against invasion will, I am sure, guard the border of this country. But the main thing is that we are not to create a war psychosis or rouse communal frenzy. At the same time, we should give courage and conviction to the people. I may also request some of the Members of this House to tour those affected areas and see what has happened in those areas. We have to consider this country as a whole. If Murshidabad district is suffering, it is the suffering of all our countrymen, not of Murshidabad alone.

An Hon. Member: Suffering of Kanpur.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These are all my suggestions.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabdwip): We are constantly touring those areas because we belong to those areas.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So kind of you. I congratulate you. You will be re-elected.

As I said, my first suggestion is that the Defence Minister should tour those areas. Then this country's Prime Minister should make another appeal to the President of Pakistan. If possible, Sir—I do not know what the complications will be—raise this question in the U.N.O. After this pact—I do not want to say anything—such things will happen. It is dangerous and unfortunate that today the Pakistani rifles have started firing American bullets.

18 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, may I draw your attention to rule 62.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am entitled to call the Prime Minister. Nobody can take exception to my calling the Prime Minister or any hon. Member.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is the discussion now considered as closed?

Mr. Speaker: There is no closing down. I am not called upon to give any hypothetical answer. As and when the matter arises, let us see.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I have to say a few words.

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I have to say a few words. I say, when our people are....

Mr. Speaker: I disallow the point of order. Unless I call upon the hon. Member to speak, he ought not to speak. That is the point of order.

Baba Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I have a very important point. Why do you not allow me, when you have allowed all those hon. Members? I only have to say that when Government is being attacked by others, we should think how we can help the Government. I, Sir, as the President of the All India Jat Mahasabha, can say that the Jats will help militarily. As the Aryan Peshwa of the All India Akhila Bharatiya Kshatriya Mahasabha, I can say that we will militarily help you. Don't be afraid. I can also help you diplomatically. Afghanistan and Iran are my friends. I have friends in Pakistan in very high positions. Do not be afraid. We shall unite India and Pakistan. We are going to hold a meeting in Calcutta on 5th April.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I would like to know, Sir, whether the debate is being closed.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to say.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I draw your attention to rule No. 62.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware of the rules.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Have the rules been abrogated?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am entitled to call upon any Member of this House in any order I like to maintain the debate. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were pleased to admit this motion this morning on a specific issue, but it has tended to be discussed on much broader lines. Even in regard to the border issues reference has been made to a large number of past issues on the Assam border etc., and some other border considerations have been brought in also.

It is true, of course, that every issue involves a background, involves considerations that bring it about. Obviously, a border issue between India and Pakistan involves the fact that Pakistan was partitioned from India and certain consequences followed, consequences which, in spite of every effort, seem to pursue us still and create not only insecurity on the border regions but a great deal of ill-will and bitterness.

You know, Sir, and the House knows, that we have tried our utmost, keeping in view the security of India, to deal with these matters so as to put an end to these troubles, to solve these problems as they arise, and not to do anything which was likely to create bitterness. I have often spoken about this in this House. And yet, it has been our misfortune to see these big and small issues going on day to day and year after year. I must confess to a feeling, a sense of great disappointment. I do not mean the big issues now, for the big issues could hardly be dealt with when the two Prime Ministers met, and they are in a different category. But we thought, and I thought, that the smaller border issues at any rate could be tackled and if all of them cannot be settled immediately we can at least settle them one by one or in certain groups. But I confess to a feeling of grievous disappointment that it has not led to that peace in the border which I hoped for.

✓ I can very well understand the concern and the anxiety of all the members in this house about this continuous situation. This is not a matter which can be considered from a party point of view because we are all concerned with the safety of our border and the security of our fellow citizens in that border.

Now, I can, in so far as this narrow issue is concerned, read out a statement of the facts which have been supplied to me by the authorities in West Bengal, in fact by the District

Magistrate of Murshidabad who was concerned with this and who was enquiring into it I shall do so if the House so wishes I gave some broad idea about it this morning

There are two other matters to which I would like to refer, although perhaps they are slightly outside the scope of the motion before the House there has been some indirect reference to them There are many Members in this House or some of them who connect these border issues or border troubles, firing, etc, in some way or other with the recent military aid pact between the United States and Pakistan and some other countries Now, on the last occasion when I spoke about this matter I said that we would enquire further into this We have had some further enquiries made In fact, we are still continuing it By enquiries, I mean explanations I hope tomorrow morning to place a paper before this House on this subject giving the text of the assurances and the other matters connected with that Perhaps even that may have to be followed up, because we are pursuing this line of action So, I shall not say anything more about that except to say that that paper will be placed before the House which will contain if I may say so nothing very new but it will in a connected form give the text of these pacts as well as the other papers which may help hon Members to see the whole thing in the right perspective

I can only say this now in regard to it that on further enquiry from the United States Government we have been given categorical assurances that the aid pact has absolutely nothing to do with any idea of Pakistan attacking India In fact, the assurances in that respect are as categorical as they can be Of course, as an hon Member pointed out the assurances, though satisfactory to the extent as they may be, cannot be wholly satisfactory, because the other party concerned, instead of giving any assurances, makes statements to the contrary—statements made by Pakis-

tan repeatedly However, I shall not deal with the matter any more.

Secondly, reference has been made once by me in a general way and subsequently by some other Members, about the military equipment from the United States which is said to have been used by Pakistani forces

I think that I should place the exact facts, as we know them, before the House, so as to prevent misapprehensions from arising I have nothing to say about the item of news appearing in the Statesman newspaper, which was quoted this morning I have no particular information But when I previously said about this equipment I was referring to certain types of equipment which came into our possession on the Cease Fire line in Jammu and Kashmir State and which undoubtedly were of American manufacture In fact they could not have come from anywhere else Again, I cannot say, of course, that they formed part of the Aid programme or were bought in the open market We have no evidence of American arms being used in border incidents in the East But some equipment of American manufacture has been found in cases of attempted sabotage across the Cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir The details are

Radiosonde transmitters recovered On the 8th of October 1958, one apparatus marked "U.S Army Signal Corps, Radiosonde Modulator, number so-and-so, Johnson service Co"—full particulars

On the 9th October, another apparatus marked "U.S Army Signal Corps Radiosonde transmitter and Radiosonde Modulator"—I might add, Sir, that I do not know what these things are That is to say, I do not know exactly what they are, in detail, I know broadly what they are

Then two plastic explosive charges with American fuse, recovered from the premises of the Panchayat Ghar in village Banwat, P S Poonch on 21st December, 1958

[**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**]

And, again, one U.S.A.-made wireless set recovered from a place about 9 1/2 miles south-west of Rajauri and about 5 miles on our side of the Cease-Fire line on the 16th February, 1959.

Now, this American equipment cannot necessarily be related to the Defence Aid programme, as they could have been easily bought by the Pakistanis. A large number of such recoveries, if made, of course, would put a somewhat different complexion. On an earlier occasion this matter had been taken up with the United States Ambassador as to the question of the plastic bombs used by the Pakistani saboteurs in Kashmir. The Ambassador had categorically denied that they were of U.S.A. manufacture and had suggested that the Pakistanis must have bought them from the United Kingdom. This was on the 7th June, 1958.

That is, Sir, in so far as U.S. equipment is concerned.

Then there is one small matter. An hon. Member—I think it was Mr. Barua, but I am not quite sure; no, I think it was Mr. Chaudhuri—referred to our Area Commander in that region being a foreign national, a U.K. national. I am sorry he made that reference, because he is a gallant and loyal officer. He is an Englishman, but he is not a U.K. national. He became an Indian national a long time ago and as such has been serving our Army for a long time. He served in Delhi and various places. As a matter of fact, quite apart from all these recent happenings, in the normal course, he is being transferred to another area.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): I think, Sir, about a couple of months ago, when he was given four years' extension, the question whether he was an Indian national or not yet an Indian national was talked about here and I think he has not yet opted for Indian nationality.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, the Defence Minister tells me that he is an Indian national.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He is an Anglo-Indian gentleman who holds office in the Indian Army, but he has not opted for Indian nationality. About that I am definite. If the Government has any papers, then, of course, I shall stand corrected.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a matter where if I am incorrect I shall be glad to correct myself. But normally speaking, every Anglo-Indian is considered automatically an Indian national unless he does something to opt out. His home is India; he has no other home.

✓ Another matter. The overall ultimate responsibility for international border protection lies with the army. But, it depends how a particular border is dealt with. If a border situation is supposed to be potentially a war situation, then, it is dealt with more from the military point of view. Otherwise, it is dealt with from the police point of view, the military, of course, being in the background which could be summoned by the civil authorities whenever needed. On a great many occasions, mention has been made in this House of border troubles between East Pakistan and India. The House will remember that a great majority of these incidents took place on the Assam border. Generally speaking, West Bengal-Pakistan border was quieter. I say generally speaking, not wholly. The incidents there consisted chiefly of cattle lifting and a little trouble in char lands occasionally. Lately there has been a change and there has been much greater activity on the West Bengal side. Because of the recurrence of many of these instances on the Assam-East Pakistan border, it was arranged to put the army more definitely in charge of that area. That was not so in the West Bengal-Pakistan border although the army, was, as I said, in overall responsibility and could be summoned when necessary.

But, actually, in the normal way it was the armed police that dealt with it. That has been the position. But, certainly in view of these developments this matter has to be reviewed and we are going to discuss this matter with the West Bengal Government as to how to take more effective measures to give security to our people there

The difficulty has been that, normally, the army is not brought in in petty cases of assault however bad they may be. It may be distressing. But, if there is a case of theft or dacoity or kidnapping, it is bad, we should protect him of course, but a whole army movement is normally not indulged in on such occasions. However, this matter is recurring and the incidents do require a reconsideration of the manner in which we should give much more effective protection in future

In regard to this particular incident about which this motion was originally moved, on the 6th March, at about 11.00 hrs one Rati Kanta Mondal along with four of his employees (all Chaimandals) of Char Rajanagar and adjoining areas under Raninagar PS J L No 91, while harvesting linseed from their field at Char Rajanagar bordering Pakistan were challenged by the EPR men of Duar Khidirpur Pak BOP who fired two rounds from their rifles from a distance of about 200 yards. None was injured. Three Pak nationals armed with lathis followed by 4 Pak EPR armed personnel came there and claimed the plot of land in question to be in Pakistan. The Pak nationals caught hold of one Makhan Mondal of Char Rajanagar passing by that way on a charge of harvesting linseed from the Pak territory and took him away to Pak BOP at Duar Khidirpur and severely assaulted him on the way. Rati Kanta Mondal was also assaulted by the EPR personnel who trespassed into the Indian territory. He sustained swelling injury on his arm.

Necessary steps were taken to guard the border and the police force in the area was reinforced.

On 9th March, our District Magistrate at Murshidabad lodged a protest with the Pakistan District Magistrate of Rajshahi against this trespass and firing into Indian territory. He suggested a joint enquiry on the spot by the two District Magistrates and also asked for stern action against the Pakistan border police and Pakistan nationals responsible for this incident and for immediate return of Shri Makhan Mondal, who had been kidnapped and for compensation for assaulting Indian nationals.

On 10th March, heavy and incessant firing by Pakistani border forces continued and our border police returned the fire in self-defence. Two Indian nationals of Char Rajapur were injured by the Pakistan firing.

Our District Magistrate of Murshidabad got into contact with the Pakistan District Magistrate of Rajshahi on the telephone and the latter agreed to stop firing and to a meeting of the two District Magistrates

Our District Magistrate of Murshidabad went to the place fixed on the border at 4 PM to meet the Pakistani District Magistrate of Rajshahi. The Rajshahi District Magistrate, however, did not turn up at the appointed place and the Pakistanis continued to fire and even fired at the messenger sent across to tell the Pakistan District Magistrate of Rajshahi that the District Magistrate of Murshidabad was waiting for him

On 11th March, Pakistanis stopped firing at 0600 hours but resumed heavy and intermittent firing on Char Rajanagar later in the day. Adequate measures have been taken to deal with the situation

I have nothing further to say on this matter, except that we are very

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

much concerned about these developments, not only the incidents in themselves, but the whole background behind them, and we certainly hope to take effective measures

✓ Mr. Speaker: Should we pursue the matter further?

✓ Shri Braj Raj Singh: Under Rule 62, the question is whether you are satisfied that there has been adequate debate and every point of view has been allowed to be expressed here

Mr Speaker: I would like to know the general sense of the House. The hon Prime Minister has suggested and the hon Members who have spoken from every party have wanted to keep good relations with that country. It is unfortunate that this should have happened and therefore, all possible steps should be taken to see that these things do not occur, safety is secured to all these people, etc. Some suggestions have been made. The hon Prime Minister is certainly taking some steps, and he has said that he

✓ would take adequate steps. Strictly, according to the letter of the law, if Mr Braj Raj Singh wants this to be continued, it can be done. But, in view of this, does he want that we should continue the debate on this matter? I suppose he does not want it. He will have many more opportunities in future

✓ I take it that Shri T K Chaudhuri will withdraw his motion

Has the hon Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

Several Hon. Members: Yes

The motion was by leave, withdrawn

✓ Mr. Speaker. The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A M tomorrow

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 13, 1959 Phalgun 22, 1880 (Saka)

[Thursday, March 12, 1959/Phalguna 22, 1880 (Saka)]

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 5841—53, 6003—40

The Speaker gave his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri regarding the alleged failure of Government to protect the life and property of people in the Murshid-

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—contd.

dabid—Raj Shahi border against recent intrusions by Pakistani troops.

On the House granting leave the Speaker directed, with the concurrence of the House, that the motion be taken up at 5 P.M.

At 5 P.M. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri Moved: "That the House do now adjourn". Discussion on the motion continued up to 6-25 P.M. The motion was then withdrawn by leave of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

5853-54

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of each of the following Reports, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (ii) Annual Report of the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited for the year 1957-58
- (iii) Annual Report of the Western Shipping Corporation (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58
- (iv) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 248 dated the 28th February, 1959, containing the Madras Paddy (Export Control) Order, 1959.
 - (ii) G. S. R. No. 249 dated the 28th February, 1959, containing the Madras Paddy (Transport Restriction) Order, 1959.
 - (iii) G. S. R. No. 285 dated the 4th March, 1959.
 - (iv) G. S. R. No. 288 dated the 6th March, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION	5854—5963
General Discussion on the General Budget, for 1959-60 continued. The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT	5963—93
All the Demands for Grants on Account for 1959-60 in respect of the Budget (General) were voted in full.	
BILL INTRODUCED	5993
The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill.	
BILL PASSED	5993—94
The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1959	
	BILL PASSED—contd.
	The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.
	BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION
	5994—6003
	The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) moved that the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.
	AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1959/PHALGUNA 22, 1880 (Saka)
	Statement by the Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) re. agreement for Military aid between U.S.A. and Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha and also consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions