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Monday, April 20, 1959
Chaitra 30, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

12201

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 20, 1959 [Chaitra 30, 1881 (Saka).]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Power Engineering Research Centre

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*1907. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of the Power Engineering Research Centre has been approved by the Government;

(b) if so, whether its plan and estimate have been prepared;

(c) where this Research Centre will be located; and

(d) whether this will be completed within the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The plans and estimates are under preparation.

(c) It is proposed to locate one part at Bangalore and the other part at Bhopal.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal to reduce the amount of the original outlay and, if so, what is the amount now?

12202

Shri Hathi: There is no proposal to reduce the original outlay for the whole scheme of the Power Research Station, but for the present we are setting up a small Research Station at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 44 lakhs. But that is only a beginning; the ultimate scheme is not going to be reduced.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether, over and above this Bangalore centre, such work was being done elsewhere?

Shri Hathi: No, the type of work that is intended to be taken up at Bangalore Power Station was not being done anywhere. Some work is being done at the Poona Research Station, but not of this type actually.

Zoo in Delhi

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*1908 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 630 on the 1st December, 1958 and state the further progress made so far in setting up a Zoological Park at Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 125.]

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the work on the Japanese garden is being postponed for the time being. May I know the reasons for the same?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The reasons have been detailed in the statement itself.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन जन्तुशाला का काम बहुत वर्षों से चल रहा है, तो इस में शिथिलता क्यों हो रही है और वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

श्री अ. म. थॉमस (श्री मंत्रालय) : इस में कोई शिथिलता नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि जितनी तेजी से काम चलना चाहिए, उतनी ही तेजी से यह चल रहा है। इस किस्म का कार्यालय बढ़ता रहता है, उगता रहता है, इस का कभी अन्त नहीं होता है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : तो क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि यह कभी बन नहीं पायेगा, और कभी पूरा नहीं होगा ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find from the statement that the work in respect of the enclosures for leopards and bears has not yet been completed. May I know under what conditions these leopards and bears are to be kept?

Mr. Speaker: He is going into details.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Twelve animal enclosures which are in progress are now nearing completion, and there are other animals also for which enclosures are being built and they will be completed by September-October this year.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very important thing.....

Mr. Speaker: I must be allowed to decide whether it is important. Next question.

Wool Production

*1909. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government of India to step up the wool production in the country during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether as a result of these steps wool production has increased; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An all-India scheme for the development of sheep and wool is included in the Second Five Year Plan, under which 396 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, 4 Sheep Breeding Farms with wool analysis laboratories attached to them and 3 wool Utilisation Centres are to be set up in the various States. So far 225 Extension Centres, 3 Sheep Breeding Farms and 1 Cottage Industry Unit of the Wool Utilisation Centre, have been established

(b) and (c). It is not possible at present to give an idea of the estimated output of wool which might have increased as a result of implementation of this scheme. However, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan the foundation for higher production will be laid and this would result in increased clip of better quality in the subsequent plans.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some kinds of superior sheep were imported from foreign countries in order to improve the breed of sheep in this country. May I know whether that experiment has succeeded or not?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Yes, partially it has succeeded, and still we are carrying on investigations.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the disturbed conditions in Tibet, do Government apprehend any dislocation in the supply of Tibetan wool to India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think it arises out of this question in any case.

Shri Tyagi: I suggest it is all the more important that attention should be given to wool production in India. My fear is, the bulk of our wool was supplied from Tibet, and I want to

know if the trade has been dislocated or discontinued.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For the present it has not been.

श्री अ० बी० मिश्र : श्रीमन्, क्या यह ठीक है कि अब तक अधिक से अधिक ऊन राजस्थान पैदा करता है और सरकार ने राजस्थान को उस की वृद्धि के लिए क्या-क्या साधन दिये हैं ?

डा० पं० शा० बेशमूख : इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान को बहुत ऊंचा स्थान दिया गया है, क्योंकि राजस्थान में बहुत ज्यादा ऊन पैदा होती है ।

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether, apart from Australian Merinos, any sheep from Russia are being imported already or whether any negotiations are going on, because I thought they were very eager to send some of their sheep here?

Shri Tyagi: Red wool is not in demand in India!

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is correct, Sir, that the Russian experts have offered some sheep, but it has yet to be decided which varieties will be suitable for the Indian climate and where we should rear them. These discussions are going on.

लेड गोविन्द दास : हमारे देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर विशेषकर ये फ़ार्म बनाये जा रहे हैं और क्या इस बात का भी ब्याल रखा जा रहा है कि स्थानीय नस्लों की ही उन्नति की जाय और एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर या विदेशों से इस तरह की भेड़ें न मंगाई जायें ?

डा० पं० शा० बेशमूख : काफ़ी स्थान हैं—बड़ी फ़ेहरिस्त है—जहाँ पर हम सैन्ट्रल बनाना चाहते हैं । अगर धानरेबल मेम्बर साहब चाहते हों, तो मैं उन को दे दूंगा । हम ३६६ शीप एण्ड वूल एक्सटेंशन सैन्ट्रल बनाना

चाहते हैं, जिन में से २२५ बन गये हैं । काफ़ी कार्यवाही चल रही है । ब्रीडिंग का भी प्रयत्न जारी है और इम्पोर्टिंग शीप से क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग भी कर रहे हैं ।

श्री आसफ़ : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आधुनिक ढंग से ऊन को काटने का शिक्षण देने की सरकार की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था की गई है, यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Many Centres like this have already been established.

श्री फ़ीरोज़ गांधी : माननीय मंत्री के विभाग में एक ऐसा भी विभाग है, जो भेड़-बकरियों का गैरह की गिनती करता है । क्या वह बता सकते हैं कि भेड़-बकरियों की तादाद बढ़ रही है या घट रही है ?

ज्ञात तथा कृषिमंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : इस के लिए अगर भलाहिदा सवाल दे दिया जाय, तो ठीक होगा, क्योंकि यह इस से उत्पन्न नहीं होता है ।

श्री हेमराज : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पशमीना वूल सिर्फ़ तिब्बत से आती है क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपना कोई डेपूटेशन ईरान की तरफ़ भेजेगी, जहाँ पशमीना ऊन होती है और वहाँ से इस किस्म की बकरियाँ लाने का इन्तज़ाम किया जायगा, जिस से पशमीना ऊन यहाँ पैदा हो सके और इस बारे में दिक्कत न हो ?

डा० पं० शा० बेशमूख : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव फ़िलहाल हमारे सामने नहीं है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऊन जोकि काश्मीर की सनत के लिए बेहद ज़रूरी है और काश्मीर के शाल काँवर दुनिया में भेजे जाते हैं, काश्मीर में उनको तरक्की देने के लिए हकूमत ने कौन से इकदामात किये हैं ?

شہری اے - اہم - طارق - میں یہ
 جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اُن جو کہ کشمیر
 کی صحت کے لئے یہ حد ضروری ہے اور
 کشمیر سے شال وغیرہ دنیا میں پہنچ
 جاتے ہیں - کشمیر میں اُن کو اسکو
 ترقی دینے کے لئے حکومت نے کون سے
 اقدامات کئے ہیں -

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are proposing to establish 29 extension centres in Jammu and Kashmir, 17 of which have already been established.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is being done in the hilly areas of the States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and whether those areas are included in this scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any special measures are adopted in the hilly tracts of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I also want to know if the emphasis is on the brown sheep only or also on black sheep.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sheep are of various colours.

Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar

*1919. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 358 on the 20th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in the construction of proposed regional Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar;

(b) what amount of the estimated cost has been spent so far; and

(c) whether the progress of construction work is considered satisfactory?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir. Land has been acquired and Central Public

Works Department are clearing the jungle on it. Pending final construction, as an interim measure, unused hangars at the Bhubaneswar Aerodrome belonging to the Civil Aviation authorities are being converted and the necessary funds to the State Public Works Department have been released. Six large incubators have been made available to the Government of Orissa. An Officer-in-charge of the Farm and other necessary staff is being recruited.

(b) About Rs. 50,000.

(c) All possible efforts are being made to start the Farm as soon as possible. Construction work will actually start after the jungle is cleared.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what is the total area of land which has been acquired for the purpose of setting up this regional poultry farm at Bhubaneswar?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the broad features of this regional poultry farm which is going to be established in Orissa?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These are the primary functions of the farm: to produce and acclimatize and supply 'day-old', high-bred chicks to the state poultry farm of the region which the regional farm is expected to serve for use as foundation stock. Secondly, to serve as centres for the training of personnel required for manning poultry extension centres cum development blocks, 300 of which are being set up under the second Five Year Plan. Thirdly, to carry out applied research into problems of poultry husbandry, such as breeding, feeding, management, housing, etc., specially applicable to the regions concerned.

लेड बोर्डिंग हाल : क्या भुवनेश्वर के सदृश तीर्थ-स्नान के सिवा गवर्नमेंट को इस काम के लिए देश में कोई दूसरा स्थान नहीं मिल रहा है ?

डा० पं० शा० बंशमुख : काफी धीर स्नान हम सिलैक्ट करने वाले हैं और यह एक ज़ड़ीला के लिए है ।

बिस्वा के गांवों में दूध को मात्रा

*१२११. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के गांवों में दूध की मात्रा बढ़ाने की दिशा में कहां तक प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस समय कितना दूध गांवों से नगर को भेजा जाता है ?

कृषिमंत्री (डा० पं० शा० बंशमुख) :

(क) दिल्ली के गांवों में दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए ये कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) डोरों का मुधार करने के लिए तमाम गांवों में मुधरी हुई नसल के सांडों का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है ।

(२) नांगलोई गांव में एक आर्टिफिशियल इन्सेमिनेशन सेन्टर (Artificial Insemination Centre) स्थापित कर दिया गया है ।

(३) ३०० प्रच्छी नसल के बछड़ों के लिए सबसिडी (subsidy) दी है ।

(४) देहाती क्षेत्रों में पशु-विकास कार्य की देखभाल करने के लिये वेटेरिनरी असिस्टेंट सर्जन्स (Veterinary Assistant Surgeons) का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) गांवों से लगभग ३५०० मन प्रतिदिन ।

Shri Hem Narua: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) The following steps have been taken for increasing milk yield in Delhi villages:

(1) Bulls of improved breed have been provided in all the villages to improve the progeny of cattle.

(2) An Artificial Insemination Centre has been established at Nangloi Village.

(3) 300 superior calves have been subsidised.

(4) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have been provided to look after the livestock development work in the rural areas.

(b) About 3500 maunds per day from villages.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में इस समय ३५०० मन दूध का उत्पादन होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली शहर के लिए कितने दूध की आवश्यकता है और उस आवश्यकता को देखते हुए यह दूध क्या कम है या ज्यादा है और अगर कम है तो उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

डा० पं० शा० बंशमुख : हमारा भंदाजा यह है कि ७,००० मन की आवश्यकता है । उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए काफी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से केन्द्र के पास क्या कोई इस प्रकार का सुझाव आया है कि दिल्ली के ग्रामीण इलाकों में कुछ श्रृण दिया जाये जिससे वे अपने पशुओं की तादाद बढ़ा सकें या और अधिक सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना कर सकें ताकि दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ सके ?

डा० पं० श० बेलमुक्त : दिल्ली के घालावा दू० पी० से भी कुछ दूध बगता है। जो घालावा मने बताया है वह दिल्ली के गांवों का है। जो कुछ भी मदद हो सकती है दी जाती है क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि इन केन्द्रों को बढावा दें।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I know what arrangements have been made to supply milk in pure form and properly sterilized without adulteration, to the people of Delhi?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There is a scheme for setting up a milk dairy in Delhi. It is hoped that it will come into operation by the middle of next August. This dairy will be processing 7,000 maunds of milk daily in the first plan. It will have a capacity for expanding this quantity to 12,000 maunds per day. Now, as part of this scheme, 30 chilling centres will be set up where the milk will be tested both biologically and chemically. It will be collected there, chilled and brought to the dairy for pasteurization and sterilization.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Does this dairy contemplate the removal of cattle from the city of Delhi and, if so, by when we can expect that the cattle will be cleared and taken to appropriate places for the production of milk?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir. That is part of the scheme. That is, the cattle now located in Delhi will be removed to the rural areas. Initially we wanted to acquire some land but there were difficulties about it. Fresh efforts are being made to acquire land so that, the cattle may be shifted to the rural areas.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी कोई शिकायतें आई हैं कि घाटिकियाल इसेमिनेशन से जो बछड़े पैदा होते हैं, उसकी वजह से दूध कुछ कम होता है ?

श्री० डा० प्र० जैन : ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है जहाँ हम ने देखा है घाटिकियाल इसेमिनेशन से जो बछड़े बछड़ियाँ पैदा हुए हैं वे काफी तन्दुरुस्त और अच्छे हैं।

श्री सि० जैन सि० : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह स्कीम केवल दिल्ली और दिल्ली के गांवों के लिए ही लागू है या ग्रन्थ क्षेत्रों में भी इस तरह से दूध का प्रबन्ध करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन : इतनी बड़ी स्कीम तो दिल्ली के लिए ही है क्योंकि दिल्ली एक बहुत बड़ा शहर है। दूसरी मुकाबलतन छोटी स्कीमें तमाम देश के वास्ते हैं और उनमें से चार या पांच स्कीमें दू० पी० को भी दी गई हैं।

Shri Easwara Iyer: May I know whether in the proposed dairy farm, there is any scheme for bottling the milk and pasteurizing the milk?

Shri A. P. Jain: There will be arrangement for pasteurizing, sterilizing, bottling and then distributing the milk through about a thousand milk stalls.

Mr. Speaker: It was only a short time ago that Shri Krishnappa answered a question like this. A question was put as to whether there was any difference between cow's milk and buffalo's milk, and if there was not any difference why they could not provide cow's milk. He answered that a lot more is got from buffalo's milk and they are going to have this dairy farm for the main centres and that for smaller areas, it will be different. I think the whole thing has been answered. It has come up again. If any hon. Member has not put a question so far on this subject, I am prepared to allow him to put a question.

Shri Barman: Government intend procuring the milk from the villages, chill the milk and bring it to the centres for consumption by the Delhi population. May I know what arrangements will be made so that the people

of the villages may get such milk for their own consumption?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not intended that every drop of milk that is produced in the country side should come to Delhi. A part of it will come, and the rest will remain there for their own consumption.

Shri Barman: I wanted to know whether a part of the milk which is chilled will be distributed in the villages for consumption in the villages themselves.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not part of the scheme. The chilled milk will be brought to the central dairy for pasteurization and sterilization.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government made sure that the thousands of gowallas who are operating individually today in the market are not altogether dislocated and that their trade continues?

Shri A. P. Jain: We hope their economic condition will improve, because all the milk is brought at the centre and on the basis of quality payment will be made.

Mr. Speaker: A number of hon. Members are interested in this, whether the Minister will give an assurance that everyone will be supplied with milk.

Shri A. P. Jain: Provided everybody is prepared to pay.

Development of Tuticorin Port as a Major Port

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 *1913. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 Shri Supakar:
 Shri Klayaperumal:
 Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to develop Tuticorin Port into a major port; and

(b) If so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The question of development of Tuticorin into a major port in the Third Plan is yet under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that a deputation on behalf of the Tuticorin Port Development Council met Shri Patil and also Shri Raj Bahadur and they gave them assurances that this scheme will be put through?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Surely the deputation saw me, but I do not think any Minister gave an assurance to the deputation that the scheme will be put through. They were told that it will be very actively and sympathetically considered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this Port Development Council has appointed of its own accord an expert committee to go into this problem and the expert committee has made certain recommendations for the phased development of the port? If so, may I know whether those recommendations have been examined by the Government so far?

Shri S. K. Patil: While speaking on the demands for grants, I have said very positively that so far as the Tuticorin port is concerned, we are very positively considering its inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan, what it will cost approximately, etc. Beyond that, it is unnecessary to go at this stage.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact that the main articles of import and export from Tuticorin port are coal and salt for internal consumption?

Shri S. K. Patil: It may be so; we have no doubt about the importance of Tuticorin.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want to know the principles on which ports are included for conversion into major ports, whether they contribute to

overseas trade, etc. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us on this point?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The determination of this question is usually based on certain well-known considerations which pertain to the needs of trade, commerce and the traffic emerging from a particular area or hinterland. Apart from that, the hon. Member knows that we have appointed a committee which is also looking into the question of priorities to be given to the development of intermediate ports

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that in regard to both Mangalore and Tuticorin, steps would be taken for developing them into major ports. May I know the amount which has been sanctioned for the current year and next year for the preliminary investigation that has to be made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No specific amounts have been sanctioned so far as the Central Government is concerned. But certain preliminary surveys are being undertaken. A traffic survey is being undertaken, also preliminary borings are going on the various alignments which have been proposed by experts.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that for a minor port to qualify for development into a major port, the volume of traffic handled by it should be 5 lakh tons, and also whether Tuticorin port will be developed apart from the Sethusamudram project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such yardstick in specific terms, but the question of economics will be taken into consideration. That is what has been considered all along by the various experts. As many as seven experts—individuals or bodies—have so far examined the question of development of Tuticorin port.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Government announced the decision to make

Mangalore a major port and now the Minister announces that Tuticorin will be considered in the third Plan. May I know where Karwar stands?

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of ports. It does not arise out of this question. The hon. Member may table a separate question.

Shri Joachim Alva: It arises from the overall point of view of the west coast.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mangalore stands in the constituency of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Karwar is in the west and Tuticorin is in the east.

Shri Nanjappa: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the matter is under consideration. May I know whether the scheme will be included in the third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are actively considering it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that he had appointed a committee to enquire into the development of intermediate ports. May I know at what stage is the investigation of the committee, when the report is expected and whether it will be submitted in time so that the recommendations could be considered for inclusion in the third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We can hope for that, because the committee has already been appointed with the Development Adviser as Chairman. They are going into the respective merits and demerits of the ports which are eligible for consideration for priority in development. We hope in good time certain proposals will be formulated and we shall consider them.

Shri Dasappa: The Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee went into this question of having a major port between Bombay and Cochin and the recommendations of that committee are pending implementation for the last eight years.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mangalore is between Bombay and Cochin.

Mr. Speaker: This relates only to Tuticorin port. I find that there is enlargement of every question that comes before this House. If there is a question about one river or one port, all the rivers and ports in India come up. There is no end to this.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed the hon. Member from Assam to put two questions.

Shri Hem Barua: I should be congratulated for that.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing is going to be solved in the Question Hour. Next question.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Project

*1914. **Shri Nanjappa:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction and erection works of Kundah Hydro-electric Project are being carried on as per schedule;

(b) if so, when the first power station will be commissioned to generate electricity?

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

(b) All the generating units in both the Power Houses are expected to be commissioned by 1980-81.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know when the second power station will commence generating power?

Shri Hathi: Both the power stations will be commissioned by the end of 1980-81.

Shri Karwara Iyer: May I know the power potential of the two power stations?

Shri Hathi: 180,000 KW.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the help that was expected from

Canada by way of materials has arrived?

Shri Hathi: Yes; we are getting Canadian help under the Colombo Plan.

Shri Dasappa: What is the cost per KW? How does it work out?

Shri Hathi: The total cost is Rs. 35 crores for 180,000 KW.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether the Canadian technicians are still directing the project or the work is being carried out by Indians?

Shri Hathi: It is being done by Indian engineers.

Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Scheme

*1915. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of the representatives of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore was held on the 25th and 26th February, 1959 in connection with the division of the assets of the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereat;

(c) any other subjects discussed at the meeting;

(d) whether any matters have been referred for the arbitration of the Centre; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Centre in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 126.]

Shri Rami Reddy: In reply to (a) and (b) it is stated that no agreement could be arrived at. In reply to (c) it is stated that some matters were discussed at the meeting. May I take it that in regard to the matters referred to in (c), there has been agree-

ment or whether the discussion in regard to those matters is still continuing?

Shri Hathi: There have been, in all, 24 points which were to be discussed, out of which agreement has been reached on eight. In regard to the 4 points mentioned in (d) and (e), no agreement has been reached. Others are still to be discussed at a third conference to be held in May 1959.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether there are any principles laid down for deciding these matters?

Shri Hathi: There are a number of general principles, but each point will have to be decided taking into consideration the local circumstances.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Tungabhadra Workshop has been put to any use, for what purpose it is used and how it is working?

Shri Hathi: The Tungabhadra Workshop is worked on a commercial basis. Recently they have got orders from Chambal Works also. The two States have agreed that it should be managed something like a corporation.

Shri Achar: The statement says that the disputes which are not settled are referred to the Centre. May I know what machinery the Centre is going to have to decide this matter and how they are going to settle it?

Shri Hathi: It will be something like an arbitration by some officials.

Shri Mohammed Imam: May I know if any decision has been taken to apportion the debts and liabilities that were contracted in the course of construction of the reservoir and, if so, on what basis? What is the percentage allotted to each State?

Shri Hathi: Actually, the division of liabilities is one of the outstanding points that have to be decided.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: About the Tungabhadra workshop it is being stated that they have been advised to form a corporation. May I know if

any financial assistance will be given if a corporation is formed?

Shri Hathi: For the present they have got sufficient machinery. But in case any expansion is needed, and if they approach the Centre, it will be considered.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any agreement has been reached regarding the sharing of power between Andhra and Mysore?

Shri Hathi: Yes.

Shri Basappa: What is the basis?

Shri Hathi: It is 1:3. After Shervati comes into operation it will be 1:4.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know the particular points of view of the respective State Governments in regard to those matters where there has been no agreement?

Shri Hathi: The viewpoints from both governments have been invited. We have not received their viewpoints on matters on which agreement has not been reached.

Viking Aircrafts

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*1917. { **Shri Kadiyan:**
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 889 on the 4th March, 1959 and state whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have taken any decision regarding disposal of the Viking aero planes which were grounded?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): As already indicated in reply to Starred Question No. 1015 in the Lok Sabha on 11th December, 1957, the Indian Airlines Corporation have decided to dispose of their Viking aircraft as and when it is possible for them to do so.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know whether it is a fact that an offer was made by

the British firm to purchase these aircraft at a price of Rs. 75,000 per aircraft and it was not accepted by the Indian Airlines Corporation and, if so, the reason for the rejection of this offer?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure of the offer the hon. Member is referring efforts through various agencies to dispose of these aircrafts. As far as this particular case is concerned, I know that no firm offer was received.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know whether any offer has come from within the country?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have no knowledge about it.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister said on 11th December, 1957 that the IAC have decided to dispose of the Viking planes. On 4th March we were told that 12 planes have been grounded, 7 in Delhi and 5 in Bombay. May I know how long it will take to dispose off these 12 planes?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I have just now mentioned, the Corporation is making all efforts to sell them. As the hon. Member knows, the demand for piston-engined aircraft is not keen now-a-days. But it is expected that if any reasonable offer is received they will be disposed of.

श्री जोकीम अलवा : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि अभी पिछले दिनों डेकोटा की खरीद के बारे में प्रनडिडारेबुल ऐक्टिविटीज की शिकायत सुनने में आई थी और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस विषय में माबवानी बर्ती है कि वही मैलप्रैक्टिसेज की शिकायतें बाइकिंग ऐयर क्राफ्ट के परबेजेज के सिलसिले में न रिपीट हों और उनको बंद करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने क्या एप्रोप्रियेट डिमीशन लिया है ?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is exactly the reason why we do not want to raise any controversy. We are more careful about it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Viking aircrafts are unsuitable for tropical conditions and, if so, whether this fact was assessed before acquiring these Viking aircrafts.

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as our experience of the Viking is concerned, they have served us very well and they are very good aircraft for the tropical countries.

Training Course at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad

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*1929. { **Shri Asrar:**
 Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two years' flying training course which commenced at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad in January, 1957 has still not been completed, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Out of a total of 14 trainees, 6 have so far completed their training and the remaining eight will be completing it within the next three months.

(b) The delay has partly been due to the trainees failing in their technical examinations. A temporary shortage of flying instructors has also been a contributory cause.

(c) Necessary action is being taken to complete the course as early as possible.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are Government aware that we have a large number of boys wanting to be trained in civil aviation? I find that Government have not put up a first rate up to date modern school in India. May I know the reasons for the defects of this training, especially in the matter of navigational coaching?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am sure that hon. Members are aware that our Central Aviation Training School at Alibabad is giving very good training, and there is improvement in the standard of training from time to time. As far as number is concerned, of course, the number of admissions is restricted according to the capacity of the institution as well as according to the anticipated absorption of those trained students in civil aviation.

Road Development Plan

*1222. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 449 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the consideration of the new long-term road development plan for India prepared and submitted by a Committee of Engineers; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under examination and is expected to take some time as it involves consultation with various Central and State Authorities.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the opinions of the various State Governments have been received and, if so, from whom?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have received opinions of some of our Ministries Ministry of Health etc. We are expecting replies from the State Governments.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is being considered by a non-official committee or a committee of the department?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At the moment, we have only invited the reaction

or the opinions in regard to the various proposals incorporated in the Plan from the State Governments as well as from certain Ministries of the Central Government.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the anticipated cost for its implementation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total cost will roughly be Rs. 5,200 crores. for the 20 year plan.

श्री भक्त बर्बन : श्रीमन्, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने बताया कि इस नई सड़क योजना पर ५२०० करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग में कोई परामर्श किया गया है या उन्होंने कोई प्रावधान दिया है कि इतने रुपये की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : योजना आयोग से अवश्य परामर्श किया जायगा किन्तु उसके पहले यह प्रावश्यकता समझी गई कि राज्य सरकारों एवं केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों से जो कि इससे सम्बन्धित है उनसे इस विषय में पूछताछ की जाय और उनकी राय ली जाय ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by the Chief Engineers were examined by the Masani Committee also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think road transport should be confused with the road plan.

श्री छ० नु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बक्त हिन्दुस्तान और कश्मीर के दरमियान जो एक ही रास्ता जम्मू काश्मीर रोड है तो इस सिलसिले में क्या हुकमत काश्मीर ने प्राप से दरखास्त की है कि वह पुराना रास्ता जिसको कि मुश्त रास्ता कहा जाता है उसको डेवलप किया जाय जो कि कांगडा से बराए रास्त कश्मीर जाता है ?

[شہری اے ایم طاہر: میں یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ہندوستان اور کشمیر کے درمیان جو ایک ہی راستہ جمو کشمیر روڈ ہے اور دوسرا راستہ نہیں ہے تو اس سلسلے میں کیا حکومت کشمیر نے آپ سے درخواست کی ہے کہ وہ پرانا راستہ جس کو کہ محل راستہ کہا جاتا ہے اس کو قبول کیا جائے جو کہ کانگڑہ سے ہرنے راستہ کشمیر جاتا ہے -]

جی راجبھادور: میں اس خاص راستے کے بارے میں تو کچھ جانتا نہیں کر سکتا۔

Tulihal Aerodrome at Manipur

*1974. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constructed control tower of Tulihal aerodrome in Manipur has been struck by lightning in February last; and

(b) if so, the extent of the damage?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The old war-time Air Traffic Control building at Tulihal aerodrome, recently renovated for use, was struck by lightning on the 21st January, 1959.

(b) The walls were damaged in some places and glass panes were broken. The damage done was of a minor nature and is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,500.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether any measures were taken to prevent strikes by lightning of the control tower?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir. Since 1958 action is being taken to install the conductors.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is four months since the lightning struck the tower. Are the repairs complete since then or are you still planning?

Shri Mohiuddin: Perhaps the hon. Member is aware that this aerodrome is under construction and the whole

of the aerodrome will be ready by December, 1959. It is not actually in use at the present moment. As far as the actual repair of the panes, walls and so on is concerned, I am sure that they are being carried out.

Seasonal Tickets

*1925. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that monthly season tickets from Poona to Victoria Terminus are sold;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is demand for quarterly season tickets for Poona-Bombay;

(c) whether Government are aware that quarterly tickets are not issued; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Quarterly season tickets between Poona and Bombay V.T. have not been issued, since there has so far not been an appreciable demand for them.

An increase in regular daily travel of passengers between Poona and Bombay is, however, now observed from the number of monthly season tickets issued between Bombay V.T. and Poona, and it is proposed to introduce quarterly season tickets between these stations from 1st May, 1959.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that the rate which is charged for season tickets is more than the rate for Bombay suburban trains? If so, may I know the reasons thereof?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly repeat the question?

Shri Assar: May I know whether the rates which are charged for season tickets from Poona to Bombay are higher than those for the Bombay suburban trains and, if so, the reasons thereof?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The rates on the suburban section are determined on a different basis than this, which is not suburban. The rates of monthly season tickets have been on the basis of 24 single fares. That is the basis on which it is done.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that the rate of season tickets is heavy on the Poona-Lonavla local and, if so, the reasons thereof?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir. On the other hand, it has got to be stepped up. The rate is already low.

Slaughter House in Delhi

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*1927. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 34 on the 18th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the building for slaughter-house in Delhi has been constructed; and

(b) if so, whether the present slaughter-house has been shifted there?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the construction work has been started as yet or not?

Shri Karmarkar: The whole matter is still being considered by the Corporation. After they finish consideration, further steps will be taken for construction. If they decide to construct it.

यंत्रों का प्रयोग किया जायेगा ताकि अर्धसापूर्ण ढंग पर पशुओं का बध किया जा सके।

श्री करमरकर: पशु तो मर जायेंगे, इसमें कोई अर्धसा का सम्बन्ध नहीं आता, और उनको कैसे मारना यह बात न की जायेगी।

सेठ अबल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो बूचड़खाना बनाया जा रहा है इसमें केवल खाने के वास्ते मांस तैयार करने के लिए ही जानवर मारे जायेंगे या कि चमड़े की ट्रेड के वास्ते भी जानवर मारे जायेंगे?

श्री करमरकर: इसमें तो खाम तोर से खाने के लिए मांस तैयार किया जायेगा और बाई प्रोडक्ट के रूप में चमड़े का भी उपयोग होगा।

Complaint Books in Government Hospitals

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*1928. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaint books are regularly maintained in all wards and out-patient departments in Hospitals administered by the Ministry of Health;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to instruct all the hospitals to maintain complaint books?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Complaint books are maintained in the Willingdon Hospital and the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, New Delhi but not in the Safdarjang Hospital.

(b) In the Safdarjang Hospital, complaints are received by the doctors in charge of the wards and the Casualty Department and other responsible officers.

(c) The Medical Superintendent, Safdarjang Hospital, has been asked to

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो बूचड़खाना बनाया जा रहा है इसमें क्या प्राधुनिकता

maintain "Suggestion Books" in all the Wards and the Out-patient Department of the Hospital.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether these complaint books are reviewed from time to time and, if so, whether any action has been taken on those complaints?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the difference between the complaint book and the suggestion book?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not been able to understand it myself because a suggestion book can also include complaints. Complaint book might mean to include only complaints whereas a suggestion book might include both suggestions and complaints.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this complaint book or suggestion book has been introduced since then in the Safdarjang Hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the Hospital people have been asked to introduce it. I presume they have introduced it.

Shortage of Electricity in Andhra Pradesh

*1929. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a severe deficit of electrical power in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to provide more power facilities in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have made representations to the Centre to increase the ceiling limit for power projects in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Power shortage conditions exist almost all over the country in some degree or other. There is, however, no severe shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh at present.

(b) In the Second Plan for Andhra Pradesh, provision for additional generation of 3,28,625 KW has been made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under examination in the Planning Commission.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the ceiling for power projects in Andhra Pradesh is less than the provision in the First Plan for power projects?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that it is less, but I do not have the figures just now.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the Second Plan comprises of power projects which are continuing schemes from the First Plan and the provision for power projects in the Second Plan is not adequate even for completing these continuing schemes?

Shri Hathi: The continuing schemes could be completed. But I may mention that the Andhra Pradesh Government have approached the Planning Commission to increase their ceiling from Rs. 27 crores to Rs. 32 crores.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether even in regard to the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric scheme, which was undertaken by the Madras Government and which is a continuing scheme, the civil works and other works are completed and only the generating sets remain to be installed and the Mysore and Andhra Governments have been pressing this Government to sanction the necessary foreign exchange for completion of this scheme?

Shri Hathi: Exactly that is the position. The works are going on, but the question is about foreign exchange. As a certain scheme has been included in the core of the Plan foreign exchange facilities are available to them. Tungabhadra not being in that core, it is difficult to give it priority.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The per capita consumption in Andhra Pradesh at the end of the Second Plan period is going to be only 25 units as against an all-India average of 50 units. In that connection may I know if the Sileru Hydro-electric project is taken up then whether they could make up this deficit?

Shri Hathi: Whatever may be the consumption, the Sileru Hydro-electric project is included in the Second Plan.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister has been pleased to say that the Planning Commission is considering this request of the Andhra Government. In view of the fact that the Second Five Year Plan is coming to a close very soon, is the Government in a position to state that the Planning Commission will give a favourable decision soon and in time for the deficit to be made up?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission has requested the State Governments to give a scheme-wise detail as to how much more money they require for each State. That reply is awaited.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that at the time of the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan a specific promise was made to the Andhra Pradesh Government to the effect that amounts will be allocated from the Special Development Fund for the purpose of production of electrical energy in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Hathi: I have no knowledge of such a promise having been given, but naturally when a scheme is included in the Plan the Central Government does see that the funds are made available except where there is a question of foreign exchange facilities coming up.

सेठ जगजित सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो पावर की सप्लाई कमी है उसको पूरा करने के वास्ते सैंकिंग फाइव इयर प्लान में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हाथी : हरदुभागंजा पावर स्टेशन को फ़ारिन एक्सचेंज देने के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सहमति दे दी है ।

D.V.C. Headquarters

4. 2
*1930. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision to shift the Damodar Valley Corporation Headquarters from Calcutta has recently been taken at a Conference of the Governments of India, West Bengal and Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the name of the place to which the Headquarters will be shifted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 127].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know when the work of shifting the headquarters will commence?

Shri Hathi: They are now gradually starting shifting it from Calcutta to Maithon area.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the buildings already constructed are sufficient, or new buildings will be constructed?

Shri Hathi: It may be necessary to construct some new buildings.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what were the facilities enjoyed by

keeping the headquarters so long at Calcutta and what are the difficulties now?

Shri Hathi: The main reason given by the D.V.C. was that it was not possible to accommodate at any one place all the staff which at present are in Calcutta. The second thing was, when the work was in progress, of course, the Chief Engineer and the technical staff were staying in the area itself, but, for convenience of purchase, communication and other things, Calcutta was found suitable for the head office of the Corporation itself. For the technical personnel, of course, the headquarters was in the valley.

Shri Banga: How much do the Government propose to spend on the whole of the offices if and when it comes to be erected?

Shri Hathi: The proposal is estimated at Rs. 150 lakhs. But, the Corporation has been advised to shift gradually as and when buildings become available. They may utilise them so that it may not be necessary to spend all this on buildings.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the number of staff that would be involved in the shifting and whether there are schools and colleges sufficient in number for the education of their children in Panchet Hill and Maithon?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the number of people to be transferred from Calcutta to the valley area. Education facilities, of course, up to the High School, do exist in this area.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that the total staff is 850. I would like to know how many of these 850 are going to be shifted to Panchet Hill and how many to Maithon, and in case they are going to be shifted, whether there is provision of quarters.

Shri Hathi: That is what I stated. There is no provision for 850, at present. The proposal was to construct

new buildings at a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs. Decision taken was that the staff should gradually shift as and when buildings are made available.

Shri Dasappa: What exactly is the amount of rent that they are paying now for the building they have got in Calcutta?

Shri Banga: And for how many years?

Shri Hathi: A sizeable amount of rent is being spent. That also has been taken into consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the total amount so far incurred in payment of rent?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice.

Water and Sewage Boards

*1931. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Regional and State Water and Sewage Boards with statutory powers to raise loans in the open market by selling water bonds and debentures on behalf of local bodies; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). In the third Conference of Public Health Engineers held in October, 1958, it was recommended that Regional and State Water and Sewage Boards should be set up to encourage a programme of urban water supply and sanitation projects as a self-paying industry. This recommendation was brought to the notice of the State Governments for necessary action. No State Government has so far taken action on this recommendation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what is the present position when the State Governments have not sent their schemes? May I know

whether this scheme will be commenced?

Shri Karmarkar: If the State Governments do not take it up, it will not commence. I think the question is, what is the present stage of the scheme and if the State Governments do not take it up, what will happen.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that the State Governments have not sent any reply may I know whether the scheme will be started or it will be dropped?

Shri Karmarkar: We are hoping that the State Governments will consider the scheme and send replies. If they do not send any reply whatever, the next Council meeting may take it up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that this is a technical matter on which considerable work has been done in other countries, what assistance has the Government of India provided to the State Governments to understand the details of the plan and to work out proposals along the lines that have been worked in other countries?

Shri Karmarkar: Technical knowledge of actually working up water schemes is already there both in the Central Government and in the State Governments. This was to pool the efforts of this work of water supply and sewage under a particular type of organisation. About that also, there is sufficient knowledge. There is no question of want of knowledge about putting up water and sewage boards. It is for the State Government to take the initiative in the matter. We recommended the matter to the State Governments. We hope that the State Governments may take it up, especially also because the Estimates Committee has also made a similar recommendation in the matter.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: While the technical knowledge that the hon. Minister has referred to is there, quite a high expenditure is involved in water and sewage schemes. It is possible to work out these schemes very largely on a self-sufficiency basis—not fully, but very largely. It is that knowledge that I am referring to. What study has been made by the Government of India on this aspect and what efforts have been made to impart the results of that study to the State Governments?

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid I have not been able to understand the question. The plain fact of the matter is that the Third Conference of Public Health Engineers, held on 28th to 30th October, 1958, about six months back, in the group of financial and allied problems considered that local bodies should be encouraged to promote urban water supply and sewage schemes as a self-paying industry just as electricity undertakings are promoted and operated, and each State might be advised to set up one or more water and sewage board clothing them with necessary statutory, administrative and technical powers for them to raise loans in the market and sell bonds or debentures for raising the capital requirements for installing such projects. This was their recommendation. We forwarded this recommendation. Most of the State Governments have not chosen yet to reply. I think they will consider the matter. They must be finding it rather difficult to come to immediate decision. If the State Governments require any type of technical guidance in the matter, we shall be very happy to give it ourselves if we have it or else to secure it from outside, if necessary.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As the hon. Minister said, self-sufficiency basis has been emphasised by the Engineers. There are various ways in which this experiment has been carried out in various countries. May I know if the Government of India has made a study of that so far and if not, if there is a proposal to make it?

Shri Karmarkar: At the moment, I do not know about it. I shall make an enquiry about the matter and pass on the information to the House.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that the State Governments have not sent any reply, may I know whether the Central Government will consider the scheme to enforce it itself?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already answered, he is awaiting the reply; he expects their reply.

Shri Karmarkar: We cannot enforce it. We cannot march an army in a State and enforce it. It is a matter absolutely for the State Governments. We have let the State Governments free. We shall try to pursue the matter. We cannot force our decisions upon them as matters stand.

Shri Tyagi: Since this is a matter of general monetary policy whether the local boards are entitled to raise loans in the open market by selling water bonds, etc., I wonder if the matter has been referred to the State Governments for their opinion without consulting the Reserve Bank authorities and also without the Government making up their mind whether they are going to proceed thus far as to permit local bodies to raise loans in the open market.

Shri Karmarkar: This has happened even in the time my hon. friend was in the Finance Ministry.

Shri Tyagi: No.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a plain fact and my hon. friend knows it better than I do. For instance, the Saurashtra Government, when they were assured that the Central Government would come to the aid of the State Governments, persuaded four municipal bodies to raise loans in order to help themselves earlier.

Shri Tyagi: Always restricted.

Shri Karmarkar: Under the normal procedure, whatever it is, the Finance Ministry comes into the picture. I do not know whether the Reserve Bank comes into the picture. All these formal requirements are adhered to before anything like a loan is floated.

Shri Tyagi: Even the State Governments do take the Central Government's permission when they intend to raise any loan, etc. And they too do not enjoy the freedom of raising loans like this.

Shri Karmarkar: I should not trespass upon the domain of the Finance Ministry in trying to reply to this question perhaps inaccurately.

Shri Joachim Alva: Under this reorganised scheme, have Government seen to it that directives are issued to both the boards that they must have enough moneys for detection of sewage entering into water? The Bombay Municipality only last week issued a warning that sewage water had entered into the water-pipes. I want to know whether special funds are allotted for the detection of sewage water entering into water-pipes, and for prompt repairs.

Shri Karmarkar: If sewage has entered into water-pipes, it need not wait till these water and sewage boards are formed—one does not know whether they will be formed at all—because it is a serious matter. It is not within my special knowledge that sewage has entered into the water-pipes anywhere. If it has, I should like to know about it, and I should like to pass it on to the State Government with a very great sense of urgency.

Mr. Speaker: That is the difficulty which arises out of joint water and sewage boards.

Shri Karmarkar: I do not think that anything like that happens in Delhi. I do not know whether my hon. friend knows about such a thing elsewhere. But so far as my infor-

mation goes, no sewage has entered into the water-pipes in Delhi.

Shri Joachim Alva: Last week, the Bombay municipal engineer has warned the public to boil the water because sewage water has entered into the water-pipes. That is why I am drawing the attention of the Minister to this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister knows only about Delhi.

Shri Ansar Haryani: Last year, it happened in Delhi.

Shri Karmarkar: I suppose the hon. Member is referring to Bombay.

An Hon. Member: Also in Calcutta.

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know; I should like to know about it. This is very serious, because if sewage enters into the water-pipes, it concerns the health of the citizen. If something happens in Bombay, my hon. friend only need trouble the authorities in Bombay, not people here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance for Afforestation in Madras

*1912. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the technical and financial assistance given to the Madras State to increase the forest plantation during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The State Government did not ask for any technical assistance. As regards financial assistance no separate grant or loan have been sanctioned to the Madras Government during 1958-59 for increasing forest plantations as such. But a sum of Rs. 6.53 lakhs was sanctioned as grant and another sum of Rs. 27.47 lakhs as loan for schemes of forestry and soil conservation in the State which include schemes for forest plantations also.

Plantation of Willow and Mulberry Trees in Punjab

*1916. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid is being given to the Punjab Government for the plantation of willow and mulberry trees required for the sports industry in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of the help given for the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The State Government has not asked for any central assistance so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Factory in Orissa

*1913. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1998 on the 5th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision to obtain the machinery for the Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ganjam District in Orissa under the deferred credit scheme has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) In view of the foreign exchange difficulties, Government of India have decided that instead of importing the bulk of the machinery for sugar factories from abroad even on deferred payment basis, local sugar plant manufacturers should fabricate the sugar plant and machinery. Arrangements have been made with local sugar plant manufacturers for supplying four plants before January, 1961 and another seven plants in October, 1961.

The Aska Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ganjam District is expected to receive the machinery by October, 1961.

Foodgrains for Chini Area

*1919. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to supply foodgrains to the Chini area of Himachal Pradesh which is deficient in foodgrains;

(b) whether there is any arrangement for supply of subsidised foodgrains to the people of Chini;

(c) if so, how many people were benefited by the arrangement during the year 1958-59; and

(d) what is the mechanism of distribution of the subsidised foodgrains in that area?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Foodgrains are distributed in Chini Tehsil at subsidised rates out of the imported stocks supplied to Himachal Pradesh by the Central Government.

(c) The benefit is available to practically the entire population of Chini Tehsil.

(d) The distribution is arranged through co-operatives and panchayats under the supervision of the Tehsildar.

Fire in Railway Workshop, Izatnagar

*1912. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire had broken out a few months ago in the Railway Workshop of the North Eastern Railway at Izatnagar (Bareilly, U.P.);

(b) if so, the details of the incident and extent of damage caused by the fire;

(c) whether, any enquiry has been held with a view to find out the cause of the fire; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A fire broke out in the North-Eastern Railway Workshop, Izatnagar on 12th February, 1958.

(b) At about 20-15 hours on 12th February, 1958 one of the Sainiks on duty observed some sparks and light in the north east corner of the shed where crates containing machinery were stored and found that some of the packing cases had caught fire. The workshop Fire Brigade was called in and the fire was brought under control at 21-30 hours and completely extinguished at 22-20 hours on the same date. The extent of damages caused by fire was approximately Rs. 23,000.

(c) and (d). An enquiry Committee of 4 Senior Scale Officers was ordered to enquire into the cause of the fire. The finding of the Committee was that it was a case of arson by a miscreant or miscreants.

Sugar Factory in Kerala

*1922. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri A. K. Gopalani
Shri Punnoose.

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have been requested by Kerala Government for permission for setting up of a co-operative sugar factory in Palgat District; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Marthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the fact that the entire targeted capacity for sugar in-

dustry under the Second Five Year Plan was licenced, the State Government was informed that it would not be possible to consider its request for licensing any new factory.

Weighing Scale at Dum Dum Airport

*1926. **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weighing scale of freighter aircrafts at Dum Dum airport is lying out of order since July, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons for not putting it in order; and

(c) the date of the last load of scheduled freighter aircrafts checked at Dum Dum Airport?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The weighing scales are in order and are being used for weighing individual packages; but, the arrangement for weighing aircraft in a fully loaded condition is out of commission since 17th September, 1958, as the installation of new scales for the purpose is in progress.

(c) 10th August, 1958.

Thefts on Northern Railway

3246. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the theft of Railway properties on the Northern Railway during the year 1958-59; and

(b) how this position compares with that of other Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The value of theft of Railway property on the Northern Railway during the period April 1958 to February 1959 is Rs. 1,18,813.

(b) The value of theft of Railway property on this Railway is less than

that on Eastern, South Eastern, Central and Southern Railways, but more than that on North-Eastern, Northeast Frontier and Western Railways.

Tramways, Delhi

3247. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the total amount of profit or loss gained or suffered from Tramways in Delhi during 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The loss from the operation of Tramways in Delhi during 1958-59, on the basis of the Revised Estimates, is expected to be Rs. 3.72 lakhs.

Facilities for Labourers in Various Multipurpose Projects

3248. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the nature of facilities including accommodation which labourers working in various multi-purpose river valley projects have been provided, project-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 128].

Coaches

3249. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches built in India (class and factory-wise) during the year 1958;

(b) the number of coaches imported from foreign countries, country-wise, during the same period; and

(c) total amount of foreign exchange incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 129].

(c) Estimated at about £2959391.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

3250. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is total cost of the work done by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works since the commencement of production as regards:

(i) production and assembly of new engines;

(ii) repairs of old engines; and

(iii) manufacture of parts of locomotives?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (i) Rs. 4122.71 lakhs for locos produced upto 27th September, 1958. The cost of Locos produced after 27th September, 1958 has not yet been finalised.

(ii) Repairs to old engines are not undertaken by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(iii) Cost of the work done for Railways upto December, 1958 amounts to about Rs. 27.22 lakhs.

Food Production in Punjab

3251. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of money given to Punjab for growing food grains during the Second Five Year Plan period so far (scheme and year-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 130].

Diphtheria

3252. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to

state how many children died in India during 1958-59 from Diphtheria?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The number of deaths among children from diphtheria during 1958, as reported by the State Governments/Administrations is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 131].

Soil Conservation in Bombay

3253. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount allotted for soil conservation in Bombay State for the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rs. 321.83 lakhs for the undermentioned schemes:—

	Rs. lakhs
Soil Conservation Schemes	308.4
Reclamation of Bhal tract	5.0
Terracing of sloping land	8.43

Minor Irrigation in Bombay

3254. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India received any new schemes for minor irrigation from the Government of Bombay during the year 1958-59; and

(b) whether any special grant has been made by the Central Government for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, but as these were not included in the plan they were not sanctioned. The State Government were advised to complete the plan schemes already approved and an additional financial assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

Special Pay and Allowances for P. and T. Employees in Lahaul and Spiti Area

3255. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the special pay and allowances which have been sanctioned for the postal employees of the snow-bound areas of Lahaul and Spiti (Punjab); and

(b) how do these compare with the pay of the civil employees of the Punjab State Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Postal employees at Kaza, Lote and Keylong in Lahaul and Spiti are in receipt of Compensatory and House Rent Allowances at the following graded rates, viz.,

	Rates of compensatory Allowance
Scale of pay	
Rs. 1—60 p.m.	Rs. 3/- p.m.
Rs. 61—100 p.m.	Rs. 5/- p.m.
Rs. 101—106 p.m.	Rs. 7/- p.m.
Rs. 107 and above	Rs. 10/- p.m.
(ii) Scale of Pay	Rates of House Rent Allowance.
Rs. 1—55 p.m.	Rs. 5/- p.m.
Rs. 55—100 p.m.	Rs. 7/- p.m.
Above Rs. 100	Equal to the amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 107.

(b) The State Government have sanctioned compensatory allowance to their employees,

(i) recruited locally @ 50 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 65, and

(ii) employees who do not belong to the Lahaul and Spiti Valleys but are working there @ 100 per cent of pay.

Development of Minor Ports

3256. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of minor ports which have been developed during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the nature of development work done at those ports and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the present progress of this work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The development of minor ports is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government give financial assistance by way of loans, whenever justified, for the execution of such development schemes, as are included in the Five Year Plans. A statement showing the names of minor ports, the development of which has been undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period, the nature of the development works, the expenditure incurred and the progress so far made is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See Index No. LT-166/59].

Welfare of Dock Workers

3257. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the welfare of godown labourers and dock workers of Cochin Port has been started;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, when it would be started and the provision to be made under it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). There are no godown labourers directly employed by the Cochin Port Administration. Only the labourers required for the transport of goods

from the wharf to the sheds and vice versa are engaged by the Port administration. For their use, the Port provides latrines and urinals, washing facilities, shelters at the workspot, rest sheds with facilities for cooking, drinking water, first aid appliances and facilities for medical treatment (both indoor and outdoor).

Rajasthan Canal Project

3258. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the terms settled between the Central Government and Rajasthan Government to finance the Rajasthan Canal Project; and

(b) whether a copy of the agreement arrived at in this behalf will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Central Government are advancing interest bearing loans to the Rajasthan Government for the execution of the Rajasthan Canal Project. The terms and conditions for these loans and the repayment thereof have not yet been finalised.

Railway Line from Bhatinda to Jamsar

3259. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge from Bhatinda to Jamsar (Northern Railway) to avoid transshipment from metre gauge to broad gauge vehicles at Bhatinda specially with reference to Gypsum booked for Sindri Factory from Jamsar; and

(b) if not, when is this question likely to be considered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No such proposal is, at present, under consideration.

Road Development Schemes in Rajasthan

3260. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the grants made by the Central Government to the Rajasthan State for road development schemes during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount which remained unutilised; and

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 132.]

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोशालाएँ

३२६१. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में गोशाला विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए अब तक कितनी गोशालाएँ मंजूर की जा चुकी हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपरोक्त अवधि में इस योजना पर कितना धन व्यय किया और शेष काल में कितना और खर्च करने का विचार है ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन):

(क) ३४.

(ख)

वर्ष	खर्च में केन्द्रीय सरकार का हिस्सा
	रुपये
१९४६-४७ .	८५,८३६
१९४७-४८ .	१,४५,२५७
१९४८-४९ .	१,०४,७००
१९४९-६० }	
१९६०-६१ }	५,६२,३०४
कुल .	८,९८,१०

Potato Growers in Himachal Pradesh

3262. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of loan given to the potato growers in Himachal Pradesh in 1957 and 1959?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No loan was given to cultivators specifically for growing potatoes during 1957; but short-term advances amounting to Rs. 10,81,409 were made to agriculturist members by Co-operative Societies for agricultural purposes including the growing of potatoes during the co-operative year from July, 1957 to June, 1958. No loans have so far been advanced to cultivators for growing potatoes during 1959.

Coimbatore Aerodrome

3263. **Shri Nanjappa:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of works relating to improvement and extension of Aerodrome at Coimbatore, Madras State; and

(b) when the works are likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) About 62 per cent of the work has been completed.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by the end of August 1959.

Supply of Foodgrains to Himachal Pradesh

3264. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of rice and wheat in Himachal Pradesh for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the quantity of rice and wheat supplied by Government of India to Himachal Pradesh during this period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The figures of production of rice in Himachal Pradesh during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and that of wheat for the year 1957-58 are as follows:—

Year	(In '000 ton)	
	Rice	Wheat
1957-58	43	76
1958-59	41	Not yet available

The figure of production of wheat in Himachal Pradesh for the year 1958-59 is not yet available.

Reliable data are not available for assessing the precise quantities of rice and wheat consumed in Himachal Pradesh year by year.

Year	Quantity supplied (in tons)	
	Rice	Wheat
1957-58 (1st April to 31st March)	Nil	1,670
1958-59 (1st April to 31st March)	213	3,363

सहकारी खेती समितियां

३२६५. श्री सुशक्कल राय : क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में (राज्यवार) कितनी सहकारी खेती समितियां पंजीबद्ध की गयी; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उन्होंने क्या प्रगति की ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० ल० मूनि) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सूचना मिलने पर सदन पटल पर रख दी जावगी ।

D.V.C. Navigation Canal

3266. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.V.C. Navigation Advisory Committee considered the cost of dredging bars between Calcutta and outfall of Kulti to maintain navigation from Durgapur to Calcutta;

(b) if so, what would be the estimated cost;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Ganga Barrage if taken up will affect these bars only after ten years?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This question was not covered by the Committee's terms of reference.

(d) Having regard to the time that the construction of the Ganga Barrage will take and the period in which improvement from its operation may be expected to arrive at this reach, it may take about 7 to 10 years before the ameliorative effect of the Ganga Barrage can be felt at these bars.

Corruption at Howrah Station

**3267. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 970 on the 14th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry against some Railway employees on the charge of corruption at the Howrah Station has been completed;

(b) if so, how many cases have been detected and proved; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent corruption at the Howrah Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The inquiries are still in progress.

(b) Some cases of irregularities in waiver of wharfage charges were detected.

(c) Steps have been tightened to prevent irregular waiver of wharfage charges by the staff, and all cases where wharfage charges accrue for any reason whatsoever are put up before a gazetted officer for orders who decides each case on its merits.

Central Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicine

**3268. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Health has not favoured the recommendations made by the Dave Committee as to the establishment of a Central Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicine;

(b) what are the reactions of State Government on the Dave Committee's recommendations;

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision in the matter; and

(d) if not, why not?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) and (b). Yes. The recommendations of the Dave Committee, including the one relating to the setting up of a Central Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, and the divergent views of State Governments, were considered by the Central Council of Health in January, 1958. They felt that under existing conditions it was not possible to lay down a uniform policy for all States and that State Governments might take such steps as they considered practicable and desirable for the development of Homoeopathy and other indigenous systems of medicine. They also

recommended that the Central Government should actively encourage research in these systems;

(c) and (d). No further action was therefore taken by the Central Government except in the matter of giving financial assistance for upgrading and research in indigenous systems of medicine.

Water Taps at Charkhi Dadri Station

3269. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1747 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether all the materials for providing water taps at Charkhi Dadri station have been received; and

(b) if so, when the water taps are likely to be provided?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Six High Service Tank and some fittings are still awaited.

(b) The work is expected to be completed during the current financial year. However, temporary water connection to a few water taps will be given shortly.

Flying Club at Chandigarh

3270. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a flying club at Chandigarh in Punjab; and

(b) if so, by what time the club will be established?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

पर्यटन का संशोधित कार्यक्रम

१२७१. { श्री भक्त वर्मान :
श्री पांवरकर :
श्री विनेश सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या १४४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने पर्यटन के लिए निश्चित दो करोड़ रुपये को कम कर के एक करोड़ १० लाख रुपये कर देने की सलाह दी थी, क्या उसके अनुसार संशोधित कार्यक्रम तैयार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस संशोधित कार्यक्रम पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आयोग आयोग की स्वीकृति के अनुसार संशोधित कार्यक्रम के बारे में आगे विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [विवरण परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३:]

Reserved Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Northern Railway

3272. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the Northern Railway has been filled up grade-wise during 1958-59;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which this quota will be filled up; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to these Castes and Tribes appointed so far, grade-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Scheduled Castes: No.

Scheduled Tribes: No reservation quota.

(b) (i) In certain categories actual appointment of candidates is made after training for some period which depends on the capacity available in the training Schools, and (ii) in certain technical categories, the members of this community are not available in sufficient numbers. As regards the time by which the quota can be filled up, no definite date can be given.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 134.]

Welfare Facilities of Seafarers:

3273. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1344 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the steps since taken to implement the recommendations made by the Special Sub-Committee of the National Welfare Board appointed to go into the welfare facilities of seafarers; and

(b) the nature of the recommendations that have not so far been implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): As stated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1344 on the 12th December 1958, it is only after the recommendations of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers have been received on the report of the Special Sub-Committee on Seafarers' Welfare at ports that Government will be able to initiate action for their implementation wherever necessary. The Board is expected to meet in Bombay on the 4th May, 1959 to consider the report.

Signalling and Tele-Communications on Railways

3274. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 600 on the 1st December, 1958 and state the further progress made so far in regard to the improvement of Signalling and Tele-Communications on Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement showing the progress made so far is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 135.]

Salandi Reservoir Project, Orissa

3275. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1390 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the work on the reservoir project on the Salandi river in Orissa has been started;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether this project will be completed during the Second Five-Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) The Salandi Project has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission. The Project report is now under examination by the State Government in the light of the proposed Bhimkund Project on the Baitarani River for the overall development of the area. Preliminary works such as construction of staff quarters, office buildings, approach road, land acquisition for minors and distributaries are almost completed. The construction of the dam can be taken up only after the project has been finally approved by the Planning Commission. It is, therefore, very doubtful if the project

will be completed during the Second Plan period.

Thefts and Ticketless Travel on Railways

3276. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in whose jurisdiction the number of thefts committed on running trains has been the largest in 1957 and 1958;

(b) the names of the States in whose jurisdiction the cases of ticketless travelling have been the largest in 1957 and 1958; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Central Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Running Passenger train thefts were largest in the State of Bombay during the years 1957 and 1958 while running goods trains thefts were largest in the State of West Bengal.

(b) The State of Bombay, based on the number of cases detected.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 136.]

Late Running of Janta Train on N.E. Railway

3277. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Janta Fast Passenger Train in North-Eastern Railway runs always unpunctually even after the rainy season;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the punctuality performances of Fast Passenger, Express and Mail trains in all the districts of N.E. Railway since November, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. The performance of No. 34 Dn. Lucknow-Katihar Janta Fast Passenger train has, however not been satisfactory.

(b) The main reasons which militate against the better punctuality performance of these trains, particularly No. 34 Dn., are indicated below:--

- (i) Re-modelling of yards and loops between Barauni Jn. and Katihar.
- (ii) Engineering restrictions imposed due to newly formed banks and other temporary works.
- (iii) Misuse of alarm chain apparatus.
- (iv) Detaching of coaches which got damaged en route and late start from Katihar due to late placement of rakes due to yard difficulties.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 137.]

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

३२७८. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० ब० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष १९५८-५९ में कौन-कौन से स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कदमरकर) : वर्ष १९५८-५९ के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में छः प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नीचे लिखी जगहों में खोले गये :—

- | | | |
|------------|---|------------|
| (१) चरगांव | } | जिला महासू |
| (२) सराहा | | |
| (३) सूनी | | |
| (४) संढोल | } | जिला मंडी |
| (५) स्याज | | |
| (६) किहार | | जिला चम्पा |

Rajasthan Canal Project

3279. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no decision has been taken yet for lining the main Rajasthan Canal and its branches;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by what time the final decision will be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) and (c). The lining of the Rajasthan Canal and its Branches in the Rajasthan territory was not provided in the original Project Estimate sanctioned in 1957. The Committee of Direction has suggested that 23 miles of the Rajasthan feeder lying in Rajasthan territory should be lined. The matter is, however, under consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

T.B. Clinics in Bombay

3280. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tuberculosis clinics established with Central aid in Bombay during 1958-59;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government for establishing more tuberculosis clinics with Central aid during 1959-60; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No T.B. clinic with Central Government aid was established in the Bombay State during 1958-59.

(b) and (c). The State Government intend to establish one T.B. clinic each at Akola, Wardha, Yeotmal and Aurangabad during 1959-60. The

question of supply of X-Ray and laboratory equipment to these clinics will be considered along with the requests of other State Governments after the necessary buildings have been constructed and staff provided by the State Government.

Electrification of Stations on Ferozepur Division

3281. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations electrified upto 31st March, 1959 on the Ferozepore Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the stations on the above Division of the Northern Railway proposed to be electrified during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 138]

Family Planning

3282. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grants made to the different States for Family Planning Programme during the year 1958-59 have not been utilised and surrendered to Government;

(b) the amounts so surrendered by each State; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The information on the amounts actually utilised by the State Governments during 1958-59 for family planning programme is not yet available.

According to the revised procedure amounts are released in advance as 'ways and means advances' periodically on the basis of the tentative

allocation made by the Planning Commission for the respective States. Grants are sanctioned at the end of the financial year to be adjusted against these advance payments. The information in regard to the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments on family planning during 1958-59, has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

(c) Some State Governments may not have utilised the amount, tentatively allocated to them by the Planning Commission, mainly due to non-availability of qualified personnels.

Safety Organisation on Eastern Railway

3283. Shri Subhman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Safety Organisation has been opened recently to prevent accidents on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, how many Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers are working in this Organisation;

(c) whether any accident, major or minor, happened on the Eastern Railway since after the opening of this Organisation;

(d) if so, how many;

(e) what concrete suggestions have been given by this Organisation for the prevention of accidents;

(f) how many complaints this Organisation has up till now made against employees in this Zone; and

(g) the nature of offences brought to the notice of the authorities by this Organisation so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A Safety Organisation has been set up

on every Railway, including the Eastern Railway, to concentrate exclusively on measures for the promotion of safety in operation.

(b) Safety Officer Gazetted—One.

Safety Inspector, non-Gazetted }
(excluding clerical and } 10
class IV staff).

The above information pertain to Eastern Railway only.

(c) and (d). During the 9 months from June 1958, when the organisation started functioning, to February 1959, two cases of minor collisions and 11 of minor derailments took place on an average per month.

The effect of this working of the organisation is however, expected to be reflected on the incidence of accidents only in due course.

(e) and (f). This Organisation is principally concerned with an analytical study of problems concerning accidents, carrying out intensive inspection of the line and stations with a view to ensure strict observance, by all concerned, of safety rules and regulations in every sphere of railway operation, impart instructions and guidance to staff by personal contact and issue of written material, check up unsafe or irregular working in every field, and generally to instill and develop safety mindedness amongst staff of all grades and categories. The functions and objectives of the Organisations do not thus envisage mere making of suggestions or complaints nor is the number of such suggestions and complaints any criterion therefore for judging the working of the Organisations.

(g) The nature of the offences detected by the Officers and Inspectors of the Organisation varies from failure of staff to observe rules and regulations laid down inter alia for safe working of trains to dereliction of duties, laxity, indifference and indiscipline among staff.

अलीपुर विकास खण्ड

३२८४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अलीपुर के विकास खंड के किसानों ने यह शिकायत की है कि रबी धान्दोलन के सिलसिले में उन्हें जो २८१ सी बीज दिया गया था वह उस खंड की भूमि के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई हिदायतें दी गयी हैं; और

(ग) उन हिदायतों का स्वरूप क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में डाक और तार की सुविधायें

३२८५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिबहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ के वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच पर्वतीय जिलों यथा, गढ़वाल, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, देहरादून और टिहरी-गढ़वाल में से प्रत्येक जिले के किन-किन स्थानों पर नये शाखा डाकघर, उप-डाकघर, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-गृह, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और तारघर खोले गये; और

(ख) उपरोक्त जिलों के लिये उपरोक्त सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के उद्देश्य से सन् १९५९-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

परिबहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पांडेय) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३९]

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उत्तर प्रदेश में तिब्बत सीमा तक सड़कों का निर्माण

३२८६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिबहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जो सीमा तिब्बत से मिलती है, वहां तक पहुंचने के लिए कुछ सड़कों के निर्माण का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसी प्रत्येक सड़क का स्थान, लम्बाई व सर्वे के अनुमान आदि बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) उन सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है ; और

(घ) उनका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिबहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके के विकास की सड़क योजनाओं से है जिनके लिये केन्द्र से इस प्रदेश की सरकार ने सहायता के लिये अनुदान मांगे थे । इनमें से १६ योजनाओं के लिये १६०.५३ लाख रुपये के अनुदान मंजूर किये जा चुके हैं । इन योजनाओं की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४०] इनमें से कुछ तो हाल ही ही में पूरी हो चुकी हैं और बाकी बहुत सी योजनाओं पर काम तेजी से हो रहा है । इस क्षेत्र के लिये सड़क की योजनाओं के कुछ और सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और आशा की जाती है कि इस बारे में जल्दी ही फैसला हो जावेगा । इनमें से बहुत सी सड़कें तो पहले से ही बनी हुई हैं और विकास के सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इनको सुधारा जा रहा है ।

Municipal Water Supply for Chupra Town

3287. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Muzaffarpur had requested the General Manager of the North-Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur to provide him passage to supply municipal water to that wing of the Chupra town which lies on the work shed of Railways; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Plans and estimates are being finalized.

Family Planning Centres in Himachal Pradesh

3288. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number and location of family planning centres in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Eight family planning centres are functioning in Himachal Pradesh at the following places:—

- (1) Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Snowdon, Simla.
- (2) Solan Mahasu District.
- (3) Sundernagar, Mandi District.
- (4) Mandi, Mandi District.
- (5) Chamba, Chamba District.
- (6) Bilaspur, Bilaspur District.
- (7) Nahan, Sirmur District.
- (8) Paonta, Sirmur District.

Khandsari Industry

3289. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have considered the interim report of

the Fact-Finding Committee on the Khandsari Industry appointed in June 1958;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not when the report will be considered?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Government of India have considered the interim report of the Fact-Finding Committee on Khandsari Industry and powers have been delegated to the Government of U.P. to license establishment of power crushers including bels. Under these powers, the U.P. Government have issued the U.P. Khandsari Sugar Manufacturers' Licensing Order, 1959 on 24th February, 1959. This Order applies to the reserved areas of Sugar Factories in the 30 khandsari producing districts. Copies of the report have already been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

(c) Does not arise.

National Shipping Board

3290. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether the National Shipping Board has held its first meeting; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The National Shipping Board held its first meeting in New Delhi on the 10th April 1959. The important decisions taken by the Board at the meeting were—

- (1) to appoint a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar to recommend the target to be set

for expansion of Indian shipping during the Third Five Year Plan; and

- (2) to recommend to Government that shipping should be included in the hard core of the third Five Year Plan

Railway Lawyers

3291. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the system of recruitment of Railways lawyers which is being followed at present; and

(b) whether there has been any deviation from previous practice?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Prior to 1958, the system in regard to the appointment of Lawyers for Railway work differed from Railway to Railway, but in no case were they Railway employees. The following uniform procedure has since been introduced:—

- (i) At each place where there is a Civil Court (except at places where very few Railway cases are filed) one or more Advocates are nominated to whom all Railway cases, are entrusted on the basis of fees.
- (ii) The Advocates are chosen by Chief Commercial Superintendents on the advice, generally of the Divisional or Regional Superintendents concerned

Baktu Kuhl in Chini, Himachal Pradesh

3292. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons as to why the construction of the Baktu Kuhl in Chini (Himachal Pradesh) was stopped;

(b) when will the construction of this Kuhl be resumed;

(c) when will it be completed; and

(d) how much area will be benefited by it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Work on the scheme was taken up last year

during Summer but it could not go ahead as there was some opposition to the construction of the new Kuhl by local cultivators and land-owners whose lands are already being irrigated by private kuhls but who are afraid that after the Boktu Kuhl is constructed they will get less water and may have to pay water charges and betterment levy. In order to obtain the consent of the majority of the beneficiaries, the matter had been referred to the District Development and Planning Committee (consisting of officials and non-officials) whose decision is awaited.

(b) After it has been approved by the District Planning and Development Committee.

(c) As the working season is limited to only 6 months in the year due to Chini getting snowbound in winter, it is expected that the scheme will take two years to complete, after the work on its is resumed.

(d) The scheme is expected to command a culturable area of 3000 acres.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

3293. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many minor irrigation schemes in the dry zones of Chini (Himachal Pradesh) have been undertaken so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the villagers of Murang in Chini (Himachal Pradesh) voluntarily undertook a considerably big water supply project for irrigation and sought some aid from the Administration; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Only one scheme viz Baktu canal in Chini has been undertaken so far.

(b) and (c). It is true that a few villagers had offered to construct the kuhl on payment of full labour wages

but no offer of doing the work with free labour was ever made. Free technical help and advice will be given by the Administration if the villagers are prepared to do the work at their own cost.

The irrigation scheme for the villagers of Murang in Chini was investigated by the Public Works Department but it was not taken up for execution due to following reasons:

- (i) There is an intervening high mountain range due to which the kuhl will be very long and considerable length would run through an area which is not irrigable.
- (ii) The cost of constructing the kuhl is prohibitively high due to unsuitable terrain and hard rock formation.
- (iii) The area is snow-bound for nearly half the year.
- (iv) The scheme is not considered economical due to its high cost and low yield.

Railway Hockey Team

3294. Shri P. C. Boroach: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken to honour the members of the Railway hockey team that won the National Hockey Title at Hyderabad on the 21st March, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Indian Railways Hockey Team were accorded a reception by the Railway Sports Control Board at New Delhi Station on their arrival on the 27th of March, 1959. The same evening a reception was given in their honour on the lawns of the Baroda House, New Delhi. Each of the members of the Hockey Team was presented with a Souvenir consisting of a silver hockey ball and a hockey stick.

Reduction of Freight Rates

3295. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

refer to para 46 of his Budget Speech for 1959-60 delivered on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of senior officials of the different Ministries to deal with the question of reduction of freight rates for export traffic, has been set up;

(b) if so, who are the members;

(c) how many meetings have since been held; and

(d) the subjects discussed at those meetings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) (i) Shri S. R. Kalyanaraman, Additional Member Commercial, Railway Board.

(ii) Shri C. T. Venugopal, Director, Finance, Railway Board

(iii) Shri R. Venkateswaran, Dy. Secretary, Planning Commission.

(iv) Director Export Promotion.

(v) Shri E. Kolet, Dy Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

(c) One meeting.

(d) The requests so far received for reduction in freight rates on goods intended for export were broadly examined. The general procedure to be adopted for dealing with the requests was decided upon and the nature of the additional information to be collected in respect of each request was also discussed.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे साइट एजेंसियाँ

३२९६. श्री एच. देव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी रेलवे साइट-एजेंसियाँ हैं ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों ने श्रीर साइट-एजेंसियों की माँग की है; श्रीर

(ग) इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंडली (बी सें० बें० राजस्वाम्नी) :
(क) सात ।

(ख) केवल घानेदार में एक नयी घाउट-एजेन्सी खोलने के लिये एक सुझाव मिला है ।

(ग) इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में फलों की डिब्बों में बन्द करना

३२६७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष १९५८-५९ में फलों को डिब्बों में बन्द करने के उद्योग के विकास के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रदेश के कितने स्कूलों में फलों को डिब्बों में बन्द करने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (बी अ० प्र० बंन) : (क) १९५८-५९ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में २ छोटे पैमाने वाली फल संरक्षण टुकड़ियों की स्थापना के लिये २०,००० रुपये की रकम का उपबन्ध कर दिया गया है । एक टुकड़ी घीघ्र ही स्थापित कर दी जायेगी । प्रशासन एक पिक-अप गाड़ी में लगी हुई एक बसती फिरती फल संरक्षण टुकड़ी की सहायता से स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों को और दूसरों को जो फल संरक्षण को गृह उद्योग के रूप में दिल-चस्पी रखते हैं, प्रशिक्षण भी दे रही है । मसोबरा, मंगरोट और चीनी के फल अनु-संधान स्टेशनों पर भी फल संरक्षण में छोटे कोर्सेज और प्रैक्टिकल प्रदर्शन भी दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) डिब्बों में फलों को बन्द करने के प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध अभी तक स्कूलों में नहीं है परन्तु घनेक स्कूलों में बसती फिरती टुकड़ी द्वारा फल संरक्षण में ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश का मत्स्य-पालन विभाग

३२६८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के मत्स्य-पालन विभाग ने गत वर्ष १९५८-५९ में कितना व्यय किया तथा इस अवधि में उसे कितनी प्राय हुई; और

(ख) ट्राउट मछली के शिकार के लिये पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये विभाग द्वारा इस अवधि में क्या उपाय किये गये ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (बी अ० प्र० बंन) : (क) १९५८-५९ के वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के मत्स्य विभाग को १०,००० रुपये की प्राय हुई और १,१३,७०० रुपये खर्च हुए ।

(ख) प्रशासन ने नियम बनाये हैं जिन के अनुसार मछली उदारतापूर्वक पकड़ने की इजाजत है । उदाहरण के तौर पर ट्राउट मछली पकड़ने के लिये नाम-मात्र फीस ली जाती है । बरोत बाके मंडी जिला और रोहक बाके महासू जिला में आवश्यक सामान को नाम-मात्र दरों से किराये पर दिया जाता है । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में, प्रशासन बरोत बाके मंडी जिला और चिरगांव बाके महासू जिला के स्थानों पर ट्राउट मछली पकड़ने की योजनाओं को १,४५,००० रुपये की लागत से कार्यान्वित कर रहा है ।

इन तीनों केन्द्रों पर (रोहक, चिरगांव और बरोत) अच्छे फर्निचर्ड रेस्ट हाउसिज (furnished rest houses) भी मौजूद हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मछलियों को डिब्बों में बन्द करना

३२६९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में मछलियों को डिब्बों में बन्द करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन): (क) और (ख), मछलियों को डिब्बों में बन्द करने सम्बन्धी किसी भी योजना पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि इस कार्य के लिये, मछलियां काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

ऋतुपुत्र नदी में मछलियों का सर्वेक्षण

३३००. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री १ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऋतुपुत्र नदी में मछलियों के झोते के बारे में सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां, सर्वे (survey) का कार्य मार्च, १९५९ के तीसरे सप्ताह तक पूरा कर दिया गया था।

(ख) सर्वे करने से मछियारों की आबादी, मछली कला तथा सामग्री और मछली-उद्योग की आकलन की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में डेटा मिल गया है। इस डेटा के आधार पर सर्वे रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है। ज्यों ही यह तैयार हो जायेगी और इसकी प्रसिद्धिपत्रिका बन जायेगी, इसको सभा की टेबल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

T. B. Clinics in Himachal Pradesh

3301. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T. B. Clinics in Himachal Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of T. B. clinics which are expected to be set up in the next year?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There are four T. B. Clinics at the following places:

- (1) Mandi.
- (2) Mashobera (Simla).
- (3) Nahan.
- (4) Snowden (Simla).

(b) None.

Postal Services

3302 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are villages in Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab where delivery of postal articles is made once or twice a week;

(b) whether Government have plans to extend postal facilities in such places; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, it is so in Kangra district; but in Hoshiarpur District, villages are served twice or more than twice a week.

(b) and (c). Yes, by opening more post offices and employing more Extra Departmental Delivery Agents.

Lighthouses in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3303. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether the Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has submitted detailed particulars in respect of lighthouses in the area having in view the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Estimates Committee, in paragraph 20 of their

47th Report on Lighthouses, had recommended that in view of the fact that the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has no organisation to deal with the repairs and maintenance work of lighthouses, the feasibility of all the lighthouses in the area being taken over by the Director of Lighthouses and Lightships, Calcutta should be examined. The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands was accordingly asked to furnish full particulars on all the existing navigational aids in the area. These particulars have since been furnished by him and a scheme for taking over these aids to navigation by the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships is now being formulated by that Department.

Flashers for Lighthouses

3364. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether Government have succeeded in getting the required flashers for lighthouses manufactured in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, Sir. The flashers are now being manufactured at the workshops of the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships.

Power Drilling Rigs

3365. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for power drilling rigs for sinking of fallen wells in drought affected areas of the State;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) 25th February, 1958.

(c) One unit of Medium Rotary Well Drilling Rig-Model 500-M Porta Drill was allotted to the Government of Orissa for this purpose.

Food Storage Godowns

3366. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to construct new godowns for storage of foodgrains all over India;

(b) if so, the total number of godowns to be constructed;

(c) the number of godowns to be constructed in Bombay State;

(d) whether it is a fact that contract for constructing godowns in Bombay State has already been given; and

(e) if so, the name of the firm and the estimated cost of godowns?

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

(b) The total number of godowns to be constructed has not been decided. Godowns are being and will be constructed in different areas on an assessment of the needs of that area for storage of foodgrains on Government account.

(c) There are already some Central Government godowns in Bombay. It is intended to expand the capacity of some of the existing godowns and also to construct some more. The details are being worked out.

(d) and (e). The estimated cost of new construction already sanctioned is about Rs. 1 crore. The Central P.W.D. is responsible for the construction. It is understood that contracts have not yet been awarded.

Co-operative Societies in Manipur

3367. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Community Development

and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many large-sized co-operative societies have been organised in Manipur during 1958-59;

(b) whether these societies are engaged in the work of procurement of paddy and rice; and

(c) how much loan has been granted to each co-operative society by the Co-operative Apex Bank in Manipur during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

New Stations on Ferozepore Division

3308. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new stations constructed in Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway during 1958-59; and

(b) the names of new stations to be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Two new stations have been opened during 1958-59, viz.,

(i) Piple Pakkhi Kalan between Gulehwala and Faridkot stations on Bhatinda-Ferozepore Cantt. Section; and

(ii) Bhanobad Punjab between Mallanpur and Baddowal on Ludhiana-Ferozepore Cantt. Section.

(b) Two new stations are proposed to be opened, namely—

(i) Rohira between Kup and Ahmadgarh stations on Ludhiana-Jakhal Section.

(ii) Rayya between Butari and Beas stations on Ludhiana-Amritsar Section.

Water Taps at Stations on Northern Railway

3309. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations where water taps exist on the section from Rupar to Nangal Dam and from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the stations where this facility will be provided during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Water taps exist on the following stations:

(i) Pathankot-Jogindernagar section: Nurpur Road, Nagrota, Palampur (Punjab) and Baij Nath Paprola.

(ii) Rupar-Nangal Dam Section: Rupar and Nangal Dam.

(b) Nil.

Railway Schools

3310. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools opened on the Northern Railway during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of schools to be opened during 1959-60 on the Northern Railway with the names of places?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil.

(b) 91 new Primary Schools on austerity standard are proposed to be opened on the Northern Railway during 1959-60. A statement showing the places where these schools are proposed to be opened is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 141].

Babies Born in Running Trains

3311. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Sh. i Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 15 babies on an average are born in each month in running trains in Nagpur Division of Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the birth of babies in trains has affected the punctuality of trains; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No; but while there were no such cases in the year 1957-58, there were three cases in the year 1958-59.

(b) As there were only three cases in the year 1958-59 the effect on the punctuality performance of passenger trains was negligible.

(c) It is not practicable to take any steps in this regard.

Thefts on Railways

3312 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Railway Police have discovered a well near Shahdara where passengers' trunks that disappeared from running trains or at Delhi Railway Station were dumped;

(b) if so, whether any stolen property has also been discovered; and

(c) whether any person has been arrested in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Yes, in all 13 trunks connected with 5 cases registered by the Government Railway Police, Delhi under 379 IPC

were recovered. Eight persons from whose possession the contents of the trunks were recovered during the month of September 1958, were arrested and were sent up for trial in court.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

3313. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are building up a buffer stock by internal procurement and imports to control the foodgrains market during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat to be imported and procured for the purpose?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose information about the programme of future import or internal procurement of foodgrains.

Wheat Prices

3314. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision regarding the fixation of wheat purchase prices; and

(b) if so, the details of the purchase prices fixed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A decision in the matter is expected to be taken very shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Wooden Sleepers from Jammu and Kashmir

3315. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Ministry has decided to purchase

wooden sleepers from Jammu and Kashmir State Government;

(b) if so, the total value of the sleepers to be purchased;

(c) the number of sleepers which have so far been purchased;

(d) the value of the sleepers; and

(e) the nature of the facilities provided or to be provided to timber merchants in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all, 9 lakh wooden sleepers will be purchased from Jammu & Kashmir State Government from 1.1.58 to 31.12.59 and their total value would be approximately Rs. 1.8 crores.

(c) About 4 lakhs of sleepers have been procured from 1.1.58 to 31.3.59.

(d) Approximately Rs. 80 lakhs.

(e) The sleepers are being purchased from Jammu and Kashmir State Government.

Railway Officials

3316. Shri Ram Shanker Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway officials employed temporarily through the Union Public Service Commission since 1955;

(b) the scheme of their promotion and absorption; and

(c) the progress so far made with the scheme of absorption?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 479.

(b) **Promotion:** Temporary Asstt. Officers are eligible for promotion to senior scale posts, if otherwise suitable, on reaching Rs 470, corresponding to the 7th year's pay, in the junior scale.

Absorption: Temporary Asstt. Officers are eligible for absorption in the permanent cadres,

if suitable, against a certain number of posts earmarked for them which would otherwise be filled by direct recruitment.

(c) Recommendations have been received from the Railways and are under consideration, in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 955

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): With your permission, Sir, I beg to lay a statement correcting the Reply given on the 4th December, 1958 to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 955 by Shri Daljit Singh regarding the number of foreigners employed in Railway Workshops.

STATEMENT

Number of Foreigners employed in Railway Workshops at present. 149.

12½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATISTICAL INFORMATION RE: WORKING OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Shri G. B. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Statistical information regarding the Working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 during the period from the 30th September, 1957 to the 31st December, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1357/59].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil). I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Private Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the audited accounts. [Placed in Library, See No. Lt-1358/59.]

**STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY
GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.**

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. 1 Seventh Session, 1959; [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 142].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. V Sixth Session, 1958; [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 143].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX Fifth Session, 1958; [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 144].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII Fourth Session, 1958; [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 145].; and
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV Second Session, 1957; [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 146].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER BOMBAY PORT
TRUST ACT**

Shri S. K. Patil: On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 425 dated the 21st February, 1959 issued under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1364/59].

**STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN OR
PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN ON RECOM-
MENDATIONS MADE BY COMMISSIONER
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES**

Shri Datar: On behalf of Shrimati Alva, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Recommendations made by the

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his Report for the year 1956-57. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1365/59].

12.03 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session, and assented to by the President, since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd March, 1959:—

- (1) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1959;
- (2) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1959;
- (3) The Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1959; and
- (4) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1959.

12.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Organisation of the Department of Revenue—Central Board of Revenue'.

12.04 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**ACCIDENT TO COCHIN EXPRESS AT ERODE
ON 16TH APRIL, 1959**

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public

[Shri Hem Barua]

importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Accident to the Cochin Express at Erode Junction on the 16th April, 1959, resulting in injuries to several people."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I regret to inform the House of the unfortunate accident to No. 19 Down Madras-Cochin Express, which took place at Erode station of the Olavakkot Division of the Southern Railway in the early hours of 16th April, 1959.

The Madras-Cochin Harbour Express arrived at Erode station at 4.00 hours. When the train was about to start from platform No. 3 of the station, the outgoing engine, booked to work No. 1 Down Madras-Mangalore Mail, ex-Erode to Shoranur, while being berthed on the same line, behind the Express train bumped into its rear. As a result of the impact, 43 persons including five railway employees received injuries. Initially, four injured persons were suspected to have received grievous injuries, but subsequent examination revealed that only one of them, namely a lady passenger, had sustained grievous injuries. Except five of the injured persons, all others were allowed to continue their journey, after having been rendered necessary medical aid, by the same train, namely the Madras-Cochin Express which left Erode after a detention of 5 hours. Even the lady passenger, who had received grievous injuries was allowed to continue her journey on account of her insistence. The Railway Administration, however, deputed two Assistant Surgeons to look after her injuries during the journey up to Coimbatore, her home-town.

Five injured persons with minor injuries were admitted in the Erode Railway Hospital on 16th April, 1959. Two of them were discharged on the same night and the remaining three were removed to Podanur Railway

Hospital for further medical examination. They have also since been discharged.

An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 100/- has been made to a lady passenger who had sustained minor injuries.

The Government Inspector of Railways, Bangalore, commenced his enquiry at Erode on 17th April, 1959 and concluded it on 18th April, 1959. His report is awaited.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): On a point of clarification. In his statement, the Deputy Minister has stated that there was a spare engine standing. I would like to know whether this engine was scheduled for the train which was to arrive forty minutes later, namely the Madras-Mangalore Mail.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a spare engine....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Before the hon. Minister answers, may I also ask one question? I thought that this information would have been included in the statement. I want to know whether the interlocking apparatus at the station was the electric track circuit or not.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This interlocking is electric circuit. This is the normal procedure. But unusually, this engine has come and bumped into the rear of another train which was moving.

Shri Tangamani: My point has not been answered. If this train was scheduled to arrive forty minutes later, I would like to know why this particular engine was stationed there.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is the normal procedure to bring this engine on the line earlier to the arrival of the other train, so that this train, namely the Madras-Mangalore Mail may be worked by this engine. This is the normal procedure. The unusual thing is the bumping into the rear of the train.

12.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS†—contd.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance. Out of 8 hours allotted for these Demands, 2 hours and 10 minutes now remain.

How long would the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): About one hour.

Mr. Speaker: So, I shall call him at 1.15 P.M. After that, the cut motions will be disposed of, and the Demands put to vote.

Shri Chandak may continue his speech now.

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar): On a point of order. We are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning. So, far as the Planning Minister is concerned, unfortunately, he has not been present in the House. Would you kindly ask the Minister concerned to show a little more courtesy and respect to the House, because we are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to two Ministries? On the former occasion, you had given a ruling to that effect.

Mr. Speaker: I did not follow the hon. Member fully.

Shri Khadlikar: We are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to two Ministries, namely the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning. Throughout the discussion, the Minister of Planning has not been here, nor does it seem from the position now that he is going to reply at all.

Mr. Speaker: He may or may not reply. I cannot force him to do so. I can only request the hon. Ministers to continue to be present here. I cannot ask the planners to be here.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I am also a Member of the Planning Commission, and, therefore, I can also reply? Moreover, my hon. friend is also here. Therefore, both of us are here. I do not know why it is said that they are not represented here.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): It is not the Planning Commission's Demands that we are discussing but it is the Planning Ministry's Demands which we are discussing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Chairman of the Planning Commission is also present here. But we want the Minister concerned to be present.

Mr. Speaker: As far as possible, all hon. Ministers, the Demands relating to whose Ministries come up for discussion, will kindly participate in the discussion or at any rate be present in the House.

श्री ठंडक (झिबवाड़ा) : माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, इस समय फाइनेंस और प्लानिंग की जो डिमाण्ड्स हाउस के सामने हैं, उन डिमाण्ड्स पर मैं दो चार बातें कहना चाहूंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि कुछ महीनो पहले मुल्क में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो गया था कि जब फारेन एक्सचेंज का प्रभाव सा प्रतीत होने लगा था और इधर हमारे मुल्क में साक्षात्ताओं का उत्पादन घट जाने के कारण भाव भी काफी बढ़ गये थे। उस वक्त हम यह सोचने पर बाध्य हो गये थे कि हमारी यह जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना है यह किस प्रकार से पूरी होगी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के प्रयत्नों से वह स्थिति अब टल गई है। इस वर्ष के बजट

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री गंडक]

प्रोपोजल्व को जब हम देखते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि कई अच्छी बातें की जा रही हैं। एसेस-मेंट के जो बहुत सारे केसिस पेंडिंग थे उनकी संख्या घट गई है। नए सिरे से इंटरनल रिसो-सिस को मजबूत करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये गये हैं और टैक्स इवैजुन जो होता था, उसके लूपहोल्स को बन्द करने की भी कोशिश की गई है। इसी तरह से लगभग २३ करोड़ रुपये के नए टैक्स लगाने के भी सुझाव रखे गये हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बाहर जाकर हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज के सवाल की भी लगभग हल कर लिया है। हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी काफी परि-माण में बढ़ रहा है। लोहा और इस्पात के तीन कारखाने जो लगे हैं, वे भी प्रोडक्शन करने लगे हैं और आशा की जाती है कि अब योजना की पूर्ति में भ्राने वाला संकट टल गया है और हमारी योजना जो कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक सुधारों की दृष्टि से बहुत आवश्यक है और उस और एक ठोस कदम है, वह सफल होगी और हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। इसमें मुझे कोई सन्देह मालूम नहीं होता है।

लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ कुछ और बातें भी हैं जिनकी ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। सारी योजनायें हमारी पूरी हो रही हैं या निश्चित कदम हम उनको पूरा करने की ओर बढ़ा रहे हैं, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक खेती के उत्पादन का सवाल है, हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है और यह कहा जाता है कि खेती के उत्पादन को दृष्टि से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस पर काफी जोर दिया गया था। बात सही है और जोर दिया भी गया था। लेकिन क्या कारण है कि हमारा खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं रहा है। बड़े बड़े बांध भी बांधे जा रहे हैं, इरिगेशन और पावर प्राजेक्ट्स भी बड़े बड़े कायम किये जा रहे हैं और इन सब को भी अगर हम दृष्टि में रखें तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि जरूर कुछ प्रयत्न हो रहा है और इसमें सन्देह

की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े बांध बांधे जा रहे हैं उनमें से अधिकांश का पानी अभी तक खेतों में नहीं पहुंचा है और जितनी बिजली पैदा हुई है या हो रही है उसमें से केवल छः प्रतिशत बिजली ही इरिगेशन के काम में आती है और ७४ प्रतिशत बिजली उद्योगों के उपयोग में आ रही है। मेरा अनुमान है कि खेती के उत्पादन या कृषि सम्बन्धी जो योजनायें बनाई गई हैं, उनको बनाते समय कुछ प्रयोजनीयता की ओर ध्यान कम दिया गया है। यह कहा जाता है कि यह नेशनल एक्सपेंशन स्कीम्स और कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स की जो स्कीमें हैं, उन्होंने देहातों में एक क्रान्तिकारक परिवर्तन किया है। लेकिन जहां तक मैंने देखा है और अनुभव किया है, इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अवश्य कुछ काम देहातों में हुआ है लेकिन वह इतना कम हुआ है कि उनका असर कृषि के उत्पादन पर तो शायद बिल्कुल पड़ा ही नहीं है। जरूर कुछ कच्ची सड़कें देहातों में बन गई हैं, कुछ नए प्राइमरी स्कूल खुल गये हैं और बीज और खाद का कुछ बटवारा किया गया और कुछ तकावी भी बांटी गई हैं लेकिन इनके अतिरिक्त देहातों की सुधारने के लिये जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता थी, वे बहुत ही कम हुई हैं और उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। एक काम करने वालों की बड़ी फौज की काम जरूर मिल गया है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है लेकिन जो हम चाहते थे, जो हमारा उद्देश्य था कि ये योजनायें देहातों का नक्शा ही बदल देंगी, एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन वहां ला देंगी वह चीज नहीं हुई है। यह बात निर्विवाद है।

मैं अज्ञ करना चाहता हूं कि यह मानी हुई बात है कि अन्य कोई भी साधन उपलब्ध हों, लेकिन जब तक पानी और खाद की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, बिजली देहातों में नहीं पहुंचाई जाती है, तब तक अन्न का उत्पादन या खेती का उत्पादन अधिक नहीं

बढ़ सकता है। यदि इन बड़े-बड़े बांधों के साथ-साथ छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं की ओर भी अधिक ध्यान दिया गया होता, प्रथम ध्यान दिया गया होता तो आज जो खाद्यान्नों की कमी महसूस की जा रही है, मेरा अनुमान है, वह कमी न हुई होती। आज हम जिस संकट में फंसे हुए हैं, वह संकट हमारे सामने न होता। इसलिये मैं प्रथम मंत्री जी से विनय-पूर्वक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है—और बढ़ाना आवश्यक है, यह निर्विवाद है, क्योंकि हमारी सारी योजनायें खेती के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करती हैं और इस बात को सभी ने माना है—तो सबसे पहले और अधिक से अधिक ध्यान हमें देहातों की तरफ देना चाहिये। देहातों की हालत को सुधारने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये और छोटी-छोटी जो सिंचाई की स्कीमें हैं उनको प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। जहां जहां सम्भव हो, आप बड़े-बड़े बांध भी बांधें लेकिन इन स्कीमों की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें। आज लोग हम से पूछते हैं कि लाखों बांध का पानी तो हमारे खेतों में भ्राने वाला नहीं है तो क्या कारण है कि हमारे लिए छोटी छोटी स्कीमें शुरू नहीं की जाती हैं। जहां-जहां पर बड़े-बड़े बांधों का पानी नहीं पहुंच सकता है, वहां आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नाले खोदे जायें, नहरें खोदी जायें, तालाब बनाये जायें, जो चीज भी सुविधापूर्वक बनाई जा सकती है, बनाई जाए ताकि उन क्षेत्रों को पानी मिल सके, जहां पानी बड़े-बड़े बांधों का पहुंचाया नहीं जा सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की तरफ सब से पहले ध्यान दिया जाए।

इसी तरह से गांवों में बिजली की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। इतनी बिजली पैदा हुई है लेकिन फिर भी देहातों में बिजली की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं हो पाई है और वहां पर बिजली की बहुत अधिक मांग है। जितनी बिजली आज पैदा होती है, उसमें से केवल

छः प्रतिशत बिजली इरिगेशन के काम में आती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के काम को बहुत जल्द किया जाए और जल्द से जल्द देहातों में बिजली तथा पानी पहुंचाया जाए। इसी तरह से खाद का भी इंतजाम किया जाए जिस की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है।

वैसे ही एक दूसरी बात की ओर भी मैं आप का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अभी किसानों को उन की जरूरत के अनुसार अपनी खेती को सुधारने के लिये कर्ज नहीं मिलता। जहां तक मैं ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट को देखा है, उससे मालूम हुआ कि अब हमारे रिजर्व बैंक ने कोओपरेटिव बैंक के जरिये २८ करोड़ ४०-२५ करोड़ ४० लाख टर्न कर्ज और ३ करोड़ ४० साठ टर्न कर्ज—की व्यवस्था की है। आप मोच सकते हैं कि यह कितनी कम व्यवस्था है। इस से किसानों को जो कर्ज मिलता है वह कम परिमाण में मिलता है और वे अपनी खेती का विकास नहीं कर सकते। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय। ३० जून, १९५८ तक के लिये २८ करोड़ ४० की व्यवस्था की गई थी, इस वर्ष के लिये शायद ६ करोड़ ४० की व्यवस्था रिजर्व बैंक और करने वाला है। लेकिन यह व्यवस्था बहुत अल्प मात्रा में है। ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट को जो कर्ज मिलता है वह रिजर्व बैंक से तो डेढ़ परसेन्ट ब्याज पर दिया जाता है, लेकिन किसानों के हाथ में वह कर्ज पहुंचता है तो उन को ६ या १० परसेंट ब्याज देना पड़ता है। मेरी आप से विनय है कि इस ब्याज की जो दर है उस को घटा दिया जाय।

साथ ही मुझे आप से यह कहना है कि ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को मदद करने के लिये आप को और भी कदम उठाने चाहिये। जिस प्रकार से इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद करने के लिये आप ने इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन

[श्री चांडक]

कायम किया है उसी तरह से ऐग्रिकल्चरलिस्ट्स की मदद करने के लिये एक ऐग्रिकल्चरल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन भी कायम किया जाय। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि साइफ इन्स्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन प्रतिवर्ष लगभग ४० करोड़ रु० इन्वेस्ट करता है। इस ४० करोड़ रु० में से ५० परसेन्ट तो उसे गवर्नमेंट सिन्धोरिटिड में इन्वेस्ट करना पड़ता है लेकिन जो बाकी की ५० परसेन्ट रकम है यदि उस में से आधी रकम भी इस ऐग्रिकल्चरल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन को, खेती करने वाले किसानों को कर्ज देने में इन्वेस्ट करने के लिये दी जाय तो यह फंड ज्यादा बढ़ सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

मेरा आप से यह भी निवेदन है कि भले ही हमारी दिल्ली शहर को न्यूयार्क बनाने की कल्पना हो, लेकिन रूलर हाउसिंग की स्कीम किसी भी प्रकार प्रमल में नहीं आ रही है। देहातों का नक्शा भाज भी बही पड़ा हुआ है जो कि पुराना था। आप स्वयम् जा कर देख सकते हैं। वही टूटे फूटे घर हैं जहाँ स्लम क्लिअरेंस नहीं हुआ है, घास फूस के घर और कच्चे मकान हैं जिन में उन को रहना पड़ता है। देहातों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये जब तक आप छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों, ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक देहातों की हालत सुधारने वाली नहीं है। हर एक आदमी इस बात को अनुभव करता है कि जो खेतों में काम करने वाले आदमी हैं, यानी किसान और देहातों में रहने वाले या दूसरे आर्थिकियों को कोई काम नहीं मिलेगा, कोई सम्पटीट्यूट काम नहीं मिलेगा खेती की जगह पर और खेती के साथ-साथ तब तक उन की हालत सुधारने वाली नहीं है। मेरा ऐसा ब्याप है कि छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है। इस तरह अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। हालांकि हम बड़े उद्योग धंधों की ओर रुख हैं, लेकिन

जब तक यह चीजें नहीं होंगी तब तक देहातों की तथा कृषि की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती है।

मेरी आप से एक और बिन्दु है। स्टेट्स रिभागमेंनाइजेशन के फलस्वरूप हमारे नये मध्य प्रदेश का उदय हुआ। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है जिस का क्षेत्रफल १ लाख, ७१ हजार, २०१ वर्ग मील है। आप जानते हैं कि इस में चार यूनिट शामिल हैं जिस की राजधानी भोपाल बनाई गई। केन्द्र की इच्छा के अनुसार भोपाल राजधानी बनी है। यह राजधानी तो बन गई लेकिन राजधानी बनाने योग्य साधन वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस कैपिटल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये प्रयत्न हो रहा है लेकिन वहाँ पर आज स्थिति क्या है इसे आप समझ सकते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार आज ६ जगहों में बटी हुई है, उन के डाइरेक्टर ६ जगह बटे हुए हैं। कुछ रायपुर में रहते हैं, कुछ ग्वालियर में, कुछ इन्दौर में, कुछ भोपाल में, कुछ रीवा में। इस तरह से ६ जगहों में डाइरेक्टोरेट्स बटे हुए हैं। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि डाइरेक्टर्स तो एक दूसरे से ३००-३०० और ४००-४०० मील दूर रहें और सेक्रेटरीज भीपाल में रहें, हमारे मंत्रिगण भोपाल में रहें, तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कारोबार किस तरह से चलता होगा। सारे प्राफिसेज को एक जगह पर लाने के लिये जगह नहीं है, जगह का अभाव है, मकानों का अभाव है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक बार, दो बार नहीं, कई बार आप से विनय की है कि उन्हें कैपिटल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये आप से मदद मिलनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से चंडीगढ़ और भुवनेश्वर आदि नई राजधानियां बनी उसी तरह से भोपाल भी नई राजधानी बनी। केन्द्र की ओर से चंडीगढ़ और भुवनेश्वर की राजधानियां बनाने में मदद दी गई। क्या वजह है कि मध्य प्रदेश की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती जब कि दूसरी राजधानियों को बनाने के लिये केन्द्र की ओर

से मदद दी गई? मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की ओर भी आप ध्यान दें। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार आज कैपिटल प्रोजेक्ट के प्रयत्न में लगी हुई है। उस की शायद १५ करोड़ रु० की स्कीम है, लेकिन वह उसे पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है। जब केन्द्र की इच्छा से भीपाल राजधानी बनाई गई तो केन्द्र का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इस कैपिटल प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिये, राजधानी को फुलफ्लेज्ड रूप से इस्टैब्लिश करने के लिये वह मदद करे।

इस के साथ-साथ १६१ करोड़ रु० का मध्य प्रदेश का डेवेलपमेंट बजट है जिस में से, यह कहा गया था, १४४ करोड़ रु० केन्द्र की ओर से मिलेगा और ४७ करोड़ रु० उस में राज्य सरकार को लगाना होगा। राज्य तो अपना हिस्सा पूरा कर रहा है लेकिन मुझे यह पता लगा है कि केन्द्र की ओर से द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये प्रति वर्ष जिस परिमाण में रुपया मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि १४४ करोड़ रु० को पांच वर्ष में बांटा जाय तो हर वर्ष के लिये २८ करोड़ रु० आता है। कम से कम इस वर्ष का रुपया तो मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को मिलना ही चाहिये।

परसों हमारे मित्र श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में इतना फारेस्ट है जो कि सारे देश के फारेस्ट्स का चौथाई हिस्सा है। यह तो आप जानते ही हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत पार्लेमलैंटीज है, वहां बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां बहती हैं, वहां बहुत घने जंगल हैं, जंगलों की बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति है, वैसे ही मुगल में भी अनेक प्रकार की सम्पत्ति भरी हुई है। लेकिन उस को डेवेलप करने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहे हैं, और यदि हो रहे हैं तो बहुत कम। केन्द्र को इस के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

वैसे ही आप जानते हैं कि वहां बाकुओं का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। चम्बल और
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बेतवा नदियों के बीच में जो बड़े-बड़े टीले बने हुए हैं, रेवाइन्स पड़े हैं, उन के अन्दर इन बाकुओं के रहने के स्थान हैं। यह हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन हैं। यदि इस जमीन को रिक्लेम किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि एक ओर तो वहां पर कुछ आबादी बस सकती है और दूसरी ओर जो वहां जमीन है उस से पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है साथ ही जो बाकुओं का संकट है वह भी टल सकता है। इस पर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अब एक दो बातें मैं आप को सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में सुझाना चाहता हूं। सब तरफ से आवाज आती है कि हमारी सेल्स टैक्स की पद्धति ऐसी है कि हर एक प्रान्त में, हर एक चीज पर अलग अलग सेल्स टैक्स लगाया जाता है। आप की रिपोर्ट से भी मातूम होता है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि यदि सारे प्रान्तों में एक सा यूनिफार्म सेल्स टैक्स हो, और सेल्स टैक्स ऐट सोर्स हो, जैसा कि आप ने गुगर, तम्बाकू, कपड़े आदि कुछ चीजों के सम्बन्ध में किया है, तो इस से बहुत सी अड़चनें और उलझनें दूर हो सकती हैं। पैसा अधिक मिल सकता है और जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों के मार्ग में अनेक प्रकार की दिक्कतें आती हैं वे दिक्कतें भी दूर हो सकती हैं। और आसानी से यह सेल्स टैक्स का पैसा वसूल हो सकता है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूंगा कि इस प्रकार से यह यूनिफार्म सेल्स टैक्स लागू हो और सेल्स टैक्स ऐट सोर्स वसूल हो, इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाई जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी मैं ने देखा कि आपके जो धक हैं उससे पता चलता है कि गत तीन वर्षों में १२११ करोड़ रुपया बाहर से कर्ज मिला है, बाहर से मदद के रूप

[श्री बाबक]

में मिला है लेकिन इस कर्ज में के केवल ४७८ करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग हुआ है जबकि केवल ४७८ करोड़ रुपये युटिलाइज हुए हैं और ७३३ करोड़ रुपये इस तीसरे वर्ष के अन्त में भी अनयुटिलाइज पड़ा हुआ है। हमने देखा कि ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह चीज आई कि हमारे तीनों स्टील प्लांट्स की कीमतें बढ़ गईं और वह इस कारण हुआ कि चुकि समय पर पैसों का युटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ, समय पर पैसा उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया। इतनी बड़ी रकम जो हमने मेहनत करके बाहर से प्राप्त की है उसमें से केवल ४७८ करोड़ रुपये युटिलाइज हुए और ७३३ करोड़ रुपये तीन साल के बाद में भी, तीसरे साल के अन्त में जब कि हम चौथे साल में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं तब भी वह रुपया अनयुटिलाइज पड़ा हुआ है। बाकिर क्या कारण है और क्यों वह रुपया युटिलाइज नहीं हुआ है? मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस काम के लिए जो रुपया आये यदि समय पर उसका उपयोग नहीं होता है तो जिस तरह से तीनों स्टील प्लांट्स की कीमतें बढ़ गईं उसी तरीके से वह कीमतें भी बढ़ सकती हैं और समय पर रुपया युटिलाइज नहीं हो सकता।

इन सबों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स की तारीफ करता हूँ और मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। साथ ही अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए चन्द एक मिनट दिये उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserv-
ed—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a little over a decade has now passed since independence. Looking at the performance of the Government of India, the nation is confident that at least in one sector, I mean the industrial sector, this Government has laid the foundations on solid rock. We have now established our steel production plants, explored mines and oils, installed electrical plants and are going to instal big and small

machine-making industries. We are confident that when this base is once built, in the coming future the country will be able to produce large numbers of industrial plants, big and small and cottage scale, with which the country will be able to march forward in solving poverty and misery. In that respect, the Finance Ministry has, all along, done its part creditably. It has not only raised finances within the country—revenue and capital—but has also succeeded in getting financial assistance from abroad.

But, in the other sector, I think the Ministry has not devoted that much attention which it had given to the industrial sector. We know the difficulties; we know the drawbacks; but, in spite of that, my feeling is that the Ministry has not done that much which it could have done. I am not making this remark simply on supposition; but, I want to base my remarks on certain facts. I would refer, therefore, to the Report of the Agriculture Ministry of last year. At page 3 of the Report, it is said that:

"The cultivators are increasingly becoming fertilizer-conscious and the demand is in excess of supply. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers has, therefore, to be necessarily restricted and during 1958-59 the actual consumption, in terms of sulphate of ammonia, is expected to be about 9 lakh tons. The demand for 1959-60 comes to about 18.8 lakh tons in terms of sulphate of ammonia. Owing to the difficult foreign exchange position, it may be possible, according to the present indication, to meet only 50 per cent of the demand."

Sir, these remarks in the Agriculture Ministry's Report are very significant and from these we are entitled to infer that this foreign exchange bottle-neck has operated very harshly in the agricultural sector rather than in other sectors. When we look to

the loans and other sorts of assistance, we find that by the year 1959-60, the country will be incurring a loan to the extent of more than Rs. 600 crores or Rs. 700 crores.

Even in the year 1959-60, we are in need of more than Rs. 300 crores of external foreign assistance. I do not know what the foreign assistance involved in procuring from outside the extra 9 lakh tons of sulphate of ammonia, which is needed for the agricultural sector, would be. From this, I am constrained to observe that the Finance Ministry has not given that much importance to food production in the country as it has done in the case of industrial development.

We find that this country is deficit in food year after year and the Ministry has to incur a loan on account of food imports. It may be under PL 480; but that is after all a loan and every year, on an average, about 3 million tons of foodgrains are being imported into this country.

When we make a comparison of the expenditure that is involved in importing foodgrains with the expenditure that is involved in importing sulphate of ammonia and other chemical manure that is needed by the country, we will find, taking statistics, that we are acting in a miserly way in the matter of this fertilizer import and that we are too much liberal in our food imports.

For that also, I would like to cite some figures which I have got from a publication of the West Bengal Ministry. In the year 1957-58, when the results of crop competition were out, we got these figures. In the year 1957-58, in an acre of land, about 74.32 mds. of paddy was produced, though the average yield of the State was 16.11 mds. only. In terms of percentage it is 460 per cent. The chemical manure involved is one maund and twenty seers. Of

course there are other manures produced within the country, green manure and other things. But so far as sulphate of ammonia is concerned, the particular subject which I have touched, we find that the application of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of this manure has increased the yield by 460 per cent. As regards wheat in the same province in 1957-58 the average yield per acre was 6.33 maunds. By a similar process the yield has been increased to 33.20 maunds—500 per cent. Taking the average food production in our country at 65 million tons, and comparing it with the maximum import figure of 3.5 million tons we find that the food deficit of our country is about five or six per cent. Now, we should ponder whether we are not doing our part in increasing our food production in the country. We find that we can increase it by several times as I have already explained. Our overall deficit for the whole of India is only five or six per cent. Therefore, I want to say that in this respect, in making our country self-sufficient in food, that amount of attention which requires to be paid, has not been paid.

In the year 1951, we imported foodgrains from the United States to the value of about Rs. 93 crores. For that we could not pay the instalments that fell due and we have deferred the payment of some instalments. Simply for that loan alone, we shall have to exert ourselves till the year 1998, I think, or somewhere near about that. Apart from that there are many subsequent loans on account of food. It is my submission that in a vital matter like food, the Ministry has not done what it should have done or could have done. It is not simply a question of income or expenditure. On the increase of food production depends largely the fate of our agricultural population or the rural population. Seventy per cent of India's population is dependent on agriculture. Until and unless the Government makes serious attempts to increase food production which is the

[Shri Barman]

only economy so far as the agricultural population is concerned, this large population of our country will remain in a straitened condition so far as the economy is concerned. Their improvement or development is dependent upon the production of food and if we neglect this sector of our economy and be satisfied with importing food from outside, it is not good. By selling our industrial products, we may be in a position to import food from outside without any loan but the fact remains that the large population inhabiting this country will remain in a straitened condition. It has been once said by the Earl of Listowell, the last Secretary of State for India, when he observed our development plans, that India is under the greatest experiment so far as democratic socialism is concerned. The success or failure of this democratic process will depend largely upon the rural population being satisfied with the process and if we neglect food production in our rural areas we are at the same time neglecting the psychology of the masses that inhabit the rural area. We are quite convinced that we require at the same time industrial development; we realise that our resources are meagre. But at the same time, we should realise that the psychology of the vast masses of India depends on how this agriculture sector remains and works and it is on them that the success or failure of our democratic principle remains. In the name of the rural sector, I would appeal to the Government that it should not neglect this agricultural sector any more. I do not know what is the amount involved in indenting the chemical manure and I do not know whether we should always be indenting this vital necessity of the agricultural sector from outside. We have launched upon so many big schemes and we are spending so much on our steel plants. Could we not, instead of making three steel plants, cut down one steel plant and with that amount install so many Sindries throughout the length and breadth of our country and make this

country self-sufficient so far as chemical manure is concerned? These are points that exercise our minds and we are very much concerned that the Government is not doing its bit so far as the rural area and the increase of our agricultural economy is concerned. I appeal to the Government to consider this matter seriously.

श्री तिहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बजट की डिमांड्स की मंजूरी का अखिरी दिन है और आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अखिरी तौर पर बजट का उत्तर देंगे और अपने बजट प्रस्तावों में आज जिन संशोधनों को वह उचित समझेंगे उनको स्वीकार करने की घोषणा सदन में करेंगे। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय हमको निराश नहीं करेंगे और इस सदन के अधिकतर सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर यह आवाज उठाई है कि छोटे मोटे व्यवसायों और गृह उद्योगों पर जैसे कि हमारा खंडसारी का उद्योग है उनको प्रोत्साहन देना सरकार का फ़र्ज है और इसलिए जो सरकार ने खंडसारी पर टैक्स लगाया है वह उचित नहीं है और सभी सदस्यों ने खंडसारी पर से इस टैक्स को हटा लेने की मांग की है। खंडसारी पर पहले ८ आने का टैक्स होता था जो कि सन् १९५२ से माफ हो गया था। लेकिन अब यकायक सन् १९५९ के बजट में इस तमाम खंडसारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर जो कि पावर से चलती है ५ रुपये ६० नये पैसे का सरकार टैक्स लगाने जा रही है। इसी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने छोटे व्यवसायों की परिभाषा यह की है कि ऐसे उद्योग जहाँ कि ५० आदमी पर शिफ्ट काम करते हों और पावर से काम करते हों और ऐसे उद्योग जहाँ कि १०० आदमी पर शिफ्ट काम करते हों और जहाँ हाथ से काम होता हो, वे छोटे व्यवसाय माने जायेंगे लेकिन इस परिभाषा का कोई भी तिहाज़ न करके सबको इस टैक्स के लिए रख दिया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में हर तरह से इस बात का प्रयत्न हो रहा है कि बिजली की शक्ति और बढ़ाई जाये और यह शक्ति बढ़ेगी तो केवल यह बड़े बड़े कल कारखानों के लिये ही नहीं काम आयेगी बल्कि छोटे छोटे हथ ब्यवसायों के लिये भी काम में आयेगी। हम इस प्रयत्न में होंगे कि जहाँ हम हाथ से काम कर रहे हैं, वहाँ छोटी छोटी मशीनें लगा कर बिजली से हम काम करें। एक भवत्था ऐसी भासकती है जैसे कि भम्बर चर्खे के लिये भी किसी ने सुझाव दिया है कि भम्बर चर्खा बिजली से चलाया जाय तो हो सकता है कि भागे चल कर वह बिजली से चलने लगे और छोटे छोटे हमारे ग्रामोद्योग जो कि आज हाथ से चलते हैं उन को भी बिजली से चलाये जाने का प्रयत्न होगा। जैसा कि जापान इत्यादि मुल्कों में होता है। इसलिये हमें इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि कौन से छोटे गृह-उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन पर कि हम टैक्स न लगावें क्योंकि यह तो मानी हुई बात है कि अगर किसी में सब से अधिक क्षमता सब को काम देने की है तो वह इन छोटे गृह-उद्योगों में है, बड़े उद्योगों में नहीं है।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सबाल जवाब के रूप में यह बताया है कि सन् १९६१ तक हमारे देश में बेकारों की तादाद १ करोड़ ५० लाख हो जायेगी। इतने लोग काम लायक होंगे। ३० लाख हर साल बढ़ रहे हैं। अब हर साल यह जो बेकारों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है इन को अगर काम देने की क्षमता किसी में है तो वह छोटे संघों में है और याव रलिये जब तक सरकार का ध्यान इन छोटे छोटे गृह उद्योगों की ओर नहीं जायेगा तब तक आप की यह बेकारी की समस्या सफलतापूर्वक हल नहीं हो सकेगी। उन छोटे व्यवसायों को जहाँ तरह का प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये जैसे कि आप छोटी को देते हैं। वर ३ घाने गज का

प्रोत्साहन देकर यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जहाँ खेती लाखों में पहुंचती थी आज वह करोड़ों में बन रही है और कई लाख आदमी उस के भन्दर काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन अगर तीन घाने बिदहा कर के २ घाने उस पर लगा दें तो यकीन मानिये कि वह भी बैठ जायेगी। अब छोटे उद्योगों को बड़े उद्योगों के मुकाबिले प्रोत्साहन इसी तौर पर दिया जा सकता है कि उन को ट्रेड ड्यूटी से माफी दे दें। आज आप बाजार भाव देखिये। चीनी जो कि मिलों द्वारा तैयार की जाती है उस का भाव ४० रुपये प्रतिमन है जब कि खंडसारी का भाव ३०, ३५ रुपये है। दोनों में ४, ५ रुपये का अन्तर है और अगर यह ५ रुपये ६० नये पैसे का टैक्स खंडसारी पर लगा दिया गया तो खंडसारी उद्योग पनप नहीं सकेगा और यह इंडस्ट्री बैठ जायेगी और वह चलने वाली नहीं है और इस तरह लाखों आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस खंडसारी में जो दो तीन तरीके के आदमी काम करते हैं, ऐसे आदमी जो मशीन से काम करते हैं और कुछ छोपेन पैन लगा कर सल्फर से साफ करके चीनी बनाते हैं और जिन की कि बनाई हुई चीनी करीब करीब मिल की चीनी के बराबर होती है। अब ऐसी खंडसारी इंडस्ट्री पर जो कि सल्फर द्वारा चीनी को साफ कर के छोपेन पैन से काम लेते हैं और जो छोटी मिलों के रूप में हैं उन पर यह टैक्स लगाया जाय तो कुछ समझ में भी आ सकता है लेकिन ऐसे लोगों पर जो कि १० होस पावर या ५ होस पावर तक की मशीन से खंडसारी बनाते हैं उन पर यह टैक्स लगाना उचित नहीं है और उन पर यह टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये। आज सदन में वित्त मंत्री का बजट डिमन्ड्स पर जो एनाउन्समेंट होने वाला है हमें उम्मीद है कि वे खंडसारी उद्योग पर इस टैक्स को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में सदन के हर पक्ष की ओर से चाहे वह कांग्रेस का हो भयबा विरोधी दल का, टैक्स हटाने के लिये जो मांग की गई है उस को ध्यान में रख कर अपनी घोषणा करेंगे और आज उन की घोषणा से ही

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

प्रजातांत्रिक राज्य का सबूत भी मिलने वाला है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय बिप्ल बर्मा महोदय अपनी घोषणा में कम से कम १० ह्रांस पावर तक के जो खंडसारी के कारखाने चलते हों उन को इस टैक्स से छूट देने का ऐलान करेंगे।

दूसरी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा उद्देश्य शुरू से यह रहा है कि बड़े धीरे छोटे के अन्तर को दूर करें, आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करें और आज जो असमानता है उस को काफी हद तक समाप्त करें लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि हम उस दिशा में पूरी तरह काम-याब नहीं हुए हैं और आज भी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यदि आप जायें तो आप को भिखारियों की भीड़ खड़ी दिखाई देगी। आप स्टेशन पर उतरते नहीं कि सामने आप को भिखारियों का झुंड खड़ा मिलेगा। मुमकिन है कि माननीय मंत्रियों को यह न देखने को मिलता हो क्योंकि मिनिस्टर लोगों के आगे पीछे पुलिस तैनात रहती है और उस हालत में उन तक भिखमंगे न पहुंच पाते हो। आप भले ही बड़े बड़े विदेशी महमानों को बड़े बड़े नगरों में व्यवस्था के साथ घुमा कर और बड़े बड़े महलों और आलीशान होटलों और कोठियों में ठहरा कर यह सर्टिफिकेट उन से लेने में कामयाब हो जाते हों कि हमारा देश काफी प्रगति कर चुका है लेकिन आज कटु सत्य यह है कि देश में से बेकारी, भुखमरी और नगापन गया नहीं है।

आप जहां इतने टैक्स लगा रहे हैं वहां आप एक भिखमंगों का भी एक टैक्स लगा दीजिये जिस के कि अनुसार हर एक छे १ घाना भिखमंगे का टैक्स लिया जाय और उस टैक्स के जरिये प्राप्त होनेवाली रकम से आप ऐसी उचित उन के लिये व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि किसी खेसम पर और कहीं पर भी कोई भिखमंगा

इधर उधर घूमता और भीख मांगता दिखाई न पड़े। आप तमाम भिखमंगों को इकट्ठा कर के उन के लिये एक मकान की व्यवस्था करें जहां कि वह रहते हुए श्रम कर के अपनी रोजी कमावें और वे देश के एक अच्छे नागरिक की भांति जीवनयापन करें।

गोरखपुर में इस तरह का एक कुष्ठ आश्रम बना हुआ है जहां पर कि कोई लोग रहते हैं और सरकारी मदद और लोगों के सहयोग के कारण वह स्वर्ग समान बना हुआ है और वहां की व्यवस्था को देखते हुए कोई यह कह नहीं सकता कि यहां पर कोई लोग निवास करते हैं। वहां पर उन्होंने ने श्रम कर के फूल आदि लगाये हुए हैं, सुन्दर फुलवाड़ी लगी हुई है और वहां पर साग सब्जी आदि पैदा कर के सैल्फ सफिशिएंट बने हुए हैं और वे भीख मांगने नहीं जाते। वे एक योग्य नागरिक की भांति जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली जो कि भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है वहां स्टेशन से उतरते ही आप को कोठियो और भिखमंगों की कतार सामने खड़ी दिखाई देगी। यह बड़े शर्म का विषय है कि आज दस वर्ष से अधिक हमें स्वतन्त्र होने को प्राये लेकिन हम उन की कोई माकूल व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दे और उन की कोई उचित व्यवस्था करे।

हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां एक ओर हमारे देश में इतनी गरीबी और भुखमरी फैली हुई है वहां देश का वह धनी वर्ग दिन प्रति दिन और अधिक धनी होता जा रहा है। अभी हमारी कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा कि वह प्राइवेट काम करने वाली मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज की कुछ ग्रामवनी कम करने वाले हैं। अब हम देखते हैं कि इन प्राइवेट मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज की ग्रामवनी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। यह कहा गया है कि किसी के पास १० या २० मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज से ज्यादा न हों लेकिन इस

पर भी हम देख रहे हैं कि बिड़ला हाउस, टाटा हाउस फैलते ही जा रहे हैं और भगवान जाने किस किस के नाम से ऐबेंसीज बनाते जा रहे हैं। अब एक कोर लो इन की भामबनी बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी ओर देश में बुरबत कायम है और जो गरीब हैं वे दिन पर दिन और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। इन वस बारह वर्षों के अन्दर हम वे जो कुछ तरफकी की है वह शहरों की की है देहातों की तरफकी नहीं की है। इसलिये आप का ध्यान उबर जाना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने गल्ले की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया। मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने भी पास किया था कि हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करेंगे ताकि मिडिलमैन निकाल दिया जाये। हमारी कल्पनावैष्य अभी है, भावनाएँ अभी हैं, लेकिन जब उन को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का वक्त आता है तो हमारा हाथ रुक जाता है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के मसले को पास हुए आठ नौ महीने हो गये लेकिन क्या उस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाया गया? कुछ नहीं। अभी परसों जवाब मिला कि फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्कीम बनायी है वह चलेगी। फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्कीम निकाली है कि जो खरीदने वाले बनिये हैं उन को ही लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा और वह सरकार के लिये गल्ला खरीदेंगे। लेकिन आज तक उन को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये और वह मनमाने ढंग से गल्ला खरीद रहे हैं। अभी वस दिन पहले गेहूँ का भाव २८ रुपये मन था और अब १५ रुपये मन हो गया है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि आज किसानों को रुपये की जरूरत है, और छोटे छोटे कास्तकार अपना गल्ला बाजार में ला रहे हैं। हापुड़ मंडी की रिपोर्ट है कि ३०० या ४०० मन गल्ला रोज आ रहा है पर कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। महाजन नहीं खरीदते। वह कहते हैं कि न जाने गवर्नमेंट का क्या होगा। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कास्तकार का गल्ला मनमाने ढंग से

१५ रुपये मन पर ले रहे हैं। लेकिन जब वस दिन के बाद हमारे घर से गल्ला निकल जायेगा और फिर हम को बनिबों के घर से खरीदना पड़ेगा तो फिर २८ और ३० रुपये के भाव पर मिलेगा। पता नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट अपनी सद्भावनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में भावे क्यों नहीं बढ़ती।

एक तरफ आप का स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है। वह बाहर और भीतर तमाम बाजों में काम करता है। लेकिन आप की एक संस्था जो बनी बनायी थी उस को आप काम में नहीं लाते। आप ने एक बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का कानून बनाया था कि जिस के अन्तर्गत देहातों में कास्तकारों का गल्ला इकट्ठा करने की व्यवस्था करने की बात थी ताकि जब अनाज मंहगा हो तो किसान उस को बाजार में लाकर बेच सकें और उस को इस तरह अधिक दाम मिल सकें। लेकिन वह आज तक लागू नहीं हुआ। हम देखते हैं कि जितनी स्कीमों गरीबों के लाभ के लिये होती हैं उन को लागू करने में देरी होती है।

भरहर की दाल जिस का भाव १३ आने सेर तक पहुंच गया था आज हम ने अखबार में देला है कि उस का भाव १२ से १६ रुपये मन तक हो गया है। तो जब हमारी चीजें बाजार में आती हैं तो उन का भाव गिर जाता है और बाद में उन का भाव बढ़ जाता है। आप ने चावल का भाव निश्चित किया था और उस वक्त चावल का भाव काफी नीचा हो गया था लेकिन आज फिर बहुत ऊंचा चला गया है। आज आप गेहूँ का जी का दालों का भाव निश्चित करेंगे तो वह नीचे चला जायेगा। चावल का भाव जब आप ने निश्चित किया था तो वह १८ से २२ रुपये मन तक चला गया था लेकिन आज आप देखें कि वह ३४ से ४० रुपये मन पर बिक रहा है। लेकिन आप का ध्यान उबर नहीं जा रहा है। आप ने जमींदार और राजे बहुत-

[श्री सिर्हासन सिंह]

राजों को निकाल दिया लेकिन अभी भी व्यापारी मिडिल मैन के रूप में कायम हैं। इन को बीच में से निकालने की धोर भी गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये। पता नहीं कि सरकार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है कि इधर कदम नहीं उठाती। इस तरफ में धाय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी तरफ धाय ने कहा था कि जो नये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं वे २३ करोड़ रुपये के हैं। क्या हम यह धाधा नहीं कर सकते कि कोई साल तो ऐसा हो जिस में नया टैक्स न लगाया जाये। जब से हम धायें हैं बराबर जनता पर टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। लोग तो यह कहने लगे हैं कि शहर में तीन चीजें हैं नून, खून और टैक्स। यह चीजें काफी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। नमक तो सस्ता है और उस के लिये हम सरकार को बधाई देते हैं। क्योंकि उस पर टैक्स नहीं लग रहा है लेकिन और टैक्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अभी हमारे एक पूंजीपति महोदय ने सरकार से माग की थी कि सरकार व्यवसाय की उन्नति के लिये कुछ समय के लिये टैक्स लेना बन्द कर दे। हम भी चाहते हैं कि टैक्स कम किये जायें। यह जो २३ करोड़ का टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है इस को क्या हम कम नहीं कर सकते थे। क्या हम अपने खर्च कम कर के इस को न लेने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते थे। खर्च कम करने की बात तो कही जाती है लेकिन खर्च कम नहीं हो रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि सात सात घाठ घाठ स्टोरी के भवन बन रहे हैं उन में कोई भी कमी नहीं है। नाटक अकादमी के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, कल्चुरल कार्यक्रमों पर रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, इन कार्यक्रमों पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। अगर इस तरह के खर्च न किये जायें तो नया टैक्स न लगाना पड़े।

हम में देखा कि सन् १९४८-४९ में सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर ३५५० लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन धाज वह बढ़ कर २ अरब २२ करोड़ ७३ लाख हो गया है यानी करीब ६ गुना बढ़ गया है। इस बढ़ने का कारण यह हो सकता है कि लोगों की तनख्वाहों में वृद्धि हुई है, भादमियों में भी वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन अगर हम खोज लाज करे तो हम बहुत धर्तों में खर्चा कम कर सकते हैं लेकिन शायद खर्चा कम करने की धोर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

अभी पंजाब में जो इकानामी कमेटी बंटी थी उस ने कहा है कि सरकारी अफसरों को जो भत्ते दिये जाते हैं वह तनख्वाह से बढ़ जाते हैं। हमारे यहां भी पबलिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि भत्ते बहुत बढ़ते चले जाते हैं उन को कम करने की जरूरत है। हमारी पबलिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी इस बारे में रिपोर्ट देती है, एस्टी-मेट्स कमेटी रिपोर्ट देती है कि खर्च किस तरह से कम किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में मौन सी हो जाती है। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हम को अपने खर्चों को भी देखना चाहिये और जब इन जनता से पेट कसने के लिये कहते हैं तो हम भी उस के सामने अपना खर्च घटा कर उदाहरण पेश करें। अगर हमारे खर्च घटाने के बाद और सारी कोशिश कर लेने के बाद भी हमारा काम न चले तो हम जनता के सामने आ कर कह सकते हैं कि अब हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता और हम को नया टैक्स लगाना पड़ेगा।

अन्त में अधिक समय न लेते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह ऐसी कार्यवाही करें ताकि हम अपने बड़ सके।

सेठ अचल सिंह (भागरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मांगे हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश की है उन को पास करना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे मौजूदा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के हाथ में हमारा यह विभाग बहुत सुरक्षित है। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गये क्योंकि सैकिड फाइव इअर प्लान के लिये रुपये की सख्त जरूरत थी और उन्होंने ने अपनी कोशिशों से और अपनी निपुणता से कई सौ करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज हिन्दुस्तान के लिये हासिल किया। यह तो ठीक है कि मौजूदा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के हाथ में हमारा यह विभाग सुरक्षित है। लेकिन जो स्कीम्स हमारे सेन्टर से पास होती हैं वह भागे चल कर स्टेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर अच्छी तरह कार्यान्वित नहीं की जातीं, उन का वहां दुरुपयोग होता है।

यहां एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी जाती है लेकिन वह उस तरह से वसूल नहीं की जाती जिस तरह से कि वसूल की जानी चाहिये। स्टेट में ज्यादातर इन्स्पेक्टर जो यह ड्यूटी वसूल करने जाते हैं वह लोगों से मिल जाते हैं और पूरी एक्साइज ड्यूटी वसूल नहीं करते और जिस से स्टेट को काफी नुकसान होता है।

13 hrs.

हमारे देश को आजाद हुए लगभग १२ साल हो गये हैं जरूरत तो इस बात की थी कि जनता को कुछ राहत मिलती, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि जनता अपने को बहुत परेशान महसूस करती है क्योंकि उस पर काफी टैक्स लगाये गये हैं। यह ठीक है कि टैक्स लगाये गये हैं क्योंकि जो हमारी योजनाएँ हैं उन के लिये रुपये की जरूरत भी है। लेकिन जो जनता टैक्स की प्राप्ति नहीं थी उस पर इतना टैक्स लगाने से वह बेचैन हो उठी है और खास तौर से जब कि गल्ले और कपड़े आदि के भाव बहुत ऊँचे हो गये हैं। आप ने देखा होगा कि आज से

महीने भर पहले गल्ले का क्या भाव था। लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता था। जब तक कपड़े की, गल्ले की और जीवन की दूसरी आवश्यकताओं की उचित व्यवस्था न की जाये तब तक जनता को राहत नहीं मिल सकती। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि इधर तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं और उधर नये टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। इस से जनता को काफी बेचैनी होती है।

भोजन जीवन के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक पैसा रुपया गल्ले पर और दो पैसा रुपया तिलहन पर टैक्स लगा दिया है। इस से जनता परेशान हो रही है। इसी तरह से कपड़े पर, तम्बाकू पर, खांड आदि दूसरी चीजों पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी गयी है उस की वजह से भी लोगों में बहुत बेचैनी है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारे यहां टैक्स इस तरह से लगाये जाने चाहिये कि जनता आसानी से दे सके। इस के साथ-साथ चीजों की जो कमी है—खास तौर पर गल्ले की उस को पूरा करना चाहिये, तभी हम जनता को राहत दे सकते हैं। इस स्थिति से अपोजीशन पार्टीज भी फायदा उठाती है और जनता को भड़काती है। और हर एक आदमी कांग्रेस का मुखालिफ होता जाता है। एक तो कुदरती तौर पर चीजों की कमी के कारण असन्तोष है और उस में अपोजीशन वाले भी योग देते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जनता में बड़ी बेचैनी और खराब हो रही है।

अब मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का क्या हाल है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यद्यपि चरस, शराब और गांजा बन्द है, लेकिन इन्सिस्ट तौर पर चरस, गांजा और लिक्वर गलत तरीके से बिकता है। पुलिस और इन्स्पेक्टर इस में मिले हुए हैं और पैसा लेते हैं। जब इस के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन किया जाता है और अधिकारियों:

[सिठ भचल सिंह]

से कहा जाता है, तो थोड़ा बहुत किसी को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, मुकुबमा चलाया जाता है और मामला खत्म हो जाता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि शराब, चरस और गांजे के आड़े उसी तरह चल रहे हैं। मैं ने निवेदन किया है कि स्कीम तो अच्छी होती है, लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उस में इतनी खराबियाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं कि जनता में बेचैनी फैल जाती है और वह सोचने लग जाती है कि वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट का राज है या क्या हो रहा है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि धागरे में नाजायज तौर पर काफी शराब बनती है और चरस और गांजा भी बिकता है। हम पुलिस से और गक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट से कहते हैं। वे थोड़ा बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन इन चीजों की बिक्री जारी है—बन्द नहीं होती है।

इस तरीके से मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकार तम्बाकू पैदा करता है और इस्पेंडर वहाँ जाता है। अगर उम से बात हो जाती है, तो वह कम ड्यूटी लगा देता है और अगर बात नहीं हुई, तो वह ज्यादा ड्यूटी लगा देता है। इस से काश्तकार बड़ा परेशान होता है और मारा मारा फिरता है। कुछ काश्तकार अपने लिये तम्बाकू पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन उस पर भी ड्यूटी लगा दी जाती है, जिस से उन में बड़ी बेचैनी और परेशानी होती है। वे कहते हैं कि हम ने अपने लिये तम्बाकू काश्त किया है, लेकिन उस पर भी टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। जैसा कि मैं ने निवेदन किया है, मैन्टर से हमारे कायेदे, कानून और रूज वगैरह बहुत ठीक बनते हैं, लेकिन धागे चल कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर उन का दुरुपयोग होता है, जिस से जनता को परेशानी होती है।

जहाँ तक स्मगलिंग का सम्बन्ध है, आप देखते हैं कि सोना काफी मात्रा में बाहर से आया और स्मगल हुआ। मैं आपकी है कि हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उस बारे में काफ़ी सख्ती की और उसको बन्द किया। इसका फल यह है कि आज सोना १२०

रुपए तोला हो गया है, जबकि पहले वह १००, १०२ रुपए तोला बिक रहा था।

इनकम टैक्स के बारे में भी मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इनकम टैक्स इसलिये लगाया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट को इनकम हो, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर समझते हैं कि व्यापारी बड़े बेईमान हैं, और हैं और इसी दृष्टि से उन के बही-खाते देखते हैं, जिससे व्यापारियों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है और उन में बड़ी बेचैनी फैलती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस विषय में जितनी भी कम्प्ली-केशनज और उलझनें हैं, उनको दूर किया जाये और इनकम टैक्स वसूल करने का सीधा-सादा तरीका होना चाहिये। एक एक जिले में लाखों करोड़ों रुपए इनकम टैक्स के बाकी है। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर एडवांस में रुपया जमा करा लेते हैं। वह बरसो तक वापस नहीं होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी एक सज्जन से बातचीत हुई। उन्होंने बताया कि हम ने बीस पच्चीस हजार रुपया १९४६ में जमा कराया था, वह आज तक वापस नहीं किया गया है, तारीख पर तारीख दी जाती है। हमारे मन्त्री महोदय बड़े योग्य हैं और बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहे हैं। वह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें कि इनकम टैक्स, वेल्थ टैक्स और एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स वगैरह वसूल करने की मशीनरी अच्छी बनाई जाये, जिससे जनता की परेशानी में वृद्धि न हो, क्योंकि जो काम करने वाले हैं, वे इस तरह के आदमी हैं कि वे इस कं सिबाये कुछ नहीं सोचते कि हमारा किसी तरह फ़ायदा हो और हम जनता को परेशान करें। इससे जनता में फ्रस्ट्रेशन फैलती है और उसमें गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ भावना पैदा होती है। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ कि कुछ लोग नकली नोट बनाते हैं और एक फ़ैक्ट्री हाल में पकड़ी गई है। मुझे बताया गया है कि और भी फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं, लेकिन उस तरफ ज्यादा

ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । उस तरफ ध्यान देना आवश्यक है ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) :
आपी नोट कहाँ बनते हैं ?

सेठ अचल सिंह : प्रागर में एक कैन्ट्री पकड़ी गई है ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : भगवान् कृपा करे ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : सेलज टैक्स स्टेट्स का है और इण्टर-स्टेट सेलज टैक्स सेक्टर का है । उससे बड़ी गड़बड़ी पैदा होती है । किसी जगह कुछ सेलज टैक्स हैं और किसी जगह कुछ । इस बजह से एक जगह के लोग दूसरी जगह माल ले जाते हैं, ताकि कम सेलज टैक्स देना पड़े । फ्राइनस मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह तमाम स्टेट्स के वित्त मंत्रियों की एक कॉन्फ्रेंस करें, जिसमें इस पर विचार किया जाय कि तमाम स्टेट्स में एक सा—यूनिकार्म—टैक्स होना चाहिए, ताकि व्यापारियों को और जनता को प्रबुद्धि न हो ।

बेचैनी की एक बजह बेकारी भी है । हमारे यहाँ काफ़ी लोग बेकार हैं, जिस की वजह से लोगों में परेशानी है । जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववक्ता महोदय ने बताया है, बेकारी तभी दूर हो सकती है, जबकि स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये और उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उनमें लग सकें । एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में लाखों करोड़ों रुपए लगते हैं, लेकिन उसमें सिर्फ़ दस बीस फी सदी आदमी काम पर लगते हैं, जबकि स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज में चार पांच सौ आदमी लग सकते हैं और उसमें रुपया भी कम लगता है । फ्राइनस डिपार्टमेंट को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे बेकारी दूर हो, क्योंकि अगर बेकारी दूर होगी, लोगों को काम मिलेगा, तो लोगों को राहत मिलेगी ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को स्टेट को इस तरह मैनेज करना है, जिससे लोगों को काम

को भ्रम, पहनने को कपड़ा और रहने को मकान मिल सके, ताकि उनकी बेचैनी और परेशानी दूर हो सके । मौजूदा हालत शोचनीय है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर विचार करेंगे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि लोगों को राहत मिले और वे हमारी गवर्नमेंट को अच्छा समझें और उसकी तारीफ़ करें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमण्ड्स की तारीफ़ करता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North):
Could you allow me speak for a few minutes?

Mr. Speaker: Has he not spoken at all?

Shri Sugandhi: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him during the discussion of the Finance Bill. I also want to announce to the hon. Members of the House that those who have not spoken at all so far—in the discussion of the President's Address or in the general discussion of the budget or the railway budget or in the course of the discussion on Demands for Grants—may send chits to me and I will give them, as far as possible, preference over others in the Finance Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate on the Demands for Grants under the Finance Ministry. I was carefully listening to all the suggestions and criticisms made. One impression that has been made in my mind is that many criticisms and suggestions are made chronically. Even though from time to time I have clarified certain matters to the best of my light and capacity, the same things have been put up again and again. I do not know whether it would be right for me to go into such matters again and again and take the time of this hon. House. Yet, I owe a duty to the House that every time

[Shri Morarji Desai]

a question is raised I must try to give the point of view of the Government.

I shall start first with my hon. friend from the Communist party, Shri Prabhat Kar. He said that there is no system in the taxation policy or there is no planning in the taxation policy of this Government and that taxation depends upon the whims of every succeeding Finance Minister. He gave two reasons for it as I could understand from his whole speech. One was the capital gains tax and the other was the wealth tax and the excess dividends tax. I do not think he gave any other reason except these two for making a sweeping criticism that taxation is changed according to the whims of every Finance Minister.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The limit of the tax base was also given.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree. I stand corrected. Well, in the matter of the capital gains tax, it was introduced first in 1946 and given up again in 1954 or thereabouts. It was given up because the prices of properties went down and were going down. There was no point in keeping it up and helping a downward process of the properties because that will not benefit the country in anyway. But again, when the trend went up and it appeared to be a sharper trend of price going up, this was again introduced. I do not see how it can be argued from this that it was due to the whim of any particular Finance Minister that this is levied, given up and again levied.

Then, about the wealth tax and the excess dividends tax, the argument has no strength whatsoever. We have not given up the wealth tax and the excess dividends tax, which were levied. It is a technical giving up but we are continuing to receive what we had levied. It is now merged in the corporation taxes which are newly levied and we have done that in order

to simplify the process of taxation in this matter. That is what I had explained. But in spite of my explanation, if a criticism has to be made that the Finance Minister is incompetent or that the Government is incompetent or that it has no imagination or that it has no plan, simply because they do not coincide with the purpose and aims of the hon. Member and his party, I wish him joy about it. I cannot say anything more than that because it is not possible for me in that case to bring light to him if he is walking in darkness.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He is not still explaining it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It can never be explained to the hon. Member because he has put a blank wall before him beyond which he does not go.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The argument of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was quoted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Anyway, there cannot be a running commentary in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will be satisfied with whatever explanation is given. The explanation may be given any number of times and the hon. Member may not be satisfied with it any number of times!

Shri Prabhat Kar: It was not my argument. The argument I quoted was from Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not give running commentaries; otherwise the trend is spoiled.

Shri Morarji Desai: Fortunately, I argue for a moment, and therefore, my trend seldom gets broken when I am interrupted. But the hon. Members there get immediately impatient if somebody tries to argue with them at the time they are speaking. So, I do not come in their way; I hear them patiently.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We shall also do so.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hope they will take the lesson sometime.

Mr. Speaker: Even this is an interruption.

Shri Morarji Desai: But they will do so only when they know that it does not pay to interrupt. Now they are realising that it does not pay them to interrupt.

Regarding the taxation limit, the limit which was lowered, etc., there also it is not a matter of any whim of any Finance Minister. As a matter of fact, the Finance Minister is not a dictator at all; it is the Government's policy and not the individual Finance Minister's policy that obtains in this Government. So, it would not be right to say at any time that anything is governed by the view of one person and not by the view of the whole Cabinet. One may not agree with the Cabinet's view or with Government's policy, but that does not mean that there is no intelligence in what the Government does and there is intelligence only in the critic and in nobody else. That is all that I would plead with my hon. friend. He can say that there is something with which he differs and he would like another policy. But to say that there is nothing in the other policy and to arrogate to oneself all the wisdom on the earth is wrong. When one arrogates to oneself all the wisdom, it only means that there is no wisdom in him.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I quoted C. D. Deshmukh also.

Shri Morarji Desai: Anybody who has nothing in himself quotes others. Otherwise, one can give one's own arguments; it is not necessary to take shelter under somebody else when one finds it inconvenient. Why cannot one give one's own arguments?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have had their say; let the hon. Minister reply in his own way.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member said that there is economic chaos practically and we are well-nigh bankrupt. He was careful enough not to say, we are bankrupt. But he has led the people to infer that we are bankrupt by saying that we are almost bankrupt. This phrase may be understood by him as something different, but the ordinary man will understand it as having only one implication and that is that we are now bankrupt. I do not see where we are bankrupt. Where have we evaded any dues? Where have we not paid any dues to anybody either in the country or outside the country, even including my hon. friend? We have gone on paying the dues to everybody wherever they are due. If it is argued that because we are taking less, we are going to be bankrupt, then again, sufficient thought has not been given to this matter.

What is expected of a Government? Is it expected of a Government that it should not borrow at all? Is it expected of the Government that it should have its revenues from taxation and such incomes that it can have and then try to develop the country only within that limit, especially in an undeveloped country like ours? If that is the argument, I can only say that the person concerned does not think of development at all. He might only think of carrying on a Government as it was; not even at that stage, but it can go on deteriorating if that is the policy followed. If there is to be development, resources have got to be brought and such large resources can never be got from taxation. Resources can come only by way of loans, internal or external. External loans become necessary especially in view of foreign exchange requirements, because we have to get capital goods and raw materials from outside, because we cannot produce them here. As long as we are not able to produce them here, we have got to get them from outside and that will require external resources and foreign exchange. Therefore, the only condition required would be that it must be prudent; that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

it must not be done in such a way that we cannot repay it.

We are trying to take all this help or loans from other people only with a view to producing more, with a view to increasing our resources and with an eye to returning all these loans from the extra resources produced from the utilisation of the resources we are borrowing. So, there is no question of misusing these resources or utilising them in such a way that we will not be able to pay them back. It is acknowledged throughout the world be every country that we have been maintaining our credit at the highest level. I doubt if any country has maintained its credit at the level in which we have maintained ours. This Government has a proud record in that direction. Others might have defaulted in their payments, but this Government has never once defaulted in its payment and it will not in future default in its payments as long as those who are in charge of this Government follow the policy that they follow. If, of course, it becomes the misfortune of the country to get into the hands of people who are imprudent or who do not think of the country, but think of other countries, God help our country; I would not say what will happen then. But that is not likely to happen; that day is not going to dawn. I have no doubt about it and so we are safe in regard to that matter.

The question was raised about the ineffectiveness of the Reserve Bank in controlling the banks. That also is not consistent with facts as they are. The Reserve Bank's powers of controlling the banks are quite sufficient and the Reserve Bank is managing its affairs in the best manner possible, as can be seen from the stability of credit and the banking system in this country. I know my hon. friend holds a different view; he can hold a different view. I can have no quarrel with him, because everybody is entitled to have his own view regarding a system or management. In his system,

it may fit in to nationalise banks. But in the system that this Government has been following and which the country at large has been accepting, there cannot be any question of nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation. If the purpose is only to control banks, the purpose is served by the powers that the Reserve Bank has and which the Reserve Bank is utilising in the wisest manner possible. If the idea is that there should be no credit given to private business, then I can understand the argument. But that is not the policy that we are following.

We have a mixed economy and that mixed economy is the only good way of developing this country. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Government. We are pragmatic in this country and we do not go by ideologies which go in the air and which have no basis on earth. So, we have got to take things as are useful to us and that is how we are proceeding on every given occasion. If we nationalise the banks, how are we going to increase the resources? I do not understand how these resources also can be used in a better manner than they are being used at present. If at all the banks are nationalised, the deposits might get less. I do not see how they might get more, because it might create a different climate. It is neither necessary nor useful nor in any way profitable to the country to take the step which my hon. friend wants us to take. So, it is a question which is absolutely out of court in my view and I only hope that it will not be brought up from time to time, at any rate as long as they see that their views do not coincide with our views. It may come up from time to time, but I will not refer to it in future whenever it is raised.

It was also said that the recent trend of prices of the daily necessities of life also show that there is chaos in the matter of prices. Here too, if the facts are properly scrutinised and if recent history also is properly taken

into account in its proper light, it will be seen that prices have risen in this country, during the last year, of foodgrains because of circumstances which have no relation to deficit financing or which have no relation to any failure on the part of Government. They were due to the fact that there was less production of foodgrains in this country in the year 1987-88 by about 6.7 million tons, and that was because of bad season.

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The bad season which came last year was so bad when compared to last ten years. As a matter of fact, it was an unprecedentedly bad year. That could not be foreseen by anybody. Yet, in spite of 6.7 million tons less production in the country this Government managed the whole situation by importing only 3.5 million tons of foodgrains. And it cannot be said that the prices have gone abnormally high. Look at the adjacent countries. Look at other countries where inflation had gone up in a similar situation in a terrible manner. And yet that acknowledgment will not be made. I do not expect that it will be made. But let there not be exaggeration of things which will harm the country.

As a matter of fact, it is this sort of propaganda which creates a scare which also leads to the stiffening of prices. Scare is the worst thing that can happen in the matter of price, especially in a country like this where we have not yet stabilised as we should have stabilised; that will take a little time. If that is not taken into consideration by those who understand the situation and if they try merely to create more and more scare, if they take advantage of a situation in order to make the party in power, or the Government in power, unpopular, it will not be an act of friendliness to the country, or an act of service to the country. That is all I have got to plead. Let there be party advantages, but let there not be party advantages

at the cost of the country or at the cost of the people. If we do not do that, any amount of propaganda is not going to help us.

Foodgrain production has got to be increased; there is no doubt about it. The basis of prosperity in this country is certainly increased in agricultural production. And we are paying as much attention as we can be increased production. But can we not consider one aspect of this case? Instead of telling the Government every day that it does not do this or does not do that in the matter of food production, is it not the duty of all of us to go to the villages and see that those who have to produce really produce more and they are enabled to produce more by propaganda, by education, which can be done by all servants of the people who go about as servants of the people? And the Central Government has to do very little in the matter of production on land; it has to be done by the State Governments.

We are telling the State Governments, we are suggesting to the State Governments, all the measures that are to be taken. They are also thinking of that. But ultimately their task also becomes a bit difficult, because they have got to deal with millions of people, individual cultivators, who have got to be convinced in the first instance about the efficacy of the methods suggested. Then they have got to be provided with all the facilities, which is also not a very easy matter. Growing of better seeds is also not a matter which can be done within a day. It goes on from year to year and a few years are required in order to supply better seeds to everybody. Therefore, in all these matters a regular campaign of education is necessary and not a regular campaign of criticism. Criticism is healthy and good and we invite it. But that criticism should benefit us in that it enlightens us on certain things, it increases the capacity of the people to cultivate more, to produce more.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

It was for this purpose that this Government has said that we should have service co-operatives in every village and that we should have joint farming, that is, in a co-operative way. But that could be done only if people are educated and people take to it voluntarily. It can be useful if this happens; otherwise, it cannot be useful. And that is also a problem where we have got to go about together and not merely on party lines. We should not go on party lines in these matters where things are useful for producing more.

Then the criticism that this Government is not going its level best will not be a correct criticism at all. If we look to other prices, that is, other commodities barring foodgrains, we will find that the rise is not at all such as can be called very heavy. As a matter of fact, in spite of the rise of price in foodgrains to that extent, the prices of other materials have not gone up correspondingly high. They remain low. That certainly is an achievement of the Government. It cannot be said that is also freakish, or it has happened by itself. But people have co-operated in it. An achievement of Government does not happen merely by a law or by simple directions given to anybody. People have to co-operate in the matter and people will co-operate in everything provided we do not raise discordant voices in fundamental matters, or in matters which are of common advantage to everybody. And that is where I plead with my hon. friends that if their interest is to see that this country is developed on its own lines and that the country becomes prosperous, then certainly it becomes their duty to see that in all measures of Government which are beneficial to the people there should not be discordant notes but there should be only supplementary notes and there should be an action which is co-ordinated and which does not create confusion in the minds of the people.

Then there was the question of planning. It was said that planning also is not going on as well as it should go on. In this connection, my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, made a very valuable contribution. He analysed the scope of planning, or the end of planning, and its objectives, and made a very learned contribution as a thesis on this subject. But, here too, if the work of the Planning Commission is analysed, it will be seen that all the points raised by him are borne in mind by the Planning Commission in what they are doing today. It will not be correct to say that the Planning Commission is not going on with its work as it should. It is possible that another set of planners might think differently or might view differently. I do not dispute that. But, it cannot therefore be said that the planners that are there have no views of their own, or capacity of their own, and others outside are better; you cannot say that people, because they happen to be in the Planning Commission, are useless. It would be a very strange argument, if that is how we consider all people who have to deal with things and deal with matters.

It was also questioned here why the Planning Minister is not present and what his functions are. I have said the function of the Planning Minister is different. The Planning Minister has no separate portfolio. He is called the Planning Minister in addition to his other duties. He replies to questions about planning in this hon. House. He has no separate Ministry of Planning. But he has a separate staff for planning purposes in the Planning Commission itself, where he looks to the questions of planning. He replies to those questions here; or I reply to them because I also happen to be a member of the Planning Commission. And as the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission, anyone of us could reply to these questions. It should not be necessary that only one of them, or

any particular one of them only, should reply at any time, and not any one of them. Therefore, as I had said, the work of the Planning Commission had been properly described by me at that moment. So, this question ought not to be raised from time to time in this manner.

In the matter of planning, when it first started, we had nothing to go by, that is, we had no precedents.

Therefore we had to start from scratch. The First Plan, when it was started, was made from what was obtainable in the country. Several schemes were joined together and the Plan was framed. Therefore it can be said—it would be a legitimate criticism—in respect of the First Plan that there was no clear idea about the planning that was made. Moreover, it was also made here and it did not come from below. But when the Second Five Year Plan was made, it was not made here at all. It came from below. There are District Planning Advisory Committees, there are State Planning Advisory Committees and they do their work. They collect all the material. They make their plans and then send it to the Planning Commission. Then the Planning Commission has to co-ordinate all those proposals received from the whole country, from all the States and then make a plan in such a way that it fits in with the picture that we have of the future of this country, fits in with the economy that we want to produce in this country and adjust the plan accordingly after discussions with each State. That is the procedure which has been adopted. That is the procedure which is adopted also for the Third Five Year Plan. It would not, therefore, be proper to say that people are not consulted in this matter. It is not possible to consult every citizen in this matter, if that is the idea. It is not possible to consult every organisation in the country in this matter. But we are trying to consult as many useful institutions as is possible.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): What are these useful institutions that have

been consulted or are being consulted?

Shri Morarji Desai: If the hon. Member is not consulted he need not think that he only is useful.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know the names of the institutions that have been consulted.

Shri Morarji Desai: The institutions are District Local Boards, Municipalities and District Development Boards. If the hon. Member does not happen to be a member of that Development Board, what can I do? It is not my fault.

Then, we have also. . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: May I submit that the way in which the hon. Minister replies is objectionable?

An Hon. Member: This is his usual way.

Shri P. R. Patel: I wanted to know the names of the institutions that have been consulted and that are being consulted in framing the Third Five Year Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as I know the hon. Members of Parliament from particular areas are members of the Development Committees. Therefore the hon. Member is always consulted there.

Shri P. R. Patel: But, Sir, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I follow the hon. Member. He wanted to know the names of the institutions which had been consulted. As far as the hon. Minister could give, he has just now given us that Municipal Boards, Committees, District Development Boards and others are consulted.

Now, the hon. Member has objection to certain words that he added.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): That corollary is objectionable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the interruption might also have been taken in that sense.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): The indignant way in which the hon. Minister replied is very very objectionable.

Shri Morarji Desai: Everything that I say is bound to be objectionable to my hon. friends. I have no quarrel with it. But if a brick is thrown at me and if I do not choose to accept it and it recoils on the person who throws it, it is not my fault. Let there be some sportsmanship in the matter. Why is it objected to? I do not object to what is hurled at me. I am not hurling anything against the hon. Member as this hon. Member has not spoken anything. Well, if he gets up and says something, what can I do about it?

Shri P. R. Patel: The Governor of Bombay, in his speech at Bombay, has stated that only the Development Boards and the Regional Boards will be consulted in framing the Third Plan. This was what he said. Now the hon. Minister has said something quite different. So, I want to know whether the Governor is right or the hon. Minister is right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should place, if there is a conflict, greater credence on what is said here.

Shri Rajendra Singh rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Minister has said that there ought to be some sportsmanship, I thought that there was nothing left behind.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Does he observe true sportsmanship?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no contradiction between what the Governor said and what I am saying because the Regional Board and the District Development Board contain

representatives of all those institutions. Therefore they also would be consulted. But these bodies are consulted and if the Governor has said that, I do not know as to why then the hon. Member should have raised this question here and why he was not satisfied. I tried to explain it further and when I tried to explain it further he got annoyed. Now, what am I to do with it? If I can remove that annoyance by any means I am prepared to remove that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then for the Third Plan the Planning Commission has set up 15 working groups. They study different subjects. In the different groups the question which are studied are financial resources, agricultural, irrigation, power and things like that. But we also consider the overall picture and the requirements of the country so that our economy becomes self-generating and from that point of view we fix priorities. It is possible that in fixing these priorities there can be a difference of opinion. But ultimately all the differences of opinion have got to be resolved by the Planning Commission according to its best light. There can be some difference of opinion in the matter. With that I can have no quarrel. But because of that, to say that there is no planning in the Planning Commission would not be a correct criticism at all. That is all that I have got to say in this matter.

It would not be correct also to say that the Planning Commission is making up its report only sitting in Delhi and is not being in touch with the people as it should be. That was all the purpose of my reply as I gave on this question.

Along with the question of nationalisation of banks there was also a question raised about the nationalisation of general insurance and some other thing also which I do not quite

remember now. But there were two nationalisation questions which were raised. There is one special necessity of nationalisation and that is the nationalisation of minds in this country. I hope that will be attended to.

An Hon. Member: Minds?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not minds but coal mines.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am saying 'Minds' M-i-n-d-s.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He understands it all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will now come to the different points raised on particular matters. It was said that while economies are effected in the Finance Ministry, no economies were secured outside it. It would not be correct to say that because since 1956, that is, after 1956 or from 1957 onwards a saving of Rs. 40 lakhs per year has been secured by the Special Re-organisation Units in different Ministries. It works in different Ministries and suggests economies. That is how it goes on doing it. This is also in addition to saving of additional expenditure of about a crore of rupees. Therefore this is being done. But the expenditure in a country which is developing goes on increasing in various ways and in various directions. Therefore the economies are not immediately noticed. We are trying to make still further economies because there can be no limits to economies made and we must go on doing it, otherwise extravagance creeps in. In order that extravagance does not creep in we have got constantly to see that economies are made and economies are realized. From that point of view, a Special Re-organisation Unit, has been established in the Finance Ministry which goes through the working generally of every Ministry along with members of that Ministry and then finds out new methods of working and tries to adjust the administration accordingly so that economy is effected. This work is going on. We have strengthened this Unit recently

and we hope that this work will be finished within two or three years, so that there will be a more scientific basis of the administration which is carried on in this country. In the matter of increasing expenditure, that is, civil expenditure, it has been a matter of criticism and a matter of worry for all, including myself, including the Government. I may make one thing clear, that we are very clear about the necessity of keeping down the civil expenditure as much as we can. With that purpose in view, we are trying to see that unnecessary expenditure is not incurred and that any expenditure that is incurred is examined every time and it is seen that all extravagance is removed.

In this connection, if I give one significant figure in the matter of expenditure, it will be seen how things become difficult or how they are necessary. The expenditure in respect of Parliament was, in 1951-52, Rs. 32,46,000. In 1958-59, it was Rs. 124,13,000. In 1959-60, it will be Rs. 135,50,000. From Rs. 32 lakhs, it goes to Rs. 135 lakhs. It is all necessary. I do not think hon. Members here consider that the expenditure that is made on Parliament is unnecessary. I do not think any hon. Member will say that. Therefore, let it be examined. I do not mind. We are examining that too. But, there I will not have to say anything. I will have to depend on the advice of others who are more competent to do so. I cannot myself say anything. But, this is going up. It cannot be said that this expenditure is done unnecessarily by the Government. In the same way, in other departments,.....

Shri Khadiolkar: May I point out, Sir, this is an argument to silence the whole House. I take very strong objection. For one reason, in 1951-52, Parliament was just beginning. We have to develop this institution. This is bound to grow. That does not apply to the general administration. This is not the way of replying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: This is not an argument.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing to feel so much offended about it. We ought not to be so sensitive. I do not know whether I should say it from the Chair. But, I have examined the whole accounts of Parliament. We had appointed a Committee. There was a reference here by Shri Feroze Gandhi that this expenditure should also be examined. I wrote to Shri Feroze Gandhi, to the Chairman of the Estimates Committee and the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee that they should bring to my notice whether any retrenchment, any decrease could be made in the expenditure. They told me that there was no scope in it. I had invited all opinions on that. Whatever retrenchment could be made, I have done that, and there is a report and any hon. Member can see it. But, the argument, if it is used that because there is general development and increase on all sides and here also we are helpless and the increase has come as in other departments, how could I stop it?

Shri Khadilkar: In order to meet the argument regarding the administrative expenditure going up, he should not bring in that Parliament expenditure is going up. This is not the way of replying.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I can answer, I need not invite any support. The only argument is, where the Government is not to control so strictly and the administration is in the hands of the Speaker, there too, the expenditure has gone up. It does not mean necessarily because the expenditure has gone up, therefore, there is waste. Perhaps, that was the argument that was being used.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What was the purpose in citing the specific

case about Parliament? Does he want to justify the increase in administrative expenses in other departments simply because of the specific instance cited about Parliament?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot understand why any objection is taken.

Shri Hem Barua: There is no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I were frank myself and also loyal to the House, I also felt a little. Really that ought not to have been referred to. I also felt it. But, I could not stop him from using the argument.

Shri Morarji Desai: With all due respect to you and with all due respect to my hon. friends, my sole purpose in making this comparison was this. In the matter of this expenditure Government cannot be charged with not thinking about it. In other expenditure which Government is charged with, why should the Government be always considered as not thinking about anything? If expenditure increases in a developing work, in Parliament also, why cannot we assume that some expenditure increases in other Ministries also? I do not see why it should be sacrosanct that I should never mention this expenditure. I cannot understand why anybody should feel sorry.

Shri Hem Barua: We now understand

Shri Morarji Desai: If I am able to silence my hon. friends, why should they be sorry about it?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: Their only argument was that I am silencing them and this is a way of silencing them. I do not in any way silence them. If I can meet their argument in an effective manner and because the effective manner goes home, I do not think one should be so sensitive about it. I must plead with all the humility that I can, that I have certainly a right in this hon. House to mention these matters

which are mentionable. I do not see why they cannot be mentioned. I do not see there is any breach of privilege.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: On the contrary, a privilege is sought to be taken away from me. I can ask for protection from the Chair in this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The analogy is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a matter of economy in the use of words.

An Hon. Member: It is not in good taste. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; let us hear.

Shri Morarji Desai: All the good taste is confined to my hon. friend which is exhibited every day.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I know whether this idea of economy is also taken up with the State Ministries and they are also enabled to effect economy?

Shri Morarji Desai: The State Ministries are concerned with it and they are trying to think about it. They are doing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The States must be doing it.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know from the hon. Minister if he has applied his mind to the T.A., D.A., salary and other expenses on the Ministers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he has said that he has applied his mind in all directions.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not say that the civil expenditure which is objected to, does not contain any items which cannot be economised. I do not

say that. We are trying to do that. But, it should not be imagined that all the expenditure that has increased is extravagant and that there was no justification on account of the developing economy. That is all I have got to say. That is all that I wanted to point out. Nor can it be said that there is no scope for economy even in the expenditure which is there in Parliament. It cannot be said by anybody. If I put forward that argument, I do not know why hon. Members should shout about it.

Shri Khadilkar: I want to raise a point of order. When you have just now said that whatever economy was possible was examined and effected, he has again no right to dispute it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After I have said that, that cannot be the last and final word.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister disputes it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If some other hon. Member feels there is yet scope, where is the harm? Why should we feel so sensitive? (Interruption). Order, order; let us proceed.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have always shown the greatest respect to the Chair more than hon. Members opposite do generally.

Shri Hem Barua: That is very objectionable, Sir. We have been so loyal to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should not feel it so much. I have no complaint against anybody. Why should you have?

Shri Hem Barua: This is an aspersion on the opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I assure them, the Chair gets all respect from every side equally well.

Shri Morarji Desai: A question was raised about transferring the services to the Treasury. I do not think that.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

work will be done better if the services are transferred from the Home Ministry to the Treasury. The work of the Treasury is so vast and difficult, that I do not think any addition to it will make it more efficient.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I was saying, on principle.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am trying to explain on principle. In Britain it is different, because, there, the traditions are different. There, it is a unitary Government, where all the services are under one Government. In this country, we have no unitary Government. We have a Federal Government. And this Government is responsible also for two services, namely the I.A.S. and the I.P.S., which are also there in the States. And they have to be co-ordinated by the Government here. So also is the case with the High Courts. The judges are appointed by the President, but they are in the States. Now, all this co-ordination work cannot be done by the Treasury, and it has got to be done by the Home Ministry, and it is right that the services are under it.

Therefore, I am saying that on a matter of principle too, it is more advisable to keep the system that we are working as it is. If any changes of details are to be made, that is a different proposition. But I do not think that any more control would be coming to the Treasury as a result of this step or any more efficiency will come in as a result of this change. That is all that I have to plead.

14 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My point was this. Does it not become necessary now that the same matter has to go to two Ministries, and this means references and cross-references? Matters relating to the conditions of service, the pay, emoluments etc. have got to go through two Ministries, and it takes a considerable lot of time. If it is not in U.K., will the hon. Minis-

ter kindly let us know of any other democracy where it is under the Home Ministry?

Shri Morarji Desai: In the States themselves, the services are not under the Finance Minister, but they are under the Chief Minister. Why go to other democracies? Take our own country. The hon. Member has never raised any question about it, and I think nobody will raise any question about it; and it cannot be said that it should be under the Finance Ministry. I personally feel as a person who has an experience of administration, if not more, at any rate, not less than that of my hon. friend....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not indulge in invidious comparisons.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of comparison. I am only trying to say that out of experience I might say this; there is nothing else; I am not saying anything else. I am only trying to say this out of my experience. Well, every person gets sensitive when anything gets home. That is my difficulty. But in this House at any rate, that should not be the practice. We ought to be able to take these things with a grain of humour.

I am trying to say that in the matter of administration ultimately if it is concentrated only in the Treasury, the Treasury work might get perhaps damaged. That is all that I am thinking of. That is what will happen if they have to look also to the problems of the services. Therefore, it is not proper that all these things should come to the Treasury. They should remain with another Ministry, and the Home Ministry is the proper Ministry for it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Comptroller and Auditor-General been referred to in this matter?

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, it was suggested that a parliamentary committee may be appointed for suggesting recommendations. Well, we are accepting

all suggestions that are made to us for economies by all hon. Members, and even by others outside this House, if they make them to us. But appointing a committee is not going in any way to solve the problem. On the contrary, it will add to the expenditure on the civil side, because we might thereby be appointing further staff for that committee; and then, to look after the work of that committee, I shall have to appoint another committee. It will go on in that manner. I do not think it is a very useful proposition.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): Some committees might be working free.

Shri Morarji Desai: Some committees are working like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But then the staff has to be appointed.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This is without appointing any staff.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, without staff.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): They are self-staffed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On a point of personal explanation, I would submit that I never suggested any outside or extraneous committees to be appointed. What I said was that these Demands have not been examined by us at all. What was suggested was that in the absence of the Standing Finance Committee, committees of this House should be appointed to go into these Demands, sit with the Ministers in each group of Ministries and examine the Demands and then submit their report; no extra expenditure whatsoever is contemplated. They may be the consultative committees; they are the committees of this House; they should examine and submit their report. Not a pie of extra expenditure is contemplated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope now the hon. Minister will be allowed to proceed uninterrupted. We should hear him now.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Estimates Committee examines all the estimates, and then the Public Accounts Committee also examines them afterwards, and they make suggestions; it may be said that the latter does it afterwards; even then it will be useful for the future.

Immediately when the estimates are made, it is not possible at that stage to take advantage of any committee, because then the whole budget would be out; I do not see how that can be done. It can always be done in retrospect. That work is done by the Estimates Committee; it is the function of the Estimates Committee, and it is doing that in great detail.

Then, it was said that financial control over expenditure was inadequate. I do not find it inadequate in any sense myself. It may be that it is inadequately performed. I am liable for it, if I have not performed it adequately. That is all that I can say, but I cannot say that the powers are inadequate. If that is argued out from the fact that powers have been transferred to the administrative Ministries, and changes have now been made from the past practice, then I would say that that has also been done in order to see that expenditure is made more quickly and efficiently. Formerly, even after things were provided for in the Budget, every time the expenditure was to be made, it used to be referred to the Finance Ministry. Now, that is not so. Now, every Ministry spends from the Demands that are sanctioned by this House; the estimates are approved by the Finance Ministry, and then they are included in the Budget Demands, and after that, the Ministry is itself competent to spend. That is the change which has been made. But even there, there are internal financial advisers appointed, whose advice is taken every time this is done. And the internal financial adviser is appointed by a committee of which the Finance Secretary is a member. If his advice is overruled, then those cases are reported to the Finance

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Minister and also to the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Therefore, it is not that this has been done without any purpose or without any safeguards. But there is also a rule whereby all schemes costing over Rs. 50 lakhs still require the Finance Ministry's concurrence, when expenditure is made. Therefore, there is adequate provision for control over expenditure. And what is required is that it should be more effectively used. That is all that I can say. And we are trying.....

Shri Khadilkar: I have made a point that so far as the planting or the implanting of an internal financial adviser is concerned, he is acting more or less in a subservient manner. Will the Finance Minister enlighten us how many occasions have arisen where the financial advisers with the Ministries have reported certain things against the set-up under which they are functioning?

Shri Morarji Desai: This system has come into force only very recently. Therefore, there is no question of giving any example.

Shri Khadilkar: Not even a single example is there.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can there be any? It is not necessary that it should be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the financial advisers can exert their influence and get the Ministries round to their views, why should they report?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what the general purpose is.

Shri Khadilkar: They are acting in a subservient manner, and I gave an instance also.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May we know on what facts he has come to this conclusion? Can he cite any instance?

Shri Khadilkar: Yes, I had quoted an instance.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, there was an unkind criticism made that the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor-General are not duly respected. There, I would make a very humble protest, that it is not fair to us to say that. We pay the greatest respect to whatever is said by the Public Accounts Committee or by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. And yet, when the responsibility of government is on Government, Government have got to discuss with them and come to their own conclusions. And where we differ, we say we have got to differ. But that does not mean that we do not respect them. Otherwise, government will have to be carried on by other agencies, and there will be the charge against Government that Government do not perform their functions.

Therefore, it is not true to say that this is not done. We are doing it. Most of them are carried out. If in some matters we find that practically it is not possible, and that what is said may be ideally all right but practically impossible, then we have got to say that we cannot carry it out, and we have got to maintain this sort of system. Therefore, there is no question of any disrespect or want of importance attached to these important bodies.

One criticism was valid to my mind, and that was about loose budgeting. It was said that the budgeting was a bit loose. I agree that that criticism is not very wrong, but there also we are now improving the system. I will have to specify also the exaggerated picture that was given in this matter.

It was said that 50 to 70 and even 80 per cent. was the expenditure not made, or was the saving in a Demand which was sanctioned. It may be in one item in some Ministry this has happened, but on the whole it never went beyond 20 per cent. There too, we are now trying to see that the Demands are properly scrutinised, and provision is made only for what

can be spent in the year. It was also with a view to see that this expenditure is made properly and efficiently and at the time that it has to be made, that we have this decentralisation of powers from the Finance Ministry to the administrative Ministries, and I hope that as time goes on, we will show considerable improvement in this matter, and that there will be very little scope left for any complaint in future years to come.

It is true that sometimes there is a rush for spending in the last month which involves wasteful expenditure, but that was happening because there was always a fear that if the money was not used rapidly at the end of the year, the work would be left in the next year, nothing would be coming forward. We have therefore told the departments that there need not be any fear like that, that if any money is not spent, we will provide in the next year's Budget, and that there need not be any rush in spending in the last months. Yet, sometimes, in some case perhaps, last minute expenditure is made, but that is sought to be avoided, to be prevented.

It was also said that the State undertakings were not very productive. I would not say that this criticism was quite justified. The State undertakings which are now stabilising are showing more and more profits every year, and as time goes by, they will show more and more profits. If the Indian Airlines Corporation does not show any profits, there are reasons for it. The world over air line services do not give any profit because they are very expensive to work, and yet we have to maintain these services in the interests of the country as a whole, and the services have got to run. Therefore, there are bound to be some losses in some ventures like this, but there should not be any scope for losses in State ventures because they are State ventures. At the same time, in the first two, three or four years, it will not be wise to expect large profits, but as they go on stabilising, profits come in, and

that is what is happening in most of the State ventures.

It was said that the Refinance Corporation was not functioning properly. May I say that this has come into existence only a few months ago, and during that time to say that it has not been functioning properly would not be very effective—that is, there is not sufficient time given to it to pass judgment on the working of this Corporation? Yet, in the short time that it has been working, it has already sanctioned loans of Rs. 2.43 crores. Therefore, it is working, and there is no reason to suppose that the Corporation will not fill an increasing need in the economy.

There is some worry shown about the return from the small savings. I am glad to say that the small savings are showing better results now, and the various steps which are taken are showing better and better results. I have every hope that as time goes on, we will have more and more returns from this source, rather than less and less. And in that the help of all hon. Members will be very effective. I have no doubt, and I hope, they will go on making this propaganda wherever they go about small savings and their necessity.

Such matters as compulsory savings or the issue of gold bonds, the setting up of a corporation for collection of small bonds etc., raise many other issues. They are not matters which can be decided quickly, immediately the propositions are made, because there are various implications and complications arising out of them. Therefore, they are always under the consideration of Government. They are never rejected completely, because at any time something might be workable, and it can be taken up; they are under constant examination, and the moment it is found that any one of them will give us immediate benefit or effective benefit we will certainly adopt it.

Great anxiety was shown about the growing volume of the external debt. I referred to that matter in the beginning; I should like to refer to it also.

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in the end. May I say that all the figures of external borrowings and repayments have been given to the hon. House from time to time?

As I said before, no under-developed country can develop without taking such help from other countries. It is also very clear that we have borrowed only within our capacity, always considering our capacity to repay in time. We are not borrowing anything where we find that it may not be possible for us to repay in time, and therefore there need not be any undue anxiety about it. It is good to have anxiety about it so that we do not over-run ourselves or over-reach ourselves and constantly keep within our limits so that in trying to improve ourselves we do not harm ourselves. I am therefore always grateful to hon. Members who keep us reminded of wisdom in this matter, and I can assure them that we are even more careful in this matter than they can be, because ultimately the credit of the Government depends on how these matters are worked, and if Government does not attend to this matter in as serious a manner as it should, it will not deserve to remain in power. May I say that we are very conscious of this responsibility and assure this hon. House that we will carry out this responsibility to the best of our capacity and with honour to this country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I required to put any particular cut motion separately?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Cut Motion No. 2046—delay in the submission of the report of the Second Pay Commission—by Shri Prabhat Kar. We want to press this for a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has it been moved?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At 5 p.m. the other cut motions are to be put. Therefore ten minutes before 5 p.m. we will take this up.

Now we can pass on to the next item on the Agenda.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Incidentally we will get more Members.

14.09 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1959

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Finance Bill, 1959.

As the House is aware, 15 hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these 15 hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill.

Shri C. D. Fande (Naini Tal): May I say that the time may be increased by two hours because many people have to speak, and they could not get time during the discussion of the Demands? Ten hours may be allotted for the general discussion, and seven hours for the rest.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I oppose it for this reason, that instead of speaking here, hon. Members might speak before stone walls!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Something is said and Members become sensitive, and they want privilege for themselves. That should be taken equally on both sides.

I was asking for Members' opinion as to the allocation of the 15 hours as between the different stages. We will have 15 hours for the present. As regards extending that time, we will see as the debate proceeds, and not decide at the very beginning.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I would suggest 12 hours and five hours.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Let us have 10 hours for general discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have 10 hours and five hours for the present. As the debate proceeds, if we

and that there is some necessity, we will look into the question of extending the time.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for Members and upto 30 minutes, if necessary,—both qualifications are there—for Leaders of Groups.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move.

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration”.

Since the Bill was introduced in this House seven weeks ago, the proposals contained therein have been the subject matter of considerable discussion, both inside and outside the House. Some of the proposals have also come in for criticism. I have also received numerous representations on the various provisions in the Bill from Members of Parliament, chambers of commerce, trade associations and individual members of the public. Even though it has not been possible for me to reply to all these representations individually, I may assure the House that I have had examined carefully the various points of criticism and suggestions made in the communications addressed to me and I have also given much thought as to how I might afford relief where it was called for.

I do not propose, nor is it necessary for me, to dilate on all the provisions of the Bill. A detailed explanation of these provisions is contained in the memorandum on the Bill circulated with the budget papers. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to explaining the modifications I have decided to make to my original proposals and meeting some of the criticisms.

To take the indirect taxes first, in regard to central excise duties, the House will recall that a basic excise duty of Rs. 5.60 per cwt. with an additional duty of 70 nP in lieu of sales tax was proposed on *khandsari* sugar in the Finance Bill. During the general discussion of the Budget, this

impost was criticised on the ground that the *khandsari* industry in general was not in a position to bear this burden. I have also received representations from the industry. I have since had this matter thoroughly investigated, and I am glad to be able to announce some concessions for this industry.

It is proposed to make a distinction between *khandsari* sugar produced with the aid of sulphitation plant and *khandsari* sugar produced without such aid. The basic duty on *khandsari* sugar produced with the aid of sulphitation plant will be reduced to Rs. 5.04 per cwt. and on *khandsari* produced without such aid to Rs. 3.92 per cwt. Similarly, the additional excise duty on *khandsari* sugar produced with the aid of sulphitation plant will be reduced to Rs. 0.63 per cwt and on *khandsari* produced without such aid to Rs. 0.49 per cwt. This concession will cost the exchequer Rs. 61 lakhs during the year 1959-60 and Rs. 81 lakhs in a full year and will be now given effect to by executive notifications. It has also been decided that *khandsari* sugar should be deemed to be assessable only when power-driven centrifugals are used in manufacture.

In other words, it is of no consequence if ‘rab’ was made from out of juice extracted with the aid of power-driven crushers, *khandsari* sugar produced from such ‘rab’ with the aid of handdriven centrifugals or any other non-power contrivance will not be assessable. By way of simplification of procedure, I have also in mind prescription of compounded rates of duty in respect of the smaller units in lieu of standard rates. The details are being worked out and an announcement will be made in the near future. I do hope that the industry will have no further cause for complaint.

In so far as vegetable non-essential oils are concerned, some anxiety was expressed regarding the ability of the smaller units, which are now brought under excise control for the first time, to maintain a large number of registers and otherwise adhere to

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the standard procedure prescribed in the excise rules. Orders have since been issued simplifying considerably the standard procedure and dispensing with certain registers and returns. In the matter of clearance too, formalities have been reduced to the barest minimum. Under the new procedure, clearances, in fact, are permitted under Gate Passes signed by the manufacturers themselves, without waiting for an Excise Officer. By way of further simplification, orders are now under issue prescribing compounded rates of duty for units producing, without the aid of expellers, not more than 75 tons per year. I am sure that this further simplification will set at rest fears of harassment to the smaller units. This simplification will cost the exchequer Rs. 11 lakhs during the year 1959-60 and Rs. 12 lakhs in a full year.

So far as art silk fabrics are concerned, consequent on the increase in the basic excise duty from Rs. 0-0-6 to 6 nP per sq. yard, the rates of compounded duty in lieu of basic rates for powerlooms had also been increased to Rs. 50 for the first shift, Rs. 35 for the second shift and Rs. 20 for the third shift, the first 4 looms being exempt from duty. This exemption was really intended to benefit the owner-weavers, the truly cottage type, who normally work only one shift in their own cottages. But in extending this concession to the bigger units, such units, it is found, derive an unintended benefit by working the first four looms also for more than one shift. It is, therefore, proposed to restrict the concession to the truly cottage type employing not more than four looms and working not more than one shift. However, units employing not more than 9 looms will continue to enjoy the concession in respect of the first four looms provided they do not work the first four looms for more than one shift. It is proposed not to extend this concession to units employing more than 9 looms. To ensure that the medium size and bigger

units may not have to bear a greater burden of duty on account of this rationalisation and also by way of further relief, the compounded rates payable by them are being suitably reduced and readjusted. Suitable changes are also being made in the compounded rates in lieu of additional excise duty. These changes which are now being given effect to by executive notifications will cost the exchequer in basic excise duty Rs. 23 lakhs during 1959-60 and Rs. 25 lakhs in a full year and in additional excise duty Rs. 14 lakhs during 1959-60 and Rs. 15 lakhs in a full year.

In the field of direct taxation, I am glad to note that, by and large, the reactions to my proposals in the Bill, particularly those relating to the simplification of the company tax scheme, have generally been favourable, though there have been criticisms in regard to details.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall answer some of these criticisms. It has been alleged that the rate of 20 per cent income tax and 25 per cent super tax (i.e. 45 per cent in all) proposed for the collection of advance tax represent too high a burden as compared to the net incidence of tax borne by companies' profits at present, and will act as a disincentive to capital formation. This criticism has reference to my budget speech where I had said that under the new scheme, we would secure the same tax revenue from companies as before. I am sure the House will agree that at this important juncture of the economic development of the country, we cannot afford to reduce the present level of revenue from the corporate sector which is the most important single tax paying unit. The proposed rates of tax have been devised to ensure this. But subject to some rounding off, which is inevitable in any process of averaging, no substantial increase in the incidence of tax is aimed at or expected.

It is I think correct that, by and large, the net incidence on the profits of a large majority of companies following a prudent policy of dividend distribution is not likely to undergo any appreciable or significant change. It is, however, possible that due to certain peculiar circumstances pertaining to individual cases, for example, where the incidence of excess dividend tax or wealth tax has been low or where exemption is enjoyed by certain class of companies under wealth tax, or where the dividend distributions exhaust the bulk of available profits, an overall rate of 45 per cent may prove to be somewhat high. On the other hand, the rate may prove to be low in cases of companies where the incidence of the excess dividend and wealth-taxes was high. But such minor variations in incidence in extreme cases are inevitable in devising a scheme of uniform rate of tax applicable for all companies, which must necessarily be evolved with reference to the general and average state of affairs, and the overall tax effect on the corporate sector as a whole. The fundamental point to remember, however, is that in future, all companies will pay tax at the same standard and uniform rate, and to this no company can have any real or justifiable objection.

Again, fears have been expressed that the return to the shareholder will be substantially reduced under the new scheme. While I do not rule out the possibility of diminution in dividends in certain cases, it is not possible or even desirable to provide for extreme situations or for isolated cases. Companies which have been making moderate distributions of dividends will be in a position to ensure the full gross return to the shareholders as before without being put to the necessity of reducing the amount retained as reserves. The new scheme will indeed be favourable to companies which have been making prudent distributions.

I do not propose to go into details in regard to other criticisms. When a

new scheme is introduced, there are bound to be some difficulties of a transitional nature. So long as the House is agreed that the new scheme is itself desirable, nothing is gained by exaggerating its transient difficulties. One must also remember that the rates prescribed in the Bill are merely for purposes of advance payment of tax and do not represent the final rate for the assessment year 1960-61. As the scheme comes into operation we shall be able to notice its defects and we shall certainly take steps to correct them.

For the present, however, a few amendments are necessary here and there to clarify the provisions, so that there is no room for any doubt. I have given notice of these amendments to the House. These amendments are only of a minor character and will be self-explanatory. I do not think, therefore, there is any need for me to explain their purport at this stage.

Sir, I move

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Motion moved

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration."

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Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are suffering under a disadvantage of not having with us the amendments which the Finance Minister has given notice of and which he just now mentioned. I hope, therefore, he will be patient enough not to misunderstand the criticism which may be made without knowing what these amendments are. I think it would have been happier if these amendments had been in our hands at least half an hour or so before the hon. Finance Minister made his speech. I am speaking subject to that and if I criticise something which the Minister himself has put right, he will, no doubt, understand this difficulty.

We also labour under this disadvantage that a measure that should have

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been sent to a Select Committee has not been so referred to. The Finance Bill, this year, does many fundamental things. It makes very basic structural changes in the system of income-tax in this country. Principles that have been part of our income tax law for decades and generations are being changed. It may be for the good; or it may not be for the good. But it is very desirable that when changes of this nature are made they are examined and scrutinised by a Select Committee of this House. That procedure, unfortunately, has not been followed.

The Finance Minister has claimed just now that, by and large, the scheme of simplification as it is called is not calculated nor intended to raise the quantum of income-tax or company taxation. And, I have no doubt, as I said on a previous occasion, that the hon. Minister is perfectly sincere in his intention. I do believe, however, that the facts do not altogether justify the Minister's confidence on this point. Basically, the scheme has offered that, in return for the shareholders giving up the privilege or benefit of grossing up, the general level of company taxation is lowered.

The Government have adopted a study made by the Reserve Bank of about 1001 companies in this country as being representative of the structure of our joint-stock enterprise in general. I think, there, they are labouring under assumptions which are not well-founded.

First of all, the Reserve Bank study was made in respect of two years, 1955 and 1956, and it was shown that in 1956 the average distribution of net profits, after paying tax, in the way of dividends was of the order of 60 per cent, while, by and large, on an average again, 40 per cent of the net profits were retained by the companies.

May I point out that in 1957 and 1958, the two years that have passed since the situation has undergone a

change? Owing to the unfortunate pattern of taxation which we have been indulging in for the last two years, it has not been found possible for companies generally to adhere to that rate of distribution. In order to maintain the same dividends that were paid in 1955 and 1956, it has become necessary for a large number of companies to increase the ratio of distribution to 80 or 90 per cent, or even, in some cases, to distribute the profits altogether. A proposal that is made arbitrarily on the basis of two years does not seem a very wise foundation on which to make fundamental changes in our income-tax

Then, again, the study covered only an aggregate capital of 58 per cent of the total involved in the joint-stock structure; 42 per cent was ignored. These are very doubtful assumptions on which to come to decisive conclusions, as the scheme seems to do.

Then, I would like to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that this is a very important point and raises a matter of principle to which I would like the hon. Minister to apply his attention if he would be allowed to do so. The point I am making is this, that it is not a wise or sound thing to ask corporate enterprises to accept a fixed ratio of distribution of profits to undistributed profits. That is an artificial measure that will not be conducive to giving an incentive to enterprise.

As the hon. Minister knows, business follows a cycle of boom or prosperity and of depression. It does become necessary for companies to vary the ratio of distributed profits to undistributed profits from year to year. A company that may retain a larger share of profit in one year may have to distribute a large share the next year because of the change in the economic situation, even in order to maintain the same rate of dividend. Therefore, to ask the system of free enterprise to accept the idea of rigid ratio of distribution of profits to undistributed profits is to ask

the system to go against its own nature. Free enterprise demands elasticity and flexibility and this kind of governmental regulation or strait-jacket will act as a great disincentive to the production that we all desire. I therefore suggest that the very basis of asking companies not to distribute more than 60 per cent of the net profits after paying taxes is not a very wise policy in the country's broad interests.

Now, on a question of fact as to whether or not the shareholders will be mulcted more than they have been in the past, there are two studies to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. One of these is a study made by Mr. G. P. Kapadia, the Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber, and in his own right a very distinguished accountant and auditor in our country, under the auspices of the Economic Research Foundation of the Indian Merchants Chamber. The other is a study of the same situation made by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion in its recent Quarterly Economic Report No. 20 of March-April, 1959. In these two serious studies made by Mr. Kapadia on the one hand and the Institute of Public Opinion on the other, an effort has been made to test the assumption made by the Finance Minister that, by and large, shareholders will neither gain nor lose as a result of these changes.

Mr. Kapadia's analysis shows that the Finance Minister's statement that these are peripheral and extreme cases to which we draw attention is not substantiated by the study of Mr. Kapadia. He makes a claim that all shareholders however situated, will lose as a result of this change. I suggest it is an authority that will have to be met and countered by the same kind of detailed analysis like that Mr. Kapadia has himself made. He provides the following figures. I would try to simplify them for my own benefit as a layman and that of the House. According to him, the present rate of company income and super-

tax is of the order of 51.5 per cent. If you add to that wealth tax and excess dividend tax, another 4.5 per cent, you get a total rate of company taxation of 56 per cent, leaving a balance of 44 per cent undistributed. If this 44 per cent is distributed, the grossing up which is at present enjoyed by the shareholder gives him benefit of the order of 20.24 per cent. Thus, Government retains a net 35.70 per cent. It is this figure of 35.70 per cent that has to be equated against the figure of 45 per cent which the Government now proposes to levy. I appreciate the fact that the Finance Minister has made a point that 45 per cent is not binding. The actual rate will be fixed next year. But 45 per cent is the indication of the burden to be levied. If that is so, then, according to Mr. Kapadia, the loss to the shareholder is of the order of 9.24 per cent because the Government today retain only, allowing for grossing up, 35.76 per cent and now it wants something like 45 per cent which would mean an additional taxation of 9.24 per cent on the shareholders of this country by and large. I think these figures need to be met. If they are not accurate, I hope the Minister will show where the flaw in these figures is when he replies to the debate two or three days from now. Mr. Kapadia's calculations further show that the smaller the shareholder, the bigger the additional burden that falls on him as a result of the simplification. A man with an income of less than Rs. 10,000 will suffer most acutely, while in the case of a man with an income of Rs. 70,000 or more the losses will be very small.

The study made by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, by and large, bears out the conclusions of the other study to which I have referred. It points out that the average taken as a result of a study of 1001 companies is very misleading. Actually, no company is an average company; no company actually distributes 60 per cent and retains 40 per cent. That is a statistical average. To rely on this average is to be like the man who tried

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to plumb the average depth of a river and got drowned when he got to the middle! The Institute's study points out that there are many major industries where the distribution is much more than sixty per cent and those industries will therefore be prejudicially affected by this change. Among these industries are agriculture, processing, mining and the general range of manufacturing industries except for metallurgy, chemicals and a few others. Therefore, the Finance Minister's confident assumption that, by and large, no change is being made in the burden of taxation is not one that, on a reading of these documents, one can accept without questioning.

On the question of simplification again, the experts in the field doubt whether the result will be any better than it is today in terms of simplification alone. There is no more able tax lawyer in this country than Shri N. A. Palkhivala, a man whose opinions are respected by the Central Board of Revenue and by the Finance Ministry themselves. He has described the change that is being made and I shall read to you a passage from what he says. As he puts it, and for every step taken towards simplification, there are two or three steps taken towards further complexity. He gives an example about these exemption Certificates which are to be given to shareholders who are below the level of taxation. May I read a passage from his illuminating address on this subject, about the nature of the change that is being made. This is what he says:

The most drastic amendment sought to be made in the Income-tax Act by the new Budget is the abolition of the principle of the grossing-up of dividends. The proposed change requires to be considered at some length because it affects a very large number of middle-class people who have made investment in shares. Since the commencement of the Indian Income-tax Act in 1922, the law has been that any income-tax paid by a company is deemed to be

paid by the shareholders. This is the principle embodied in Sections 16, 18 and 49-B of the Indian Income-tax Act. But for those sections, the shareholders could not get credit for the tax paid by the company since the company is a legal entity independent of and distinct from the shareholders. Since the profits of the company ultimately find their way into the pockets of the shareholders, it would virtually result in double taxation if income-tax is recovered both from the company and from the shareholders. With a view to avoiding double taxation, the law wisely and reasonably provided that income-tax paid by the company was to be deemed to have been paid by the shareholders, with the result that the shareholders did not pay income-tax over again on those dividends which were declared out of profits on which the company had already paid income-tax. If the shareholders' income was below the minimum taxable limit or was not assessable at the maximum rate, he got full or partial refund of the income-tax paid by the company. The new proposal is that this principle of credit being given to the shareholders for the income-tax paid by the company should be done away with. The result would be that the yield on shares will now be reduced and the company and the shareholder between them will be paying more by way of tax than they used to pay so far."

This is the testimony of three persons who would normally be considered experts in this field and I think this House, or at least some Members of this House, would require a greater authority than the *ipse dixit* of the Finance Minister saying that in his view it is not so. I say that his advisors owe to him the obligation of satisfying the House in equal detail as these three parties have done that the results are not what they forecast.

and the imposition of a tax on dividend at thirty per cent in the hands of the company. Next year, the rate of tax on the companies will then be finally fixed. If I may say so, this is like putting the cart before the horse. The benefits are to be postponed till next year and the added burden or the threat of that burden has to be imposed this year. I suggest that nothing would be lost if the Finance Minister would agree to postpone even the first part of the scheme by one more year and introduce the whole scheme as one package next year so that we have the credit side to put against the debit side. As of today, the division into two parts means that the shareholders' loss is definite and the gain to the company is problematic and the extent of the gain is yet not known. Therefore, the Finance Minister is today trying to prejudice the position of the shareholder and the companies without committing himself to a rate of taxation which would compensate for this extra burden. I do appeal to him, even now, not to rush into this hasty and ill-considered scheme of the so-called simplification which none of the parties concerned welcome or want to accept, but to postpone this for one year, to withhold certain clauses like clauses 2, 5, 7, 9 to 18, of this Bill for one year, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and let the House, in consultation with and after the examination of expert witnesses, come to a conclusion whether the change proposed in our income-tax law is or is not justified. I do believe, if he did that—it would be an act of statesmanship for which this country would be grateful. Whether he does this or not—I cannot pretend to be very optimistic on this score, judging by the general rigidity and unresponsiveness of the Government to which reference was made by an hon. Member twenty minutes ago while speaking of "a blank wall". I know that the hon. Minister is certainly not a blank wall and I am trying very hard to make some dent in his resistance. I would like, therefore, if he does not accept this suggestion to postpone the whole scheme, at least to accept my amendment No. 12 which I have tabled in regard to clause 7.

This clause relates to tax reserves. I am very optimistic that on this point the hon. Minister will modify the position because I do not think the intention is to do what the Bill as at present actually does. May I explain that there are in this country today accumulated reserves in the hands of joint stock companies which have been estimated at anything from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 crores; or Rs. 2,000 to 5,000 million . . . (Interruptions) I do not know. There are different estimates and I am not in a position to accept the one or the other. I say this is the range of the estimates given. These reserves have paid tax; they have paid tax at a higher rate than the one now sought to be imposed which is a lower rate of 45 per cent. They have borne tax at 56 per cent of company taxation. The companies which have followed the prudent policy of giving less dividends about which the hon. Minister is so fond, are in danger of being punished for having anticipated the advice of the hon. Minister if he does not rectify the position to which I am drawing his attention. There are companies which have paid small dividends and kept more reserves which have borne 6 per cent tax. Supposing the condition of these companies turns adverse, supposing they go in for expansion projects during which period they cannot produce, supposing they meet with adverse business conditions and they want to maintain even the modest rate of dividends, they will naturally have to draw on these reserves, and that is what the reserves are therefor. As the Bill stands today, these reserves would be taxed again in the hands of the shareholder, which would mean that the same profits are taxed twice. That would mean double taxation.

To put it in another way, the Finance Minister wants us to accept the scheme of giving up grossing up in favour of the shareholders by offering a lower rate of company tax, even if it is not declared today. But these profits have not borne a lower tax. These profits have borne 56 per cent. If they are distributed in the next few years, is it fair, is it equitable, or is it an incentive to a prudent dividend policy, if they are to be taxed a second

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time, while if they had been distributed last year or the year before, they would have escaped this additional taxation?

I am confident that the Finance Minister, with his sense of fairness, will not fail to respond to this plea, because I think this was not the intention with which this Bill was introduced. Therefore, I have moved my amendment 12 which seeks to add after clause 7 the words:

"provided that section 16(2) of the income-tax Act shall continue to apply in respect of dividends declared out of profits of the company assessable for the year 1959-60 or any earlier year".

If the Finance Minister wants to restrict *he status quo* to a limited number of years like six, eight or ten, let him say so. I am not saying that for perpetuity this safeguard may be given, but certainly for a decade or so, during which time it would be legitimate to use these reserves partly for dividend purposes to meet adverse conditions. It is not fair that these profits which have already borne heavy tax at the higher rate should now be denied the privilege of grossing up which is being taken away.

That in fact would mean that those companies which were extravagant in their dividend policies were wise in not trusting the Finance Minister and the Government, while those who had faith in the stability of our fiscal policy were making a sad mistake. I do not think that the Finance Minister or the Government will their eyes on the future would like such lesson to be learnt by reason of the measure that they have produced before the House. Therefore, I would suggest that an amendment may be made. It may not be my amendment, but some amendment may be made by the Finance Minister. I am subject to correction, but if there is no such amendment, in the Finance Minister's amendments, may I suggest that he introduces an amendment which would safeguard that for the period of, say, ten years,

companies should be free to declare dividends out of tax reserves built up in the years before, before 1959-60, that they should not be required to deduct tax at the prescribed taxation for such dividends, and that the shareholder should get credit for the income-tax paid by the company. I think this is a proposal which, the hon. Minister would like to consider and give a reply to in detail later.

Before I conclude, there are one or two points to be made. The only other tax to which I wish to refer is the Expenditure Tax. I happened to be on the Select Committee which examined that proposal. Many other hon. Members of the Select Committee are here. I understood that what we have said two years ago was in the nature of a compromise. Various groups were consulted, the members of the ruling party, Members of the Opposition Group, and the expert witnesses who came before the Committee, were listened to and a scheme was prepared. The scheme was—it was unanimously accepted more or less by the House, though some of us were opposed to the principle of the Expenditure Tax—that nobody whose net income after paying tax was below Rs. 36,000 would come within the mischief of the law. Now, by a unilateral stroke of the pen, without so much as going back to another Select Committee of this House or the same one, it is sought to knock the very foundation out of that compromise by saying that the income of the whole family, wife and dependent children included, is to be computed as to whether it comes within Rs. 36,000 or not. I do believe that this is not altogether a conscionable policy. I think if the Government wanted to shift the very nature of the Expenditure Tax, they should have made an amendment in the Expenditure Tax Act, brought it before the House, referred it to Select Committee and got the whole thing examined very carefully.

Similarly, the exemption of bullion, jewellery and certain articles of that nature which were excluded from the

purview of the Act are now sought to be brought within the purview of the Act by a similar amendment. May I point out that the Minister here is caught in a self-contradiction. The change proposed by sub-clause 2 of clause 25 is that bullion, precious stones and jewellery should be treated as items of expenditure, instead of being treated as items of capital investment. Now, I would recall that the Joint Committee, after hearing representative interests, was satisfied at the time when this measure was passed that these items are not really expenditure but capital investment. It was on that basis that they were excluded. Even now, under the Wealth Tax they are not considered as expenditure. For the purposes of Wealth Tax they are charged as assets. They cannot be both assets and expenditure at the same time. I do think Government owe that much fairness to the public in this country to decide whether these are capital assets or they are expenditure. You cannot tax them under the Wealth Tax as capital assets and then tax them also under the Expenditure Tax as expenditure. These are the ways which make one begin to wonder whether normal ethics are or not supposed to apply when it comes to a relationship between this Government of ours and the citizens of this country. If private industrialists or businessmen were to indulge in these quibbles, in these attempts to give words double meanings, they would be called black-marketeers and crooks and anti-social elements. But it seems that when Government does it, anything is moral and anything is legitimate, so long as it is only the private citizen who is adversely affected.

The plea that I am making is against this hasty legislation embodied in the Finance Bill. I have given two examples: in regard to company taxation and in regard to the Expenditure Tax, to show that the provisions of the Bill just now before us are hasty, ill-considered and ill-digested. I have made the plea that they be postponed for a year if the Government will consider that. If they do not, there is no doubt in my mind that to the many disin-

centives to hard work and enterprise which they have provided year after year through the disastrous series of Budgets which we have been experiencing in the last two years, they are adding one more.

There was an old saying that the Greeks passed their laws when they were drunk, but they reconsidered them later when they were sober. That I suppose is the basis of the proverb that one should appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. I do not know what one does in the case of our Finance Minister who is a total abstainer. In his case, all I can say is that I can only appeal from Philip sober to Philip a little more sober.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): I rise to oppose all the measures of indirect taxation as well as the measures which abolish the wealth tax on companies and the tax on excess dividends as amended by the announcement just now made by the Finance Minister. These measures of indirect taxation are estimated to increase the burden of indirect taxation by about Rs. 19 crores, taking into consideration the concession which have been made. These measures cannot be judged in isolation and in a piecemeal way. They have to be judged in the context of the structure of taxation as well as in the context of all the proposals of taxation contained in this Bill taken together.

This Bill raises some basic questions, and I will raise them and try to answer them because it will enable us to decide the attitude which ought to be taken in regard to the Bill. The first question is, how does Government spend its revenues? The second question is, who are the people who are called upon to bear the burden of additional taxation. The third question is, who are the people who have been let free. The last question is, besides the Government, who are the people who will be benefited by the proposals contained in this Bill.

15 hrs.

I will take the first question, viz., Government expenditure. The hon. Minister during the course of his

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speech said and he again repeated today that:

"We are doing our best to see that there is no avoidable increase in non-development expenditure and in the Planning Commission, we have a machinery for securing economy in non-planned and planned expenditure. I would, however, assure the House that I am fully conscious of the imperative need for tightening control over such expenditure and it is our constant endeavour to achieve the utmost economy without sacrifice of efficiency."

Let us assess the value of this assurance given by the Finance Minister in the light of some facts and figures. I will cite some figures of expenditure under three heads—civil expenditure, civil administration and miscellaneous: in 1950-51, the civil expenditure was Rs. 187.3 crores; in 1951-52 Rs. 216.3 crores; in 1952-53 Rs. 216.7 crores; in 1953-54 Rs. 221.2 crores; in 1954-55 Rs. 230.9 crores; in 1955-56 Rs. 291.7 crores; in 1956-57 Rs. 330.5 crores; in 1957-58 Rs. 427.0 crores; in 1958-59 Rs. 528 crores and in 1959-60 Rs. 596.5 crores. I will refer to the expenditure under another head, because he referred to expenditure on Parliament, in order to justify the increase in expenditure. Taking civil administration, the expenditure in 1950-51 was Rs. 48.30 crores; in 1951-52 Rs. 53.67 crores; in 1952-53 Rs. 51.71 crores; in 1953-54 Rs. 64.17 crores; in 1954-55 Rs. 75.11 crores; in 1955-56 Rs. 94.8 crores; in 1956-57 Rs. 122.29 crores; in 1957-58 Rs. 168 crores; in 1958-59, Rs. 197.92 crores; in 1959-60 Rs. 222.22 crores. The miscellaneous expenditure also has increased from Rs. 52.87 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 100.62 in 1959-60.

What do these figures demonstrate? They demonstrate that during the period of 9 years, between 1950-51 and 1958-59, the revenues increased by Rs. 310 crores; the civil expenditure increased by Rs. 234 crores and the miscellaneous expenditure by Rs. 48 crores. The administrative machinery

has swelled up to such an extent that it has started eating all the additional revenues that we are collecting by taxing the people. It has become inefficient and it has also become wasteful in expenditure to some extent. May I tell the Finance Minister that he has no moral right—legal right, of course, he has—to tax the vast mass of people, the toiling millions. He has no right to indulge in giving moral sermons that everybody should be prepared for sacrifices unless and until he establishes the fact that the revenues which are collected are spent most economically, that they are not wasted and that they are spent to the utmost advantage of the people and the country. Assurances are of no use and of no value. I may tell the Finance Minister that the value of such stocks has gone very low in the market.

In this connection, I would like to read a para from the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report, Vol. I, page 34

"Besides, it appears desirable at the outset of an enquiry encompassing among other things the investigation of possibilities of fresh additional sources or revenue, to underline the need of ensuring the most effective utilisation of existing tax resources for promoting the community's welfare and development, before new and higher burdens are imposed on the people. This last consideration emphasises the vital concern of a Commission charged to enquire into the tax system with the evolution of proper expenditure policies by Governments—Central and State. A detailed enquiry into public expenditure from this point of view, however, falls beyond our terms of reference. It is a large enough subject for full-scale separate investigation. The need for utmost restraint on the growth of non-development expenditure can hardly be over emphasised."

"Besides, during a phase of intensive development effort, when targets in terms of expenditure also assume a certain degree of significance, there is likely to be, even within the development sector of expenditure, some loss in effectiveness and possible room for economy and avoidance of waste. We are ourselves impressed with the need for thorough and careful enquiry both in the Central Government and the States into the whole question of public expenditure and suggest that such enquiries should be undertaken and entrusted to sufficiently high-powered bodies"

I would like to ask the Finance Minister what has happened to this recommendation. It has gone into cold storage. Government has perfected the art which was taught by the British imperialists. Whenever a problem became acute, a commission was appointed. By the time the Commission submitted its report, Government expected some long time to lapse, so that the sting of the problem would be blunted and people would forget the problem. When the report comes, if they find it inconvenient, they appoint some other committee to examine those recommendations of the Commission. In this way, time is allowed to lapse and many of the recommendations of the Commissions and committees appointed remain in cold storage. This was one such recommendation. I have already said that mere assurances are of no value, because the value of such stocks among the people has gone very low.

The next question is, who are the people who are being called upon to bear the burden of additional taxation. He has said in his speech that he wants to raise the revenue by indirect taxation, which means by taxing the common people. This question must be considered carefully. Do the common masses of the people, the toiling masses, have the capacity to bear the additional burden? In

the light of relevant facts, my submission will be that they do not have that capacity.

In this connection, I will cite some figures which show that the burden of indirect taxation has increased and has become unbearable. I will give some figures regarding excise duties on some of the necessities of life.

Name of article	Excise duty (in crores of rupees)	
	1951-52	1958-59
Kerosene	0.26	4.20
Sugar	8.49	58 8/
Cloth	16.33	63 85
Matches	8.61	17 70
Vegetable oils	Nil	8.60
Vegetable products	2.49	3.96
Tea and Coffee	5.09	7.40
Soap	Nil	1.85
Motor spirit	2.03	32.29

In 1949-50 the total revenue through the medium of excise duties was Rs 67 90 crores and in 1958-59 it was Rs 301.15 crores, an increase of Rs 233 25 crores.

It will be seen that the capacity of the people to bear additional burden in the form of indirect taxation does not exist. The burden has become unbearable. Perhaps the hon. Finance Minister will ask me: what is the proof? I have proofs in abundance, but the time will not permit me to place all the proofs here in the course of the discussion. But I will cite one. As a result of this phenomenon, the crisis of purchasing capacity has already started creeping in and the home market has started contracting. We find this phenomenon expressing itself in railways, where the earnings have gone down. Again, the people are not able to consume all the cloth that is produced; the people are not able to consume all

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the sugar that is produced in the country; the people are not able to consume all the cement that is produced in the country. The real income of the masses, the vast masses of people, has not risen. It is going down. In addition to that, the Finance Minister is increasing the burden of taxation on the people as a result of which we find that the crisis of purchasing capacity has started creeping in.

You cannot tap poverty for revenues. If we do that, it will recoil on ourselves and it will recoil on the system of which the hon. Finance Minister is the most ardent champion. I would like to ask him a question. Did he ponder for a minute before he decided to increase the burden of indirect taxation on this aspect of the question? I know he has not. Because, in the course of his speech he says:

"Our record in the matter of raising additional resources by way of taxation for the Plan has, I venture to think, been quite impressive, since the Second Plan came into operation."

Out of Rs. 100 crores of additional revenue, Rs. 75 crores to 80 crores were raised by way of indirect taxation, and yet the hon. Finance Minister says that this is an impressive performance.

Assuming for the sake of argument that these taxes were unavoidable and inescapable, even then, a normal man who has got some sympathy for the masses of the people would have regretted the burden of taxation which had to be increased, would have a word of apology for increasing his taxes, would have a word of compassion for the people whom he was going to tax. But he has no word of either regret or apology, or a word of compassion, to say to the people whom he is taxing. He says it is an impressive figure, an impressive performance, and that betrays an attitude of mind of callousness for the sufferings of the millions of people who

are today steeped in misery, poverty and wretchedness, and contempt for them. And it was also exhibited in this House a few minutes before.

I will now proceed to take up the third question, namely, who are the people whom he does not want to tax. He does not want to impose increased burden of taxation on the rich, that class of people who can afford to bear the additional burden of taxation. And his arguments are two. One of his arguments is that it is not necessary to tax them, because we have now got an integrated structure of taxation, the one which is now in operation. Another argument which he advocates is that as a result of the integrated structure of taxation, it will be possible to stop the evasion of taxes and, therefore, to increase revenue.

I would like to point out to this House in this connection that the percentage of direct taxes to revenues is falling. I will give the relevant figures which are very instructive. The following are the percentages of direct taxes to total revenue:

Year	Percentage
1949-50	45.1
1950-51	42.8
1951-52	35.6
1952-53	41.7
1953-54	39.2
1954-55	35.7
1955-56	34.1
1956-57	35.0
1957-58	33.0
1958-59	31.2

The figures definitely demonstrate the fact that the percentage of direct taxes to revenue is going down, is falling.

I agree with one of his statements—because generally I am not in a position to accept anything that he says, knowing him as well as I do—on this point I accept one of his propositions, and that is this: when the evasion of

taxes is stopped, the revenues of the Government will increase; I accept it. They will increase tremendously, by hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees, if the evasion of taxes is stopped. But the question is: Will they stop the evasion of taxes? The question is: Can they stop it? They will not, for the simple reason that the Government is not prepared to take those steps which alone can stop evasion. Evasion of taxes is a very complex phenomenon. There is illegal evasion, there is legal evasion. Let me, for the benefit of the hon. Finance Minister, since he has taken up this portfolio recently, and for the benefit of many who are not aware of it, read certain observations made by a Commission which was appointed by Government. I will read a small paragraph from the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission (Volume II):

"Among the numerous devices employed for tax evasion may be mentioned the: (i) omission to report taxable income, (ii) fraudulent changes in account books, (iii) maintenance of multiple sets of account books, (iv) opening of bank accounts under assumed names, (v) securing of contracts in the names of dummies or figureheads, and (vi) keeping transactions out of account books."

Does he expect that the integrated tax structure will be able to tackle this problem in all its aspects? No. There is another recent report by Kaldor. Let us see what he says in this respect.

"Everyone is agreed that apart from manipulation of various kinds, which are broadly classified under the term 'tax avoidance', there is considerable amount of evasion in India due to fraudulent concealment of income secured through false entries in the account books and the accounts.

"It is fairly generally agreed also that such practices have become more widespread since the last War."

Then the Report proceeds to say—

"There is finally the question whether a great deal might not be achieved through more powerful deterrents to fraudulent practices. In India, as in Britain, tax-evaders are treated very leniently. Very few cases of fraudulent evasion are prosecuted before the courts, and the taxpayer is generally promised immunity both from prosecution and publicity, if he makes a full disclosure and is willing to pay the relatively modest penalty imposed. I suppose that, just as in Britain, this policy is based on the supposition that the Revenue will fare better and collect more if it allows the careless and sinful to come forward and confess their sins than if it threatens dire punishment."

Then it proceeds to say—

"I very much doubt whether the policy of 'softness' is of much avail, or whether, on the contrary, it tends to increase the scope of evasion. For it leads to a 'heads I win, tails I do not lose' attitude...."

Further, it says—I will not read the whole of the passage but only the relevant portions of it:

"Very different is the situation in the USA"—

of which the hon. Finance Minister is very fond and to which he is very much attached. I will quote what is done in USA so that perhaps he might accept it.

"Very different is the situation in the USA where the tax-payer is left to assess himself to tax but if he is discovered having concealed income, he can be charged to an enormous penalty

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(amounting to between 10 to 20 times the tax escaped) and is frequently dragged before the courts in a trial attracting a great deal of publicity and ending in long terms of imprisonment.... No case of this type has ever been brought before the criminal courts either in Britain or in India. I feel quite certain that very heavy penalties and prosecution with a great deal of publicity is an infinitely more effective method of dealing with tax evasion than the policy of deliberate leniency and avoidance of public disclosure followed in Britain and India."

It will be obvious that the measures which have been adopted in USA can be adopted in India. They do not have the taint of anything red in them and so the hon. Finance Minister need not be frightened by the measures which have been adopted in USA.

There is another aspect. Government do not collect arrears of taxes on income which are found to be due to them. In this respect I will draw the attention of the House to the Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Volume I), where the figures of arrears are given. They are—

	Crores Rs.
1948-49	12 4
1949-50	12 4
1950-51	20 0
1951-52	20 2
1952-53	20 9
1954-55	27 3
1955-56	40 8
1956-57	85 2

I have not got the latest figures. Perhaps in reply to me he will cite the latest figures and show that some of the arrears—and a large amount of arrears—have been collected. But the question is not what amount of arrears is collected. The question is what is the total amount of uncollected arrears. It comes to about Rs. 262 crores. There is no reason why every

pie could not be collected. If these arrears of Rs. 262 crores had been collected there would have been no reason and no occasion for increasing the burden of taxation on the common mass of people, on the toiling people. He was the Revenue Minister and also a revenue officer before he joined the Congress and I would like to ask him a straight question. Can a peasant escape paying land revenue? Can a middle-class person escape paying income-tax on his salary? They cannot escape it. The only persons who escape are the rich classes. Perhaps, the hon. Minister might reply—I can anticipate his reply—saying that there are legal difficulties in recovering these arrears. But that is a lame excuse because the law can be amended. The reason why the arrears cannot be collected and the reason why the law is not amended is that the whole approach to those who evade taxes is wholly wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Parulekar: I will finish within five minutes.

Those who evade taxes cheat the State. Those who evade taxes hinder the progress of the nation. Those who evade taxes are the persons who are responsible for the increased burden of taxation on the toiling people. Yes, the law as well as the Government, which is today in power, consider these cheats, anti-social elements and scums of the society as respectable and honourable. That is why the law is not being amended. That is why it is not possible, to collect all the arrears of income-tax from the rich people as well as to stop all evasion of taxes.

I will come to the last point, namely, besides the Government, who are the people who are likely to be benefited by the proposals contained in this Finance Bill. The wealth tax on companies has been abolished as well as the tax on excess divi-

dends. Of course, here there is no question of benefit to the Government, but it will be very interesting to read what has appeared in the *Eastern Economist*. The Minister might say afterwards, "Why do you rely on others? Why do you not advance your own arguments?" I know that my arguments will not convince him, but perhaps the arguments which are advanced by his friends might carry some weight. That is why I am reading it. This is what the *Eastern Economist*, Budget Number, says. This gives a clue to understand as to why the wealth tax on companies has been abolished.

"Changes in the companies taxation particularly the abolition of wealth tax on companies and the excess dividend tax are hailed by all sections as the most redeeming features of this budget and, what is more, as an invitation to foreign entrepreneurs to come and invest in this country. It may be noted here that these aspects of the Indian income-tax system were being pointed out particularly inhibiting foreign investment in this country. It is to be hoped that the removal of these obnoxious features will enable more and more foreign capital to flow into this country, the need for which will, if anything, go on increasing in the years to come."

Here we find the clue. Why has the wealth tax on companies been removed? It is removed in order to invite foreign capital and in order to make it possible for the foreign capital to flow in this country. Whether it is right to do so or not it is not the occasion for me to discuss.

Secondly, it will enable the rich to evade taxes as it opens out one of the loopholes which was plugged. When the wealth tax on companies was being levied one of the arguments which was then given was that it was not a measure to yield more revenue—of course, if it brings, well and good—but the main purpose was that it should serve as a measure to stop

evasion. This measure was intended for that purpose. This was said only a year ago and here we find that one of the holes which was then plugged has been opened out so that wealth can flow through it and the State may lose its revenue.

As regards the tax on *khandsari* sugar, why was it levied? Whom will it benefit? Whose demand was it? Again, it is the same journal which says:

"The sugar industry has also had the additional advantages of seeing one of its long-standing demands (for the imposition of excise duty etc. on '*khandsari*' sugar) conceded."

So, it was the demand of the big business that this tax should be levied. Of course, he has now given some concessions which are of no substance. They make the machinery less rigorous. But apart from that it has to be remembered that this was a demand of the sugar industry which is making fabulous profits and the hon. Finance Minister has conceded the demand.

As regards reduction in the number of power looms for the purpose of levying tax that was the demand of the textile industry, because these power looms and handlooms were able to compete with the textile industry and they were able to sell a yard of cloth at a rate which was 15 naye paise less. Here also we find that the demand of the textile industry, big business, has been conceded while levying the tax and taking away the exemption.

I will conclude. I oppose these measures because they will benefit foreign capital as well as the rich in the country. I oppose these measures because they increase the burden of taxation on those who have no two meals a day, not enough clothing to clothe them and no house to live. For these reasons, I oppose the proposals contained in the Finance Bill.

श्री बिबलाबराय (सनेपुर) : माननीय पाध्यक्ष जी साह राट्ट की इसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के तीन साल बीतने पर भी दो साल के बजट की कमी के लिए पर

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

विचार हो रहा है। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के तीन साल बीतने के बाद भी हमें अपने देश की पूँजी में कमी जान पड़ती है और उसने लिए हमको विदेशों से मुद्रा लेने की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है। इस कठिनाईयों के कारण जहाँ द्वितीय योजना के लिए ४८ अरब रुपया खर्च करने की बात थी, वहाँ हम उसने बदले केवल ४५ अरब रुपया ही खर्च करने वाले हैं। जब हमें अपने देश में पूँजी की कमी है, और विदेशी मुद्रा की माँग है, उस समय यदि किसी ऐसी चीज पर जिस पर टैक्स नहीं लगा हुआ है, अगर टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो विरोधी पक्ष वाले और कुछ हमारे साथी भी उस पर शोर करते हैं, यहाँ तक कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास भी जाते हैं और वित्त मंत्री से भी मिलते हैं। अभी हमारे विरोधी बीच में सदस्य ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़े बड़े चीनी मिल का मालिक हैं उनकी माँग के कारण खंडसारी पर कर लगाया गया है जो कि बहुत अनुचित है।

हमको इस मामले को इस दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए कि खंडसारी के उत्पादन से क्या किसानों को, जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, लाभ होता है, या जो देश का समाज है उसको सहायता है, या इसके द्वारा हमको विदेशी मुद्रा मिलने में सहायता मिलती है और इसमें जो लाभ होता है उसका कुछ अंश किसानों को मिलता है या केवल जो खंडसारी का रोजगार करने वाले हैं उनको ही इसका लाभ होता है। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि खंडसारी पर यह कर मिल मालिकों की माँग पर लगाया गया है। वह किसानों और मजदूरों की बात बहुत करते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस खंडसारी के रोजगार से किसानों और मजदूरों को कोई लाभ होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात पर ध्यान दें। पिछले ६ सालों में इस खंडसारी पर प्रतिरिक्त कर नहीं लगाया था। इस बीच में इसका उत्पादन ४०० प्रति-

शत बढ़ गया है। सन् १९५२ में इसका उत्पादन एक लाख टन था वह १९५८ में बढ़ कर ४०,०००० टन हो गया है। जहाँ फैंटरी में सौ मन गन्ने में ६.६६ मन चीनी निकलती है वहाँ खंडसारी में सौ मन गन्ने में ७ मन चीनी निकलती है। इस तरह से तीन प्रतिशत चीनी का नुकसान होता है। यही नहीं है कि इस तरह श्रुगर कम निकलने से केवल उन्हीं का नुकसान होता है जो खंडसारी का काम करने वाले हैं बल्कि इससे सारे राष्ट्र और समाज का नुकसान होता है। इसके साथ ही साथ उन किसानों को भी नुकसान होता है जिनके बारे में हमारे विरोधी पक्ष वाले समय कुममय धावाज उठाया करते हैं। जो लोग खंडसारी का अपने हाथ से काम करते हैं वे बहुत थोड़े हैं ज्यादातर लोग पावर से यह काम करते हैं। या स्टीम से काम करते हैं। यही लोग ज्यादातर खंडसारी पैदा करते हैं इस काम में जो बचत होती है उसे उन रोजगार करने वालों को व्यक्तिगत लाभ होता है। जो गन्ने का उत्पादक है उसको उस लाभ में से कुछ नहीं मिलता। फैंटरी के जोन में जो गन्ने के उत्पादक होते हैं उनको अपनी खेती आदि की उन्नति के लिए जो रुपया मिलता है वह खंडसारी पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र के किसानों को नहीं मिलता। मोटे तौर पर आप देख लें जो चीनी फैंटरी में पैदा होती है उसका दाम ३६ रुपये मन है। जो लोग पावर से खंडसारी पैदा करते हैं उनकी चीनी का दाम ३३ रुपया है। लेकिन जो फैंटरी में चीनी पैदा होती है उस पर गवर्नमेंट को १३ रुपये प्रति मन एम्पाइज ड्यूटी और सैम के और सेल्व टैक्स के तौर पर मिलता है। यह रुपया खजाने में नहीं रखा जाता है बल्कि वह किसानों को किसी न किसी रूप में लौटा दिया जाता है, जैसे उनकी खेती के विकास के लिए, या सड़क के विकास के लिए या किसी और दूसरे रूप में। फैंटरी एरिया में तो इस प्रकार प्रति मन १३ रुपया किसान की सहायता के लिए खर्च किया जाता है और मिल मालिक को केवल

२३ रुपया प्रति मन रह जाता है। उसके मुकाबले में जो लोग खंडसारी का रोजगार करने वाले हैं उनको पूरे का पूरा ३३ रुपया मिल जाता है। इस तरह से जो हमारे किरोशी पक्ष वाले किसानों की बात कहते हैं वे देखें कि कैक्टरी एरिया में जो १३ रुपया प्रति मन किसानों को सहायता के तौर पर मिल जाता है वह खंडसारी क्षेत्र के किसानों को नहीं मिलता। यह बात तो गन्ना उत्पादकों की हुई।

अब आप सारे समाज की बात को लें। एक तो खंडसारी में जो तीन प्रतिशत चीनी कम निकलने के कारण नुकसान होता है वह तो है ही। इसके साथ ही साथ जो सेल्स टैक्स और अतिरिक्त कर गवर्नमेंट को मिलता है वह नहीं मिल सकता है। तीसरी योजना में शायद गुड और खंडसारी का ५० लाख टन का टारजेट रखा गया है। सरकार को अतिरिक्त कर और सेल्स टैक्स जो मिलेगा उससे वह वंचित रहेगी और इस खंडसारी से केवल उन लोगों को ही बढ़ावा मिलता रहेगा जो कि इसका रोजगार चलाते हैं। उनकी ही उन्नति होगी। अब यह उद्योग कोई छोटा मोटा उद्योग नहीं रह गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी का उद्योग दूसरे नम्बर का उद्योग है। हमारे देश में ५० लाख एकड़ भूमि पर गन्ने की खेती होती है जो कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की इस की खेती का ३५ प्रतिशत है। हमारा उत्पादन प्रति एकड़ १६ हजार टन ही है जो कि अन्य देशों के मुकाबले में कम है फिर भी हमारे इस उद्योग की यह अवस्था है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भी चीनी भेज सकते हैं। और उससे विदेशी पूँजी पैदा कर सकते हैं।

अब आप विदेशी पूँजी के विषय में विचार करें। आप देखेंगे कि खंडसारी की चीनी ऐसी नहीं है जो कि विदेशों को भेजी जाये। अगर हमारी कैक्टरी की चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़े तो हम अधिक चीनी बाहर भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं। लेकिन खंडसारी की चीनी से यह लाभ नहीं हो सकता। हम यह नहीं कहते कि जो लोग हाथ से काम करते हैं

उन पर भी टैक्स लगाया जाये। हम तो कहते हैं कि जो पावर से यह काम नष्ट करते उन पर कोई कर न लगाया जाये। लेकिन जो पावर से चीनी तैयार करते हैं या जो उसे खरीद कर बेचते हैं उन पर कर लगना चाहिए।

ग्रामोद्योग की रिपोर्ट के बारे में यहां बर्बाद हुई और कहा गया कि उसका अनुसार खंडसारी के जरिये चीनी और गुड़ ज्यादा निकलता है। हो सकता है कि यह उन लोगों के बारे में कहा गया हो जो कि हाथ से काम करते हैं। लेकिन यह उनके बारे में नहीं है जो कि पावर से यह काम करते हैं या मिडिल मैन बन कर इनका रोजगार करते हैं। जहां तक उनका सवाल है उनका उत्पादन मिल से ज्यादा होने का बात सही नहीं है। फिर इस उद्योग में जो भी लाभ हाता है वह सारा का सारा वह रोजगार करने वालों के पास जाता है इनमें पूरा ३३ रुपया रोजगार करने वालों के पास जाता है और किसानों के पास उसमें से कुछ नहीं मिलता। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन किसानों को किस तरह से लाभ हो रहा है। इन मुकाबले में जो कैक्टरी से चीनी निकलती है उससे गवर्नमेंट टैक्स ले रही है और उसमें से किसानों का सहायता दे रही है जो इस उद्योग की नव है और जो इस उद्योग के लिए कच्चा माल पैदा करते हैं। किसानों को कई प्रकार से गवर्नमेंट इन टैक्स से सहायता करती है। सड़क के विकास के रूप में किसानों को सहायता मिलती है जिनसे उनकी गाड़ियों का घाने जाने में सुविधा होती है, सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा उनको लाभ पहुंच रहा है। लेकिन यह सारा लाभ उभी एरिया में है जो कि मिल का एरिया है। जो खंडसारी का एरिया है उसमें किसान इन सारे लाभों से वंचित है। अगर उसकी मात्रा थोड़ी होगी, कमजोर होगी तो एक बात भी, लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि तृतीय योजना में अगर चीनी तैयार ५ लाख टन बनाई जायगी, तो गुड़ और खंडसारी पचास लाख टन बनाई जायगी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खंडसारी

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

के नाम के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे नम्बर के व्यवसाय को, चाहे वह पावर से चले, चाहे बिजली से चले, यदि मुक्त रखा जाय और जन-साधारण और गरीबों के उत्पादकों का क्वाल न किया जाय, यह उचित नहीं होगा। मैं श्रमियों के हितों के हितों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे किसानों पर भी ध्यान दें। इय टैक्स से कुछ हजार आदमियों का नुकसान होगा, वह हो सकता है।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हम चाहते हैं कि लाइसेंस हो।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : यह तो प्रोमीड्यर की बात है, शासन के काम करने के तरीके की बात है। जहाँ तक पालिसी का सम्बन्ध है, जो भी उत्पादक या रोजगार अपना फायदा कर रहा है, उस पर टैक्स होना चाहिए या नहीं और अगर होना चाहिये तो किस हद तक होना चाहिये। जहाँ तक हद की बात है, खडगारी का मालिक ३३ रुपये की मन पा रहा है और मिल का मालिक २३ रुपये की मन पा रहा है। १३ रुपये समाज के, किसानों और मजदूरों के लाभ के लिए जा रहा है। इसलिये यह बहुत ही अच्छा नहीं रखता है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को खत्म किया जा रहा है। इंडस्ट्री को खत्म करने की बात नहीं है। इस इंडस्ट्री को चलाने में जिनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है, उनको भी इससे लाभ है। अगर बंस हज़ार या पचास हज़ार टन की बात होगी, तो बात दूसरी थी, लेकिन दिन-प्रतिदिन इस का टनेज बढ़ रहा है। यह कोई छोटा मोटा रोजगार नहीं है। आप देखें कि १९५६-५७ में १०६.४ करोड़ रुपये प्रोडक्ट्स की ईल पैदा करने वालों का गन्ने के दाम से मिले थे। उसी साल केन्द्रीय सरकार को २०.३६ करोड़ रुपये एक्साइज के रूप में मिले थे और प्रदेशीय सरकारों को ५.६६ करोड़ रुपये नैम के रूप में मिले थे। यह रुपया कोई थोड़ा नहीं है। यह काफी रुपया है और इसको और बढ़ा सकते हैं। खडगारी के रोजगार

को बढ़ाते हुए, उसका विकास करने के लिये उसको सुविधायें देते हुए हम इस रुपए को बढ़ा सकते हैं, जिससे हमारे रेवेन्यू में वृद्धि हो सकती है और अपने योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये जो पैसे की कमी है, उस को कुछ हद तक पूरा किया जा सकता है। पिछले करीब बंस बाईस बरसों में ग़ौर फ़ैक्टरीज से केन्द्रीय सरकार को लगभग १३० करोड़ रुपये एक्साइज वॉरर के जरिये मिल चुके हैं और प्रदेशीय सरकारों को लगभग ५५ करोड़ रुपये मिले हैं। यह रुपया जो सरकार के पास आ रहा है, वह मालिकों के लाभ के लिये नहीं मिल रहा है, वह समाज और देश के लाभ और उन्नति के लिये और योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये आ रहा है।

श्री तिहासत सिंह (गोरखपुर) : मिल मालिकों की भी यही मांग है।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : हा, वह है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर कोई कह दे कि यह काम किया जाय, तो उसका मतलब यह है कि अच्छे काम को भी बन्द कर दिया जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि इसमें समाज और देश के, कहां तक सुविधा है, इसका योजना की सकलता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ना है और साथ ही साथ उन रोजगार के लिए कहा तक सुविधा है। हमारे विरोधी साथी कहते हैं कि वहां कर लगाना ठीक नहीं है, वहां कर न लगाया जाये। अगर कोई समझदार और धर्म और आदमी किसी बात को कहे, तो उसको मानने से हम लिये इंकार नहीं करना चाहिए कि उस को किसी भी आदमी ने कहा है। यह अनुचित है।

किसानों के दृष्टिकोण से, इस इंडस्ट्री के दृष्टिकोण से, विदेशी मुद्रा के दृष्टिकोण से, उस व्यवसाय के दृष्टिकोण से, किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से यह ठीक नहीं है कि उस पर कर न लगाया जाय। ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो बार हज़ार आदमी होंगे, उनको जो सारी आमदनी

इस वस्तु हो रही है, उस को कोई क्षति न हो, इस दृष्टिकोण से भूने ही यह संगत हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर हम अपने देश के दूसरे मन्बर के इन व्यवसाय को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या अपनी योजना को अपने बल पर, अपने ही देश पर ज्यादातर निर्भर रह कर सऊ बनना चाहते हैं, तो यह जो रोजगार पनप रहा है, उसका लाभ का हिस्सा लेना जरूरी हो जाता है। इन इंडस्ट्री पर इतना कर नहीं लग रहा है, कि वह रोजगार ही खत्म हो पायगा।

आपको याद होगा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कैपिटलिस्ट्स की चर्चा की। माननीय सदस्य के यहाँ चार शुरु फीकटरीज है। उसकी बगल में देवरिया में १४ फीकटरीज है। वहाँ जो छोटे मोटे खड्गारी का काम करने वाले थे, वह बहुत पहले बिदेसों के कार्पोरेशन से—मारेजस और जाया मे मान आने के कारण खत्म हुए। फिर हमारी यह इंडस्ट्री बड़ी और हमारे देश की रूढ़ि रूढ़ि लगी। अब वह इन अवस्था में आ गई है कि हम बाहर भेजें। अगर हमने सबकुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्द्धिता में ठहरना है, बिदेशों में मुकाबला करना है, बिदेशों को चर्च भेजना है, तो हमको किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देना होगा कि वे और अधिक पैदा करे और साथ ही साथ छोटे मोटे रोजगार भी चले।

अन्त में मैं यह भी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के मार्केट में हमें कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन हमारा पड़ोसी नेशन हमारी चर्चा ले सकता है। उदा उम और भी सरकार ध्यान दे और उन को चर्चा खाने की प्रादत डाने। जैसे चाय का प्रचार किया गया था, वैसे ही चर्चा का भी वहाँ प्रचार किया जा सकता है और उसको वहाँ भेजा जा सकता है।

Shri J. R. Mehta (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that you have been good enough to give me an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill. I am happy because I

am told that one can talk on any subject under the sun while speaking on this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a fore-warning to me that I should not interfere?

Shri J. R. Mehta: Then the proposition will not be correct, Sir, which I have just mentioned.

Sir, this august House has now passed the Budget for 1959-60.

An Hon. Member: Not yet.

Shri J. R. Mehta: The Demands at least have been passed. This meant a whole month or so of strenuous labour on the part of everybody in this House. Each Minister has got all he wanted, thanks to our system of parliamentary democracy, but not without having passed under piercing searchlight from all sections of this House.

While there are a few Ministers who have come out with distinction, there are others who have not fared so well. It may be a matter of mere coincidence that all those Ministers who are present here are not among those who have not fared well.

But, be that as it may, this House has left none of them in doubt as to what is expected of them and in what direction their performance has fallen short of expectation. Let us hope that each one of them will take care to see that they are able to make up and give a better account of themselves when they seek the vote of this House on the next occasion.

I believe, Sir, I can say without fear of contradiction that the two broad considerations that emerge out of this discussion on which we are all agreed are: firstly, that the tempo of our development should not be allowed to slow down, and we should be prepared to tighten our belts and carry all the burdens that would be necessary in order to be able to advance as speedily as possible towards the socialist objective which we have all

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

set for ourselves; and, secondly, that all wasteful expenditure must be avoided and all possible economies should be effected in the administration. I am very happy to learn from hon. Shri Morarji Desai this morning that there is a special establishment in his Ministry to look after the question of effecting economy in expenditure in the administration, and that serious efforts are being made to effect economies in the administrative expenditure. May I submit, Sir, that this is a very wide problem and that this question is intimately linked up with the question of the reorientation and overhaul of our entire administrative machinery, decentralisation, simplification of procedure, cutting out of red-tape etc. The machinery that we have got today is a machinery which we have inherited from our erstwhile foreign rulers. It was conceived to serve an imperialist order and it is high time we changed it to serve the objectives which we have now embarked upon. Therefore, I submit that a special committee or a special commission should be asked to go into this question. It is necessary that we should have a fresh approach and a new outlook in regard to these problems. With due deference to our able and competent officers in the administration, I would like to point out that the official mind is apt to look at matters from a certain bias. It is natural for them because they have lived and they have developed and grown on that system. I plead with the hon. Finance Minister to give consideration to this suggestion.

I would like to talk about another important matter. This does not relate to profits and Income-tax. I have no profits to seek or distribute. I have no other tax to pay except the income-tax which I pay through this House. But I would like to invite the attention of this hon. House and the hon. Finance Minister to certain considerations which are vital for getting the maximum advantage of the moneys we are getting from the

tax-payers. Certain vital considerations have to be looked into if we are to ensure the success of our budgetary policies and programmes and the fruition of the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan. I believe it will be agreed on all hands that the most salient feature of our budgetary position is the ever-increasing gap between our estimated expenditure and actual expenditure and between our resources and our needs. We raise additional taxation from year to year, try our best to get financial assistance from friendly countries, and try to supplement our resources by internal loans and savings; campaign and we tighten our belts in all possible ways. Yet we find as time passes that our resources are not able to keep pace with our needs. The situation is described diversely by diverse people. Some call it a crisis of resources. There are others who say it is a crisis of faith. There are still others who are inclined to call it a crisis of planning. My humble submission is that it is essentially a crisis of prices.

What I wish to emphasise—and emphasise with all the earnestness that I can command—is that many of our ills on the economic and financial front are due to the fact that we have failed to hold the price-line in check. In other words, we have failed to keep the prices of essential commodities in check and on an even keel. It is not a new proposition that I am putting forward. The fact remains that the importance of this problem has not been properly appreciated and that we have not taken timely action and the best possible action to secure the object in view.

Now, Sir, let us see what happens at the moment. We prepare our budget. We lay down targets under the Plan—monetary targets as well as physical targets. Prices go up as time passes. As prices go up, monetary targets go up, and physical targets go down. That means need of more money if the physical targets are to

be realised. And, if we cannot find the additional money required, the Plan has to be pruned, and we have to be satisfied with the mere core of the Plan. That has been the story of our budgets in the past.

I plead with all the earnestness that I can command that it is time we realised the urgent need to hold the price-line. We should not only realise the need, but we should make a serious attempt to hold the price-line in check. Otherwise, I dare say, the present race between our resources and our actual expenditure will continue and it will be a perpetually losing battle for us from the point of view of resources and realisation of our objectives. I have no doubt in my mind that it was mainly due to our failure to hold the price-line that we had trouble with our Second Five-Year Plan. We should take effective steps in time to ensure the success of our Third Five-Year Plan.

The hon. Finance Minister, in his opening speech, while speaking on the economic review, has himself referred to the need of recourse to "curbs and countervailing measures". Shri Asoka Mehta wanted to know what curbs the Finance Minister had in mind. I humbly submit that holding the price line is the main curb to be resorted to without which all other curbs will be of no avail.

It is not for me here and now to propound a detailed scheme as to how this is to be done. I would only like to emphasise that this is a very vital matter and I do hope that the hon. Finance Minister will evolve a machinery in order to achieve the object which we have in view. We have just adumbrated a scheme for State trading in foodgrains. I welcome the scheme so far as it aims at the stabilisation of food prices.

Another point I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to is that of food production. All are agreed that food production must be increased. We talk of so many ways

of increasing food production. We talk of co-operative farming, better seeds, better manure, better irrigation facilities and so on and so forth. All these steps may be good in their own ways. But there is one important matter to which I am afraid we have not given sufficient attention so far. The majority of our cultivators suffer from the malady of contentment. Unless we are able to remove from the mind of the Indian peasant this attitude of contentment, we will not be able to achieve any great success in our food production. If I may put the same idea in a more positive manner, I would say that unless we can create in our peasants a feeling of self-consciousness, or ambition, or craving for a better standard of living, we will not succeed very much, whatever other measures we might adopt.

I hope hon. Members will agree with me that the yield per acre is not uniform all over the country. There are disparities from region to region, from class to class and from individual to individual. If we analyse these matters, we will find that the craving for a higher standard of life always goes with higher yield per acre. Let me illustrate this. Take the Punjabi farmer. As a rule, he is a better producer of foodgrains than others. That is the case wherever he goes. He came to my State of Rajasthan, and everybody knows that in Ganganagar, he is producing far more than other peasants there. I can multiply instances like this. You will be surprised to learn that in some parts of my division, the Jodhpur Division, which is supposed to be more or less an arid area, some of these peasants have produced more than what others produce perhaps in Kotah, where the land is better and the rain-fall is greater.

16 hrs.

I shall give another illustration before I conclude. I am a little interested in a new mine in my State. There was a labourer who used to live on the outskirts of the mine. When I went there last time, I found

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that he was not coming to the mine. I enquired why he was not coming, and I was told that we had hired his pair of bullocks, and, therefore, he was not coming for labour, and he was getting Rs 3 to Rs 3-8-0 by way of hire charges, and this, he thought, was enough for his living.

What I would, therefore, submit is that we have to shake this mentality, and we have to produce a craving for a better standard of life among other people. If our food production drive is to be successful.

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिण्डा—रक्षित—
अनुपस्थित जा तया) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर
साहब, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए
खड़ा हुआ हूँ। चूँकि वक्त कम है इस वार्से मैं
सब चीजों को एक्सप्रेस नहीं कर सकूँगा और
अपने मुद्दा पेश करके ही अपने भाषण को
समाप्त करूँगा।

सब से पहली बात जो मैं कहना चाहता
हूँ वह डिफेंस बजट के बारे में है। इसमें जो
कमी की गई है, वह मेरे खयाल में ठीक नहीं है।
बेशक हमने डिफेंस बजट को डिमांड को
पास कर दिया है लेकिन आजकल जो हालात
हैं उनको देखें हमें समझना है कि वह
कमी न की जाये। हमारे सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान
से पहले ही से अच्छे नहीं हैं और अब दलाई
लामा की वजह से पता नहीं चलने के साथ
हमारे कंसे सम्बन्ध रहें हैं। इस वार्से मैं
समझता हूँ कि डिफेंस में कमी करने हमें
ठीक नहीं किया है और वह कमी नहीं की
जानी चाहिए।

अब मैं खडमारी और कोहनूमों के बारे
में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मानने के बिना भी
महोदय ने खडमारी पर लेवो कुछ कम की है
और इसमें लाभ उनको घटायता देता है।
लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता
हूँ कि इस इंडस्ट्री को बड़ावा देने के लिए
और ज्यादा कमी करने की गुंथाइश है और
वह की जानी चाहिए। कोहनूमों पर जो

हमने टैक्स लगा रखा है, वह भी हम को कम
करना चाहिए, वह काफी ज्यादा है। कोहनू
पर, मैं समझता हूँ यह टैक्स बिल्कुल खत्म
कर दिया जाना चाहिए चूँकि यह बिल्डिंग
इंडस्ट्री है और इसे हमें तकबीयत देनी चाहिए।
हम कहते हैं कि हम स्माल स्कैन इंडस्ट्रीज
को बड़ावा देना चाहते हैं और चूँकि यह भी
उनमें से एक है, इस वार्से इन पर कोई टैक्स
नहीं लगना चाहिए। गरीब किसान या हमारे
गरीब लोग अपने घरों में एक एक दो कहनू
लगाते हैं और अपना गुजारा करते हैं और
इस टैक्स से उनको नुकसान होगा। यह
घरेलू धंधा है।

श्री० रणधीर सिंह (गंहतक) गन्ने के
कोहनू पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है।

श्री अजित सिंह मैं उन कोहनूमों को
बत कर रहा हूँ जो सरसो का तेल बनाने के
लिए लगाय जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन तरह
का जो टैक्स है वह छूटे छूटे चीजों पर नहीं
लगाया जाना चाहिए।

हमने डीजन पर भी टैक्स लगाया है।
इसमें ग्राम जनता पर, पैंजेर्स पर असर पड़े
बिना नहीं रह सकता है। यही लागू है जहाँ
सफर बरगे। जा गाँडियों वाले हैं जो तेल
खाले हैं वे उन से ज्यादा किराया पाना शुरू
कर दें। इस तरह के टैक्स लोगों में कुछ
इस तरह की भावना पैदा कर दें हैं जैसे कितने
जमाने में कारू बादशाह के जमाने में हुआ
था। कारू अरब दुनिया में एक लम्बा देश
था। वह एक मुस्लिम देश था। वहाँ एक
बड़े राजा हो गुजरे हैं। उस जमाने में कन्न में
जब आदमी की दबाया जाता था तो उसके
मुँह में एक छपया डाल दिया जाता था।
कारू बादशाह ने ऐसा हुक्म दिया कि जो यह
छपया मुँह के मुँह में रखा जाता है, इसको भी
निकाल लाया जाये और उसको भी निकाल
लाया जाता था। उस वक्त हमारे गुरु नानक

साहब ने उसको समझाने के लिए यह बात कही थी

भीजे नेक नामी जो देवे खुदाए ।
जो न से जमी पर सो हो सी फनाए ।
बगनी उजारे फेर न बसाये ।
पूके पुकारे तो दाद न पाये ।
नत है तैकू व तैड़ी कमाई ।
दगे बाजी करके दुनिया लूट खाई ।
पिए प्याले खाए कबाब ।
देखो रे लोको कारू होता खगब ।

अगर इस तरह की भावना भ्राज लोगों में घा गई तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जायेगी । लोग इस तरह के टैक्सों को बरदाश्त नहीं कर पायेंगे। बूक़ इस तरह की भावना लोगों में घा गई थी, इस वास्ते इतने बड़े गुरू को वहा जा कर यह कहना पडा था । मैं चाहता हू कि भ्राज इस तरह की भावना लोगों में पैदा न होने दी जाये ।

भ्राज हम यह भी देखने हैं कि बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स इन्वोजन होता है, काफी टैक्स इन्वोज किया जाता है । बड़े-बड़े पूजीपति यह काम करने हैं मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इसको रोकने के लिए हमें एक ऐसा महकमा कायम करना चाहिय जिस तरह से कि सी० आई० डी० का महकमा है, जो मजूरमो को पकड़ने के लिए गवर्नमेंट की मदद करता है, ताकि वह इस तरह के इन्वोजन को रोकने में आपकी मदद कर सके । इस तरह से टैक्स इनबंस्टीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट अगर फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री कायम करे तो बड़े-बड़े पूजीपति जो बच निकलते हैं, वे बच नहीं निकल सकेंगे ।

एक विषय में बड़ी चर्चा सुनी जाती है । यह कहा जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स में काफी बेस्कुल एम्प्लॉयमेंट होता है । गवर्नमेंट की तरह से यह कई बार कहा जाता है कि हम एफिशिन्सी का बन बने रखने के लिए सर्वे में भी नहीं कर सकते हैं । प्रशासनिक को रोक करने के लिए, मुझे खुशी है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक बड़े प्रश्न को सुलझे हुए आइविर्वा की कमेटी बनाई है जो इस चीज की जांच करेगी । मैं चाहता

हू कि इसके बलावा एक इंडिपेंडेंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी और बनाई जाए जिस में सभी पार्टियां शामिल हो ताकि इस तरह की चीजों को रोक किया जा सके ।

हम हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट भी करने जा रहे हैं । हम कहते हैं कि ग्राम लोगो के लिए, उन लोगो के लिए जोकि गावों में रहते हैं और जो ७०-८० परसेंट हैं, हम ने सब कुछ करना है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू कि हम ने एनविरनमेंट्स को ध्यान में नहीं रखा है । हमें चाहिए कि हम उनके दिलो को खेंच करे ताकि वे लोग अपने आप सोच सकें कि उनको किस-किस चीज की जरूरत है । उन लोगो को हमेशा ही गवर्नमेंट पर डिपेंड नहीं करना चाहिए और हमेशा ही गवर्नमेंट के पास घा कर पैसे की माग नहीं करनी चाहिए, सड़क बनाने के लिए, स्कूल बनाने के लिए या कम्युनिटी हाल बनाने के लिए । मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हू कि हम लोगो को उन्हें ऐसे ढंग से एजुकेट करना चाहिए कि वे खुद अपनी रिसपामिबिलिटी को महसूस करे और खुद ही इस बात का फैसला करे कि किस तरह से उन्हें रहना चाहिए, उनके रहने सहने का क्या ढंग होना चाहिए । इसके लिए हमें उनके ग्रन्डर उत्साह पैदा करना होगा । उत्साह पैदा करने के लिए कई चीजों की जा सकती है । भ्राज हम जो रिक्लूमेंट करते हैं और जिन प्रादमियों को रखते हैं, वह शहर वालो को रखते हैं और उन्हो को गावों में भेजते हैं । जितने भी डी० डी० प्रो० होते हैं, ग्राम सेवक होते हैं, ग्राम सेविकायें होती हैं, या विलेज लेवेल वर्कर होते हैं, उन्हें हम शहरो से गावों में भेजते हैं । मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हू कि गावों में से ही ऐसे लोगो की भरनी होनी चाहिए न कि शहरो में से । शहरो से हमें लोगो को गावों में नहीं भेजना चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं वह भी कहना चाहता हू कि जो ब्लाक डिवेलपमेंट इत्यादि कमेटीज होती हैं, उनके गान-आफिशियल ही बेधरपन होने चाहिये न कि आफिशियल ।

[श्री. प्रवीर सिंह]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे स्टाफ में बहुत इनसिफ्योरिटी है। उनमें ऐसी भावना है कि थोड़े दिन के बाद, एक साल या दो साल के बाद उनको नौकरी से अलग कर दिया जायेगा। ऐसी भावना जब वर्कमें में पैदा हो जाती है तो कोई भी काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की भावना स्टाफ में पैदा न होने दी जाये।

हमारी जो प्रोपर्टी मशीनरी है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। देयर इज लैंक आफ प्रापर्टी। हम हमेशा इसी पर डिपेंड करते हैं कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ इनफार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग जो है वही हमारे लिए सब प्रापर्टी कम्पनी रहे। मगर हम देखते हैं कि गावों के जो लोग हैं उनके पास आपके जो जर्नल्स हैं जैसे योजना है, कुक्षेत्र है, भूगर्भ है, स्वास्थ्य है, पहुँचने नहीं है यहाँ पर पढ़े लिखे लोगों तक वे रूट जाते हैं। उस मामले में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रापर्टी का हमारा ढग है, उसको बढ़ा जाना चाहिए और उसको बढ़ाने के लिए हमें कन्सुमिटी में ले जाने चाहियें, जिन में कबड्डी कुश्ती तथा दूसरी ऐसी गम्भिर कम्पनी चाहिये ताकि इन गैडरिज में गवर्नमेंट द्वारा बनाई गई स्कीमों का प्रचार लोगों में किया जा सके और वे इन स्कीमों से लाभ उठा सकें। हमें मिनेमा विस के जरिये से भी लोगों को अपनी स्कीमों के बारे में जानकारी करानी चाहियें। इसके करने चाहियें और म्यूजिकल पार्टीज तथा एम्बीबिशस के जरिये से भी लोगों तक अपना प्रोग्राम पहुँचाना चाहिये।

सै यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हम काम करते हैं, उसको रीजनल मैगुएजिज में छपवा करके हम लोगों में मुफ्त बाँट दिया करें तो इससे लोगों में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि हमारा मुल्क तरक्की कर रहा है और जनको बता चलेगा कि हमारे मुल्क ने कितनी तरक्की की है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो पैटर्न आफ डिबेलपमेंट है वह एक ही तरह का है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केरल में या मद्रास में या बंगाल में सबकें बनाने की क्या जरूरत है? वहाँ पर इतनी ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं है जितनी कि पंजाब और राजस्थान जैसे प्रदेशों में है या मुल्क के दूसरे हिस्सों में है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कंडिशन जिस जगह पर प्रिवेल करती है, उनके मुताबिक ही हमारा पैटर्न आफ डिबेलपमेंट होना चाहिए। हम एक ही दवाई में अलग-अलग बीमारियों का इलाज नहीं कर सकते हैं, अलग-अलग किस्म के मरीजों को फायदा नहीं पहुँचा सकते हैं।

अब मैं कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत सी जगहों पर जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई है। ना सीलिंग करने का जो ढग है वह बिस्कुट खराब है। ठीक बात नहीं है। हम पहले अपना उस काम करें कि आज से फरा तारीख तक सीलिंग होगी तो जिस जमीन की हमें सीलिंग करने जानी है उस जमीन का मानिक पहले से उस जमीन का बच देता है या अपने रिश्तेदारों का बाँट देता है। क्या कोई भी आदमी यहाँ कह सकता है कि कितनी जमीन गवर्नमेंट ने सीलिंग करने के बाद किमी न ली और कितनी जमीन को हम ने बाँगी में बाँटा? मेरा खयाल है कि कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो यहाँ पर पूरे घाकडे दे सके कि हम ने कितनी जमीन देश में पाई।

कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का जो हम ने रेजोल्यूशन नागपुर में पास किया है उस के बारे में हमारे यहाँ बहुत बड़े-बड़े कंट्रिडिक्शन होने हैं। कोई कहता है कि यह कृषी बन्नी सिस्टम है, रशियन टाइप आफ फार्मिंग है, कोई कुछ कहता है, कोई कुछ कहता है। लेकिन यह बात बिस्कुल गलत है। यहाँ पर रशियन टाइप आफ फार्मिंग नहीं हो रही है। यहाँ पर यह चीज बालस्टरी बेसिस पर ही

रही है। लेकिन मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि हालाँकि हमारे नेता प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि यह वालन्टरी बेसिम पर होगा और वह डोर टु डोर जमींदारों के दरबारों पर जा कर दर्खास्त करेंगे कि वह कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग में आ जायें लेकिन कुछ जमींदारों के दिल में डर है। उस डर को दूर करने के लिए हमें चाहिए कि कुछ न कुछ करें। एक तो यह कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक डेफिनिट ऐंड कंटेगोरिक्ल स्टेटमेंट होना चाहिए जिस में वह यह कहें कि लैंड ओनरशिप गैरबालिग नहीं की जायेगी, दूसरे यह कि वह कहें कि वालन्टरी बेसिम पर आप इस में आ कर ज्यादा हो जायें लेकिन आपको प्रोत्साहन होगा। आप चाहे आप कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग में आकर कर सकें हैं और तीसरी बात इस में यह होनी चाहिए कि जमींदारों को पूरा हक हो कि वह अपनी जमीन को बेच सकें या मार्टगेज कर सकें। अगर हम यह तीन बातें कर सकते हैं तो मैं मन्सूफा हूँ कि हमारा कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग का प्रोग्राम काफी भोजवती में चल सकेगा।

इसी तरह में मरिस कोम्पारेटिव की बात है। उस को तो हमें चलाना ही पड़ेगा। जब तक हम कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग को अच्छे पैमाने पर नहीं चला पाएँ, जैसा कि हमारा रेजोल्यूशन है, जितनी हमारी मर्नेस जमीन है उस जमीन को लैंडलेस एग्जिक्यूटिव्स को दे कर उस में कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग गवर्नमेंट को करनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह कम से कम तीन साल तक चले ताकि लोग उस में तजुर्बा हासिल करें। सीलिंग के बारे में एक प्वाइंट मेरे मन में है। जब मैं ग्राम जमींदारों से बात करता हूँ तो पता लगता है कि उन के भन्दर यह भी फीलिंग है कि हमारी जमीनो पर सीलिंग कर के तो गवर्नमेंट ने उसे ले लिया, लेकिन जो पूजीपति हैं उन की पूजी पर पता नहीं कोई सीलिंग लगने जा रही है या नहीं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि ३००० २० तक की यह सीलिंग लगाई जावी चाहिए। इनकम टैक्स कुछ ऐसा हो कि ३००० २० के

बाद जो कुछ भी हो वह सरकार के कब्जे में खुद ही आ जाय। जहाँ तक तन्वाह की बात है, सीलिंग ग्राम पेमेंट भी होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा में ज्यादा तन्वाह हो १५०० २० और कम से कम तन्वाह हो ११० २०। अगर इस से ज्यादा तन्वाह हम रखते हैं तो लोगों में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि हम गरीबों को मारना चाहते हैं।

हमारे यहाँ ७० या ८० फीमटी लोग गावों में रहते हैं। क्या हम सबकुछ इस हिमाय में उन के लिए अपने अजट से पैसा देंगे? मैं मन्सूफा हूँ कि बिल्कुल नहीं देंगे। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सारे टैक्स का कम से कम ८६ परसेंट लैंड रवेन्यु में आता है जो कि आज कल के हिमाय में ७० करोड़ २० बनता है। वह कम में कम आप गाव पचायतों को दे। यह कोई बहुत ज्यादा मर्यादा नहीं है। उस में गाव पचायतों अपना काम कर सकेंगी। पचायतों के मनाल्लिक मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन का पचायतों को डेवलप करने के लिए बहुत कोशिश करनी है। हमारे गाव पचायतों के जो मरपच होत हैं उन के लिए एक मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड आफ एग्जिक्यूशन रखना चाहिए साथ ही एक मरपच को अगर बहुत दिनों तक नहीं रखना चाहिए। उस को हमेशा के लिए मरपच नहीं बनाना चाहिए। मरपच का दुबारा दो साल के बाद एलेक्ट करना चाहिए। इसी तरह में जो मरपच होता है उस को कट्टर और एग्जिक्यूटिव दोनों अथॉरिटीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि जो फंक्शनल कोम्पारेटिव्स हैं गाव में, वह सारा काम करें और वह पचायतों के मातहत हो। मैं मन्सूफा हूँ कि इस तरह से पचायतों का काम बहुत ठीक ढंग में चल सकेगा। पचायतों में हरिजनो और औरतों के लिए रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। जब तक हम यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे मनो में यह भावना चलती रहती कि हरिजनो और औरतों के साथ बिल्कुल भ्रष्टाचार मूलक नहीं होता। मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह भी भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को कड़ा मन्सूफा तो है,

[श्री मणित सिंह]

कुल्ली, गुल्ली और जल्ली। हम ने बड़े-बड़े प्लान्स बनाये हैं। हमारे मुल्क की जो बड़ी इन्डस्ट्री है वह है ऐम्पिकल्बर इन्डस्ट्री। हमारा मुल्क ऐम्पिकल्बरिस्ट्स का मुल्क है। हमारी एकानमी इसी पर केस करती है। ८० फी सदी लोग ऐम्पिकल्बरल एकानमी में रहते हैं। इसलिए मैं धर्ज करूंगा कि हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्रीज बनाने पर जोर देना चाहिए। हम जो भी बाहें प्रोजेक्ट्स बनायें लेकिन साथ-साथ इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना हमारे लिए अजहद जरूरी है।

आखिर में मैं जनाबवाला, आप का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और जो बिल हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय यहा लाये हैं उस को तने दिल से सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Immediately after the hon. Finance Minister moved for taking the Finance Bill into consideration, we had two speeches from the opposition side, one speech opposing the other, if I may say so.

Hon Member, Shri Masam, in substance, complained that the corporations were being taxed too much, that the new grossing system would affect badly the small shareholder. So, on the whole, he was against taxing corporations. On the question of income-tax also, he more or less expressed opposition.

Immediately after that, the hon. Member who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party complained that the common man—I do not know what exactly is meant by that phrase—was very heavily taxed; and he was against indirect taxation. I would like to say a word or two on these aspects of the question before I suggest a few points and argue in their favour.

In this country, if we are to omit taxing the common man—because evidently, by that they mean the

average people with average income—I do not know whether we will be able to raise any taxes. The extremely poor section I know cannot be taxed; they have no capacity to pay at all. But can we omit taxing the common man? After all, the country is comparatively poor. Most of the people are common. The uncommon men with large incomes are very few in number. This position has to be realised, unless our friends go to the extent of saying that we should give up not only the Plan but should also say that the administration also should not go on. With all respect to Members on the other side, I would request them to consider this aspect of the question, whether this country can have sufficient resources without taxing corporations. After all this country has only got a large population of common men with average income. If we consider this aspect, I submit the excise duty and the indirect taxes are absolutely necessary.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): How much?

Shri Achar: I did not catch what the hon. Member said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An interruption that does not reach the hon. Member is not intended for him.

Shri Achar: Yes, I will try to ignore it, the more so because I have got only a limited time at my disposal.

With regard to income tax or corporation tax, no doubt we have to have them. If we look into the figures, especially with regard to income tax, we find that they are getting static. The income is not showing any progressive trend whatsoever. We are for a socialist State. In fact, we want to bring down the income of the richer classes while we raise the income of the ordinary man. From that point of view, I do concede that our income from income tax and corporation tax

should increase. Specially when we see the income tax figures, we feel very much disappointed. I find hardly any progress made in this respect. The figures of income-tax receipts are as follows: 1955-56 Rs. 76 crores, 1956-57 Rs. 92 crores, 1957-58 Rs. 90 crores and 1958-59 Rs. 86 crores. The income from this source budgeted for this year is only Rs. 87 crores. It ought to make more progress.

I have heard the argument often put forth that the minimum in the slab should be reduced. I do not agree with that proposition. After all, if we take the average income of a person in our country, it is poor. In fact, people getting an income of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 3500 per year are probably small in number, and people with a higher income are much less. The former Finance Minister, while introducing the new system of taxation often repeated that we must have a system which will be very elastic and he suggested this system of taxation so that we may have a very elastic source of income. By raising half a per cent or one per cent we must be able to raise the money required. There must be machinery ready to collect it, so that if there is a contingency or extraordinary circumstance arising, the country must be in a position to tap that source and get the money. From that point of view, the persons with higher incomes are very few and those who could be considered as very rich are still fewer in number, and the country will not be able to get all the resources it wants from taxing them. At the same time, we have to remember this fact that these richer people should be taxed more. There is no doubt about it, though we cannot go to the extent of cutting down all incentives. If we look into the budget, we find that our total deficit is something like Rs. 222 crores. Even the revenue account deficit is Rs. 82 crores. By the taxation proposals of this year, we are hardly making Rs. 23 crores. I am not thinking of the overall deficit, but even if we think of the revenue account deficit, it is something like Rs. 58 crores. When this

is the position, I ask with all respect: is it ever possible for any Finance Minister to reduce the indirect taxes, whether it be excise or customs? In addition, we have the problem so far as customs revenue is concerned, on account of reduction of imports. Licences cannot be issued and on account of that the income from import duty is going down. When that is the position, unless we are to be driven to the position of giving up the Plan—which nobody advocates—it is not possible either to avoid this indirect taxation or the taxes on income.

One important feature which I would like to mention regarding the present Finance Bill is with regard to an increase in wealth tax rate of only half per cent. This clearly indicates the elasticity which the former Finance Minister was probably thinking of. By increasing the rate by only half per cent—the incidence of this falls on people with fairly big property—we get an income of Rs. 2.5 crores. No doubt, we have not realised from other taxes, the estate duty, expenditure tax and other forms of taxes as much as we ought to have, probably because the machinery for collection is not sufficiently equipped as yet; but all the same, we see this indication that by raising the wealth tax by only half per cent, we are able to realise Rs. 2.5 crores. I would consider this aspect of the Bill a very important aspect and I think this will give us more scope in future years.

Then I would like to mention that we have to be a little careful about taxing the poorest. When we got a windfall of about Rs. 10 crores in respect of oil, specially petrol and petroleum products, I plead with our Finance Minister that some relief must be given. With regard to kerosene oil, I also submitted last time that it is one of the most essential items specially required in the village parts. The Finance Minister was very sympathetic. He said he would have given that relief but for the fact that it would not reach down the poor man. With all respect, I submit that that may not be a very correct posi-

[Shri Achar]

tion. In fact, his own junior colleague, Shri K. D. Malviya, when arguing that point said that they did not want to reduce the tax because that would increase consumption. If I may submit, practically one argument cuts the other. If the price goes down, Shri K. D. Malviya says that consumption will increase. That means the benefit goes down to the poorest man. The benefit is not taken away by the middleman. That has been the history not only of this kerosene oil. I will give the instance of salt. In our country, salt is such an essential thing—now, of course, no tax is there on that—and an increase of even 2 or 3 pies meant that the poor man could not purchase his salt. Consequently, consumption decreased and such a life-giving material could not be purchased. That is the reason why Mahatmaji took up salt as a symbol of satyagraha and marched to Dandi. Similarly, I would submit that some relief should be given on such essential items like kerosene and others.

There is only one more point which I want to deal with. There seems to be a school of thought that people in the agrarian parts are not substantially taxed. I find that even Prof. Mahalanobis, our economic expert, seems to be of that view. In a recent article in the *Hindusthan Standard* he writes that agriculture contributes more than 50 per cent of our national income but it has not been possible yet to tax the agriculturist to realise adequate resources to pay for the Plan. I submit that this proposition seems to be that of a city dweller.

I do submit that the villagers are sufficiently taxed—taxed to their capacity. I am not thinking whether it is more or less. So far as excise and customs are concerned, everybody is taxed. So far as other items like income-tax and others are concerned, the richer people are taxed. But, look at the agriculturist. His income is not taken into consideration. Even if he has a small amount, hardly an income of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, he is made to pay the land revenue. Income is not the consideration.

Take the result of the recent land reforms. Even with regard to small landholders with an income of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500, or even Rs. 2,000—the hon. Finance Minister coming from Bombay knows it very well—the rent from property has been reduced to one-sixth whereas it was formerly one-half. Consequently, what has happened this year? The small landholder is taxed so highly—even 30 per cent or more—much more than what is levied from the bigger landlords or other people living in towns.

As I said previously, it is not the amount that matters. It is really the capacity, the income of the people and what they can afford to pay and what source of living they have got. From that point of view, I submit that this theory of so eminent an economist as Prof. Mahalanobis that the villagers are not taxed highly does not seem to be correct. I hope his idea that a new scheme of taxation must be brought in to tax the agrarian people will not do him credit.

श्री रामजी बर्मा (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे घ्रापसे यह निवेदन करना है कि ग्राज मुल्क में कर भार बढ़ रहा है। जब हम देखते हैं पड़ते हैं और सुनते हैं कि इस मुल्क का घ्रासतन कर भार उतना ही है जितना कि बड़े-बड़े मुल्कों में है तो घ्राश्चर्य होता है कि एक गरीब देश की जनता और लोगों की पाकिटों से इतना पैसा निकालना कहाँ तक उचित है? लोगों पर कर लगाने से सरकारी खजाना जरूर बढ़ता है और उससे सरकारी कार्य भी होते हैं किन्तु क्या जनता में इतना दम रह जाता है कि वह अपने कर भार को लेकर चल सके? मैं समझता हूँ कि बुनियादी यही शक्ती है कि जब से स्वाधीनता प्राप्त हुई है सरकार ने अपने खजाने को निरन्तर बढ़ाया है। सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े काम किये हैं। जनता से रुपये लेकर और बाहर से कर्ज लेकर काम किये गये किन्तु जनता इस योग्य नहीं रह गई कि वह अपने कार्य को सन्हाल

सके। उसमें सम्मिलन की क्षमता और इनिशियेटिव दूर होता जा रहा है। यह बड़े क्षत्रों की बात है क्योंकि यदि जनता में खुद भी उत्साह न हो, उमंग न हो, इनिशियेटिव लेने की भावना न हो तो चाहे बड़े से बड़ा कोई प्लान बाहरी मुल्क की बढ़ोतरी आप इस मुल्क में लड़ा कर लीजिये, उससे इस मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। एक दूसरे प्रकार की गुलामी होगी जिससे कि नीचे हम दब जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चलाने के लिए आप कर भार उताना ही रखिये जितना कि जरूरी हो और जैसे कि गाय से दूध लेते समय उसके बछड़े के लिए दूध छोड़ देना चाहिए जिससे कि आगे भी दूध मिलता रहे और गाय के धनो से तमाम दूध एकदम न निचोड़ लेना चाहिए।

अब यदि सरकार की क्षमता बढ़ी है तो जनता की क्षमता किस प्रकार घटी है इसके लिए एक ही उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने देना चाहता हूँ और वह देश में अनाज का उत्पादन है। आप कहेंगे कि इस मुल्क में गल्ले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बढ़ा है? जब मन् १९४७ में हमारे देश में स्वराज्य आया उस समय २६ लाख टन गल्ला बाहर से आता था। स्वाधीनता के बाद सन् १९४८-४९ में आपने प्रो मोर फूड कैम्पेन के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये लेकिन आयात का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा? चाहे कुछ भी बढ़ा हो लेकिन सन् १९४९ में आपको ३७ लाख टन अनाज बाहर से मगाना पड़ा। सन् ५० में कुछ कम हुआ। फिर १९५१-५२ में आपको ४७ लाख टन अनाज विदेशों से मगाना पड़ा। हकीकत यह है कि हर साल आपको बाहर से गल्ला मगाना पड़ रहा है और मालूम ऐसा होता है कि बिना बाहर की सहायता के आप जी नहीं सकते। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि इन्विजेंट्स के पहले यहां के लोग अपने गल्ले और बाहर का कम गल्ला मगा कर जीवित रह सकें तो कोई कारण नहीं दिखाई देता कि स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् आपको बाहर से यह करोड़ों टन

गल्ला क्यों मगाना पड़ रहा है? मैं सदन को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि २ करोड़, ८५ लाख और ५८ हजार टन अनाज हम ने आयाती के बाद से इस देश में मगाया है और उस पर कई अरब व करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि आप भी इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि आपका प्रो मोर फूड कैम्पेन फेल हुआ और आप इस देश में किसानों द्वारा आयात का उत्पादन काफी तौर पर नहीं बढ़ा सके और इसका कारण यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो करोड़ों रुपये अपने अफसरों के जरिये खर्च किये वह किसानों तक पहुंच भी नहीं सके। किसानों में उन से दम नहीं आया, दिलासा नहीं आया, उत्साह नहीं पैदा हुआ और उनमें इनिशियेटिव पैदा नहीं हुआ। इस तरीके से योजनाओं के पीछे आप जब किसानों की दबाते जायेंगे तो वे उभर नहीं पायेंगे। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि इस मुल्क को हम दिल्ली, लखनऊ, कलकत्ता और बम्बई आदि बड़े-बड़े नगरों में बैठ कर बना लेंगे तो आप गलती पर हैं। मुल्क को बढ़ाने के लिए और देश में आयात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आप अपने मौजूदा काम के तरीके और पालिसी को बदलिये और ऐसी नीति अख्तियार कीजिये जिससे कि गरीब किसान और मजदूरों में काम करने के लिए उत्साह आये और वे खुद आगे बढ़ कर कमर कस कर मुल्क को बनाने में जुट जायें और वे यह समझने लगे कि उनको यह काम करना है।

मैं अगर वक्त मिला तो सहयोगी खेती के बारे में भी कुछ कहूंगा। लेकिन यहां पर इतना जरूर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इसके जरिये अफसरों की खेती न बना दीजियेगा जिससे कि किसान और तबाह हो जायें। सहयोगी खेती अच्छी चीज है। उस का हम समर्थन करते हैं और वह होनी चाहिये लेकिन वह किसानों की ही साइड से उन से एक प्रकार से सहयोग करके ही अपनी खेती चलाते हैं। इस मुल्क में आप जानते हैं कि एक-एक गज के जमीन के

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

टुकड़े पर किसान खेती करता है और उसको जोतता है और बे भापस में एक दूसरे से सहयोग करके खेतीबाड़ी करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भापस में किसानों की इस सहयोग की भावना को डेवलप किया जाय, उनकी सहायता की जाय। उनके हाथ पकड़ कर उन्हें ऊपर उठाइये ऐसा यदि आप करेंगे तो देश आगे बढ़ सकेगा अन्यथा नहीं।

मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूँ कि इसी गलती के कारण कि इस टैक्सेशन से सरकारी खजाने में अभिवृद्धि होती है और आगे भी हो और उसी गलत खयाल को लेकर हमारे एक साथी ने खंडसारी के सवाल को उठाया और उन्होंने कहा कि यह टैक्स लगना चाहिये उन्होंने उसके लिए दलील यह दी कि चीनी जब ३६ रुपये मन बिकती है तो उससे १३ रुपये का सरकार को मुनाफ़ा होता है और खंडसारी ३३ रुपये प्रति मन बिकती है तो क्या सरकार को उससे मुनाफ़ा नहीं मिलना चाहिये? अगर बात इतनी ही सी हो तो यह बहुत सुन्दर जंचती है कि उनसे जरूर टैक्स लेना चाहिये किन्तु मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि १३ रुपये टैक्स देने के बावजूद भी २२ रुपये पर जो यहाँ मिलों की चीनी बिकती है तो खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने एक मर्तबा अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि हमको विदेशों में जो चीनी भेजनी पड़ती है वह विदेशों में अन्य देशों के मुकाबले में १७ रुपये पड़ती है। २२ रुपये पर भी पैदा करके उनको मुनाफ़ा है तो क्या आप मिल की चीनी और खंडसारी शक्कर को एक ही तुला पर रख देंगे? उत्तर प्रदेश में खंडसारी वालों का एक असोसियेशन है जिसका कि नाम यू० पी० गूड एंड खंडसारी असोसियेशन है उनकी तरफ से एक पैम्फ्लेट छाया हुआ है जिसमें उन्होंने सरकार से अपील की है और सब बातों की तकलीफों का रोना रोया है। उन्होंने दिखाया है कि हमारी खंडसारी का जो उत्पादन है वह ३१ रुपये और २६ नये पैसे पर बाँट पड़ता है तो अब जिनका कि

उत्पादन खर्च ३१ रुपये २६ नये पैसे पड़े उनसे भी ४ रुपये टैक्स लिया जाय और जिनका कि उत्पादन खर्च २२ रुपये पड़े, उत्पादन खर्च २२ रुपये के भी कम पड़े उनसे भी इतना ही लिया जाय यह कोई हिसाब है? मैं समझता हूँ कि जिसके कि हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है उसको इसी तर्क और इसी हिसाब से चलना होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ३१ रुपये और २६ नये पैसे उनके कहां तक जायज हैं लेकिन आपके जरिये में जिस मंत्री महोदय से इतना जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके इस हिसाब में अगर कोई गलती है तो मंत्री जी कोई कमेटी बना कर या किसी और तरीके से इसकी जांच करा लें और जो सही उनका उत्पादन खर्च हो उसके अनुसार टैक्स लगायें नहीं तो नहीं लगाना चाहिये। मैं तो आपसे कहूँ कि खंडसारी पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये। मिलों पर, बड़े-बड़े जो उद्योग बंधे हैं बड़े बड़े आमदनी के जरिये हैं उन पर आप टैक्स लगाइये लेकिन खंडसारी पर, छोटी-छोटी स्मिल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज पर और कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पर भी यदि आप टैक्स लगाते हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि उसमें छोटी और बड़ी और इंडस्ट्रीज में टैक्स के बारे में कुछ भेद तो होना चाहिये। उनका कुछ हिसाब तो होना चाहिये, कोई तारतम्य तो होना ही चाहिये। आपको टैक्स लगाना है तो बड़े बड़े उद्योगों और कारखानों पर लगाइये। लेकिन आपको यह याद रखना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में जो छोटे-छोटे गृह और कुटीर उद्योग चलते हैं और जिनमें कि हमारे लाखों लोग रोजी कमा रहे हैं उन पर आप बजाय टैक्स लगाने के उनको पनपने और प्रोत्साहन देने की कोशिश कीजिये। वह बड़े खतरे की चीज होगी अगर आप इसके विरुद्ध आचरण करते हैं। अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने ख' कहा उसको सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि वे उस जिले से आते हैं जहाँ कि १४ चीनी कैंटरीज है। मैं भी उसी जिले के आता हूँ जहाँ कि १४ चीनी मिलें हैं और खाद्य हमारा उनका यही शक्करा है। पता नहीं हमारे-आमरे-

बुल सवस्य कैसे इन १४ फेक्टरियों से प्रभावित हो गये ? किन्तु मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यही झगड़ा है हमारा । हम कहते हैं कि ऐ मिल वालो तुम यह २२ रुपये पर जो बीनी पैदा करने हो उससे कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन जनता के सामने रखो क्या तुमने कमी बतलाया कि तुम्हारा सही मायने में क्या कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन है ? इसी बात पर बड़ा हमारा झगड़ा शुरू होता है । इसी तरह से गन्ने की कास्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन और उसकी प्राइस का सवाल है । इसके लिये हर साल हड़तालें होती हैं, घनशन होता है, लोगों को जेल जाना पड़ता है, साधारण किसान को, मेम्बरस को, एम० एल० एज० को और एम० पीज को । यह सब सरकार का इस और ध्यान दिलाने के लिए किया जाता है लेकिन कमी कमी सरकार इसको पोलिटिकल मवाल बता कर टाल देती है और कहती है कि यह पार्टियों का झगड़ा है और इसके पीछे पोलिटीकल स्टेट है । मैं आपसे नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मन्त्री जी, कि यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह किसानों का सवाल है, यह गन्ने का सवाल है और यह उठते हुए हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों का सवाल है और यह उस उद्योग घरे का सवाल है कि जिसमें हजारों नही, लाखों नही बल्कि करोड़ों लोग लगे हुए हैं । यह उनकी जीविका का सवाल है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप एक कमेटी बनायें, इसकी जांच कीजिये और उसी में मैं कीजिये कि खडसारी वालों को क्या पड़ता है अगर उनको बहुत मुनाफा है तो उनसे ले लीजिये, और उसी में यह मैं कीजिये कि गन्ने वालों को क्या पड़ता है और शुगर केन फेक्टरिज उनको कितना बुरा रही हैं । तो, मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह बहुत ही नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल टालने का नहीं है । आप खडसारी पर यह कह कर टैक्स लगा सकते हैं कि वह ३६ रुपये पर बेचते हैं और यह ३३ रुपये पर बेचते हैं और उनसे हम को १३ रुपया मिल जाता है । आप इन से भी १३ रुपया ले लीजिये और ये छोटे लोग हैं इनसे आप २१ रुपया ले लीजिये और उनके लिये

१० रुपया ही छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि ये ज्यादा बोल नहीं सकते । लेकिन इस तरह से टैक्स लगाने से और इस तरह से अन्धाधुन्ध करने से काम नहीं चल सकता । इस हाउस को भी यह देखना चाहिए कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों की बात है, इस तरफ आपको तबज्जह देनी चाहिए । मैं तो आप से बहुत ही नम्रता के साथ पुनः यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि यदि हो सके तो आप उदारता के साथ इस खडसारी के टैक्स को स्थागित ही कर दीजिये और हम बात की जांच कीजिये कि इसकी कास्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है । इसमें हमारा मवाल भी हल हो जायेगा । हम गन्ने वाले हर साल जेल जाते हैं, हड़ताल करते हैं किसानों के आग्रह पर उनके हित के लिये हमारा प्रश्न भी इस तरह से हल हो जायेगा । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस दिशा में कदम उठाने का विचार किया था । वह एक ट्रिपार्टाइट कानफरेंस बुलाना चाहती थी जिसमें मिल वालों गन्ने वालों और सरकार तीनों के प्रतिनिधि हों । लेकिन पता नहीं वह स्कीम कहा दब गयी । इस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी हाउस में मौजूद हैं । मैं आपसे और प्रवान मन्त्री जी से नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस मुल्क की खाद्य समस्या बिगड़ी और आप कहते थे कि नही खाद्य समस्या हमारे हाथ में है, उस समय जब भाव बढ़े और पोलिटिकल पार्टिज के लोग जेल जाने लगे, तो हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने आगे बढ़ कर सब पार्टिज की एक कमेटी बुलायी थी और इस समस्या के बारे में सबसे राय ली थी । मैं समझता हूँ कि गन्ने और खडसारी का सवाल भी कोई छोटा सवाल नहीं है । यह उस उद्योग से सम्बन्ध रखता है जो कि छोटे लोगों का उद्योग है । इसलिये आप इसे टालिए मत । यह राष्ट्र निर्माण में बहुत ही सहायक चीज है । इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज इस टैक्स को स्थगित कीजिये और एक कमेटी बनाईये कि जिसके जरिये से इस मसले को हल किया जाय ।

मैं कुछ और भी आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । हम लोग देहात में रहते हैं । हम

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

जानते हैं कि अगर देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो तो आपको भी टैक्स मिलेगा। मैं आपका ध्यान खाद्य समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। खाद्य समस्या से घबरा कर आप कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग की तरफ जा रहे हैं। कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग बहुत अच्छी चीज है। हम लोग भी उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं, लेकिन एक बात मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ और वह यह है कि इस मुल्क में क्रेडिट कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटीज ने जो काम किया है उसे उनको बहुत बदनामी मिली है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि लोग आज कोम्पारेटिव का नाम सुन कर घबराते हैं। इस मुल्क में कोम्पारेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन बना था और गन्ने के बारे में सोसाइटिया बनी थी। इन सोसाइटियों ने गन्ना बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया बल्कि गन्ने की बेचकर नफा उठाने का काम किया जैसे कि ठेकेदार करते हैं। तो इस कारण लोग कोम्पारेटिव शब्द से घबराते हैं। फिर भी चूँकि यह चीज मिडान्त में अच्छी है और चूँकि आज मुल्क के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जिन किसानों के पास छोटी छोटी जमीनें हैं उनको मिलाया जाय और फिर उस पर खेती की जाये, इसलिये हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन इस दिशा में कदम उठाने के पहले बहुत समझदारी से काम लेना चाहिये और देहात के लोगों के सहयोग से ही इसको आगे चलाना चाहिए। अब तक जो कोम्पारेटिव को चलाने वाले लोग रहे हैं उन्होंने विदेशी सिद्धान्तों को मोटी मोटी किताबों में पढ़ा है। लेकिन जो काम इस दिशा में मुल्क में हुआ है उसमें उनको नेकनामी नहीं मिली है। लेकिन मैं अभी भी कहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में कोम्पारेटिव का तत्व है। यहाँ पर गांव गांव में, घर घर में, पड़ोस पड़ोस में लोग स्वयं सहकारी खेती करते हैं। अगर ऐसा न करें तो वे खेती कर ही नहीं सकते। अगर पानी चलाना होता है, सिंचाई करनी होती है, या बीज देना होता है तो सब एक दूसरे से मिस कर काम करते हैं। तो जो यह तत्व देश में है उसका भी आपको अध्ययन

करना चाहिए। क्या आपने कोई कमेटी बिठायी है कि जो देश के इन कोम्पारेटिव तत्वों का अध्ययन करे। आपने ऐसा नहीं किया यह समझ कर कि यह तो गुलाम मुल्क रहा है इसमें कुछ है नहीं, यहाँ तो बेव है, शास्त्र है और बड़े बड़े ग्रन्थ हैं, कल्चर हैं, और इस पर आप लक्ष्य करते हैं। लेकिन मैं बताऊँ कि इस मुल्क में कोम्पारेटिव का भी बहुत तत्व है। उसका आप अध्ययन कीजिये। गांव गांव में, जाति जाति में, समाज समाज में यहाँ यह तत्व काम कर रहा है। उसी को बढ़ाने में आप सहयोग कीजिये। और उसके बाद विदेशी तत्वों को भी आप ले लें। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता। आप विदेशी सिद्धान्तों की भी लेकर यहाँ पर कोम्पारेटिव के काम को बढ़ायें। यह उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी है और जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। हम अमेरिका से, ऑस्ट्रेलिया से, जापान से और रूस तथा दूसरे देशों से गन्ना मंगा कर बहुत दिनों तक यहाँ के लोगों का पेट नहीं भर सकते। आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक खेतिहर देश है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य और दो तीन मिनट में खतम कर देंगे।

श्री रामजी वर्मा : बहुत अच्छा।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुल्क एक खेतिहर मुल्क है किन्तु आज कल यहाँ सबसे बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने यह है कि यहाँ की आबादी बहुत बढ़ रही है और यह एक प्राबलम हो गया है। आज सरकार के सामने यह प्राबलम है कि इस मुल्क की आबादी को किस तरह से घटाया जाये क्योंकि अन्यथा यहाँ की खाद्य समस्या का सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता, यह बुद्धिमान लोगों की बातें हैं, यह उन लोगों की बातें हैं जो कि बड़े बड़े रिसर्च करते हैं। किन्तु मैं एक चीज आपके से निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ, मंत्री जी, कि इस मुल्क में जो ३६ करोड़ लोग रहते हैं वे कर्मठ हैं, कार्यशील हैं, वे लोग कमजोर नहीं हैं और इम्पॉटेंट नहीं हैं। वे सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। किन्तु जब तक इन ३६ करोड़ लोगों की इनर्जी को आप किसी योजना के अन्दर नहीं लायेंगे जिसमें देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, तब तक ये लोग अपना उत्पादन ही बढ़ाते रहेंगे। और इसको आप नहीं रोक सकते। तो मंत्री जी गुस्ताखी माफ हो तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दो प्रकार का सघर्ष है। खेती आपके हाथ में है, रोजगार देना आपके हाथ में है, इन्स्ट्रिज आपके हाथ में है, बिना सरकार के हाथ लगाये कोई इन्स्ट्रिज इस मुल्क में नहीं चल सकती। जब धावमी किसी काम को पकड़ना चाहता है, कोई रोजी रोजगार करना चाहता है, काम लेना चाहता है, कोई सरबिस लेना चाहता है तो वह अपने को घसटाय पाता है। उसमें आप उसकी मदद नहीं कर सकते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना भाषण बाद में जारी रखें।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—contd.

16.58 hrs

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: I will now put cut motion No 2046 moved by Shri Prabhat Kar The question is

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100 (Delay in submission of Report of the Second Pay Commission) "

The Lok Sabha divided Ayes 25; Noes 106

Division No. 11]

[16.58½ hrs.

Banerjee, Shri Pramathabhat
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Ghose, Shri Subman
Godsora, Shri S. C.

Iyer, Shri Easwara
Kaz, Shri Prabhat
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Yasudevan
Panigrahi, Shri
Patulekar, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb

Pillai, Shri Anthony
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Seth, Shri B. C.
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Tangamani, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Warrior, Shri

NOES

Abdur Rehman, Molvi
Achar, Shri
Agarwal, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Jochum
Ashanna, Shri
Ayyakkannu, Shri
Barmen, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagwan Das, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bideri, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chavda, Shri
Das, Shri K. K.

Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Deasi, Shri Morarji
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Eacharan, Shri I.
Gandhi, Shri Ferome
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jhulan Sinha, Shri
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Karmarker, Shri
Kaulwal, Shri
Kotaka, Shri Liladhas

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khawja, Shri Jamal
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachi Ram, Shri
Madhusudan Rao, Shri
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Malaviya, Pandit Govind
Mansari, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mathew, Shri M.
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Misra, Shri R. R.
Morarka, Shri

Mamswamy, Shri N. R.
 Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
 Nanjappa, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma
 Newel, Shri
 Padam Dev, Shri
 Pande, Shri C. D.
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Penna Lal, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patel, Shri Maniben
 Rajiah, Shri
 Ram Krishan, Gupta Shri
 Ram Saran, Shri
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.
 Rangaroo, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Vinayak
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rup Narain, Shri
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Pandit K. C.

Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri R. C.
 Shukla, Shri V. C.
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Terkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Thirumala Rao, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri R. S.
 Tiwari, Pandit D. N.
 Umrao Singh, Shri
 Wastik, Shri Balkrishna

The motion was negated.

Mr. Speaker: All other cut motions are treated as withdrawn.

17 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
 Take voice vote.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.
All the other cut motions were put and negated.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 21 to 35 and 112 to 118 relating to the Ministry of Finance."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance.'"

DEMAND No. 22—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Customs.'"

DEMAND No. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,41,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 5,17,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Tax on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 25—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 26—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 27—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,69,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 28—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,57,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 29—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,39,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,32,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 3,13,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,33,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 16,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 20,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments' "

DEMAND No. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 92,52,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 44,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 115—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 116—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 59,35,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 1,94,33,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 102, 103, 105 and 106 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demand for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—ed]

DEMAND No. 102—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 103—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 105—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,07,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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. 59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Appropriation Bill.

17.02 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO 2) BILL*, 1959

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2 Dated 20-4-59.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, clause 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the Finance Bill. Shri Ramji Verma.

17.05 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1959—contd.

श्री राम जी वर्मा (शरिया): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी मैं अभी मंत्री जी में यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि मुल्क की जो उत्पादन की शक्ति है, उसको आपर बैनल न देने के कारण, उस को सही मार्ग न देने के कारण, उसका रुख दूसरी तरफ हो रहा है और जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। इसको रोकने का कोई कृत्रिम उपाय न करते हुए अगर लोगों को काम करने के लिये साधन

मिलें, तो अगर ब्राह्मरी बढ़ती भी है, तो भी भारत-भूमि में इतनी ताकत अभी है कि यह अपने बच्चों का, अपनी सत्ता का पालन करने की क्षमता रखती है, यह मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है।

मैं आप से एक निवेदन और करूँ कि कुछ महीने पहले मैं गोरखपुर में नौतनवा के बीज गोदाम पर गया था। लोगों की शिकायत यह थी कि उनको जो बीज दिया गया है उसमें फोका दाना है, सरकारी गोदाम से जो बीज दिया गया उसमें से $\frac{1}{4}$ और $\frac{1}{4}$ हिस्सा गंदा दाना है मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है। इससे तो अच्छा यह है कि किसान अपने घर में ही बीज को रख ले और इसी में वे उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें हैं। कई जगहों पर मैंने देखा है कि लैट पैडी की जगह पर अली दे दिया जाता है और अली की जगह पर लैट पैडी दे दिया जाता है। जो देने वाले होते हैं उनको हम बात से कोई मतलब नहीं होता है कि किस किस्म का बीज दिया जा रहा है, प्राया ठीक दिया जा रहा है या नहीं, उनको तो इसी से मतलब होता है कि उनका जो एकाउंट है, वह ठीक होना चाहिये, ठीक एकाउंट जाना चाहिये। इस प्रकार का प्राक्सलवाद किम तरह से हमारी सहायता कर सकता है, यह सोचने वाली बात है। इससे कुछ काम नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। आप भी मोर कूड़ का या कुछ और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि किसानों पर भरोसा किया जाए, उन पर विश्वास किया जाए। आप यह न समझें कि वे लोग पड़े लिये नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह समझना कि उनमें बांधे को समझने की बुद्धि नहीं है, बीजों को वे अच्छी तरह से समझ नहीं सकते हैं, गलत है। वे सब बीजों को अच्छी तरह से समझने लग गये हैं। इस

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

बाहरी में चाहता हूँ कि उन पर विश्वास किया जाए और उनकी हर सम्भव सहायता की जाए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि न सिर्फ़ खेती में बल्कि उद्योग बंधों में भी हम चाहते हैं कि कोप्रेशन को लायें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शूगर फैक्ट्रीज का स्थान इस मुल्क में दूसरे नम्बर पर आता है। बहुत दिनों से यह आवाज उठाई जा रही है कि इसको कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर क्यों नहीं चलाया जाता है? क्यों नहीं प्रोडर्स को तथा वर्कर्स को पार्टनर इस इंडस्ट्री में बनाया जाता है? मालिक भी इसमें शामिल हो सकते हैं। अगर आप इस इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो कम से कम कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर इसे तो चला ही सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बेसिस पर इसको चलाने की जल्दी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो न तो खंडसारी का प्राबल्य ही रहेगा और न हर साल गन्ने की कीमत निर्धारित करने का ही सवाल पैदा होगा। सब प्रश्न सरल हो जायेंगे।

अब मैं उत्पादन के बारे में थोड़ा सा कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। इसके सिवाई और खाद, ये दो खास फैक्टर हैं। जहां तक सिवाई का ताल्लुक है मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में दो सौ से अधिक ट्यूबवैल लगे हुए हैं। उनमें से आपने क्या यह जानने का कभी प्रयत्न किया कि क्या २५ या ५० भी पूरा पूरा बकं करते हैं? क्या यह पता लगाने का भी कभी प्रयत्न किया गया है कि जो कमांड एरिया है, उस सब को पानी पहुंचता है या नहीं पहुंचता है? इसके साथ ही साथ एक यह भी बात है कि जो रेट होता है, वह मंहगा पड़ता है। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि नालियां नहीं बनी हैं। तीसरी यह भी बात है कि किसान उसके धन्यस्त नहीं हैं, उनको धीरे धीरे उस रास्ते

पर लाने की कोशिश भी होनी चाहिये। इसके लिए आपको जो रेट्स हैं, उनको सस्ता करना पड़ेगा और प्रचार द्वारा उनको समझाना पड़ेगा। यह भी देखने में आया है कि जिस जिले में दो सौ या ढाई सौ ट्यूबवैल हैं, वहां पर पानी एक खेत में भी नहीं जाता है। जो लोग पानी देने वाले हैं वे लोग नजदीक के खेतों में ही पानी देकर संतोष मान लेते हैं और जो दूर के खेत होते हैं, उनमें चाहे पानी पहुंचता है या नहीं पहुंचता है, उनसे चार्ज कर लिया जाता है और यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि बाहर ही पानी बह जाता है और किसी काम नहीं आता है। दूर के किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है और नजदीक ही पानी रह जाता है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए फ्लैट रेट होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, उन पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे और उचित कार्रवाई करेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि खंडसारी पर लगे टैक्स को स्वर्गित करने पर विचार किया जाएगा और साथ ही साथ जो दाम हैं उनको क्रास्ट बेसिस पर निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री राम कुण्ड मुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
जनाब स्पीकर साहब, देश की तरफ़की और खसूसन दूसरे प्लान की कामयाबी का दारोमदार इस बात पर है कि बहुत सी स्कीमें जो बनाई हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए पैसों का कैसे इंतजाम किया जाता है। इस बिल में इस बात की कोशिश की गई है कि जो स्कीमें हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए फाइनेंशल प्रोजेक्ट किये जायें और इसके लिए बहुत से टैक्सिस भी लगाये गये हैं। जहां तक टैक्सों को लगाने का सवाल है, इसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पालसी ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि इन टैक्सों का बोझ गरीब लोगों पर कम से कम पड़े। इसलिए मैं धीरे धीरे करना चाहता हूँ कि खंडसारी पर जो इयूटी लगाई गई है उसमें कुछ कमी तो कर दी गई है लेकिन अब भी वह काफी

[श्री राम कृष्ण मुत्त]

है और उसको और भी कम किया जाए। इसका कारण यह है कि दूसरे प्लान का मकसद यह है कि हम इस ढंग से काम करें, ऐसी स्कीम बनायें कि जिस से धामदनी और इनकम के अन्दर जो बहुत भारी डिस्कण्टिन्स हैं वे कम हों। अगर इस तरीके से टैक्स लगाये जायेंगे जिस तरीके से अब लगाये गये हैं, तो मुझे भय है कि हम इस मकसद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे।

इस बिल में इस बात का भी जिक्र किया गया है कि साल्ट इयूटी को डिस्कण्टिन्स कर दिया जाए और उसको डिस्कॉन्टिन्स कर दिया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी तजवीज है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि इससे गरीब लोगों को रिलीफ मिलेगा।

तीसरी बात मैं स्टेट अडरटेकिंग्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज इस बात पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता है कि जो बड़े बड़े अडरटेकिंग्स हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रीस हैं, उनको नेशनलाइज किया जाए। लेकिन हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि हमारा जो मकसद नेशनलाइज करने का है, वह पूरा हो। मैं नेशनलाइजेशन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारा मकसद होता है वह यह है कि उनसे जो धामदनी होती है, उसके अन्दर गरीब लोगों का भी हिस्सा हो ताकि वे लोग भी फायदा उठा सकें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बम्बई में एक दफा स्पीच करते हुए इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया था कि अब तक हमारा जो तजुर्बा है, उसकी बिना पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अगर बहुत से अडरटेकिंग्स को नेशनलाइज किया गया है लेकिन हम अपने मकसद में बहुत कम कामयाब हुए हैं। इस बास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर हम को सीरियसली ध्यान देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि देश की तरक्की का बारोमदर इस बात पर है कि जो अडरटेकिंग्स हम नेशनलाइज करते हैं, उसका हम कैसे इतिजाम करते हैं। धक्कर खींचने में आता है कि

जिस अडरटेकिंग को नेशनलाइज किया जाता है उसका इतिजाम ठीक नहीं होता, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा बैस्टेंज होती है जिस से फायदे के बजाय नुकसान होता है। मैं एक मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो प्राइवेट रिपोर्ट पेश की थी उसमें भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है —

"Delays in execution, appreciable increases in estimates of costs and financial arrangements of a disturbing character have been noticed in some of the major projects administered by autonomous authorities"

इस लिए मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस मामले पर गौर करना चाहिये ताकि इससे पूरा फायदा हम उठा सकें। इसके बारे में मैं दो तीन तजवीजें पेश करना चाहता हूँ। पहली तजवीज तो यह है कि आज हमारी यह धाम पालिसी है कि जिस अडरटेकिंग को नेशनलाइज किया जाता है और जिन लोगों से उस इंडस्ट्री को लिया जाता है उन्हीं लोगों को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में रख लिया जाता है, बल्कि चेयरमैन भी बना दिये जाते हैं। हमने कोई ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता और इसकी वजह यह है कि वे लोग जो इसका इतिजाम करते हैं उनकी यह कोशिश रहती है कि यह स्कीम फेल हो जिससे कि आइवा इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान न दिया जाए। इसलिए मैं प्रपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ खास तौर पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी तजवीज इस सिलसिले में मैं यह पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारी यह स्वाहिसा है कि यह स्कीम कामयाब हो तो सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि इन अडरटेकिंग्स के इतिजाम में सब से ज्यादा लेबरर्स, वर्कर्स को हिस्सेदार बना दें और इससे हमारी स्कीम कामयाब हो सकती है। हमें यह साबित करना चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट एक

माडल एम्पलायर है क्योंकि जब तक हम यह साबित नहीं करते हैं तब तक प्राइवेट कंसर्न्स के अंदर इस स्कीम को लागू नहीं किया जा सकेगा। इस बास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी अंडरटैकिंग्स को नेशनलाइज किया जाये उनके इतिजाम के अन्दर मजदूरों को भी रकिंग क्लासिज को पूरा हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए यह बात मैं दूसरे मुद्दों की मिसालें दे कर भी बता सकता हूँ जिन मुद्दों में कि सब से ज्यादा सनयी तरक्की हो रही है। उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि उन मुद्दों ने मजदूरों को सब से ज्यादा कान्फिडेंस में लिया है। आप वेस्ट जर्मनी को ले लीजिये, वेस्ट जर्मनी की हालत हम से बहुत खराब थी। लेकिन वह इंडस्ट्री और तरक्की के मैदान में हम से बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ गया। इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह था कि उस ने अपने मजदूरों पर विश्वास किया, और अपने कारखानों का इन्तजाम, लुसुसन् आयरन ऐंड स्टील इंडस्ट्री का इन्तजाम वहाँ को ट्रेड यूनियनों और मजदूरों के हाथों में दे दिया। हमारा एक डेलिगेशन अभी उन मुद्दों में गया था। उस ने एक रिपोर्ट भी पेश की थी। उस रिपोर्ट में भी इस तरह से कहा गया है :

"The German workers' feeling for his plant and the fact that in spite of low wages and bad food, he has done a wonderful job of rehabilitation of industry are factors which have impressed both employers and legislators."

इसी तरह कुछ दूसरे मुद्दों में भी जितनी नेशनलाइज्ड कंसर्न्स या अंडरटैकिंग्स हैं उन में लेबरर्स को हिस्सा दिया जाता है। बल्कि यूगोस्लाविया के अन्दर तो इन्तजाम मजदूरों की कौंसिल करती है जिस को उस कारखाने के मजदूर मिल कर एलेक्ट करते हैं। इस लिए मैं इस बारे में खास तौर पर जोर दूंगा कि हमें भी इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं यह बात इस लिए ज्यादा कह रहा हूँ कि सेक्रेट्री फाइव इधर प्लान की कामयाबी का दारोमदार सब से ज्यादा रकिंग क्लास या लेबरर्स पर है।

जब तक हम उन में जोश पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक हमारा काम नहीं हो सकेगा। और वह जोश उन में भौकम्मिल तौर पर पैदा नहीं हो सकता जब तक पूरी तरह से उन को कान्फिडेंस में नहीं लिया जायेगा। कहीं कहीं मैनेजिंग कौंसिल बन गई हैं, मैं उन से मुक्तफिक नहीं हूँ क्योंकि उन को पूरी ताकत नहीं दी गई। आज हम क्या देखते हैं? न तो बैलेन्स शीट उन के सामने पेश की जाती है न वह कम्पनी के प्राफिट और लास में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं। यही नहीं कि वह उन पर विचार भी नहीं कर सकते बल्कि जो रोज की चीजें हैं जिन पर कारखाने के काम का दारोमदार होता है, वह उन से भलग रखी जाती हैं। उन को कान्फिडेंस में नहीं लिया जाता बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वर्कर कमेटीज को जो ताकत दी गई है उस में और मैनेजिंग कौंसिल के जरिये उन को जो प्रस्यार दिये गये हैं उस में कोई खास फर्क नहीं है। इस लिए आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन्हें सब से ज्यादा ताकत दी जाय और तमाम बैलेन्स शीट उन के सामने रखी जाये ताकि उन्हें यह मालूम हो सके कि दरअसल कारखाने में मुनाफा हुआ है या नुकसान। क्योंकि अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि जो बैलेन्स शीट पेश की जाती है वह तोड़ मरोड़ कर पेश की जाती है। इस किस्म की बहुत सी मिसालें मिल सकती हैं। आडिट बनैरह में भी उस का कोई हाथ नहीं होता। मिदानी के अन्दर एक टो० आई० टो० मिल है जो कि बिडला कंसर्न्स है। वहाँ इस किस्म का एक झगड़ा पैदा हुआ था। वहाँ के मजदूरों और मालिकों में बहुत ज्यादा बेचैनी थी। मजदूर कहते थे कि कारखाने के अन्दर बड़ा भारी मुनाफा हुआ है, मालिक कहता था कि नुकसान हुआ है। मजदूरों ने इस किस्म की दो बैलेन्स शीट भी वहाँ पेश कीं। मेरा इन तमाम बातों के कहने का मकसद यह है कि अगर मजदूरों को मुकम्मिल तौर पर कान्फिडेंस में लिया जाता, अगर उन के सामने तमाम हालत रखे जाते, तो वह ज्यादा कोआपरेट कर सकते थे और कारखाने के अन्दर पैदावार

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

भी बढ़ सकती थी । मैं यह बात इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि कारखानों के भन्दर हड़ताल होती हैं । पिछले साल भी बहुत ज्यादा हड़तालें हुई थीं और बहुत से दिन जाया हुए । अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो यह तमाम चीजें बक जायेंगी और तमाम देश पर भी इस का प्रचण्ड असर पड़ेगा ।

आज हिन्दुस्तान के भन्दर जितना मैन पावर है, शायद दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क में नहीं । लेकिन इस वः साथ साथ यह भी आप को तसलीम करना पड़ेगा कि जितनी मैन पावर हिन्दुस्तान में बेस्ट होता है शायद उतनी कही नहीं होती । इस का सम से मुख्य कारण यह है कि गरोब प्रायमी देश की तरफकी वे जो काम हैं उन के भन्दर ज्यादा विलम्बस्पी नहीं लेते । उनके भन्दर ज्यादा जोश नहीं है । अगर हम मजदूरों को काफिर में ले तो उन के ऊपर भी प्रचण्ड असर पड़ेगा और वह हिन्दुस्तान के कामों में हिस्सा लेंगे । इसलिए आज सब में ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसी स्कीम तैयार की जाये जिस से कि हिन्दुस्तान के भन्दर कम से कम मैन पावर का बेस्टेज हो और उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूटिलाइज किया जाय । आज हमारे सामने फाइनल्लेज का सवाल है, आज हमारे सामने फारेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल है, हमें पक्का विश्वास है कि अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों के भन्दर, हिन्दुस्तान की ४० करोड़ जनता के भन्दर जोश पैदा कर सकते हैं तो हमारे यह सवाल सलम हो जायेंगे क्योंकि हमारे पास मैन पावर की कोई कमी नहीं । अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान का हर शक्त्त जो काम कर सकता है, तकरीबन दो बटे रोजाना काम करे तो उस से करीब ५०० करोड़ २० साजाना का फायदा हो सकता है और यह तमाम दिक्कतें दूर हो सकती हैं । इस लिए सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन को कामयाब करने के लिए सब से जरूरी है कि हम अपनी ऐसकर प्लैन् बनायें जिन में हम मजदूरों को

काफिर में ले सकें । मैं यह बात खास तौर पर इस लिए भी कहता हूँ कि बर्ब फाइव इयर प्लैन की तैयारिया हो रही हैं । इस लिए मैं अपने देश के नेताओं पर इस बात का जोर दूंगा कि वह इस बात को खास तौर पर ध्यान में रखें और वे जो भी स्कीम बनायें उन स्कीमों के भन्दर ऐसे तरीके होने चाहियें जिन से हम हिन्दुस्तान की मैन पावर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूटिलाइज कर सकें ।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ कम्पनी ला ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मुताल्लिक भी कहना चाहता हूँ । इसके लिए एक रिपोर्ट भी पेश की गई है । इसके भन्दर भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि कम्पनी ला ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के तहत बहुत सी एन्क्वायरीज हुई हैं और उन एन्क्वायरीज के दौरान यह मालूम हुआ है कि कम्पनी ला के बहुत से क्लार्क को एम्प्लूज कर के किस तरह से नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की गई है । इस सिलसिले में मेरी तो एक तजवीज है । इस साल जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस के भन्दर यह दर्ज है कि सेक्शन २७ की तहत कुछ एन्क्वायरीज हुई हैं । मैं इस बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राब्लि एन्क्वायरी करने का क्या मकसद है ? आज कम्पनी ला के भन्दर या जो कम्पनी ऐक्ट है, उस के भन्दर सब में बड़ा डिफेक्ट यह है कि एन्क्वायरीज तो हो जाती है, रिपोर्ट भी पेश हो जाती है और यह भी साबित हो जाता है कि जिन के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरीज हुई हैं वे कुसूरवार हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है जिस के जरिये उन के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जा सके । इस लिए मैं धीपल करूंगा कि इस तरफ भी हमें पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और हमें अपने कम्पनी ऐक्ट को इस तरीके से अर्मेंड करना चाहिए जिस से सेक्शन २७ की तहत जिन के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरीज हुई हैं और जिन के खिलाफ ऐलिवेशन साबित हो जाय, उन के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जा सके । मुझे यह बताना चाहता हूँ

खुशी हुई कि जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है और गवर्नमेंट का इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इस तरीके से इस ऐक्ट को प्रमोट किया गया तो उस में बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा। मेरी तो इस बारे में यह तजवीज है कि जिस तरीके से इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट की तहत कारखानों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है और उन का इन्तजाम अपने हाथ में लिया जा सकता है, कम्पनी ऐक्ट को भी इस तरह से प्रमोट किया जाय कि कारखानों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जा सके और जो इस किस्म की गलतियाँ करते हैं, और जिन के खिलाफ ऐलिंगेशन साबित हो जाय, उन कारखानों के इन्तजाम को भी गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले सके।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा सा पंजाब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर आज सब से बड़ा सवाल बेटरमेंट लेवी का है। पिछले दिनों इस मिलमिले में बड़ा बड़े जोर का एजिटेशन भी हुआ लेकिन बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि एजिटेशन करने वालों ने अपनी गलती को महसूस किया और वह एजिटेशन बन्द हो गया। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को बेटरमेंट लेवी के जरिये जो रुपया वसूल करना था वह बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में था। वहाँ के किसान इतने बड़े बोझ को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी इस बात की कोशिश हो रही है कि बेटरमेंट लेवी के जरिये जो रकम गवर्नमेंट को देनी है उस में सूद की रकम भी काफी से ज्यादा है, इस वास्ते सूद कम कर दिया जाय। मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इस सिलसिले में बजाय कम्पाउंड इंटरेस्ट के सिम्पल इंटरेस्ट चार्ज किया जाय और सूद कुछ कम कर दिया जाय ताकि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट कम बेटरमेंट लेवी वसूल कर सके और किसानों को रिलीफ मिले।

इस के साथ साथ मैं थोड़ा सा यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की तरक्की के लिए और राजस्थान की तरक्की के लिए दो तीन स्कीमों जारी किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। इन दोनों स्टेट्स की तरक्की का दारोमदार सब से ज्यादा इस बात पर है कि हम ब्यास, रावी और सतलज दरियाओं के पानी को मुकम्मल तौर पर यूटिलाइज कर सकें। इसके बारे में मेरी यह तजवीज है कि हमें यह पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि उन तीनों दरियाओं का पानी तमाम हिन्दुस्तान, यानी पंजाब और राजस्थान के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सके। आपको यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि दरिया ब्यास हिन्दुस्तान में निकलता है और हिन्दुस्तान में ही खत्म होता है लेकिन उसका ६० फ्रीसदी पानी अब भी नहरों के जरिये पाकिस्तान को दिया जाता है। आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि भाखरा डैम को पूरा पानी दिया जाय। एक्सपर्ट्स की यह राय है कि जो पानी सतलज में मिलेगा वह उसके लिए काफी नहीं होगा। उसके लिए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने एक स्कीम बनाई है। उसका नाम सतलज ब्यास लिंक है। मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट इस स्कीम को एप्रूव करे ताकि सतलज और ब्यास लिंक करने से ब्यास का जो पानी है वह वहाँ स्टोर हो सके और भाखरा डैम के जरिये वह मुकम्मल तौर पर तमाम साल यूटिलाइज कर सकें क्योंकि मीजूदा एक्सपर्ट्स की राय के मुताबिक अगर सतलज नदी के पानी से ही काम लिया गया तो २० साल के अन्दर सिर्फ ८ साल ऐसे होंगे जब कि डैम के अन्दर काफी पानी होगा। इसलिये मैं इस बात पर जोर दूँगा कि इस स्कीम को प्राएरिटी दी जाये ताकि पंजाब और राजस्थान को काफी पानी मिल सके और जो फूड का मसला है वह भी हल हो।

दूसरी मेरी इस बारे में तजवीज यह है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस बात पर भी बड़ा जोर दिया जाता है कि भाखरा

[श्री राम कृष्ण मुस्त]

डैम पर जो राईट बैंक पावर हाउस बनाया जाना है उस काम को भी चाबू रखा जाय और यह बात सही भी है क्योंकि अगर उस स्कीम को पोस्टपोन कर दिया गया और बाद में शुरू किया गया तो उससे लागत भी ज्यादा चायेगी और गवर्नमेंट को मुकसान भी काफ़ी होगा ।

17.27 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

इसलिए मैं अपनी कसबा में इस स्कीम को भी साथ साथ लिया जाय और इसको भी पूरा किया जाय । दूसरे अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो वहाँ के किसानों को बहुत कम बिजली मिलेगी क्योंकि लेफ्ट बैंक पर जो पावर हाउस बनने वाला है उसकी तकरीबन तमाम बिजली राजस्थान स्टेट और नांगल फ़टिलाइजर्स फैक्टरी कंज्यूम कर लेगी और गांवों को और किसानों को बहुत कम बिजली मिलेगी और उनको इस बात से बड़ा दुःख होगा कि बेटरमेंट लेवो के लिये तो हमसे रुपया वसूल करने की कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन बिजली गैररह की सप्लाई के लिये इन्तज़ाम नहीं हो सकता । वह इन्तज़ाम तभी हो सकता है कि उस दूसरे पावर हाउस को भी साथ साथ लिया जाय और उसको भी मुकम्मिल किया जाय और ऐसा करने से वहाँ के गरीब किसानों को मुकम्मिल तौर पर पूरी बिजली मिल सकेगी ।

आखिरी बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है, खास तौर पर पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर पंजाब को बहुत ज्यादा इनोव किया गया है । आपको यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि अब तक वहाँ सिर्फ पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर एक ही फैक्टरी नांगल के अन्दर लगाई जायेगी । मेरी इस सिलसिले में अपनी है कि वहाँ पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें । और पंजाब स्टेट की

ज्यादा से ज्यादा सब्सिडी काबू बँधे भी वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज ज्यादा कामयाब हो सकती हैं । खास तौर पर मैं म्यूजिट्रिड फैक्टरी के लिये सब से ज्यादा जोर दूँगा क्योंकि पिछले दिनों क्रिनिश एक्सपर्ट्स का एक डेलीमेशन वहाँ पर गया था और उसने वहाँ का सर्वे किया उन्होंने उस एरिया को देखा और उनकी यह राय है कि वहाँ म्यूजिट्रिड फैक्टरी बहुत अच्छे तरीके से चल सकती है । इसलिये मैं जोर दूँगा कि जिस तरीके से ग्राम्स के अन्दर म्यूजिट्रिड फैक्टरी लगाई जा रही है वहाँ भी इसकी तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाय और ब्यास रीजन के अन्दर एक म्यूजिट्रिड फैक्टरी जरूर पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर लगाई जाय ।

अन्त में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब साइट इंजीनियरिंग के अन्दर धाज सब से ज्यादा लीड कर रहा है । लुधियाना और जालन्धर में यह इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की कर रही है । इसलिये अगर वहाँ घड़ियां बनाने का कारखाना चालू कर दिया जाय खास तौर पर पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर तो वहाँ बहुत ज्यादा कामयाबी हो सकती है ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The bell has been rung twice. The hon. Member must have noticed it. He has taken more than 20 minutes. I cannot give him any more time.

श्री राम कृष्ण मुस्त : मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय तो पंजाब हिन्दुस्तान का स्विटजरलैंड बनित हो सकता है ।

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): I rise to welcome the concessions announced now by the hon. Finance Minister in the indirect taxation to small-scale industries.

For a balanced growth of our economy, it is necessary to develop simultaneously village industries, small-scale industries and big industries, and taxation concessions are one

of the major steps which would foster and promote the development of these industries.

I know these concessions will not give full satisfaction to all the parties concerned. Still, it is likely that by the working of the compounded system, it would be possible to give relief to efficient units so that they can thrive and prosper.

I want to say a word about this scheme of compounded rates, because it is going to be resorted to very frequently in excise matters. As far as I can see there is no legal warrant for resorting to this scheme under the Excise Act. Of course, the rule-making powers empower the administration to grant exemptions in respect of all or part of the excise duty, but I cannot understand how such a power can enable the Government or the administration to compound the total liability which would otherwise accrue on the basis of standard rates. I want the hon. Finance Minister to look closely into this matter, because otherwise it is obligatory on the Government to collect rates at the standard rates. The scheme of compounded rates is a wholesome one, it is convenient, it avoids harassment and it saves considerable time so far as collection of duties is concerned. So, it is welcome, but he should see that there is justification for the administration to adopt this system.

The most important measure is company taxation. Sufficient has been said about this by several hon. Members, and I do not wish to take the time of the House on this, but I would only refer to one or two things.

Before I do so, I may say that it is satisfying to know that the hon. Finance Minister has kept an open mind so far as the total rate of taxation on company profits is concerned. It may be that in the light of experience gained, or developments, it may be found possible hereafter to reduce

the rates, because I am one of those who feel that in the long run, the proposed scale of rates would operate to the prejudice of shareholders. It may bring substantially more to the Government, but this is a matter of opinion. It may be that ultimately, as a result of the working of the measure during the next 12 months, it may be found necessary to adjust the rates of company taxation.

But there are two things which I wish to emphasize in this connection. One is as regards the exemption of reserves out of the accumulated profits which have been taxed. Really there is a strong case for exempting these reserves. But still stronger is the case for exempting bonus shares to be paid out of premiums collected at the time of further issue of capital. It is rather surprising that when the proposal was mooted in the Finance Bill of 1956 for bringing into the net taxation these bonus shares, there was no exemption given to bonus shares issued out of premiums paid at the time of further issue, but subsequently it was realised that there was no justification, and exemption was therefore made in the Act in respect of bonus shares to be paid out of premiums.

In this connection, it will be worth nothing that these premiums were insisted upon by the Controller of Capital Issues. Therefore, though the company wanted to issue further share capital at the nominal or face value, the Controller insisted, and shareholders paid more money, and when they are being returned to the shareholders in the form of bonus shares, it would not be quite fair to tax them on the footing of dividends. There are two proposals which I wish to make. One is as regards the necessity for revising the tax structure on tobacco. We know that in order to distribute equitably the tax burden on hookah or chewing tobacco and bidi tobacco, we have got differential rates for these varieties. Whatever might have been the original justification for bringing about this

[Shri Nathwani]

sort of distinction, the circumstances have changed. At present there is a difference of 11½ annas per lb. in respect of these two varieties. How far this difference is justified has to be seen. First of all, in order to distribute the burden equitably, the rates were so adjusted that in terms of *ad valorem* duty, they came practically to the same percentage, namely, 60—65 per cent. But recently there has been a narrowing down of the gulf between the prices of these two varieties. Therefore, at present the incidence of the rate on bidi tobacco has increased very much. The difference between these two varieties in rates comes to about Rs. 60—65 per Bengali maund, which is the average price of different varieties of tobacco. So that there is a temptation for merchants to resort to malpractices, because they would like to mix the lower assessed tobacco with bidi tobacco and thereby save considerably.

Again, the production of the lower assessed tobacco is falling. Its percentage has dwindled. Secondly, there is a change in the habit, may be because bidi is more convenient than hookah, may be it is less dirty than the chewing tobacco. There is an increased tendency on the part of persons to smoke bidis.

In view of these altered circumstances, though it may not be possible to remove the difference between these two varieties, at least there is a case for holding a thorough investigation into the tariff structure as to whether this gulf should not be narrowed down so that there is no tendency on the part of merchants to manipulate, to mix, to resort to corrupt practices. I do not desire that there should be more taxation on the lower variety of tobacco, but the rate on bidi tobacco should be lessened, and in order to make good the loss in revenue involved there is room left for increasing the duty on cigarette tobacco, particularly cigarette tobacco meant for cheaper brands of cigarettes. I tried to study the figures

and it was a bit of a surprise to me how this cheap variety of cigarette has been given a preferential treatment.

I will give some figures. Whereas bidi tobacco pays a duty of Re. 1 per lb. the tobacco for cigarettes—of course, I am, referring to the cheap varieties—pays excise duty of the rate of 12 annas per lb. Then, for manufacturing purposes, for biri, it is Rs. 3/- per thousand whereas for cigarettes it is Re. 1/- only. The additional excise that has been imposed recently in order to absorb the sales tax is 20 nP. per lb. on bidi tobacco; but, it comes to 16 nP. on tobacco for cigarettes.

These advantages are not set off by taxing manufactured varieties of tobacco—for it comes to about 40 nP. Just as you draw a distinction in favour of those who use hukka and subject them to a lesser rate. Likewise, those who smoke bidis and not cigarettes should be subjected to a rate of duty less than that applied to cigarettes. The cigarette smokers belong, of course, to a higher strata or society.

The point I am wishing to raise is this, that there is a case for looking thoroughly into the question of revising the tax structure on these three varieties to see that the burden is equitably distributed so that the further advantage of avoiding malpractices can also be forthcoming.

There is one more point about the duty on tobacco. But I would reserve my remarks and comments to the clause by clause discussion. However, at this stage, I want to say a word about the duty on art silk fabrics. There is one item of production in this industry which can be used as a further source for getting more revenue to Government. There is nylon yarn. We import it to the extent of 20 lakh lbs. per year. Half of it is used for preparing sarees. During the last three years the prices of these sarees have gone down by 50 per cent or even 75 per cent. Whereas formerly,

only three years before, these nylon sarees were being sold at the rate of Rs. 50/- or Rs. 60/- per piece, now, they are being sold for Rs. 15/- or Rs. 16/-, including the processing and other charges, so that the customers have got a great advantage. Whereas they were willing to pay or were going for sarees worth, about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60/- the same article is now available for Rs. 15 or Rs. 16/-. Therefore, there is sufficient room for taxing further these sarees.

Its total production, in yardage, comes to about more than 2 crores. If you were to tax at the rate of 4 annas or 6 annas per yard, on the whole prices, the total tax will come to Re. 1/- or Rs. 1[8]- which can easily be borne either by the industry or can easily be passed on to the consumer, because of the steep fall in the price of nylon sarees during the last three years.

Then, there is one thing more to which I would like to advert and that is regarding the proposed changes in the Expenditure Tax. Really, it has baffled me. The amendments are in clauses 5 and 6. Investments by way of gold bars and precious stones are sought to be excluded from the exemption list under Expenditure Tax and they are sought to be included in the list of allowances and deductions under section 6(1)(d).

We have to understand the nature of this proposed change. When I invest money in gold bars, it can, by no stretch of imagination be said to amount to personal expenditure, expenditure on personal consumption.

I invest them to get income or to get benefit of capital appreciation. It is just in the nature of business. How can we afford to remove this exemption in favour of gold bars or precious stones? What is now sought to be done is to include these items in the category of expenses of a capital nature. Can any one say when I invest in the gold bars, that these gold bars are meant for personal consumption? If you kindly look at clause

6(i)(d), all the articles which are referred to there are meant for personal consumption. The qualification, namely, that these goods should be for personal consumption governs all the articles mentioned therein. It may be a dwelling house; it may be a motor car; it may be furniture; These are articles of personal consumption of a durable nature, therefore, of a capital nature. Can you include these items—gold bars and precious stones—as things meant for personal consumption? Certainly, it will be very difficult to bring these articles in this category of expenses of a capital nature and therefore, there would be a lacuna created. I do not know how you can fit in the proposed change with the whole idea of expenditure which is meant to be of a personal nature.

This is all I had to say and I shall have to say something on different clauses about specific proposals and I hope to take them up when clause-by-clause discussion comes up.

श्री हेम राज (कागड़ा): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मुझे पालिया-मेट के इस सारे सेशन में अभी तक बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल सका। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि बैक-बैज को हमेशा ही इग्नोर किया जाता है।

मैं फ्राइनेस बिल की प्रोपोजल्स को सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री अपनी वुन के पक्के हैं। जिस बात का वह फ़ैसला कर लेते हैं, उससे गिरते कम हैं। हाँ, यह जरूर है कि जहाँ भी इन्साफ़ का मामला होगा, वहाँ पर अगर उनको कोई दलील जंच जाय, तो वह हर बक्ष उसको मानने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। अभी अभी जो उन्होंने माषण दिया था, उसमें उन्होंने खंडसारी के टैक्स में कमी कर दी है और तेल निकालने के कोलहू के म्तात्सिक भी उन्होंने हमें राहत दी है। लेकिन मैं

[श्री हेम राज]

समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो राहत दी है, जो कमी की है, वह बहुत थोड़ी है। १९४४ के साल्ट एक्ट के सिड्पूल के प्रॉटिकल २३ के नीचे वह लगाई गई थी। पहले जो तेल के कोल्हू पावर से चलते थे, उनको एग्जैम्प्ट कर दिया गया था पांच सात साल पहले लेकिन उसके बाद प्राहिस्ता प्राहिस्ता ७५ टन की जो एग्जैम्पशन थी, जो लिमिट थी, वह उन्होंने हटा दी—७५ टन से १२५ टन तक की जो लिमिट थी, वह उन्होंने हटा दी। अब जो एग्जैम्पशन ७५ टन की उन्होंने दी है, वह बहुत कम है, क्योंकि यह इंडस्ट्री गांवों में चलती है और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को गवर्नमेंट प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है और अगर प्रोत्साहन देना है, तो बिजली निहायत जरूरी हो जाती है। बिजली का कोल्हू मीजुदा धानी के कोल्हू से दुगुना पैदा करता है। आज जिस तरह कास्ट प्राफ़ लिबिंग बढ़ रही है, जिस तरह हर एक आदमी के इखराजात बढ़ रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुये अगर कोल्हू चलाने वाले को एक फ़ैमिली के लिये गुजारा देना है, तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जिनके पास दो कोल्हू हैं, जो दो यूनिट में भाते हैं, उनको पूरे का पूरा प्राफ़ होना चाहिये। जिस तरह सरकार ने हैडलूम इंडस्ट्री में चार हैडलूम कां, चाहे वे पावर से चलते हैं, एग्जैम्प्ट किया है, उसी प्रकार पावर से चलने वाले दो कोल्हूओं को एग्जैम्पशन होनी चाहिये।

एक बात मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ। यह जो ७५ टन की एग्जैम्पशन दी गई है, क्या उसमें मिल वाले भी आ जाते हैं, क्या उनको भी एग्जैम्पशन मिल जाती है? मैं वित्त मंत्री से इस बात की क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि जो ७५ टन का एग्जैम्पशन रखा है, क्या वह मिल वालों के लिये भी कायम रहेगी, या उस पर लागू नहीं होगी, उनकी धामदानी ७५ टन से ऊपर से गिनी जायेगी, या एक से ७५ टन तक वे जो

तेल निकालेंगे, वह गिना जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि छोटे आदमियों को लाभ देने के लिये बड़े आदमियों को राहत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये।

डीजल प्रायल पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने छूट नहीं दी है। डीजल प्रायल पर छूट निहायत जरूरी मासूम होती है, इस लिए कि तीन चीजों के लिए उस की जरूरत पड़ती है—एथीकल्बरिस्ट्स के लिए, टूरिस्ट इंडस्ट्री के लिए और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए। ये ऐसे थरेलू धम्मे हैं, जो मिडिल क्लास के आदमियों के गुजारे की चीजें हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी आबादी की लड़ाई को लड़ने वाले सारे के सारे मिडिल क्लास के आदमी ये आज उन की हालत—उन की आर्थिक दशा बहुत कमजोर पड़ती जा रही है। आज टूरिज्म हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज लाता है। इसी तरह से स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज भी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज को बचा रही हैं, क्योंकि वे उन चीजों को तैयार कर रही हैं, जो बाहर से आती थीं। इसी तरीके से हमारे एथीकल्बरिस्ट्स-खेती-वाड़ी करने वाले घनाज पैदा करने के लिए जो ट्र्यूवैल्ज लगाते हैं, सब जगह उन में डीजल प्रायल काम में आता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी की इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि किस तरीके से डीजल प्रायल पर ड्यूटी में कमी की जाये।

अब मैं एक और बात की तरफ़ उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि तीन हजार की जो इनकम टैक्स की एग्जैम्पशन रखी गई है, वह बहुत कम है। पहले ४२०० की लिमिट रखी गई थी। उस के बाद उस को ३६०० थप कर दिया गया और फिर उस लिमिट को ३००० थप कर दिया गया। जो मिडिल क्लास के आदमी हैं, जो राहों में रहते हैं, जो नौकरी करते हैं, अगर उनकी सम्बन्ध २५० रुपये माहवार हो, तो उन की धामदानी ३००० थप बन जाती है और उन से भी टैक्स लिया जाता है। आज हालत यह है कि २५०

सोने वाला आदमी अपने लड़कों को कालेज की एजुकेशन भी नहीं दे सकता है। उस पर सारे प्रेमिनि का बोझ होता है—उसको शायर, महर, बख्त और अपने बच्चों का पालन करना पड़ता है। इस महंगे समय में यह उस के लिये नामुमकिन है कि वह अपने लड़कों को एजुकेशन दे सके। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि तीन हजार की इस लिमिट को ३६०० तक पहुंचा देना चाहिए, जो कि पहले लिमिट थी। उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर एक लड़का है, तो लिमिट ३२०० हो जाती है और दो लड़के हैं तो ३६०० हो जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के जमाने के मुताबिक तो इस से उलट होना चाहिए। जो क्रिस्टिक्शन एक वैबेलर और श्रीलाद वाले में रखा गया है, उस को हटा देना चाहिये। आज आबादी का बढ़ना हिन्दु-स्तान की प्राबलम बन गई है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि लोग ज्यादा श्रीलाद पैदा न करें, तो वैबेलर—ब्रह्मचारी—को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए, इस लिए कि ज्यादा श्रीलाद पैदा न हो। हमारी आबादी पचास साठ लाख सालाना के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। इस लिए लोगों में यह इन्सेन्टिव भी फैलाना चाहिए, ताकि वे कम से कम श्रीलाद पैदा न, ज्यादा शादियां न करें। ब्रह्मचारी श्रीलाद कहा से पैदा करेगा? हमारे दूसरे प्लान का यह ध्येय था कि मुक्त इंडस्ट्रिय-लाईजेशन की तरफ बढ़े। दूसरा ध्येय यह था कि एम्प्लायमेंट अपरबुनिटीस बढ़े और तीसरा ध्येय यह था कि जो तरफकी हो वह पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की प्रबिक हो। ऐसा न हो कि जो सैकेंस बहुत ज्यादा ऊंचे हैं, वे और भी ज्यादा ऊंचे चल जायें और जो बहुत नीचे हैं, वे ज्यादा नीचे चले जायें और जो नीचे हैं उनकी ऊपर लाया जाए। इन तीनों बातों को हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए था। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि कुछ रिजंस, कुछ स्टेट्स तो बहुत ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रियलाइज हो गई हैं और दूसरी स्टेट्स को बिल्कुल ही निग्लैक्ट कर दिया गया है। मुझे से पहले बोलने वाले एक

वक्ता ने कहा है कि पंजाब को हंदी इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में बिल्कुल निग्लैक्ट कर दिया गया है और उनकी सब बातों में भी मैं शामिल होता हूँ कि उसको निग्लैक्ट किया गया है। यह भी एक प्रागुमेंट दी जाती है कि वह वार्डर स्टेट है, लेकिन इस से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। वहां पर बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीस लग सकती हैं। आपके सामने रिपोर्ट है जिस में कहा गया है कि वहां पर सिमेंट का कारखाना लग सकता है। वयास बेसन के अन्दर फारेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज न्यूज ग्रिट पैक्ट्री लग सकती है। इन के बारे में प्रोपोजल्स भी हैं और मैंने एक बार सबाल भी किया था कि जिमके जबाब में मुझे बताया गया था कि वे ग्रंडर कमिश्नेशन हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के दो हिस्से हैं और दो भी नहीं तीन हिस्से हैं। एक तो हिन्दी रिजन है और दूसरा पंजाबी रिजन। मैं तो समझता था कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ही हमारे साथ सीतेला सलूक करती है। और हिन्दी रिजन को बिल्कुल इग्नोर करती है मगर अब पता चला है कि मैट्रन गवर्नमेंट भी हमारे साथ सीतेला व्यवहार करती है। जो इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट्स बनाई गई हैं वे सारी की सारी पंजाबी रिजन में बनाई गई हैं और हिन्दी रिजन को बिल्कुल नजर अंदाज कर दिया गया है। हिन्दी रिजन के भी दो हिस्से हैं। एक हिस्सा तो जनूब में है और दूसरा शुमाल में। कांगड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट और जो कुल्लू वैली, कडाघाट और शिमला का जा हिस्सा है, उसको बिल्कुल निग्लैक्ट कर दिया गया है, और हरियाना प्रान्त वालों की तरफ ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है, ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जा रही है वे जोर मचा सकते हैं और वे भी सकते लेकिन हम लोग बूक शोर नहीं मचा सकते हैं, इस बास्ते कुछ से नहीं सकते हैं। हमारा हिस्सा हिमाचल के साथ मिला हुआ है। उस हिस्से को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय वहां गये थे और उसकी बजह से कुल्सू बंसी का नाम चमक गया है। लेकिन वहां तक पीने खाने की चीजों का

[श्री हेम रा-]

सम्बन्ध हैं, वहां के लोग फाका मस्ती ही करते हैं। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरत है।

18 hrs.

वहां पर चाय की इंडस्ट्री है और यही एक मात्र इंडस्ट्री है। हरी चाय वहां होती है और इस इंडस्ट्री में दस हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। दस लाख की आबादी में से दो लाख की आबादी इसी पर निर्भर करती है। लेकिन उसकी हालत यह है कि आज उसके लिये कोई पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। प्लान्टेशन इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है कि असली जो तकलाफ है, असली जो दिक्कत है वह फ इन्वेस्टिस की है और कोओ-प्रॉडक्शन बननी चाहिये क्योंकि वहां छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स हैं। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने सारे के सार मामल को खटाई में डाला हुआ है। उस टी की तिजारत अफगानिस्तान क साथ होती थी और जो बाटंटर एग्जिमेंट हुआ था, उसक जरिये से वह जाती थी। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अब नकद रुपया देना शुरू कर दिया है उन सब इम्पोर्ट्स के लिये जो होती हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितना भी चाय का व्यापार था वह खत्म हो गया है। असली जो कठिनाई है वह फ इन्वेस्टिस की है फिर चाहे वह धन टी हो या ब्लैक टी हो। बहुत दिनों से यह मामला चल रहा है और पांच साल हो गये हैं, कोई फंसला नहीं हो पाया है। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि सब में पहले तो उस की डवेलपमेंट के लिये भी फ इन्वेन्स कार्पोरेशन बनादी जाए ताकि फाइनेसिस का मसला हल हो सके और दूसरे जहा तक छोटे छोटे गार्डन्स का ताल्लुक है उनकी हमदाद करने का कोई न कोई बहतरोन तरीका निकाला जाए। मैं सिलोन की मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हू। वहां भी बहुत छोटे छोटे गार्डन्स हैं और बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में बेतुं। वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि उन गार्डन्स को ये ये सबसिडी दी जाती है :—

A subsidy of Rs. 300 per acre to enable the small-holder to supply vacancies on his land;

A subsidy of Rs. 250 per acre for the purchase and application of fertilizer;

A subsidy of Rs. 100 per acre for soil conservation measures.

यहां पर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सारा मामला प्रान्तीय सरकार पर छोड़ रखा है और प्रान्तीय सरकार इस काम को कर नहीं सकती है। आप जानते ही हैं कि चाय सबसे ज्यादा डालर धन करती है या औरन एक्सचेंज धन करती है, इसलिए भी मैं चाहता हू कि सारा जो कंट्रोल है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये।

आपने दूसरी पांच साला योजना चलाई है और इसके बारे में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वह नीचे से ऊपर को बनता और ऊपर जा कर कां-प्रॉडिनेशन हो जाता है। लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हू कि आप नीचे से भले ही चले लेकिन कुछ प्रावलेन्स हैं, जिनका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हू और वे प्रावलम पहाड़ी इलाकों के हैं। वह इलाका एक्मटेड करता है उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर काश्मीर तक। आप जिते तरह का प्लान मैदानी इलाकों के लिए बनाते हैं उसी तरह का प्लान पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए बनाते हैं। स्माल इरिगेशन का मामला हो या इंडस्ट्रिज का मामला हो या कोई और मामला हो, जो भस्तराजात है, वे प्लेस के मुकाबल में पहाड़ों पर पांच गुना अधिक होत हैं। जब हम कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह प्लान एफारस्टेशन का है या कम्युनिकेशन का है तो वहां से जबाब मिल जाता है कि यह दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है और इसको यह मिनिस्ट्री पूरा नहीं कर सकती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जब आप पलांस बनाते हैं उस वक्त आप पहाड़ी इलाकों का जयाज नहीं रखते

है जहाँ पर खर्च ज्यादा घाता है एक ही सा काम करने के लिए। हमारे एक मर्ज ने कहा कि जब हर एक मर्ज के लिए एक ही दवा दी जाती है, तो वह मर्ज दूर नहीं हो सकता है। इस सब के बारे में ए० पी० ने एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन, पहाड़ी इलाकों के एम० पी० ने एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन भी किया था और आपकी प्लानिंग कमिशन ने वादा किया था कि उसके लिए कुछ न कुछ किया जाएगा, कुछ न कुछ इम्युनटी दी जाएगी और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने भी आपके पास सिफारिश की है कि जो पंजाब के पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उनकी खास तौर पर मदद की जानी चाहिये लेकिन आज तक इसके बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। इस चीज को दो साल हो गये हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस और अवश्य ध्यान दें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ हमारा पहाड़ी इलाका उसके मुकाबले में हिमाचल प्रदेश आधा है। उसकी आबादी ग्यारह लाख है तो मेरा जो इलाका है पहाड़ी इलाका है उसकी आबादी १८ लाख है। हिमाचल में छ करोड़ रुपये एक साल में खर्च किया जाता है तो हमारे पंजाब के इलाके के पहाड़ी में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए पूरे पाँच साल में दो करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च किया जा रहा है। मुझे ख़ुशी है कि हिमाचल के लोगों पर एक साल में छ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया जाता है क्योंकि वे भी पहाड़ी लोग हैं लेकिन मैं

यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आप यह कहते हैं कि तमाम के तमाम जो रिजन हैं उनको बराबर की सतह पर भाग लाना चाहते हैं वहाँ आपको यह भी खाल करना चाहिये कि जो कटिंगघस एरियास हैं उनमें दो मुस्तलिफ किस्म का डिबेलेपमेंट जब भाग करते हैं, तो बजाय इसके कि लोगो में सेटिसफ़ेक्शन की भावना आए, इस-सेटिसफ़ेक्शन की भावना पैदा होनी है। पहाड़ी इलाके की तस्करी करने के लिए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि उसके पास इतना रुपया नहीं है। इस वास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की कुछ न कुछ मदद जरूर करे।

एक और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी एक डिसेमेटिसफ़ेक्शन है। उसका जो टेरिटो-रियल काउंसिल मिली हुई है, उसके कोई प्रत्यक्षारोप नहीं है—

Mr Chairman: Order, order The hon Member is likely to take one or two minutes more He may continue tomorrow

18 05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 21, 1959 / Vaisakha 1 1881 (Saka)

[Monday, April 20, 1959/Chaitra 30, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS 12301-39
1907.	Power Engineering Research Centre . . .	12301-02
1908.	Zoo in Delhi . . .	12302-03
1909.	Wool production . . .	12303-07
1910.	Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar . . .	12307-09
1911.	Milk yield in Delhi villages . . .	12309-13
1913.	Development of Tutoorin Port as a Major Port . . .	12213-17
1914.	Kundah Hydro-Electric Project . . .	12217-18
1915.	Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Scheme . . .	12218-20
1917.	Viking Aircrafts . . .	12220-22
1920.	Training Course at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad . . .	12222-23
1922.	Road development plan . . .	12223-25
1924.	Tulihal Aerodrome at Manipur . . .	12225-26
1925.	Seasonal tickets . . .	12226-27
1927.	Slaughter House in Delhi . . .	12227-28
1928.	Complaint books in Government Hospitals . . .	12228-29
1929.	Shortage of electricity in Andhra Pradesh . . .	12229-32
1930.	D.V.C. Headquarters . . .	12232-34
1931.	Water and Sewage Boards . . .	12234-39

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 12239-84

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1912.	Assistan for afforestation in Madras . . .	12239
1916.	Plantation of willow and mulberry trees in Punjab . . .	12240
1918.	Sugar Factory in Orissa . . .	12240-41
1919.	Foodgrains for Chinias . . .	12241
1921.	Fire in Railway Workshop, Irtanagar . . .	12241-42
1923.	Sugar Factory in Kerala . . .	12242-43
1926.	Weighing Scale at Dum Dum Airport . . .	12243

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3246.	Thefts on Northern Railway . . .	12243-44
3247.	Tramways, Delhi . . .	12244
3248.	Facilities for labourers in various multipurpose Projects . . .	12244
3249.	Coaches . . .	12244-45
3250.	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works . . .	12245
3251.	Food production in Punjab . . .	12245
3252.	Diphtheria . . .	12245-46
3253.	Soil conservation in Bombay . . .	12246
3254.	Minor irrigation in Bombay . . .	12246
3255.	Special Pay and Allowances for P. and T. Employees in Lahaul and Spiti Area . . .	12247
3256.	Development of minor ports . . .	12248
3257.	Welfare of dock workers . . .	12248-49
3258.	Rajasthan Canal Project . . .	12249
3259.	Railway line from Bhatinda to Jamsar . . .	12249
3260.	Road development schemes in Rajasthan . . .	12250
3261.	Goshalas in U.P. . .	12250
3262.	Potato growers in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12251
3263.	Coimbatore Aerodrome . . .	12251
3264.	Supply of food-grains to Himachal Pradesh . . .	12251-52
3265.	Co-operative Farming Societies . . .	12252
3266.	D.V.C. navigation canal . . .	12253
3267.	Corruption at Howrah Station . . .	12253-54
3268.	Central Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicine . . .	12254-55
3269.	Watertaps at Charkhi Dadri Station . . .	12255
3270.	Flying Club at Chandigarh . . .	12255
3271.	Revised programme for tourism . . .	12256

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3272.	Reserved quota for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on N. Railway . . .	12256-57
3273.	Welfare facilities of sea-farers . . .	12257
3274.	Signalling and Telecommunications on Railways . . .	12258
3275.	Salandi reservoir Project, Orissa . . .	12258-59
3276.	Thefts and ticketless travel on Railways . . .	12259
3277.	Late running of Janta Train on N.E. Railway . . .	12259-60
3278.	Health Centres in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12260
3279.	Rajasthan Canal Project . . .	12261
3280.	T.B. Clinics in Bombay . . .	12261-62
3281.	Electrification of Stations on Ferozepur Division . . .	12262
3282.	Family Planning . . .	12262-63
3283.	Safety Organisation on Eastern Railway . . .	12263-64
3284.	Alipur Development Block . . .	12265
3285.	Post and Telegraph facilities in hilly Districts of U.P. . . .	12265
3286.	Construction of roads upto Tibet Border in U.P. . . .	12266
3287.	Municipal water supply for Chupra Town . . .	12267
3288.	Family Planning Centres in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12267
3289.	Khandsari Industry . . .	12267-68
3290.	National Shipping Board . . .	12268-69
3291.	Railway lawyers . . .	12269
3292.	Bakru Kuhl in Chini, Himachal Pradesh . . .	12269-70
3293.	Minor Irrigation Schemes in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12270-71
3294.	Railway Hockey Team . . .	12271
3295.	Reduction of freight rates . . .	12271-72
3296.	Railway out-agencies in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12272-73

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3297.	Fruit preservation in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12273
3298.	Fisheries Department, Himachal Pradesh . . .	12274
3299.	Canning of fish in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12274
3300.	Survey of fish in river Brahmaputra . . .	12275
3301.	T. B. Clinics in Himachal Pradesh . . .	12275-76
3302.	Postal Services . . .	12276
3303.	Lighthouses in Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	12276-77
3304.	Flashers for Lighthouses . . .	12277
3305.	Power drilling rigs . . .	12277-78
3306.	Food storage godowns . . .	12278
3307.	Co-operative Societies in Manipur . . .	12278-79
3308.	New Stations on Ferozepore Division . . .	12279-80
3309.	Water taps at stations on Northern Railway . . .	12280
3310.	Railway Schools . . .	12280
3311.	Babies born in running trains . . .	12281
3312.	Thefts on Railways . . .	12281-82
3313.	Buffer stock of food-grains . . .	12282
3314.	Wheat Prices . . .	12282
3315.	Purchase of wooden sleepers from Jammu and Kashmir . . .	12282-83
3316.	Railway Officials . . .	12283-84

STATEMENT BY MINISTER.

12284

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sahaswaz Khan) laid a statement correcting reply given on the 4th December, 1958 to unstarred question No. 955 regarding number of foreigners employed in Railway workshops.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12284-86

(1) A copy of Statistical Information regarding the working of the

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period from the 30th September, 1957 to the 31st December, 1958.
- (2) A copy of Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Private Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (3) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :—
- (i) Supplementary Statement No. 1 Seventh Session 1959.
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. V Sixth Session 1958.
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX Fifth Session 1958.
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII Fourth Session 1958.
- (v) Supplementary Statement XXIV Second Session 1957.
- (4) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 425 dated the 21st February, 1959 issued under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.
- (5) A copy of the Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his Report for the year 1956-57.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT
TO BILLS

12286

Secretary laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT
TO BILL—contd.

COLUMNS

Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 23rd March, 1959 :—

- (1) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (2) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (3) The Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1959.
- (4) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1959.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE

12286

Forty-ninth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

12286—88

Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the accident to the Cochin Express at Erode Junction on the 16th April, 1959, resulting in injuries to several people.

The Deputy Minister of Railways Shri S. V. Ramaswamy made a statement in regard thereto.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 12289—12348
12414—22

- (1) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance concluded and the Demands were voted in full.
- (2) The Demands for grants in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice-President were also voted in full.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 12348—12414, 12423—50

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Finance Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

BILL INTRODUCED

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959.

12422

BILL PASSED

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

12423

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1959/VAISAKHA 1, 1881 (SAKA)

Further consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1959.