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Phaigun 19, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INDIA)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 10, 1959 | Phalguna 19,
1880 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of Ammunition

- +
- *1047. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Rajendra Singh:
 Shri Kistaiya:
 Shri Kadiyan:
 Shri Parulekar:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 84 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the relevant reports of the enquiries instituted into the purchase of ammunition from a European Firm in 1952 have been examined;

(b) if so, the finding thereof;

(c) the quantity of ammunition that was found unserviceable; and

(d) the total cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). The relevant reports have been examined by the Government; but, as certain additional enquiries have been found necessary, a Committee has been appointed to go further into this matter. The Committee has been asked to submit its report by the end of April, 1959 and on receipt of this report, Government will be in a better

386(A1) L.S.—1.

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position to formulate their views on the various issues connected with this matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Some time back the reply was given by Government that it was necessary to examine this matter more than once, and now again we are told that a special committee has been appointed to go into the case of this ammunition purchase. May we have an idea why so many enquiries are being necessitated to arrive at the correct conclusion by Government?

Sardar Majithia: The main reason has been that there was a difference of opinion between the first report and the second report. So, the matter was discussed in the Ministry, as a result of which it was found necessary to go further into this matter and go into more details. So, we have appointed another committee and asked them to submit their report by the end of April, 1959. I should also like to mention that this committee is going to be headed by the Deputy Law Minister.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the amount of money involved in this ammunition purchase and whether that ammunition has ever been used either for practice or for any other purpose? What is the actual defect in the ammunition that has been purchased?

Sardar Majithia: Roughly it is about 1 lakh rounds, costing round about Rs 19 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: Has it been used?

Sardar Majithia: It has not been used so far because of certain difference of opinion between the two committees. Unless we are absolutely sure and satisfied in our mind that they are

absolutely all right to be used, we will not use it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this ammunition was purchased from a Swiss firm and whether the Swiss experts of the same firm are working at the ordnance factory at Ambernath and if so, whether their services are going to be terminated?

Sardar Majithia: This purchase was from Oerlikons, which is a Swiss firm. But so far as this enquiry and the defects are concerned, they are absolutely not connected with this. As I said, this matter was gone into by our Ministry and now it is going to be gone into further by this new committee headed by the Deputy Law Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know whether the experts belonging to the same firm are still working in the ordnance factory at Ambernath and whether their contracts are likely to be terminated?

Sardar Majithia: Those experts and the people working in this factory are entirely different.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know why this further probe into this question has not been committed to the same committee and why there had to be a change in the personnel of the committee?

Mr. Speaker: If it had been entrusted to the same committee, hon. Members will say it is useless to refer it to the same committee.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to know why it was not referred to the same committee, when the terms of reference are the same.

Mr. Speaker: Much can be said on both sides. These are matters of administrative detail. If it is referred to the same committee, they will say it is useless and there will be trouble; if it is referred to another committee, that is also questioned. Next question.

Detective Institutes

+
*1948. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the following Institutions are located:

- (i) Central Detective Training School,
- (ii) Central Finger Print Bureau, and
- (iii) Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

(b) the cost involved for setting them up;

(c) whether any regional centres of these Institutions are proposed to be set up, and

(d) whether all the necessary equipments for these Institutions have been procured by now?

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

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 72].

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Except for certain instruments required for the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, which have to be imported from abroad, almost all the present requirements of equipment have been met.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu this training is given and if so, whether there is sufficient equipment there?

Shri G. B. Pant: No; such specialised training is not imparted there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that the total amount is Rs. 2,08,484 for 1956-57, Rs. 4,63,440 for 1957-58 and the revised estimates

for 1958-59 are Rs. 7,49,600. May I know the reasons for this increase, whether crimes have increased or whether it is due to expansion?

Shri G. B. Pant: These institutions have been started only recently. So, expenditure has to be incurred in equipping them and also in making arrangements for training of growing numbers.

Shri Subodh Hanada: Is it not a fact that the necessary equipment except a few have been procured from foreign countries? May I know their total value?

Shri G. B. Pant: The provision for this purpose comes to a few lakhs, a release of Rs. 32,100 in foreign exchange was sanctioned for the equipment which had to be purchased from abroad during 1958-59.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, do the people working there require legal knowledge?

Shri G. B. Pant: Not necessarily.

Marine Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

+
*1049 { **Shri S. C. Samanta.**
 Shri Subodh Hanada:
 Shri R. C. Majhi

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is continued loss in the working of the various sections of the Marine Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

(b) if so, what is it due to, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken or already taken to avoid such losses?

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

(b) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 73]

Shri Subodh Hanada: From the statement, in item (1), I find that the losses are increasing from year to year. May I know how long the losses will be allowed to continue?

Shrimati Alva: Item (1) deals with afloat establishment. A new ferry service has been started for inter-island trade as well as passenger service. The profit or loss has to continue, we are trying our best to cut down our losses. When the volume of traffic comes to full capacity, the losses would come down.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether it is a fact that the balances of the marine stores department are increasing from year to year and whether it is a fact that the deterioration of stores is one of the main reasons for this loss?

Shrimati Alva: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the volume of stores is increasing from year to year.

Shrimati Alva: No, that is not correct. We are keeping a strict watch on that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards the afloat establishment, I appreciate that there is some loss on inter-island communication. May I know what was the income that accrued?

Shrimati Alva: I have not got the figure of income. But the inter-island communication service was losing all the time, because there was no other means of communication.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether there is any proposal to fix a limit on the stores?

Shrimati Alva: I am not aware of that.

Shri Tangamani: How many buses are run by the State Bus Service there? What is the loss per bus because of the increase in petrol price?

Shrimati Alva: There are five buses. I have not got the break-down figures for each bus.

Rest House at Rourkela

+
 { Shri Osman Ali Khan:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 *1050 { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a luxury rest house at a heavy cost has been built at Rourkela for the use of the Directors of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., during their periodical meetings at the plant site,

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

(c) the total amount spent on it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) to (c) A Bungalow at a cost of about Rs 715 lacs has been constructed at Rourkela. It is intended to be used by visitors, guests and the Directors of the Hindustan Steel Private Limited when they visit Rourkela. In the absence of any suitable guest house, the construction of the building was necessary.

Shri Osman Ali Khan. May I know whether the Government has taken any measures to prevent such lavish expenditure in future and, if so, what are the measures?

Mr. Speaker They do not agree with that view. Hon. Members are making suggestions or observations that it is lavish expenditure.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. May I know whether it is a fact that this building was originally sanctioned to be constructed at a cost of Rs 642 lakhs but the estimate was later on raised by about Rs 2 lakhs to provide for more superior sanitary and electric fittings and, later on, it was completed at a cost of Rs 715 lakhs? May I know whether it is a fact that though savings were made in the construction

cost, because of the superior sanitary and electric fittings the cost went up? If so, I want to know the precise reason why it was necessary to have these superior sanitary and electric fittings and not the ordinary ones which we generally have in the other rest houses.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is true that the estimate was revised. But some of those items were later on cut down and that is how a saving was made of about Rs 13 lakhs roughly. Because, it was considered that we should not install any costly fittings there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the hon. Minister in a position to inform this House whether in contradistinction to rest houses, say, in China or Russia in the steel plant areas, this rest house is austere or extravagant?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha. As far as our knowledge goes, practically most of the big industrial centres have got better arrangements than what we have here.

Mr. Speaker Hon. Members who have gone there would certainly be impressed by the beautiful buildings they have there.

Pig Iron

*1051 Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the likely production of pig iron in the country during 1959-60 and the internal demand for the same period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): The production of pig iron during 1959-60 is estimated to be about 970,000 tons and the internal demand for the same period about 700,000 tons.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the Government propose to export the surplus and, if so, what arrangements are being made in that direction?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Efforts are being made to see that the surplus may be exported. For that we are trying to contact the foreign countries.

Shri Damani: May I know by what percentage the consumption in the country and exports have increased in the last two years?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is estimated that during the current year the consumption will be of the order of 7 lakhs. The hon. Member can work out the percentage. There is an increase over the allocation made during last year.

Shri Morarka: Out of the total production may I know how much would be produced by the three steel plants in the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is estimated that out of the total of 970,000 tons, the steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur will produce 570,000 tons, Indian Iron and Steel 250,000 tons, Tatas 100,000 tons and Mysore Iron 50,000 tons.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the countries to which this pig iron will be exported? May I also know whether the price of pig iron from the public sector compares favourably with the price of Tatas?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is difficult to indicate the countries that are likely to purchase. Obviously, the countries that offer the best terms will buy the pig iron from us. So far as the cost of production in the public sector steel plants is concerned, it will take some time before the final figures could be worked out. But I do not anticipate that the cost of production there will be higher than in the private sector steel plants.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the likely increase of production of pig iron, especially in our steel plants in the public sector, what steps are the Government taking to find new markets where our pig iron could be exported?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Obviously, we will have to search for markets if there is surplus. But I do not accept the suggestion that there is likely to be a surplus in an unplanned manner. During the present year there is larger surplus because the open cast furnaces, steel melting shops and the rolling mills are not there to convert it into steel. Thereafter the production has been planned in such a manner that it will meet our entire requirements. There may be a little surplus also.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is it not a fact that in the Middle East and Far East a lot of markets are available? What efforts have the Government made to explore those markets?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that there is a growing market for export of pig iron and we will not hesitate to take advantage of it provided the terms that we get are appropriate and suitable.

Shri Daljit Singh: What will be the total production of pig iron when the steel plants in Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela come into full operation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have given an indication for the current year. Regarding figures for subsequent years I would request the hon. Member to wait, because we will have to see as to how the steel melting and the steel rolling programme progresses.

Shri Dasappa: I want to know whether they have a plan as to the ratio they will maintain between the production of steel and the production of pig iron.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is true. There is a definite plan that so much of pig iron will remain as surplus. The rest will be converted into steel.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : श्री मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि हम को इस लोहे को बाहर भी भेजना पड़ेगा, तो क्या कुछ देशों से इस सम्बन्ध में श्री से लिखा पढ़ी हो रही है या श्री यह शुरू नहीं हुई है, और अगर हो रही है तो हमारे कुछ पड़ोसी दोस्त भी उसमें हैं या नहीं ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We have already sold about 20,000 tons of pig iron. Enquiries have been received with regard to another 60,000 tons or so. We are in constant touch with the possible purchasers. I would like to make it clear that we need not show unnecessary anxiety about this thing because that itself will not be in our interests. If we say that there is so much of surplus the prices may sag.

Shri C. D. Pande: Because we have supplied pig iron to possible customers at a cheaper rate than pig iron would cost them we have ourselves marred our case. What is the remedy for this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the export of iron ore is concerned, it is true that we have entered into certain long term arrangements for the export of iron ore. But, it will be wrong to say that we hold the monopoly so far as iron ore is concerned. Iron ore is available from other countries also. Therefore, if we do not sell iron ore to those countries, there are other countries which would sell iron ore to those countries. This formula that any country that is using iron ore will necessarily switch over to pig iron is not universally correct. Just as we desire that iron ore may be converted into pig iron when it is exported, other countries can also desire that they would import iron ore and they would like to convert the iron ore into pig iron in their own countries. Therefore, we have to strike a balance between our supply position and also the requirements of other countries.

Shri Daman: The hon. Minister said just now that the cost of production from Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur will be more than the Tatas and Indran Iron.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not said so.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this question. Next question.

Imported Locomotives for Steel Plants

+
 { Shri Nagi Reddy:
 *1052. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 475 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government has received the report of the Committee appointed to examine the cause of missing and damaged parts of the imported locomotives;

(b) whether the report has been considered, and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) to (c) The Committee appointed by the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited has submitted its report.

The findings of the Committee are.—

- (a) certain parts of the locomotives were either lost or damaged during the course of unloading at the docks or during transit from Calcutta to Rourkela,
- (b) a few parts were received in a defective condition, and
- (c) certain parts were not shipped at all.

Action has been taken on the following lines—

- (a) Claim has been preferred on the Indian Insurance Companies Association Pool for the loss or damage during unloading and transit. The cost of replacements will be made good by the Insurance Association Pool.
- (b) The contractors have been asked to replace defective

parts and they are doing this free of cost.

- (c) The contractors were asked to supply the parts that were not shipped and this is also being done

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know what is the estimate of the total loss of the parts that have not been shipped, or parts that have been shipped, but have been in a damaged condition, or those that have got damaged in the course of transit?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No estimate is available, nor is it necessary to make an estimate because these spare parts and odd things are not easily marketable and the prices are not quoted. In this case, no loss is being incurred because whatever the immediate loss it is being made good by the insurance companies or the suppliers.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What is the estimated loss to the company due to the immediate failure to use these locomotives for the past so many months?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. No loss has been incurred.

Shri Morarka: May I know if any enquiry has been made with the suppliers for shipping defective parts and for not shipping parts at all?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Enquiry has been made. With regard to the parts that were not shipped, they have undertaken to make good the shortcoming. It appears that it was not deliberate. They have agreed really to supply the parts that could not be shipped in the earlier consignment.

Printing of Maps

*1053. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) the total up-to-date map coverage of the country,

(b) in case this is not complete, what period of time is likely to be taken to complete the same;

(c) whether the present staff under the Survey of India is inadequate to cope with the work, and

(d) if so, the number of men likely to be employed for the completion?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Modern topographical maps on various scales exist for 84 per cent of the total area of the country. The remaining 16 per cent is covered by uncontroled maps based on pre-1905 Surveys.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is any programme of expansion of the Directorate of Map Publications and if so, to what extent?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is the normal programme for expansion under the Five Year Plan.

Shri Hem Barua: What steps have the Government taken so far as the undefined area in the India-Burma and India-China border is concerned, let alone the Indo-Pak border?

Dr. M. M. Das: I shall be glad to answer provided I get notice of it.

श्री भक्त बर्मान माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि टोपोग्राफिकल सर्वे के अनुसार केवल ८४ प्रतिशत देश का भाग अभी तक सर्वे हो चुका है और उसका नक्शा बन चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी १६ प्रतिशत भाग के लिये क्या तैयारी की जा रही है और वह कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Probably the hon. Member has missed the reply "The remaining 16 per cent is covered by uncontroled maps based on pre-1905 surveys". The whole country is covered.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know what is being done about

correcting some of the maps that are published by other countries showing some of the territories as belonging to them? How do we counter that from our side?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is a bigger question. I am not in a position to reply to that question just now.

✓ भारत विभाजन का इतिहास

✓ *१०५४ श्री प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार भारत के विभाजन का विस्तृत इतिहास लिखवा रही है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपनग्री (डा० म० मो० दाम) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल पंदा नहीं होता।

(ग) सरकार नहीं समझती कि अभी ऐसा करना जरूरी या उचित है।

An Hon. Member: In English also

Dr. M. M. Das: (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Government do not consider that it is necessary or opportune to do so now.

✓ श्री प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री जहां तक भारत विभाजन का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक जो साहित्य उपलब्ध है उसमें कुछ प्रमाणित स्थितियों के द्वारा भी लिखित साहित्य है, जिस तरह से कि भारतवर्ष के भूतपूर्व गवर्नर जनरल श्री लार्ड माउटबैटन के प्रेस पत्रों ने एक पुस्तक लिखी है, इसी प्रकार इंग्लैंड के

✓ प्रधानमंत्री श्री बर्बिस महोदय ने अपनी आत्मकथा के कुछ भाग में भारत विभाजन के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है, और अभी एक ताजा पुस्तक भारत सरकार के सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री श्री हुमायूँ कबिर द्वारा लिखी गयी है जो कि मौलाना आजाद के नाम से प्रकाशित हुई। इन मारी ही पुस्तकों में भारत विभाजन का भिन्न भिन्न रूपों में इतिहास दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि जब इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों में सरदार पटेल जैसे गौरवशाली व्यक्तित्व को विपरीत चर्चा का विषय बनाया जाता है, तो भारत सरकार अपनी ओर से कोई प्रमाणित साहित्य तैयार करके देश को दे।

Dr. M. M. Das: That is a suggestion for action. At present, there is no such proposal before the Government of India.

Mr Speaker. He failed to put that in the form of a question. It is not a suggestion. What he wants to know is, in the face of the conflicting statements and allegations against responsible people how is it that the Government are keeping quiet. That is the question.

Dr. M. M. Das: If the House desires, we can examine the question.

Medicinal Plants

*1055. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the places where collection of information and research is being made in medicinal plants,

(b) whether there is any co-ordination of this research, and

(c) what machinery exists to take advantage of the information so collected and research made?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement is placed

on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 74]

(b) and (c). The Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation, which has been established recently, provides the central agency for co-ordination of research in this field. This Organisation will also advise on the ways and means of utilisation of the results of research and information collected

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the composition of this newly established Central organisation and the manner in which it proposes to conduct itself?

Dr. M. M. Das: Only last October, the governing body and the Board of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have approved the setting up of this organisation. An Executive Committee has been formed consisting of 11 Members. If you permit me, I can read out the names.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the detailed plan of this organisation is concerned, I have got the details covering about 5 or 6 cyclostyled pages. If the hon Member wants, I can send him a copy.

Mr. Speaker: It may be placed in the Library.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Don't you think that such information should have been made available before as is done in other matters, so that we can ask certain questions? He says "This information is available and we will place it on the Table of the House if you desire". Otherwise, we cannot frame any questions, we cannot ask any questions.

Mr. Speaker: Wherever hon Ministers feel that a long statement is necessary to elucidate the points raised in a question, they will, of their own accord, place a copy in the Notice Office, and will issue notice that those statements are available in the Office, so that hon Members may pursue the matter by supplementary questions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know, if, before the establishment of this organisation, any effort had been made at co-ordination, and what agency was there which has now been replaced by this organisation?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as my knowledge goes, there was no co-ordinating central agency before the setting up of the CIMPO—the Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the opinion of the Ministry of Health, and particularly that section of the Ministry of Health which deals with similar subjects, was obtained before setting up this organisation?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir.

Shri Kodiyar: From the statement we find that collection of information and research in medicinal plants is being carried out by various universities and various departments of the State Governments also. May I know whether the Central Government is giving any financial assistance to these universities and State Governments which carry out this research, and if so, what is the extent of the assistance given?

Dr. M. M. Das: Assistance is given for carrying out particular schemes of research to those institutions when they take up such schemes. Now the central organisation has come into being, and they will consider this question in greater detail.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Mr. Kingdon Ward who is a noted botanist and who has collected a good number of herbs and plants in the Sub-Himalayan ranges is being contacted for this purpose, and if so, with what result?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have got no information at present.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what budget provision exists for this specific purpose, and how much has been spent during the Second Plan on this specific purpose, parti-

cularly regarding the indigenous medicines?

Dr. M. M. Das: For this organisation, the central co-ordinating agency, staff is now being recruited and the actual work will begin from the next financial year. We think, according to present calculations, Rs. 7 lakhs will be required for the next two years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I asked not for this particular organisation, but for this specific purpose of research, whether any money has been spent on this particular purpose during the three years.

Dr. M. M. Das: In the list of organisations that has been submitted, there are 15 different types of organisations—the Central Government, the State Government and universities and other institutions are there—who are at present carrying out this work. It is difficult to say what organisation is spending how much money.

Shri Manasen: May I know whether the Government is aware that the higher regions in Darjeeling District have vast potentialities of medicinal plants, and particularly on the border of Bhutan and Darjeeling, at a place called Rongo they are running a medicinal plantation on an experimental basis; if so, to what extent the Government is giving them aid?

Dr. M. M. Das: The West Bengal Government has taken up the matter, and they are carrying out investigations. They have appointed officers to do that work. If the West Bengal Government asks for financial help from us, we will consider.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the fact that medicinal plants like Amla are being destroyed, is there any attempt being made on the part of research to grow this plant in connected farms?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said there are a large number of organisations which are doing this type of work now. The central co-ordinating

agency has just been established, and it will do this work.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sarhadi.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Question Nos. 1056 and 1075 might be taken up together.

Sardar Majithia: If the Members are here and you permit.

Mr. Speaker: Mohammed Imam. He is here.

Sardar Majithia: I have got no objection.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, 1075 also will be answered along with this.

Shri. "Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd."

*1056. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd. is keeping to the Schedule of production in the current year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Only partially, Sir.

(b) The production programme for the current year was based on anticipated orders. But the orders were not received sufficiently early; and, consequently, production could not be taken up as planned.

✓ **Production in Bharat Electronics**

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✓ *1075. { **Shri Mohammed Imam:**
KnMari Veda Kumari:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the value of total production in Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited, Bangalore during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to take up new lines of production?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The value of production of electronic equipment during the last three years is as follows.—

1955-56	Nil
1956-57	Rs 6 lakhs
1957-58	Rs 28 lakhs

(b) Yes Amongst others an agreement has been entered into for the manufacture of portable trans-receiver set. Negotiations for the manufacture of other types of equipment are in progress

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that the Bharat Electronics have not kept up to the schedule till now, if so, is it not intended that there should be an enquiry as to why they have not kept up to the schedule?

Sardar Majithia: I have already given the reasons for not keeping up to the schedule in the answer, and that is that the orders were not received sufficiently early, and therefore we could not go into production for those specific items, because that is the normal procedure laid down on which we take up production.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that at the outset for many years there was no technical personnel in Bharat Electronics to keep up to the schedule?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir As I said—I do not mind repeating it again—it is only because orders were not received and therefore as we did not have any orders, we did not proceed with the production schedule which can only be done after the necessary orders are received

Mr. Speaker: No, no The hon Member wants to know if for want of technical personnel orders could not be received

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir

Shri Mohammed Imam: Is it not a fact that this concern is over-capitalised and they have constructed a very huge building in which a lot

of space is lying idle and machinery also is lying idle? May I know the reason for this? I would like to know why there was such a huge investment on such a small factory.

Mr. Speaker: Does it arise out of this? Hon Member wants to know why a large percentage of the machinery and building space is lying idle That is the question

Sardar Majithia: That also can be put down to the same thing that as soon as we receive orders, it will go into production, and as the orders increase, as they are expected to, more machinery will be brought into work

Shri. Vachin. Alva. Has Government kept a check on a large amount of similar equipment being imported into the country, and has the Ministry kept in touch with other Ministries to see that such imports are stopped because they militate against the sale of the production from Bharat Electronics?

Sardar Majithia: It does not arise out of this, I am afraid

Mr. Speaker: No, no A huge factory is established and it is lying idle It is for the purpose of producing, and if there is unhealthy competition from a foreign country, how does it not arise?

Sardar Majithia: The competition will only come when this starts producing, and this factory will only start producing when we receive definite orders

Mr. Speaker: No orders will be received so long as there is import Hon Minister will kindly understand the link So long as foreign imports come in here, there will not be any orders received, and so long as orders are not received, this will be lying idle, and therefore it is necessary for any person who starts it to take steps Ordinary industrialists will always come to the Government and ask for imposition of heavy tariff on the imported article or prevention

of it. Why is not a similar thing being done in this case?

Sardar Majithia: This will be brought to the notice of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and I hope they will take action.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that for the manufacture of valves a building was erected for Rs 20 lakhs and up till now the manufacture of valves has not been undertaken, and for the last two years in spite of the delay no steps have been taken by the Defence Ministry, and if not, why?

Sardar Majithia: It is true that the valves have not been produced so far. They have now practically negotiated, and as soon as this is over, valves will be coming off the line.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that these negotiations are supposed to have been going on for several months and about two months ago the Public Accounts Committee were assured that it was coming to a close and they were going to clinch the whole matter, have Government been able, since then, to obtain the necessary licence from the Commerce and Industry Ministry in order to enable them to conclude this agreement and take up this manufacture?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, the negotiations are very nearly in the final stage, and I expect . . .

Shri Ranga: With whom? Is it with the company or with the Commerce and Industry Ministry?

Sardar Majithia: With the company with which we are going to collaborate to produce these valves.

Shri Ranga: Why is it . . .

Mr. Speaker: There seems to be a lot of interest shown in this matter. I shall refer this matter for investigation to the Estimates Committee as an ad hoc matter immediately.

Shri Ranga: I thank you.

सैन्य के लिये निवास-स्थान

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 { श्री भक्त वर्मान :
 *१०५७ { श्री ही० च० शर्मा :
 { सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९५८ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या २८३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) फौजियों द्वारा श्रमदान से अपने निवास भवनों के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है,

(ख) शेष कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है,

(ग) इस समय जिन मकानों का फौजी लोग निर्माण कर रहे हैं उसमें सरकार की कितने धन की बचत होने की आशा है ; और

(घ) इस योजना को अन्य स्थानों में भी चालू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Construction work on all the 1,450 quarters was completed on the 16th January, 1959.

(c) The construction was done by civil and military personnel by direct labour. Exact saving can be determined only after final construction costs have been worked out. The saving in time has been considerable, the task having been completed in seven months.

(d) It is not always in public interest to disclose information on plans, if any, in regard to military works of this character.

श्री भक्त वर्मान श्रीमान् इससे पहले कि मैं पूरा प्रश्न पूछूं, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से निबंदन करना चाहता हूं कि जबकि यह हिन्दी जानते हैं और हिन्दी में ही प्रश्न

किया जाता है, तो क्यों नहीं वह हिन्दी में उत्तर देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी तरह से नहीं बोल सकते हैं। आप तो अंग्रेजी जानते हैं।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान में जानना चाहता हूँ कि सैनिकों के द्वारा जो श्रमदान का कार्य कराया गया, यह उनकी इष्टी के घंटों के अन्दर कराया गया या इसके लिये जो छुट्टी का समय था, उसमें यह कार्य कराया गया ?

Sardar Majithia: It was done during the working hours

इष्टी के घंटों में उनमें काम कराया गया।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any assistance was taken for the building of these houses by shramdan from non-Army authorities, and if so, the nature of such assistance?

Sardar Majithia: Civilians were also employed. For instance, in brick-laying etc which is a specialists job, we had to get civilians, and they did the work.

Shri Tangamani: Already 1450 houses have been built as a result of this shramdan. I do not know how it has become a matter which has to be kept out of this House I would like to know how many houses are going to be similarly constructed by the Army personnel during 1959-60

Sardar Majithia: As I said, giving out the plans would necessarily entail

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what the proposal is and how many houses will be constructed or are expected to be constructed during the course of 1959-60

Sardar Majithia: I require notice for that

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since there is tremendous shortage of quarters for the civilian employees of the Defence Services, may I know whether

the civilian workers will also be given an opportunity to build houses by shramdan and if so whether any scheme is being chalked out?

Sardar Majithia: Is the hon. Member talking of the civilians in the Defence Services?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, about civilians in the Defence Services. There is shortage of housing for them also. So, I want to know whether they will also be given an opportunity to construct houses by shramdan.

Sardar Majithia: So far as the civilians in the Defence Services are concerned, it is not one of the conditions laid down that we provide them with quarters. But in certain cases we have done that, wherever we possibly could, and they would come in only after the accommodation for the regular personnel is completed.

श्री श्री ० मु० तारिक : क्या उप-रखा यंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पठानकोट में जहाँ पर हमारी सेना के बहुत से जवान ग्रीक अधिकारी रहते हैं और जहाँ पर मकानों की काफी किल्लत है और उनको काफी कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है, क्या हकूमत श्रमदान के जरिये वहाँ मकान बनवायेगी ?

(شروی اے - ایم - طاریق کیا آپ دیکھا ملتوی مہودے یہ بلائے کی کرپا کریں گے، پتھانکوٹ میں جنوں پر عماری سہلا کے بہت سے جوان اور ادھیکاری رہتے ہیں اور جہاں پر مکاں کی کافی قلت ہے اور ان کو کافی کشت اٹھانا پڑتا ہے - کیا حکومت شرمدان کے ذریعہ وہاں مکاں بنوائے گی؟)

Sardar Majithia: As I pointed out, this question will lead to disclosing the deployment of our troops, and it will not be in public interest to refer to specific details.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान् माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि यह बतलाना सार्वजनिक हित के विरुद्ध है

कि कहां-कहां पर सैनिकों के लिये मकान बनने वाले हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि श्रमदान में सैनिकों के द्वारा जब यह कार्रवाई शुरू की गई थी तो उसका बड़े जोर शोर से प्रचार किया गया था तथा स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय उसका उद्घाटन करने के लिये गये थे। इसलिये क्या मैं प्रार्थना कर सकता हूँ कि कम से कम दो बार स्थानों के नाम बतलाने की कृपा की जाये, जहाँ जहाँ ये मकान बनने वाले हैं।

Sardar Majithia: These particular places are very near the border, and that is why I am rather hesitant to give that information.

Shri Jacobin Alva: Is it true that the construction of residential houses for the Army and for the Defence Forces as a whole is partly held up because the contractors are demanding their own terms, nay, their pound of flesh, and if so, has the Ministry got any proposals to take up construction of houses in their own hands?

Sardar Majithia: It was exactly for that reason that this *shramdan* idea was started, and we are progressing with this idea; and we are very confident after the first experience that it is workable.

श्री बाबूराव: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन दिनों मैं हमारे जवान श्रमदान द्वारा मकान बनाते हैं उन दिनों में उनके लिये क्वायड पैरेड की छुट्टी रहती है या क्वायड पैरेड के माथ माथ श्रमदान चलना है ?

Sardar Majithia: They naturally cannot do both at the same time. It was only those people who could be spared who were given that task, that is, to do this *shramdan*, and at the time when they could do it; and they kept on rotating. Therefore, the whole lot of the people were never taken away from the regular training at any one time.

Property Returns

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*1958. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Kistaiya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's investigation of some cases of the periodical returns in respect of their immovable property submitted by Central Class I and II officers revealed that in majority of the cases the information given was either incorrect or inadequate; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the desirability of getting a certain percentage of such returns examined every year by an independent body so that the investigations could be free from any departmental bias?

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

(a) No

(b) No

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that 31,000 class I and II officers of the Central Government submitted the returns of their property etc., and may I know how many of them have been investigated into since March, 1955, and in how many cases action has been taken by Government?

Shri Datar: Out of 22,415 returns received by Government up to 30th August, 1957, action was taken in 106 cases, and five cases were dropped, as the investigations revealed no *mala fides*, and in 26 cases investigation is proceeding.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know why the investigation is done by the departmental authorities only and why Government are not considering the desirability of getting them examined by an independent authority like the UPSC or any other such authority, in view of the effectiveness of that kind of check on corruption?

Shri Datar: The present system is perfectly effective, because, in all cases where it is found necessary, an inquiry is made, and then suitable action is taken under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any particular officer is entrusted with the task of scrutinising these returns, or there is a committee or board to examine the returns?

Shri Datar: Whenever all these returns are received, they are scrutinised, and then if it is found that any action is necessary, there is always a preliminary measure, and then actually the proceedings are started.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether these returns are examined by any particular officer or they are examined by a board?

Shri Datar: It is examined by an officer on behalf of either the Ministry or the director or the head of the administration concerned.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में जिन अधिकारियों ने अपनी आयदादों के बारे में आपको रिपोर्ट भेजी है, क्या उनके बारे में गुप्तचर विभाग यानी इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट से भी इतिहास हमिल की गई है ?

(श्री अ० - अ० - अ० - अ० : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلہ میں جن افسروں نے اپنی جائدادوں کے بارے میں آپ کو رپورٹیں بھیجی ہیں کیا ان کے بارے میں گھٹ چر وہاب یعنی انٹیلیجنس ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے بھی اطلاع حاصل کی گئی ہے ؟)

Shri Datar: We have got the Administrative Vigilance Division which can go into the question and find out whether any mala fide action has been done.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: May I know whether the officers are expected to file the returns automatically or whether the department has to

request them to do so after having heard from the vigilance department?

Shri Datar: Instructions have been issued that on a particular date all these returns have to be filed by the officers concerned. Then they are looked into, as to whether the information is full or whether *prima facie* it indicates need for some further action. Then it is taken up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The previous answer of the hon. Minister indicated that the agency for inquiry is not uniform. May I know whether in this connection Government have laid down any definite procedure and rules and criteria for examination of these cases?

Shri Datar: Rules have been laid down and instructions issued in this respect.

Shri Ranga: But no action!

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने केसों में जाच के मिलमिले में विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट का उपयोग करना पड़ा है ?

Shri Datar: I have pointed out a very small number of cases where irregularities were found.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : कितने केसों में विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ा है ?

Shri Datar: I have mentioned about the cases already.

दिल्ली में राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

*१०५६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली के राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के बच्चों को शिक्षा के निमित्त छात्रवृत्ति देने की योजना स्वीकृत कर ली गई है;

(क) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है; और

(ग) इससे कितने विद्यार्थियों को लाभ हुआ ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली):

(क) जी, अभी नहीं, क्योंकि राज्य से मुचना की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) अभी से इन की संख्या का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या ये जान सकता हूँ कि आज कल दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से अत्येक स्कूल को क्या एक सकुंनर भेजा गया है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि आठवीं श्रेणी तक के जो विद्यार्थी हैं राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के उन सब की शिक्षा नि शुल्क होगी और इस के लिये वे आवश्यक कागज भेजे ? यदि यह सत्य है तो उन्होंने किस आधार पर भेजा ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : माननीय सदस्य जिस सकुंनर का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, उस के बारे में मैं अभी तो नहीं बता सकता हूँ। जो इत्तला मेरे पास है उस से यह स्पष्ट है कि अभी तक कोई योजना दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने मिनिस्ट्री के पास नहीं भेजी है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : केन्द्र से इस तरह का एक पत्र गया था कि हम आठवीं श्रेणी तक ऐसे लोगों को नि शुल्क शिक्षा देने को तैयार हैं, उस के उत्तर में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह लिखा कि हम यह चाहते हैं कि हायर सेकेन्डरी तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाय। तो यह कहाँ तक सत्य है कि यह बात विचाराधीन है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The letter which was written by the Ministry had made certain proposals, and they are as follows: The concessions which may be granted under the proposals should be generally as follows (1) special consideration in the matter of admission and awards of

freeships and half-freeships in all recognised primary, basic and middle schools; (2) free seats in hostels and best recognised schools and colleges; (3) limited number of stipends and book grants to schools from the primary to the post-graduate level.

These are the suggestions which we made to the State Governments and also to the Delhi Administration. If the hon. Member is referring to some other circular which the Delhi Administration may have sent to Delhi schools, I am not aware of it. If he would kindly give me notice, I shall be glad to supply the information.

श्री जगदीश प्रभासी : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के छात्रों को जो छात्रवृत्ति देगी, उस के लिये आप ने क्या माप दण्ड निश्चित किये हैं ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : इस का उत्तर तो मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ। पिछले हफ्ते जब मवाल उठा था तो पोलिटिकल मकरर की जो व्याख्या की गई है वह बता दी गई थी। वह मैं फिर बताने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

"Political sufferer" means a person who suffered imprisonment or detention of not less than six months or who died or who was killed in action or in detention or was awarded capital punishment or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charge etc. or lost his job or means of livelihood or a part or whole of his property on account of participation in the national movement for the emancipation of India".

Within this broad definition, the children of political sufferers and their grand-children by pre-deceased sons, provided that the income of such political sufferers does not exceed Rs. 300 per month, will be entitled to these concessions.

Mr. Speaker: Have not the terms and conditions of these scholarships been published in the Gazette?

Dr. K. L. Shukla: We have written to all the State Governments and the Delhi Administration. I shall be very glad to place the whole scheme on the Table of the House for the information of hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: May I make a suggestion to the Ministries? During the previous regime, they were circulating copies of gazettes also to various Members. A few years ago Members were asked in writing if they wanted copies of particular gazettes, in which case they would be supplied to them. So far as these notifications regarding scholarships or particular committees or other things in which people are interested are concerned, except those notifications relating to appointments or transfers, they may, as far as possible, be circulated to all hon. Members, so that whatever information is available by way of such notifications is accessible to hon. Members. In that case, I won't allow supplementaries on them here. This is taking away a lot of our time. Questions are asked as to who are the members, what are the terms of reference, what are the conditions for scholarship and so on. The hon. Minister will kindly place one or two copies in the Library and I will have the attention of hon. Members drawn to it by a notice in the Notice Board, if he is not prepared to circulate copies of the notifications to all Members.

सरदार ब० सि० सहगल क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों में वहाँ के राजनीतिक पीढ़ी के बच्चों को स्कालरशिप देने के लिये राय आई है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती यह प्रश्न तो दिल्ली के बारे में था, उमी की इत्तना मेरे पास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे भारत के लिये प्रत्यक्ष प्रश्न पूर्ण हैं।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने गस्ती पत्र का जिक्र किया और 388 L. S. D.—2

उन्होंने कहा कि वे उसे सब राज्यों को भेज चुके हैं, साथ ही दिल्ली को भी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस गस्ती पत्र को भेजे कितना समय हो गया और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का कोई विचार हो रहा है कि दिल्ली में और दूसरे राज्यों में भी राज्य सरकार एक पूरी सूची तैयार कराये। केंद्रीय सरकार क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को लिख रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती जी हाँ, वही सूची तैयार करने के लिये पत्र लिखे गये थे। पत्र भी ५ जनवरी १९५९ को लिखा गया था।

Blast furnaces at Rourkela

+
*1060. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign contractor for the Blast Furnaces at Rourkela had fallen very much behind the schedule in starting his portion of the work; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the observation of the Auditor-General in his recent report in which he says:

"While these additional extra contractual concessions were given to the Indian firm, it was noted that the foreign contractor who was responsible for the supply and erection of the blast furnaces had himself fallen very much behind schedule in starting his portion of the work as indicated below....?"

If so, is this statement in the Audi-

for-General's report correct or incorrect?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have seen the remarks in the Audit Report. That Audit Report is to be examined by the PAC, and the Hindustan Steel will place their viewpoint before them. We would very much like to await these ultimate outcome of the PAC's consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Was not the same question put a short time ago—not today but some other day—and the same answer given by the hon Minister?

Shri Morarka: No, Sir. They are quite different questions, but the answer was, of course, the same—that the PAC were considering it.

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest to the hon. Member to defer further questions until the PAC looks into the matter?

Shri Morarka: I wish to ask another question. Is it not a fact that there has been a delay of more than four months in the commissioning of the blast furnaces?

Acharya Kripalani: Four months are too little!

Sardar Swaran Singh: There has been a delay of about three or four months which is not unusual when works of this magnitude are involved.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there was any penalty clause in the agreement with this foreign supplier to deal with delay in supply?

Acharya Kripalani: Penalty for those who supply in time!

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this question. There were a large number of factors as a cumulative result of which this delay has taken place.

Shri Morarka: My question is whether there is any provision in the agreement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know a point of fact as to whether there is a penalty clause or not.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice. When questions about the actual clauses of lengthy contracts are put, it is not always easy to say off-hand whether there is a penalty clause or not.

Shri Dasappa: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Ministry will offer its own comments on the para in the Audit Report. I wish to ask him whether before the para was included in the Audit Report, the Ministry's consent was not taken.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that the Ministry's consent is taken to the Audit para. It is true that audit paras are sent to the various Ministries in draft and then they have their comments and ultimately the Auditor-General finalises his Report. We cannot say that it is okayed by the Ministry. If they say that they want to introduce or to put forward any viewpoints there, they have got their own responsibility and the Ministry has got its own.

Shri Ranga: It is true that the Audit para need not necessarily be accepted by the Ministry concerned. But, is it not the established convention that an Audit para appears in the manner in which it does only after it is accepted by the Ministry concerned?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think there is any question of any difference of opinion on that. What I said was that the Audit paras in draft are sent to the various Ministries. Then they make their own comments; and, ultimately, it is the Auditor-General who gives the final Report. Accepting the draft does not mean that the contents of the draft are accepted.

Shri Ranga: It has to be accepted, otherwise, it does not appear. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I believe this is the practice. The Auditor-General looks into the accounts and then sends a draft Report as to on what points he has got some difficulty. He sends it to the Ministry to explain. The Ministry send it back with their comments or their remarks. The Auditor-General may accept them or may not accept them. He is not bound to accept whatever the Ministry says. The Ministry might try to justify certain things which could not be justified. The Auditor-General has got the right to differ from the Ministries. Likewise, the Ministry has always the right to differ from the Auditor-General.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the good of getting up and saying something?

After the Auditor-General makes a final report it comes to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee gives an opportunity to the Ministry and examines its officers. The Auditor-General also sits by the side. Ultimately, the Public Accounts Committee makes a Report.

We have always treated the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee as very important. The Auditor-General has got the right to inspect the accounts and, constitutionally, he has got the duty to do that. The Ministry might also have sent its explanation. Ultimately, whatever is said by the Public Accounts Committee is treated almost as important as the decision of the House.

I have recently ruled in a case where particular issues were to be brought before the House for discussion and clarification, that such points may be brought before the House. Otherwise, the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee are binding on the Government. If the Ministries raise any objection, it may be taken up here. Till then, it is open to the Minister to say that he does not

agree with the Auditor-General's remarks and that he has got his own explanation. The Auditor-General is entitled to have his own view. He will have the report presented to the House and it will be sent to the Public Accounts Committee. The recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee are treated as those of the House except where discussions on specific issues are sought to be raised in this House. That is the practice. Therefore, I do not think whatever the hon. Minister has said is wrong.

Shri Dasappa: May I submit, Sir, that it is only admitted facts that are incorporated in the Audit Para and that Mr. Morarka's question related only to facts and not to comments of the Auditor-General?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If I may say so, the hon. Member, Shri Morarka put the question as to whether I agreed with the comment or not. And, all that I said was that the Report is there, I have seen the Report and it is going to the Public Accounts Committee, and that I would like to await the outcome of the P.A.C.'s consideration.

As you were rightly pointing out, Sir, it is open to the Minister to differ. But, may I also point out that it is, perhaps, not open to the Minister really to criticise the Report unless the P.A.C. have given their finding? That is the convention which I understand has been followed from time to time. It is easy for me to put in a unilateral way my viewpoints before the House saying that what is contained in the Audit Report is not correct. I think it is not, perhaps, fair to the House and to the P.A.C. If I take up such a position before that matter is thrashed out by the P.A.C. I think I am observing the convention which has been there all along.

Shri Morarka: May I say this?

Shri Raghunath Singh: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Morarka: Yes May I say this, Sir? When once the Auditor-General makes a Report and it has come to the House, are we not entitled to examine it and put questions on the basis of the irregularities pointed out by the Auditor-General, and is it open to the hon Minister to say that he will not give his opinion till he has submitted his views to the Public Accounts Committee? The Public Accounts Committee may take one or two years to examine these things

Sardar Swaran Singh: If it be your order if you say that I should give my view-point, I have no hesitation in giving that. It is for you and the House, Sir, to really decide whether the House would like to hear my views when the P.A.C. is considering it—the Report which is before them

Mr. Speaker: This will lead to endless discussions if, as soon as, an Audit Report is placed before the Public Accounts Committee, these questions are taken up here, before the P.A.C. has had an opportunity to look into it. After all, the Public Accounts Committee consists of very important representatives of this House. Therefore, if an hon Member wants to take up an Audit Report and put questions on it and expects the hon Minister to answer them, it will be spending away the time of the House. One Report may consume the time of the House for a whole month. In these circumstances, I would advise hon Members not to put such questions on such serious matters. I would ask the Public Accounts Committee to expedite looking into these

Shri Ranja: May I, Sir, be permitted to clear one small misunderstanding? So far as the facts stated by the Audit Report are concerned, the Minister has to accept them. The Ministry has accepted them. Otherwise, those facts will not be stated by the Auditor-General. So far as his own views are concerned, based upon those facts, there, of course, is the possibility of a difference of opinion

And that is why the Report goes to the P.A.C. and thereafter the Minister would be free to express his own opinion.

Mr. Speaker: I am seriously considering one matter which has come up to me. When the Auditor-General finds very serious irregularities in what the Government has done and ultimately the Government corrects it, the House has not got an opportunity to know exactly what the irregularities were. I am trying to tell the Auditor-General that those serious matters must be brought to the notice of this House. Merely because Government corrects it, that information ought not to be kept away from the notice of this House

Under those circumstances, as I said, the Minister's right to tender his explanation to the Auditor-General is there, and until the matter is looked into by the Public Accounts Committee it ought not to be treated as a final thing which the Government is bound to accept.

Now, let us proceed to the next item

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti Memorial

*1061 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 735 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for laying out a park around the site of the Monument in New Delhi to commemorate Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti has since been finalised; and

(b) the steps taken so far to lay out the park?

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

(b) (i) Barbed wire fencing around the Park has been completed.

(ii) The Unfiltered water pipe line is being laid.

(iii) The sump-cum-pump house is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of April 1959.

National Conference on Reading

*1062. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 893 on the 3rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) the expenditure incurred in connection with the National Conference on Reading; and

(b) the achievements of the said Conference?

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

(a) Rs. 1,641.70.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 75]

Life Insurance Corporation

*1063 { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agents of Life Insurance Corporation experience considerable delay in collecting their commissions and renewals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to mitigate it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri J. T. Tarkeshwar Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allowances to Delhi Councillors

*1064. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation passed a resolution urging revision in the scale of allowances given to Municipal Councillors in Delhi;

(b) if so, the changes suggested; and

(c) the Government's reactions thereto?

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

(b) The resolution suggested amendment of rule 3 of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Allowances of councillors and aldermen) Rules, 1958, by which a daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 for each day on which a councillor or an alderman attends any meeting or meetings of the Corporation or any Committee thereof has been fixed, so as to provide that a councillor or an alderman should be entitled to receive an allowance at the rate of Rs. 150 per month and Rs. 5 for each day on which he attends any meeting or meetings of the Corporation or any Committee thereof

(c) The Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation, was informed that, as Section 34 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, under which the above rule was made provided for the payment of allowances to councillors and aldermen only for attendance at meetings and did not contemplate a monthly allowance not dependent on attendance at meetings and another allowance dependent on attendance at meetings the rule could not be amended.

UNESCO's Publications

*1065. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any benefits have been derived from publishing translations under the UNESCO's Major Pro-

ject Scheme to foster mutual appreciation of the cultural values of Orient and Occident;

(b) what is the total amount spent on such publications and in what languages they have been printed; and

(c) what is the amount borne by the Government of India and what is met by the UNESCO?

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

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

STATEMENT

A joint 'Unesco-India Trust Fund' with contributions both from the Government of India and UNESCO has been created to which India has so far contributed a sum of Rs 75,000 in five yearly instalments of Rs. 15,000 each commencing from the year 1953-54 UNESCO has also been contributing a similar amount and has so far paid a sum of \$ 13,253 (Rs. 65,000) from its own budget towards this 'Fund'. The Fund is operated by UNESCO. Out of this Fund, so far Rs 97,000 approximately has been utilized for the purpose and a further sum of Rs 43,000 is expected to be spent during this year.

Of the 51 Indian Classics covered under this Project, UNESCO has so far initiated action on the translation of 26 classics. Five of these are to be translated into both English and French and the remaining into either English or French. Of these, five classics have since been published, four in French and one in English.

Aircraft Carrier

*1068. { Shri Raghunath Singh
Shri Naval Prabhakar.
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the newly

acquired aircraft carrier has been refitted and modernised?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): The work of completion and modernisation of the aircraft carrier is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1961.

Life Insurance Corporation

*1067. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the expense ratio of the Life Insurance Corporation since its inception, half-year-wise, and

(b) what are the main reasons for the rise in expense ratio?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The first accounting period of the Life Insurance Corporation extended over sixteen months, from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957, and the "expense ratio" has been calculated only over the whole of this period. The ratio cannot be computed for shorter intervals.

The overall expense ratio of the Corporation for the first period of 16 months was 27.3 per cent. and the renewal expense ratio 15.89 per cent.

The figures in respect of the year 1958 will become available only towards the end of 1959.

Gold Smuggling

*1068. { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Barman:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following ships (1) Sangola (2) Santhia (3) Eastern Saga (4) Eastern Muse (5) Takshang (6) Loksang (7) Choy Sang and (8) Eastern Maid carry smuggled gold to India;

(b) to which nationality the crew of these ships belong; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the crew are found to carry gold even in their rectums?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) It is not possible to say whether these vessels invariably carry smuggled gold. It is, however, a fact that the vessels (1) Sangola (2) Santham (3) Eastern Saga (4) Eastern Musc (5) Taksang (6) Loksang and (7) Choy Sang were involved in smuggling of gold. No seizure of gold was effected from Eastern Maid, though two suspicious openings suitable for secreting contraband goods were discovered on rummage of the vessel.

(b) British, Chinese and Indian

(c) Yes, Sir. In some cases the crew were found to carry gold even in their rectums.

Polling in General Elections

*1069. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission is working on a procedure to complete polling in the next general elections in ten days, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Rajaravis): (a) and (b) The Election Commission is not working out any special procedure for the purpose of completing polling in the next general elections in ten days. It, however, expects that by the time of the third General Elections, it may be possible to reduce the period of poll further by improving the election machinery.

Pensions and Gratuity

*1070. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules regarding pension and gratuity have been specially interpreted in the case of the Comptroller and Auditor-General inasmuch as that full pension is payable to him in addition to gratuity; and

(b) whether a similar interpretation is to be given in respect of pension and gratuity of other Government servants and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The position is that the retirement benefits admissible to the Comptroller and Auditor-General are regulated under the provisions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (Conditions of Service) Act, 1953 and he is entitled to a pension under Section 3 of the Act. By virtue of Section 4 of the same Act, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is also entitled to such gratuity as may be admissible to him under the rules for the time being applicable to the service to which he belonged on the date of his appointment as Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(b) The question does not arise, as the rules governing other Government servants are different from the provisions contained in the Comptroller and Auditor General (Conditions of Service) Act, 1953.

Government Resin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan

*1071. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity of Resin and Turpentine produced by the Government Resin and Turpentine factory at Nahan (Himachal Pradesh) in the year 1968-69;

(b) how it compares with the production of the previous two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the factory had been running into losses; and

(d) what is the position now with regard to expenditure and production?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The quantity produced during the first ten months of the year 1958-59 was as follows:

Resin . . .	37,623 Mds
Turpentine	73,750 Gallons

(b) The production figures for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 were as follows:—

Year	Resin (in Mds)	Turpentine (in Gallons)
1956-57	23,635	44,471
1957-58	35,682	68,575

(c) Yes

(d) During the first ten months of the year 1958-59, the expenditure was Rs 12,17,318/- and the production figures were as given in reply to part (a) above

अफीम और चरस का तस्करी व्यापार

*१०७२. { अ. मोहन स्वरूप
श्री विभूति मिश्र .

क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच अफीम चरस और अन्य वस्तुओं का तस्करी व्यापार जागू पर है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बिस्म उपमंत्री (श्री व० राज० भगत) :
(क) और (ख). सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

बिबरण

(क) जहाँ तक सरकार को पता है, नेपाल से भारत में चोरी-छिपे चरस और गांज का कुछ आयात होता है। खयाल है कि नेपाल से भारत में दूसरी चीजों का या भारत से नेपाल में इन चीजों में से किसी का चोरी छिपे आयात प्रायः नहीं होता।

(ख) नशीली चीजों के गैर-कानूनी व्यापार को बन्द करने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार की है, फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने नशीली वस्तु विभाग (नारकोटिक्स डिपार्टमेंट) की माफ़त राज्य सरकारों से निकट सम्पर्क रखती है। नेपाल से भारत में चोरी-छिपे नशीली चीजों का आना रोकने के लिये बहुत में उपाय किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं। इन उपायों में से कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय ये हैं —

(१) उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल की सीमा पर के मुगम और महत्वपूर्ण प्रवेश-स्थानों पर और महत्वपूर्ण भीमरी केन्द्रों पर चोरी-छिपे आना लाने के जाने की रोकथाम करने वाले बहुत में दलों में काम ले रही है।

(२) बिहार सरकार न नेपाल की सीमा पर कई जाच-चौकिया कायम कर दी हैं और तेज चलने वाली गाड़ियों में लैम गश्ती दल भी नैनाम कर दिये हैं।

(३) पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल और नेपाल की सीमा पर रखे गये उत्पादन-शुल्क-कर्मचारियों की कार्यवाहियों में भेल बैठान के लिये एक नया उत्पादन-शुल्क सूचना कार्यालय (एक्साइज इन्स्पेक्जिन्स ब्यूरो) बनाया है।

(४) नशीली वस्तु विभाग ने राज्य सरकारों में निकट सम्पर्क रखा और राज्य

के, उस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले, पुलिस और उत्पादन-मूलक अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन इसलिये समय समय पर कराये हैं कि चोरी-छिपे माल लाना-लेजाना रोकने के उपाय सुझाये जा सकें।

(५) चोरी-छिपे माल लाने-लेजाने की रोकथाम के इन उपायों को और कारगर बनाने के लिये भारत सरकार तथा सम्बद्ध राज्यों और नेपाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों का ऊँचे दर्जे का एक सम्मेलन कराने का भी विचार है।

Engineering College at Thirupathi

*1073. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Engineering College is proposed to be located in Thirupathi, and

(b) the financial aid the Central Government have given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir The College will be established by the Shri Venkateswara University

(b) No grant has yet been paid but the University Grants Commission have agreed to provide 50% of the non-recurring expenditure and 50% of the recurring expenditure upto the end of the current plan period as grants-in-aid. The rest will be borne by the University and Andhra Pradesh Government

कृत्रिम पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद

*१०७४ { श्री विमूति मिश्र
 { श्री सुषकार

क्या इस्पात, जल और ईंधन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) २१ जनवरी, १९५६ तक कृत्रिम पेट्रोल तैयार करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है

(ख) क्या ऐसे पेट्रोल का उत्पादन १९५६ के अन्त तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कितना पेट्रोल तैयार किया जायेगा और इसका प्रति गैलन मूल्य क्या होगा ?

इस्पात, जल और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) शून्य।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Building for Delhi Municipal Corporation

*1077. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of a site for the construction of the Delhi Municipal Corporation headquarters has been made,

(b) if so, its situation, and

(c) the details of this project?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Aerodromes in Nepal

1078. { Shri L. Achaw Singh:
 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India are sending a team of experts to survey sites for new aerodromes in Nepal, and

(b) whether their expenses are being borne by the Nepal Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Government of India are sending a survey party for conducting survey at two sites for locating additional aerodromes in Nepal under India's Aid Programme

(b) No, Sir

"Madras Customs"

*1079. **Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a letter from Mrs Peggy Braxton published in *The Statesman* dated the 21st February, 1959, in which apathy on the part of Customs Officials of Madras has been alleged in regard to clearance of her car;

(b) if so, what are the facts of the case; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 76]

(c) The matter is under consideration

Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Students

*1080. { **Shri B. K. Galkwad:**
Shri Katti:
Shri Manay.
Shri Balasaheb Salunke:
Shri Dige:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Balkrishna Wastik:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of Rs 25 lakhs to cover all eligible Scheduled Caste students was made available only in the second half of November, 1958,

(b) whether it is also a fact that Heads of the Institutions in India have not been informed as to which students have been awarded scholarships and hence the students are compelled to pay their tuition fees and examination fees;

(c) whether Government are aware that the above state of affairs has made some students to leave colleges, and

(d) whether Government will inform all Heads of Institutions by wire not to compel Scheduled Caste students to pay their tuition fees till the matter is finally decided?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 77]

(c) Some such cases have been brought to the attention of Government

(d) In view of what has been stated in the answer to part (b) of the Question it is not considered necessary to inform the Heads of Institutions at this stage

Military Exercises

*1081 **Shri Braj Raj Singh** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that military exercises are held in civil areas also,

(b) whether on the 16th February, 1959 military exercises took place in the civil area in village Baisam-ka-Purwa, 30 miles away from Allahabad,

(c) whether, after the exercises were over, certain mortar bombs were left over on the place of the exercises,

(d) if so, whether as a result of the explosion of a mortar bomb, four persons died,

(e) whether it was due to any negligence on the part of military authorities, and

(f) whether any enquiries have been conducted and any compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, some military exercises are held in civil

areas but only remote localities are selected for such exercises and fire practices are conducted after due warning to the local population.

(b) No military exercises were conducted in village Baisam-ka-Purwa on the 16th February 1959. An Infantry Battalion however carried out mortar firing exercises at Shankargarh range near Allahabad on the 13th February, 1959.

(c) and (d). The civil authorities have reported that a villager from Baisam-ka-Purwa in Shankargarh Police Circle, picked up an unexploded mortar bomb and carried it to his hut on the evening of 13th February 1959. Next morning, that is, on 14th February 1959, while he was trying to break the bomb to extract brass, it exploded, resulting in the death of 4 persons and serious injuries to 5 others.

(e) and (f). A Court of Inquiry has already been set up and the inquiry is in progress. The question of compensation will be considered in consultation with Revenue authorities after the results of the inquiry are known.

Relaxation of Capital Issue Control ✓

*1032 { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No 72 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision in regard to relaxation of the Capital Issue Control; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration and Government expect to take a decision shortly.

Manufacture of Aircrafts

{ Shri Subodh Hanada:
*1033. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the manufacture of medium transport-cum-passenger aircrafts in collaboration with a foreign firm during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the name of the place where this factory will be located; a 1

(c) whether negotiations with the foreign firm have been completed and the name of the firm?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

Pilot Plant for Stainless Steel

{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
*1034 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 28th November, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of setting up of a pilot plant to produce stainless steel?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): It is proposed to make nickel-free stainless steel on trial as a part of the production of the Alloy & Tool steel plant to be set up. The question of setting up of a pilot plant, therefore, does not arise. Quotations for the preparation of the detailed project report for the Alloy & Tool Steel Plant have been received and are under consideration.

Steel Re-Rolling Mills in Bihar

*1065. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to set up a steel re-rolling mill at Mehsi (District Champaran) in North Bihar;

(b) if so, the party which has been entrusted with this job, and

(c) whether any other place in North Bihar is being considered for another re-rolling mill?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) Government have approved the scheme of M/s South Bihar Sugar Mills Limited, Bihta (Bihar) for setting up a new re-rolling mill at Barauni in North Bihar. No other proposal for a new unit is under consideration.

संघहालय

*१०८६. { श्री भक्त वंशान .
श्री पांनरकर :

क्या बंशानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न सख्या ६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा मन्त्रालय संघहालयों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, क्या इस बीच उसके बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक राज्य का किसकी सहायता दी जायेगी, और

(ग) यह सहायता किस कार्य के लिये दी जायेगी ?

बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) और (ग). मंजर किये गये अनुमानित लक्ष्य की ती फीसवी तक वित्तीय मदद सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड प्राफ़ म्युनियिपल् द्वारा हाल ही में तय की गई नीचे लिखी प्राथमिकताओं (प्रायरीटीज) के अनुसार देने का इरादा है —

(१) (एक) उपकरण (इक्विपमेंट)

(दो) अनुसन्धान और प्रयोगशालाएँ

(तीन) पुस्तकालय

(चार) प्रकाशन और कंटेनर्स

(पाच) मशहो को मिलाकर बीजों को प्राप्त करना

(छ) प्लान के समय के लिये ऊपर की मदों के लिये खाम तौर से जरूरी कर्मचारी लोग

(७) अधूरी परियोजनाओं/छोटे विस्तार कामों को मिलाकर इमारतों की बहुत जरूरी किम्म की खाम मरम्मत ।

राज्य सरकारों में ऊपर की प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार फिर से प्रावेदन भेजने के लिये कहा गया है ।

Fuel Oil .

*1087. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) what are our present sources of Fuel Oil,

(b) how are the prices of fuel oil determined, and

(c) what efforts, if any, have been made or are being made to bring down the prices?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Of the three main types of fuel oils, the production of Furnace Oil in the refineries in the country is more than sufficient to meet indigenous requirements, as regard High Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil, part of the requirements

have still to be imported, mainly from Persian Gulf sources.

(b) and (c) Under the refinery agreements, the prices of fuel oils, like other products of these refineries, are based on import parity. After negotiations with the oil companies certain ad hoc reductions in their selling prices of various products (including fuel oils) were agreed to by them with effect from 20-5-1958. Those reductions were, however, mopped up through additional taxation. In consequence of the same agreement, the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of Government has been making a detailed examination of the quantum and propriety of all charges included by the oil companies in the selling prices of petroleum products (including fuel oils) so that a new price formula, which will have retrospective effect from 1-4-1958 can be evolved. His report is expected by the end of March after which the new formula will be settled with the companies.

Hotel at Bhilai

1088 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a civil engineering contract for construction of a hotel building at Bhilai was awarded to Messrs Uttam Singh Duggal & Company,

(b) if so, whether any tenders were called for or negotiations conducted with any other contractors before the contract was so awarded,

(c) if not the reasons therefor and

(d) whether it is a fact that the contract was awarded at Delhi and not at Bhilai?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) Tenders had been invited for the civil engineering work in the entire steel plant area on a description of items of civil engineering involved and approximate quantities. Three valid tenders were received and the work in the major sections of the plant was awarded to the lowest tenderer. It was considered desirable, as a measure of insurance to have at least one other major contractor working at site. The work in the auxiliary shops zone of the main steel plant and the construction of the hotel which had to be done expeditiously were given to Messrs Uttam Singh Duggal & Company mainly on the basis of rates already quoted by them for work in the entire steel plant area.

(d) No Sir. The proposal to award the work by negotiation to this Company was made by the General Manager Bhilai and was approved by the Government of India. The negotiations leading to the contract as also the signing of the contract took place in Bhilai.

Common Police Reserve for Northern Zone

1089 Shri D. C. Sharma, Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the formation of a Common Police Reserve Force for the Northern Zone has been decided upon in principle and

(b) if so the steps taken to implement the decision?

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

(b) In accordance with the decision taken by the Zonal Council at its last meeting, the heads of Governments of the three States included in the Northern Zone (Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan) have been requested to work out the details of the scheme.

Box-strapping

*1090. { Shri Vajpayee;
Shri Asar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that free sale of 25 per cent frozen stocks of box-strapping imported on commercial accounts has been sanctioned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the importers are allowed free sale of 25 per cent of materials in addition to that; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Box strappings are not distributed against quotas. With a view to ensure equitable distribution of the limited imports, the commercially imported stocks are frozen and distributed to major essential consumers. In order to enable the small consumers to obtain their requirements directly from the importers, free sale of 25 per cent of the imported stocks has been allowed.

Balance of Payments with U.K.

*1091. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the present position of India's balance of payments with the United Kingdom; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) According to the latest available data, India's balance of payments with the United Kingdom showed a current account deficit of Rs. 87.2 crores during April-September 1958, as compared to Rs. 92.1 crores during the corresponding period of 1957.

(b) As I have stated in reply to similar questions on previous occasions, we are already making the maximum possible effort to bridge the gap in the overall balance of payments through export promotion, curtailment of imports and securing of external assistance. It is the overall balance that is of greater significance for policy rather than the surplus or deficit with any one country or group of countries.

Temporary Assistants

✓ *1092. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2118 on the 18th December, 1958 and state how long it will take to finalise the confirmations of the Assistants who have put in 10 to 15 years' service and are still temporary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The confirmation of these temporary Assistants being contingent on the availability of the required number of permanent vacancies in the departmental quota, no definite time-limit can be indicated. Confirmations will be effected as and when vacancies for this purpose become available.

Sanskrit Commission

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Dass:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
*1093. { Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kadiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 816 on the 10th December, 1958, and state:

(a) whether recommendations made by the Sanskrit Commission have

been examined by the State Governments and Universities;

(b) if so, nature of their comments, and

(c) specific proposals formulated and decisions taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Comments from 7 State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 19 Universities and the University Grants Commission are still awaited. They have stated that the matter is under their consideration.

(b) The comments so far received are generally favourable on most of the proposals.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal Production

*1094 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) how much of the target of production of coal fixed for the Second Five Year Plan has been achieved upto 1958-59, and

(b) whether any programme for mechanising coal mines has been drawn up?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Against the target of 22 million tons of additional production, a little over 7 million tons has been achieved by the end of December, 1958.

(b) There is no overall programme for mechanising coal mines. The Coal Board has, however, laid down that all layouts in new mines and seams should be worked mechanically to the extent possible. New mines in the public sector are being planned on the basis of maximum mechanisation.

Universal Copyright Convention

*1095 **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has been experiencing any difficulty or short-

coming in respect of the existing provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention, 1952,

(b) if so, the difficulties experienced,

(c) whether Government has made any suggestions to the UNESCO in this regard,

(d) the suggestions made, and

(e) the response thereto?

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

(b) The lack of a provision in the Convention requiring a member State to prosecute its national who infringes copyright belonging to the national of another member State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) That the Convention should provide for member States instituting criminal proceedings against infringers of copyright residing within their jurisdiction, at the motion of the Government to which the lawful owner of copyright may belong.

(e) An early decision is not expected, as all member States will have to be consulted.

System of Examinations

*1096 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 778 on the 10th December, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) whether Government have received the final report of the UNESCO Regional Seminar on Educational Reform for South and South-East Asia which met in Delhi and had recommended a change in the character of examination system in India and other countries in the region,

(b) if so, its details, and

(c) the reaction of Government to this recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

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

State Bank of India

1639. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of State Financial Corporations with which the State Bank of India has entered into agreement whereby they can make use of the services of the Bank for furnishing reports on parties, processing applications, disbursing loans etc.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The following State Financial Corporations have entered into agency agreements with the State Bank of India under which the bank will act as the Corporations' agent for collecting reports on the industrial units, disbursing loans, collecting instalments etc:

1. Bombay State Financial Corporation
2. West Bengal Financial Corporation

3. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation in respect of the bank's branches situated under the jurisdiction of the Bengal Circle of the Bank.

Expenditure Tax

- Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
1640. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Daljit Singh.
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure tax assessments, collections and arrears upto 31st December, 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement giving the necessary information is given below. As figures are available only according to the charges of the Commissioners, they have been grouped together State-wise to the extent possible.

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

S. No.	State	Demand raised upto 31-12-1958	Collections made upto 31-12-1958	Arrears as on 1-1-1959
1	Assam, Tripura and Manipur	27	13	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	1092	13	1079
3	Bombay (excluding the districts of Nagpur and Bhandara)	1342	203	1139
4	Bihar and Orissa
5	Delhi and Rajasthan	221	183	38
6	Kerala and Coimbatore	20	..	20
7	Madras (excluding Coimbatore District)	6	2	4
8	Mysore	3	3	.
9	Madhya Pradesh and Districts of Nagpur and Bhandara	457	28	429
10	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	349	22	327
11	Uttar Pradesh	97	10	87
12	West Bengal	165	81	84
TOTAL		3779	558	*3221

* This includes the demand of Rs. 24.36 lakhs raised during December, 1958.

Child Welfare

1641. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount spent by the Government of India during 1958-59 so far for promoting Child Welfare Scheme (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 78.]

Overcrowding in Educational Institutions

1642. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove overcrowding in educational institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 79.]

Auction of Stores

1643. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) total book value of stores auctioned in Ordnance Depots during 1957-58 and upto 1st January, 1959, and

(b) the value at which auctioned?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) In Ordnance Depots, both surplus stores and salvage/scrap are sold by auction. Book values are kept for surplus stores only and not for salvage/scrap. During the period 1st April, 1957 to 1st January, 1959, surplus stores of the book value of Rs. 1,495 lakhs were auctioned. The sale value realised for these surplus stores was Rs. 390 lakhs. The sale of salvage/scrap during the same period fetched Rs. 219 lakhs. The question of further regulation of sales of scrap is under review having regard to present requirements of Defence production.

386 LSD—3

Manufacturing Capacity of Ordnance Factories

1644. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ordnance Factories where cent. per cent. manufacturing capacity is being used;

(b) the names of Ordnance Factories where 50 per cent. is being used; and

(c) the names of those where less than 50 per cent. is being used?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose the extent of utilisation of manufacturing capacity in each factory.

Supply of Raw Hides to Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur

1645. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number or quantity of raw hides supplied to Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur during 1956 and 1957;

(b) the number or quantity tanned;

(c) whether the number decreased in 1958;

(d) if so, to what extent, and

(e) the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 1956—Nos 32,515 or Lbs 14,01,745

1957—Nos 32,734 or Lbs 12,75,541

(b) 1956—Nos 32,515 or Lbs 14,01,745

1957—Nos 32,734 or Lbs 12,75,541

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Buffalo and cow hide numbers increased by 9369 and 2024 respectively, whereas katta hide decreased by 19134 numbers

(e) Decrease in numbers of katta hides is due to reduction in demand

of chappals and also due to utilisation of buffalo bellies recovered from Prime Leather in place of Kattai Hide.

Work Done for Railways in Ordnance Factories

1646. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of work done for Railways in Ordnance Factories during 1957-58;

(b) whether more work is likely to be done during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghuramiah): (a) The total value of work done for Railways and Government Departments during 1957-58 was Rs. 143.27 lakhs. Approximately 75 to 80 per cent of this was for the Railways.

(b) The value of work to be done during 1958-59 is likely to be maintained more or less at the same level as for the year 1957-58. Every endeavour is being made to increase the quantum of work for the Railways in 1959-60

(c) It is not possible to state what the value of work for Railways in 1959-60 will be as it will depend on the orders which will be placed by the different Railways

Entertainment Tax in Delhi

1647. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount of income from the entertainment tax to the Delhi Administration during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The total income from entertainment tax during 1957-58, as reported by the Delhi Administration, was Rs. 35,63,034, excluding income from betting tax which amounted to Rs. 2,69,032 during the same year.

Red Fort, Delhi

1648. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the amount spent for the maintenance of Red Fort, Delhi during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 5,084 (Upto 31st January, 1959)

(b) Rs. 9,900 subject to funds being voted by Parliament

Agra Fort

1649. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the maintenance of Agra Fort during 1958-59, and

(b) the amount to be spent during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 22,770 (Upto 28th February, 1959)

(b) Amount proposed is Rs. 34,750, subject to funds being voted by Parliament

Ellora and Ajanta Caves

1650. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the maintenance of Ellora and Ajanta Caves during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):

	Rs.
(a) (i) Ellora	18,957
(ii) Ajanta	21,492
	(Upto December, 1958).

(b) Subject to funds being voted by Parliament:

	Rs.
(i) Ellora	60,000
(ii) Ajanta	41,000

After-care Programme in Punjab

1651. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount allotted to Punjab under the After-care Programme for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): An amount of Rs. 12.0 lakhs has tentatively been allotted to the State Government as central assistance under the After-care Programme for the entire Second Five Year Plan.

Localities :

- (i) North of Tarabala (20°16' 8" N, 84°10' E), Khandapara. The temperature of the water is about 140° F but the discharge is not very copious. The flow of the gas is intermittent, bubbles issuing at intervals of one to two minutes. The spring is held sacred due to the medicinal properties of its water.
- (ii) Around Beuljhari (20°45' N, 84°30' E), Athmalik. The atmosphere of the locality is charged with sulphurous odour. The flow of the water is perennial but not copious. The temperature of the water is much higher than body temperature. The area is held sacred by the local people and the water is reported to have medicinal properties in cases of skin affection. The soil around the springs is coated with a thin layer of salty efflorescence.
- (iii) Taptapani (19°29' N, 84°24' E), Ganjam dist. It is at the headwaters of the Taptapani river in porphyroblastic granitic gneiss. It discharges a copious and constant flow of hot water (about 115°F) evolving sulphurous vapour (H₂S). Some healing properties are claimed for the water.
- (iv) Deoljhani about a mile of the No. of Wodisinga (23°44' N, 84°34' E), Athmalik. Temperature of hottest 133°F. Slightly saline. Strong discharge of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Sulphur Springs in Orissa

1652. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been conducted of the various hot springs in Orissa for sulphur deposits; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The hot springs at the localities mentioned below in Orissa were examined for sulphur deposits by the Geological Survey of India:

1. North of Tarabala, Khandapara.
2. Around Beuljhari, Athmalik.
3. Taptapani, Ganjam district.
4. Deoljhani about a mile to the N. of Wodisinga, Athmalik.
5. Atari, Cuttack.
6. Near Baghmari, Puri district.

(b) It is not considered to be an economical proposition to extract sulphur from these sources. A detailed statement giving the results of investigations carried out is given below:

(v) Atari (20°12' 85°33' 30"), Cuttack

(vi) Near Baghmari (20°13' 85°33') Puri dist

Temperature 138°F. Discharge copious with a quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen.

The spring which emerges from a nala in yellowish loam in lateritic ground, is enclosed in a masonry structure 10'4" in diameter with two outlets leading in two cemented reservoirs. The water is sulphurous and shows bubbles of gas emerging out of the vent. The rate of evolution of gas is not steady. The flow of the well was about 2,400 gallons per hour on the 5th of May, 1950. The temperature of the water as observed in the early part of July was 57°C.

Ancestral Home of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

1653. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether ancestral home of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Cuttack has been acquired and preserved as a national monument, and

(b) if so, at what cost and what is its annual maintenance charges?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Hostels in Orissa

1654. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount of Central Government aid sanctioned for construction of Hostels in Orissa during the Second Plan period so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Out of the loan of Rs 20 lakhs sanctioned to Bhadrak College, Bhadrak (Orissa State) a sum of Rs 70,000 has so far been released to the College

Social Service Camps in Hoshiarpur

1655. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the names of labour and social service camps for students and other

youth held with the help of the Central aid in Hoshiarpur District during 1958,

(b) the amount spent and the nature of work done, and

(c) the names of such camps to be held there during 1959?

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

Social Service Camps in Kangra District

1656. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the names of labour and social service camps for students and other youth held with the help of the Central aid in Kangra district of Punjab during 1958, and

(b) the names of such camps to be held there during 1959?

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

- (i) Khundian
- (ii) Ghurkuri
- (iii) Pathiar
- (iv) Bandla
- (v) Kotla

(b) Information regarding location of all camps to be held in Kangra district during 1959 has not yet been received from the organisations concerned. Camps at the following

places had been planned for the months of February and March, 1959 but whether these camps were actually held or not, is not yet known.

- (i) Ghian
- (ii) Paror
- (iii) Nadaun

Houses for Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh

1657. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government allocated any amount for Scheduled Castes Housing Scheme in the villages of Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59 so far; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs 64,000 has been sanctioned for housing scheme for Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh for the year 1958-59. This amount is for paying subsidy for construction of houses and hutments and for free supply of G.C.I. sheets.

Adampur Aerodrome

1658. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of the airport of Adampur for its safeguard from floods has been taken up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The scheme envisages—

- (1) diverting Nasrula Choe from a point downstream of the

Railway Bridge into the existing Rau nallah;

- (2) canalising the Rau nallah upto its outfall into the East Beas,
- (3) protecting the embankments along the Rau nallah with stone pitching and spur in the vicinity of habitations; and
- (4) increasing the capacity of the syphon on the Jullundur Branch Canal from 8,000 cusecs to 23,000 cusecs.

The scheme involves the acquisition of about 1400 acres of land for which compensation will be paid. The scheme is being financed jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Punjab. The Government of Punjab will meet 25 per cent of the expenditure while the Government of India will meet the remaining 75 per cent. The scheme is being executed by the Government of India.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Agriculturists in Punjab

1659. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to assist the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists has been implemented in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted to the Punjab Government by the Centre under this scheme during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

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

(b) The amounts allotted to the Punjab Government during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are as follows:—

Category of Backward Classes	1957-58			1958-59		
	State Sector	Central Sector	Total	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
(Rs. in lakhs)						
Scheduled Tribes	0.36	0.31	0.67	0.20	0.31	0.51
Scheduled Castes	..	6.40	6.40	..	6.40	6.40

Fire in Lunej Oil Well

1660. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out in the morning of the 28th November, 1958 at the Lunej oil well site eight miles north-west of Cambay,

(b) if so, the nature of loss of life and property,

(c) whether the oil drilling work was suspended due to this fire and

(d) if so for what period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir There has been a small fire due to accumulation of oil and gas round about the well. There was some electric welding going on near about and the vapours of the gas contacted it. About 300 barrels of oil which had been collected in the open pit at a distance from the well caught fire and were destroyed

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

Girls' Education

1661. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Kodiyar.
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
 Shri Wodeyar

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the nature of decisions taken recently for giving grants to States for the education of girls

(b) the total amount of grants given so far for girls' education during the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(c) the total amount of grants to be given during remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) It has been

decided to waive the condition of the States finding their matching contribution of 25 per cent. in order to obtain Central assistance

(b) 1957-58 Rs 100 lakh

1958-59 Exact figures not yet available

(c) Present provision for Second Plan is Rs 240 lakhs and actual grants will depend upon how the States can implement the Scheme

Audio-Visual Education in Punjab

1662 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the programme of Audio-visual Education drawn up for Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period so far, and

(b) the details of the work done so far in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III annexure No 81]

Arrest of Pakistanis

1663. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that police recently arrested 10 Pakistanis said to be members of a 19 man inter-State gang of notorious criminals and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this gang operates in Bahawalpur (Pakistan) Rajasthan and Punjab?

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

Jet Engines Research Centres

1664. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Shri D C Sharma:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased

to state at what stage is the scheme of opening a research centre for the development of jet engines in co-ordination with the Ministry of Defence and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Gas Turbine Research Centre has started functioning at the Indian Air Force Maintenance Centre, Kanpur, and work on a few projects has been initiated. Recruitment of staff for the centre is in progress.

विद्या भवन सोसाइटी, उदयपुर

६१६५ { श्री कुलबल्लभ राय
श्री बारिबर
श्री कोडियाल .

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनान की कृपा करग बि

(क) कन्द्रीय सरकार ने विद्या भवन सासाइटी उदयपुर का पिछले पांच सालों में कितना धन अन्नदानों के रूप में दिया है और

(ख) य अन्नदान किस काय क निय दिय गये

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली).

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-घटन पर रख दी जायगी।

Survey of India

1666. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the number of projects with their names in which the Survey of India had undertaken survey work during the First Five Year Plan period

(b) the amount spent for such survey work,

(c) projects on which the Survey of India has started work during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the amounts likely to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c) A statement showing the projects undertaken during the First and the Second Plan periods and the expenditure incurred thereon according to available information, is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III annexure No 82]

(d) No accurate estimate can be given of the further amounts likely to be spent on each project at this stage

Survey of India

1667 Shri S. M. Banerjee. Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether certain sections of the Survey of India have been declared as industrial undertakings,

(b) if so the basis of such declaration,

(c) the reasons for excluding other sections, and

(d) whether the excluded sections are also to be declared as industrial undertakings?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Sections concerned come within the purview of the term 'Industrial Establishment' as defined in clause (e) of Section 2 of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

(c) The other Sections do not fall within the purview of the term 'Industrial Establishment'

(d) No, Sir

Development of Regional Languages

1668 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the amount of aid, if any, given by the Government of India to each State for development of regional languages during 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The following grants have been sanctioned during 1958-59 so far under the Government of India's Scheme "Development of Modern Indian Languages (Except Hindi)" —

1 Andhra Pradesh	Rs 5,000
2 Bombay	Rs 3,000
3 Delhi	Rs 3,000
4 Jammu & Kashmir	Rs 9,600
5 Madras	Rs 15,000
6 Orissa	Rs 3,000
7 Punjab	Rs 27,000
8 West Bengal	Rs 36,800

Warakalai Lignite

1669. { Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:

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

(a) whether the recent investigation report on Warakalai Lignite contains an account of the study of associated material such as fire clay, ball clay, Lehina clay and limestone and

(b) whether Government of India will place a copy of the report on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The recent report on the investigation of the Lignite in Warkali Beds, Quilon and Trivandrum districts, Kerala State contains a reference to only the occurrence of limestone at Quilon including the results of the chemical analysis of a few samples

(b) It is not the practice to lay unpublished reports on the Table of the House. However, a statement

regarding results of the investigation carried out by the Geological Survey of India for lignite in Quilon and Trivandrum districts of Kerala State has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 19th November, 1958

औद्योगिक बिल नि म के कर्मचारी

१६७०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या बिल मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय औद्योगिक बिल निगम में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और

(ख) इन में से कितने अनसूचित जातियों के हैं ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई):

(क) २२६

(ख) =

U.P.S.C. Advertisements

1671. Shri Rami Reddy. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has revised the list of newspapers with whom the Union Public Service Commission places its advertisements, and

(b) if so whether a copy of the revised list will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Air Force Recruiting Centres

1672. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of Air Force Recruitment Offices in the country and the places where they are located; and

(b) the number of candidates interviewed and the number of candidates

selected in each of these offices during 1958?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement showing the location of Air Force Recruiting Centres and the number of candidates interviewed at each Centre, during 1958 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 83] It is not in the public interest to furnish the information regarding the number of persons selected at each centre

Konarak Temple

1673. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any special repairs of Konarak Temple in Orissa were undertaken during 1958-59.

(b) if so, the nature of such repairs and

(c) whether any allocations have been made for 1959-60 for preservation of Konarak Temple?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes Sir

(b) (i) Dressing of the compound with a proper slope after the major clearance of sand and heavy stone blocks

(ii) Water-tightening of the entire surface of the temple by drilling 8 ft deep holes and grouting with liquid cement

(iii) Providing coping stones to the existing compound-walls where missing

(iv) Pitching with masonry the bases of the platform on which rest the gigantic animal-figures

(v) Collecting of sculpture stones lying scattered

(vi) Lime-terracing of the exposed plinth and the top of the Vimana Walls

(c) About Rs 18,700 subject to funds being voted by Parliament.

Government Contracts

1674. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal that Government contracts, licences etc., should not be granted to those who evade taxes or are in default, and

(b) if so at what stage this proposal is?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. However instructions were issued in 1948 that persons who were to be given Government contracts or import or export licences etc should be required to produce before the concerned authorities Income-tax Verification Certificates

(b) Does not arise

UNESCO Travelling Library of Visual Aids

1675. Shri Jhulan Sinha. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the places visited by the UNESCO Travelling Library and

(b) the extent of advantage taken of it by the people in those places?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) New Delhi-Nilokheri-Allahabad-Belurmath-Sriniketan-Ranchi-Hyderabad

(b) The UNESCO Travelling Library which contains films, filmstrips, publications and posters was exhibited at the various Social Education Organizers' Training Centres. According to the reports received from these centres, the exhibits were utilized to improve the knowledge of the trainees

and staff of the Centre. The films which were instructive and interesting were shown to the trainees and helped them considerably to understand and solve some of the common problems encountered in different parts of the world, particularly in the economically under-developed areas. The UNESCO Travelling Library was also displayed during the UNESCO Regional Seminar on Fundamental Education and Community Development held at New Delhi during September, 1958.

Stock Checking in Deha Road Depots

1676 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the physical verification of the stores in Dehu Road Depot has been made, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Physical verification of stores in Ordnance Depots is carried out annually commencing from 1st April each year and ending by 31st March of the succeeding year. Verification of stores in the Ordnance Installations located at Dehu Road for the year 1957-58 has already been carried out and verification for the year 1958-59 is in progress, which will be completed by the 31st March 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal in Ramagundam and Kothagudam

1677. { Shri D. V. Rao.
Shri Nagi Reddy

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

(a) whether any prospecting of the extent of coal available around Ramagundam and Kothagudam areas was made in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) if so, what are the results

(c) whether any tentative plan has been drawn to extend coal mining in that area; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal for immediate intensive survey before the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) No prospecting work was done in 1957-58 or 1958-59. However, reconnaissance survey to plan mapping and drilling work was carried out during 1958-59. The work so far done is of a preliminary nature and it is, therefore, too early to indicate any results.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to carry out deep drilling in Kothagudam and Tandur areas in the immediate future. Mapping of about 100 sq miles in this region is also proposed during the year. Investigations have been planned in this area with a view to raise the output of coal to 3 million tons by the end of Second Five Year Plan and 6 million tons by the end of Third Plan period. But, it is yet too early to indicate the extent of and quality of reserves that may or may not be found as a result of proposed investigations and drilling.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनिवार्य शिक्षा

१९७८ { श्री पद्म देव .
श्री स० च० सामन्त

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनिवार्य शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और

(ख) इसको लागू करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्तो) : (क) इस उद्देश्य से तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिये तैयार की गयी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बुनियादी प्राथमिक स्कूल

१६७२. { श्री पद्म बेब :
श्री स० बं० सायन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में हिमाचल प्रदेश में अब तक कितने प्राथमिक स्कूलों को बेसिक प्राथमिक स्कूल बना दिया गया, और

(ख) क्या इन स्कूलों का आवश्यक सामग्री और उपकरण दे दिये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) १५०

(ख) जी, हा ।

अन्तरिक्षगामी यंत्र के अवशेष

१६८०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि विदर्भ में परभणी के बग में किसी अन्तरिक्षगामी यंत्र के अवशेष प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन में २० गज प्लास्टिक का कपड़ा और एक बक्का में बैटरी सैट तथा घड़ी लगी हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) यह पता चला है कि २० दिसम्बर १९५८ को परभणी जिले के पारतुर तालुके के सीराजगाव नाम के गाव में पैराशूट बैलून में मिनती-जुलती कुछ चीजे मिली हैं । उनका व्यौरा इस तरह है —

(१) प्लास्टिक का कपड़ा ।

(२) दो मोहे के छल्ले, जिन में रस्सी में हुक बंधे हैं ।

(३) एक छोटा लकड़ी का छल्ला जिस में रस्सी से लोह का धाधा जाला बंधा है ।

(४) एक लोहे की छोटी पेटी, जिसके भीतर एक घड़ी नट और पेच से कसी हुई है और एयररेडी बैटरी के ६ छोटे सेल रखे हैं ।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ये चीजें उस राकेट की हैं, जो टाटा इस्टीमेट आफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च, बम्बई ने जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिये छोड़ा था ।

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

1681. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that gold bars weighing 1,130 tolas and valued at Rs. 1,20,000 were seized on the 17th January, 1959 by the Bombay Customs from the engine room of the steamer "Dwarka" which had arrived from Persian Gulf?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Yes, Sir On 17th January, 1959 gold bars weighing 1,130 tolas and valued at Rs 1,29,000 approximately were seized by the Customs authorities from the engine room of the vessel S.S. 'Dwarka' which had arrived in Bombay the previous day from the Persian Gulf ports

देहर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में तेल की खोज

१६८२. श्री पद्म बेब क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला मण्डी में देहर के स्थान पर तेल की जो खोज की जा रही थी उस में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ के क्षेत्र में काम करने के मौसम में हिमाचल प्रदेश के मण्डी जिले में देहर नामक स्थान पर एक भूगर्भीय पार्टी ने काम किया । १९५८-५९ के चालू क्षेत्र में काम करने के मौसम में भी वहाँ एक क्षेत्रीय पार्टी काम कर रही है । अब तक ३०० वर्ग मील के क्षेत्र का नक्शा बनाया जा चुका है और

६६ वर्ग मील के क्षेत्र का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण (Traverses) किया जा चुका है। यह सब कार्य भूमि की तहों के क्रम के वर्णन (Stratigraphical) से सम्बन्धित है। परीक्षण के लिये अब तक कोई उपयुक्त आकार (Structure) नहीं मिला है।

National Defence Academy

1683. Shri Jinachandran Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates State-wise, selected to the National Defence Academy during 1957

(b) whether there is any fixed quota for each State, and

(c) if so, the basis on which such quotas are given?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The information required is given in the Statement below.—

	Number of Candidates selected in 1957 for admission to the National Defence Academy
Punjab	152
Delhi	62
Uttar Pradesh	51
Bombay	6
Assam	4
Bihar	7
Jammu & Kashmir	6
Madhya Pradesh	3
Orissa	5
Rajasthan	5
West Bengal	9
Himachal Pradesh	1
Madras	7
Mysore	11
Andhra Pradesh	7
Kerala	9
Others	1
TOTAL	368

The candidates referred to above were selected in two batches and admitted to two courses, one commencing in July 1957 and the other commencing in January, 1958

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Seizure of Gold at Calcutta Air Port

1684. Shrimati Maftida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table regarding the gold which was discovered at Calcutta Air Port on the 23rd January 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

Information was received that two suitcases stored in the Indian Airlines Corporation Transshipment Shed at Dum Dum Air Port, Calcutta, contained a large quantity of contraband goods intended to be smuggled into India. These suitcases were brought by a Cathay Pacific Airways Plane from Hongkong and were destined for Bahrain through an Indian Airlines Corporation aircraft with transshipment at Calcutta and Bombay. The contents of the suitcases were declared as samples of textiles and stationery. On the 23rd January, 1959 the suitcases were opened for examination in the presence of representatives of the Airlines, and two independent witnesses. They were found to contain gold bars weighing approximately 1296 tolas, 720 wrist watches, a few fountain pens, ball point pens and pieces of textile fabrics.

Monuments in Bolangir District of Orissa

1685. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to declare

the Chouth Jotin Temple and other temples of Ranipur Jharial in Bolangir district of Orissa as monuments of national importance?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Yes, Sir.

Limestone Deposits in Madras

1686. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) the present position of availability of limestone in Madras State.

(b) whether any detailed investigations have recently been made of the formation of limestone, and

(c) if so, the details of such investigations?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The occurrence of limestone has been recorded in various localities in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli and in Rameswaram Island in Madras State.

(b) and (c) The following deposits of limestone were investigated and reserves assessed by the Geological Survey of India:—

The coral reefs of Ramnathapuram and Tirunelveli Coast were investigated during the year 1952 and about 2 million tons of reef analysing over 52 per cent CaO upto 22 per cent SiO₂ and 1 per cent R₂O₃ were estimated in the area. The limestone deposits of Sattur and Arupukottai taluks in Ramnathapuram district were also investigated and the reserves have been estimated at 4,362,000 tons with more probable reserves. In Rameswaram island, occurrences of coral limestone have been recorded and reserves assessed at 5 million tons. Thin beds of limestone were recorded in the South Arcot district during 1955-56 and the reserves estimated at 2,000,000 tons.

Azad Memorial Lectures

1687. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has instituted the Azad Memorial Lectures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations at its meeting held in March, 1958, decided, as a tribute to the memory of its Founder-President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, to arrange a series of lectures entitled "The Azad Memorial Lectures", to be delivered every year in Delhi and/or any other centres of learning in the country by eminent scholars from India and abroad. The lectures would relate to various aspects of India's composite culture and her cultural relations with other countries. The Azad Memorial Lecture Series was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru on 22nd February, 1959 at the Vigyan Bhavan. He delivered the two lectures of this year on 22nd and 23rd February, 1959, the subject of his lecture being "India To-day and Tomorrow."

डिग्रियों को मान्यता

१६८८ श्री प्रकाश बीर शम्शो क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये किन-किन शिक्षा मन्थानों की डिग्रियों को मान्यता दी है और

(ख) क्या किसी मन्थान की डिग्री को दी गई मान्यता हाल ही में वापिस ले ली गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बल्लभ) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन

नौकरी पाने के लिये उन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों की डिग्रियों को मान्यता प्राप्त है जो ससद् वा राज्य विधान-सभा द्वारा पास किये गये एक्ट के अनुसार स्थापित किये गये हो। इनके अलावा भारत सरकार के प्राचीन नौकरी पाने के लिये नीचे दी गई सस्थाओं की कुछ डिग्रियों को भी मान्यता दी गई है —

- १ गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय, कागडी, हरिद्वार
 - २ जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली
 - ३ काशी विद्यापीठ, बनारस
 - ४ गुजरात विद्यापीठ (१९२०-२२ में प्रदान की गई डिग्रियां)
 - ५ मिल्क महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, पूना (१९३२ से पहले दी गई डिग्रियां)
 - ६ टाटा इस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सोशल साइंसेज, बम्बई
 - ७ नेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ रूरल हायर एजुकेशन
 - ८ कौमी विद्यापीठ, लाहौर (१९२७ तक दी गई डिग्रियां)
- (ख) जो नहीं।

Rest Houses at Durgapur

1699. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the amount of money spent on the construction of a rest house in Durgapur?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): No rest house has been constructed in Durgapur so far.

Tax Collections

1699. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the latest position in regard to the amount of Central taxes collection of which has been held up by writs

issued by the High Courts and the Supreme Court?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement giving the position is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 84].

Delhi Polytechnic

1691. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the pay scales of Art teachers of the Delhi Polytechnic and how they compare with the other staff?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Polytechnic has nine posts of Professors, 7 in the Senior Scale and 2 in the ordinary scale as follows —

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (i) Senior Scale—R. | 1000 50 |
| | 1,500 |
| (ii) Ordinary Scale R. | 800-40- |
| | 1000-50-1,250 |

These posts are not earmarked for any particular Department. A Professor in any Department can be appointed in either of the two scales having regard to various considerations.

The pay scale of the present incumbent of the post of Professor in the Art Department is Rs 800 40 1000-50 1250.

The prescribed pay scales for other teachers of the Art Department are as follows —

Lecturer R. 350-350-380-380-30-590/30-770-40-850

Lecturer R. 300-25 500-30-560 (Ordinary Scale)

Assistant Lecturer R. 200-10-250-15-325-EB-15-400

The pay scales in all the Departments of the Delhi Polytechnic are the same for the same designation of teaching posts.

Eastern Circle of the Department of Archaeology

1692. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Orissa has the largest number of protected monuments and sites in the Eastern Circle of the Department of Archaeology; and

(b) if so, the reason for having the circle headquarters at Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Ratnagiri Excavations

1693 Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state what steps have been taken to display the finds excavated in Ratnagiri hill in the district of Cuttack, Orissa and to explain them to the visitors?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The services of the staff of the Archaeological Department are available to explain the finds, which have been excavated in Ratnagiri hill in the District of Cuttack, to the visitors. For the proper display of the finds the question of establishment of a site museum is being considered.

House Tax in Manipur

1694. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that lunatics, invalids, bachelors and spinsters are exempted from payment of house tax in the tribal areas in Manipur, and

(b) if so, the reasons for their being asked to pay the tax during the year 1958-59 in the Tamenglong Sub-Division?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Compensation for Manipur Airfields

1695. Shri L. Achaw Singh. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that some outstanding claims to compensation for airfield at Kakchung and other places in Manipur have not been paid up till now,

(b) whether the sanctioned amounts have not been paid though the claimants are furnishing succession certificates and other necessary documents, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof.

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

Escape of Indian to Pakistan

1696 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri Nazeer Ahmed, Accountant of Multipurpose High School, Warangal recently escaped to Pakistan, with some Government money,

(b) if so, the circumstances under which he escaped, and

(c) the total amount taken by him?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

Purchase of Stores from U.S.A and U.S.S.R

1697. { Shri Daljit Singh.
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the total value of stores purchased from USA and USSR during 1958-59 separately, and

(b) the value of stores likely to be purchased during 1959-60?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) The value of stores purchased from USA and USSR during 1958-59 and likely to be purchased during 1959-60, subject to funds being available is given below

	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs	Rs
USA	4.15 lakhs*	3.72 lakhs @
	(approximately)	(approximately)
USSR	0.39 lakh	1.72 lakhs
	(approximately)	(approximately)

*This includes purchases of Air stores only upto December 1958

@This includes Air stores to be purchased from Canada

Child Welfare

1698. { Shri Kadiyan
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote child welfare during the Second Five Year Plan period

(b) the total amount so far spent by the Government for this purpose, and

(c) the total amount given to voluntary agencies working in this field?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L Shrivastava): (a) A statement giving

the requisite information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 85]

(b) Rs. 9,68,871 excluding the amount spent by the Central Social Welfare Board on the welfare of children

(c) Rs 2,40,411

Coal Bearing Areas in Bihar

1699 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the extent of coal bearing areas and then potential capacity in Bihar State at present,

(b) the details of the proposals to increase its production, and

(c) the amount of money proposed to be spent for the purpose during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix III annexure No 86]

(b)

Public Sector	million tons
1 Katihara	1.5
2 Gidari	1.5
3 Saundari	1.2
4 Bhurkunda II (through a new working agreement to the existing Colliery)	0.7
5 Saval and Gidari A	0.5
6 Bachra	0.6
7 Chordhara	0.5
8 Expansion of production from old state collieries	0.5
Total	7.0
Private Sector	
Jharia	3.25
Karanpura	0.55
Total	3.80

(c) A total provision of Rs. 40 crores, so far as the entire public sector (N.C.D.C.) target of 10.5 million tons is concerned, has been made, but no separate State-wise allocations of this amount have been considered necessary.

No details regarding the private sector are available.

मध्य प्रदेश के इटहम गांव में भग्नावशेष

१७००. श्री रा० स० तिवारी: क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य अभी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(1) क्या यह सब है कि मध्य प्रदेश के खारपुर जिले के घाट टट्टम में पहाड़ के निचले की गई खुदाई में कद प्राने मिने पाये गये है ;

(2) यदि हा, तो वे किस काल के है, और

(3) क्या खुदाई का कार्य चालू है ?
वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य बंगला (श्री हुमायूँ कबिर) (क) से (1) जानकारी, इकट्ठा की जा रही है और उस समय समा का भेज पर रकी जायगी ।

Hostile Nagas

1701. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of hostile Nagas have been arrested recently by the Manipur Rifles and police in combined operations in remote areas of Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that documents seized from the arrested persons had made far reaching revelations, particularly about Union of the hostile Nagas?

386 L.S.D.—4.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes. 35 hostile Nagas have been arrested since the 7th February, 1959, as a result of the combing out operations in that area.

Demand for Hard Coke

1702. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to reassess the demand for hard coke in the country, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) whether a copy of it will be placed on the Table?

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

(b) The recommendations are still under the consideration of Government.

(c) It is not intended to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House at this stage.

Re-organization of Secondary Education in Punjab

1703. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes that have been submitted by the Punjab Government regarding re-organization of secondary education for the year 1959-60;

(b) whether any of these schemes have been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, what amount has been given or proposed to be given to Punjab for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 12.

(b) The schemes have been approved.

(c) A sum of Rs 59.09 lakhs is proposed to be given.

Sales Tax on Cloth

1704 Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all varieties of cloth are exempted from the levy of Sales Tax in Delhi, and

(b) if not, which of the varieties of cloth fall within the purview of Sales Tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir

(b) Real silk fabrics

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

1705. Shri Vajpayee. Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to appoint senior retired officers in the Centre and States to look after the interests and welfare of ex-servicemen, and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) Proposals in regard to the problems relating to the welfare of ex-Servicemen have been under the serious consideration of Government for some time past. It is proposed to place the ex-servicemen's directorate in the Ministry in charge of a full time officer of the rank of Major-General as soon as such a post can be made available. The directorate will be concerned with new proposals as well as re-organisation including such assistance or direction as may be rendered to State and District Organisations

Asad Memorial Chairs

1706. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No 470 on the 18th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has established abroad a number of chairs in memory of the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries in which these chairs have been established?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) No, Sir But there is a proposal for the establishment abroad of a number of Chairs in memory of the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and negotiations for two such Chairs are in hand

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO 119

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No 119 on the 19th November, 1958, by Sarvashri D C Sharma and Bahadur Singh, regarding the working of the Regional Formula under the Punjab Regional Committees Order, 1957

STATEMENT

The answer given was as follows:

"As stated in answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 189 on the 18th August, 1958, the two Regional Committees started functioning with effect from the 26th November, 1957. The Regional Committee for the Hindi Region has held 19 meetings so far and the Regional Committee for the Punjab Region 9 meetings".

2 I now find that the number of meetings held by the two Regional Committees requires to be amended as below.—

Hindi Regional Committee.—14 meetings.

Punjabi Regional Committee.—7 meetings.

12.08 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ✓

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, let me make a representation ✓

Mr. Speaker: Already, we have interrupted the business of the House. (Interruptions).

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Sir, I have raised a question of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will look into the Order Paper. I am calling one after the other. What is the privilege motion? The hon Member will kindly resume his seat?

Shri Tangamani: I am not....

Mr. Speaker: When I once refuse a motion I always say that I do not stand on formalities. If I am convinced I will bring it up tomorrow. So far as these motions are concerned I have disallowed them as not within the jurisdiction of this House.

Shri Tangamani: The reason has not been stated, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to state the reasons.

Shri Tangamani: Because the whole question concerns a Member of Parliament, Sir. For the past 4 or 5 days..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to accommodate hon. Members. I do not make any difference between one Member and another Member or members of the general public. So far as law and order is concerned the Members of this House have no peculiar right; they cannot disobey an order, they are bound to obey the orders... (Interruptions.) I am going to make no distinction between one Member and another.... (Interruptions.) Order ✓
order. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORTS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1956-57 and the Commercial Appendix thereto.
- (ii) Audit Report, 1958 of Posts and Telegraphs under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Appropriation Accounts, 1956-57.
- (iii) Audit Report, 1956 of the Government of Delhi under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Finance Accounts, 1955-56. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1270/59.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1271/59.]

AMENDMENTS TO MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 227, dated the 28th February, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1272/59.]

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule

[Secretary]

162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th February, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (d) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th February, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12 14 hrs

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

LEAKAGE OF MANIPUR BUDGET ESTIMATES

Mr. Speaker: Let me explain the position so far as this matter is concerned. I got a notice of a privilege motion from the hon. Member. I have not given my consent. I want to know first of all how a privilege arises so far as this matter is concerned and then, assuming it is a question of privilege, whether, under the circumstances, there is any breach of privilege. These are the two points.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to submit that I brought to your notice a question of the breach of privilege and I submit that it is a

very serious one. A local daily called *Simanta Patrika* published the detailed Budget figures for the Union Territory of Manipur under the Ministry of Home Affairs in its issue of 24-25th February, 1959. Generally, these figures cannot be given out in the Press before the Budget is actually presented to the House. The article had actually a heading like this: "Rs 350 crores Budget for Manipur passed for this year". The same paper gives details of a Press Conference where the Chief Commissioner of Manipur announced these details. Further, the paper says that the Budget estimates had been approved by the Manipur Advisory Committee which met recently.

It is a convention of parliamentary democracy that no Budget secrets should be published before the Budget is formally presented to Parliament. But the estimated budget figures given in the article are all taken out from Demand No. 57 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It may concern a small Union Territory. But it has serious effects on the people of the Union Territory. The Territory is directly governed by the Centre and by Parliament. According to democratic parliamentary convention, no individual, however high he may be placed, can give out any Budget secret to anyone not to speak of giving such a wide publicity in a daily paper in Manipur.

I submit, Sir, that the publication of these figures under the different heads of expenditure such as land revenue, excise, registration, forest, veterinary, co-operation, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is deliberate and intentional and is meant for lowering the dignity and prestige and the authority of this House.

I also submit that the Budget estimates were discussed in the meeting of the Manipur Advisory Committee which consists of the Chief Commissioner and Members of Parliament and the Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister approved it. But

meetings of the committee are secret and confidential and no detail can be given out in the Press without the consent of the Central Government or the Home Ministry. It is unfortunate that these estimates are published under the very nose of the Home Ministry.

It has been held by May, the authority on Parliamentary procedure, that the publication of proceedings of committees conducted with closed doors or draft reports of committees before they have been reported to the House, will constitute a breach of privilege. So, I humbly submit that the act of the Chief Commissioner of Manipur is a clear case of a breach of parliamentary privilege.

The privileges of Parliament are rights which are absolutely necessary for the due execution of duties of its members. They are enjoyed by each House for the protection of its Members and vindication of its own authority and dignity. When any of its rights and immunities, both of the Members individually and of the assembly in its collective capacity, which are known by the general name of privileges are disregarded or attacked by any individual or authority, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under the law of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Does he say that this Committee is a Committee of the House—Standing Committee or Select Committee?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It consists of two parts: whether any Budget provision ought to be disclosed to the public or elsewhere before the Budget is presented. That is one part....

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want the nodding or assent of any hon. Member. Now, the second part is this. The hon. Member says that there is a committee appointed to look into this matter and that the proceedings of that committee are absolutely secret

and that disclosure by any person who was a member thereof is a breach of privilege of this House. As far as I am able to see, there is a breach of privilege of this House when a Committee is appointed by this House and it has to report to this House and when its proceedings or report is made public before a report is made to this House. I am asking from him whether he says that that committee is a committee of this House by any stretch of language or legal phraseology. He says it is not. Then, it is said that he has disclosed certain facts which ought to have been disclosed to this House in due course in the Budget and that the figures tally. What does the hon. Minister say?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I am really perplexed that a notice of this type should have been raised before you. I am utterly at a loss to understand how a question of privilege can arise in a case of this type. The Chief Commissioner, I believe, has even now no idea of the Union Budget or even of its salient features. He never saw the Budget and he cannot possibly have disclosed the Budget. So, the question of his disclosing the Union Budget is inconceivable (*Interruptions*). I am glad to see that many hon. Members are interested in this matter. I thought it concerned only Manipur and only the hon. Member from Manipur was interested. I am happy to find that the question is receiving the attention of the hon. Members and I can count upon their sympathy for the progress of Manipur.

Sir, so far as this particular matter is concerned, the Central territories have not got any legislatures of their own, and the entire executive authority is vested in the President. So an advisory committee has been appointed for each one of the Central territory. Matters of policy and matters relating to legislation and others concerning these territories are placed before these consultative committees which consist mostly of Members of Parliament and representatives of the Territorial Council, or the Corporation

[Shri G. B. Pant]

in the case of Delhi, and the Administrator, so that they may be able to consider matters of common interest among themselves. It is in the interest of this House and also of the people of the territories concerned that such an arrangement should be made and that it should be given an opportunity for discussing matters which affect only the small areas. The Parliament cannot have sufficient time to deal with them, and the people there must have opportunity of expressing their views.

So whenever there is any question they are consulted. They are also consulted with regard to financial matters. Therefore when the proposals are mature in the Home Ministry after consulting the various ministries concerned the Administration, the Territorial Councils, the Corporation and the Finance Ministry, these proposals are placed before these committees for their comments and advice. If there is anything that calls for further reference to the Finance Ministry, then such a reference is made.

In fact the Budget is never placed before them but what the Home Ministry considers to be reasonable proposals after taking due care to ascertain the wishes of other Ministries, because many Ministries are concerned, are then placed before this committee and they are considered by this committee. The committee then expresses its views. The proposals then receive either the approval or the disapproval or something like that or something in between, of the committee and its members.

There is no question of the Budget being adopted by the committee. The Budget is framed by the Finance Ministry and it is presented here by the Finance Minister. So, even in this case too, even apart from other things the figures do not quite coincide. I may just mention that according to the figures of revenue, for example, for 1958-59 as contained in our Home Ministry's proposals, the amount came

to Rs 43.88 lakhs, but according to the Budget as it has been presented the figure is Rs 26.66 lakhs—a difference of about Rs 17 lakhs, instead of Rs 43.88 lakhs, it is Rs 26.66 lakhs which is the revised figure. Similarly, about the estimates for 1959-60, the figures that were placed before the committee were Rs 52.22 lakhs but the corresponding figure in the Budget is Rs 29.58 lakhs. Similarly in other matters. The Home Ministry's figures, for example, as published in *Samant Patrika* is Rs 59.41 lakhs but that published in the Budget are Rs 54.74 lakhs. There are, similarly, other variations too.

But I am not very particular about that. What I am submitting is that no one has revealed the Budget figures. But before any figures have been placed in the Budget there is a lot of discussion among the Ministry between the Finance Ministry between the Administration and so on. They are the subject of scrutiny and examination for a long time. We feel that whenever any changes are called for in the Budget they ought to be communicated to the Finance Ministry, but it is their right to accept them or not accept them we cannot force them.

So, I had thought that Shri Acharya Singh would have really welcomed and in every way accepted and even hailed the procedure that we have adopted. The Chief Commissioner cannot possibly imagine that he can commit a breach of privilege of this House or do anything that would affect the dignity of this House, whether of individual Members or collective. There is absolutely no question of privilege involved in this. If anything these proposals were those of the Home Ministry. They were discussed there and they had to be discussed there. (Interruption)

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):
The Chief Commissioner there held a Press conference. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I am not going to allow a general discussion.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): We want to know about the Press conference held by the Chief Commissioner at Manipur.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order It is not denied There was a Press conference I do not find there is any case of privilege in this matter (Interruption) Order, order Up to a particular point, hon Members can go on making submissions When I began to give my ruling merely because of these interruptions, am I going to change what I have already thought about it? It is not right (Interruption) Order, order We are not children sitting here

Shri Tangamani I want to make one submission

Mr Speaker No I cannot allow any further submission I have heard the hon Member who tabled the motion I have heard the objections from this side

Shri Tangamani Is that your ruling, Sir?

Mr Speaker Yes, that is my ruling I have not yet given my consent If I do give my consent, then I will bring it up before the House It is now at the preliminary stage, where it is for me to make up my mind as to whether there is a case of breach of privilege here or not I do not see that there is any case of privilege involved If I say there is a case of privilege I will allow all sections of the House to express their views (Interruption) Order, order This is what I propose to do, and I have done it I am not satisfied that there is any case of privilege here

Two things have been raised One is that there is a breach of privilege because these are Budget figures As soon as the hon Member gave me notice of this motion, I asked him to give a tabular statement showing the

Budget figures and also those figures that have been made public by the Chief Commissioner in his Press conference He gave me the statement. The hon. Minister has already referred to those figures There have been substantial differences So far as the Home Ministry is concerned, Rs 59 lakhs were sought to be asked for by the Commissioner or that Council, but Rs 54 lakhs alone were given As a matter of fact, so far as public health is concerned, Rs 9,000 was asked for and Rs 10 lakhs have been provided The respective figures for education are Rs 30 lakhs and Rs 31 lakhs Thus there have been very little differences After all, it is open to the Council to give its demands The Council's opinion is invited The Commissioner and the various departments first of all make up their mind as to what amount ought to be asked for It is for the Home Ministry in this particular case, and finally the Finance Ministry to decide taking all these matters into consideration, as to what amount ought to be provided The proposals discussed in the committee do not themselves constitute the Budget

Now I would only advise for future consideration by the Commissioner, that he need not hold a Press conference a few days before the presentation of the Budget (Interruption)

Shri Braj Raj Singh He is in close contact with the Home Minister and the Prime Minister

Mr Speaker: Order order If it had been held some 15 or 20 days before, I can understand that because in that case, the Home Minister may take all those things into consideration But, if only four days in advance of the Budget presentation, he does it, he wants to take the wind out of the sails of the hon Finance Minister here, and if he presents his own Budget there, it seems to me that the gentleman there, the Commissioner, wanted to arrogate to himself the position of the Finance Minister.

[Mr. Speaker]

Except for this matter of indiscretion, I do not think there is any question of privilege here. It is open to him and to other members of the Committee also to express their views. If Shri Achaw Singh was a member of the Council and if he himself had held a Press Conference, there would not have been a breach of privilege. He, in that case, only makes a suggestion, and it is for the Home Minister to accept it. Even if the Home Minister accepts it, it is for the Finance Minister, finally, to accept it or reject it. Therefore, any proposal that comes from any department by itself is not a part of the Budget, and at any particular stage during the course of negotiations however carelessly any person might have given out some information to the Press, it is not a breach of privilege of this House.

The other question that he raised was that the proceedings of the committee were secret. If it is intended to be secret, it is right that it is kept so. But any absence of secrecy, is not a breach of privilege of this House. The consultative committee is not a committee of this House. I was told the other day by Shri Achaw Singh that he was asked to keep quiet and not to disclose it to the public. But the Commissioner himself did so. The Commissioner, I am sure, hereafter will not do such things. If he wants to impose a vow of secrecy on the members, he must also observe that secrecy, but if he does not do so, let him allow all the members also to be free.

I am sorry I am not able to agree with the hon. Member that there is any question of privilege involved. I have nothing more to say except to add that on such questions a wise practice may be adopted in future by the Commissioner.

12:21 hrs.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE RE: GENERAL BUDGET

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have received a photostat copy of a letter and I have already sent to you a copy of that letter. That letter is from S. Salig Ram & Co., Proprietors: Raj Sahib Roora Ram & Surinder Kumar; Distributors: The Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Ltd. The Area Distribution: The Ardath Tobacco Co., London. They are also stockists for the products of Tata Oil Mill Co., Ltd., and are also army and air force contractors. Their letter has been issued from Delhi, 14/70, Kutab Road, and is dated 21st February, 1959. The letter says:

"Messrs Salig Ram & Company,
Bangalore.

Dear Sirs,

I have come to know that there are chances of enhancement of excise duty on Players and Gold Flakes. As such, please make arrangements to keep stocks for 2/3 months."

The letter was actually written from Delhi on 20th February, 1959 when the budget had not been presented, and it was issued on 21st February, 1959, when the budget was placed before the House only on 28th February, 1959. I know the firm has cleverly used the word "chances", but he has also said, "I have come to know",—know from whom? Surely not from any astrologer. So, my submission is that not only this thing has happened, but I have also received information from Bangalore that this particular company which used to buy articles worth Rs. 1,500, from various places, bought the entire material from one source, namely, Messrs Prem Agencies. Today, the cost of this cigarette, Gold Flake, especially, is 14 annas per

packet. If it is according to the old calculation, it should have been 12 annas 4 nP. Today, because of this hoarding by this particular company throughout the country, it is priced at 14 annas at every place. So, I feel that this requires an investigation by the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Is this company also a monopoly buyer?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, throughout the country they have branches, and they have distributors.

Mr. Speaker: Are they manufacturers?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. They are distributors, or rather, the distributors are the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd., and the area distribution is with the Ardath Tobacco Co., of London. They are actually the monopoly distributors of this material.

This particular letter is clear proof that they knew that the excise duty was going to be increased after the placing of this budget here. I feel that while the budget is kept so secret from us, and we knew it only at about 6-30 p.m. on 28th February, 1959, these speculators and hoarders knew it on 21st February, 1959. I want that there should be a judicial enquiry into the conduct of these hoarders who are actually anti-national. I feel that this is not only a case or a question of privilege, but a question of anti-social activity. I submit that there is a clear case of leakage and the hon. Speaker should give a ruling or allow an investigation to be made by the Home Minister.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May I say one thing on this point. It was a very widespread speculation throughout this country that the present Finance Minister is going to bring some kind of duty on cigarettes, and therefore I do not think it was quite confined to any one company to make deduction and no inner knowledge was required.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that the letter says, "I have come to know that there are chances" that there will be an enhanced duty on two brands of cigarettes. It does not say how much enhancement there will be. If he had come to know of anything particularly he would have stated it; there could be any intelligent anticipation of many excise duties.

Mr. Speaker: The letter is a short one.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is only of three lines.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee has interpreted it in one way, and the hon. Minister interprets it in another way. After all, it is only three lines. He has not ignored them but he is only trying to interpret.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know if the letter by itself—though it is a photostat copy—is genuine.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am saying I do not know. I am not saying that it is not genuine.

Mr. Speaker: How did the hon. Member get a photostat copy?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This was sent to me under postal certificate. There is a note which also I will read.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Let there be an investigation.

Mr. Speaker: It is not that merely because there is a photostat copy I must immediately say that they must start an investigation. I am entitled to ask how the hon. Member got it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From Bangalore by post.

Mr. Speaker: The original of this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The photostat copy. The original must be there in their office.

Mr. Speaker: From any authentic person or anonymous source?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It may be from any source, if the investigation is made, it may be known

Shri Morarji Desai: Even if it is anonymous or even if it is right or wrong, I am not concerned with that question. What I am concerned with is whether the letter can be taken as genuine. It does not show anything. It only shows that there are chances of the duty being enhanced. Anybody could say it. In the *Free Press* they mentioned 20 articles on which there was going to be enhancement, out of that four articles came up. That cannot be any divulgence of secrets. Then again, he does not say by how much it is going to be enhanced. He mentioned only two brands. As a matter of fact, it is on all brands that the duty has been enhanced. He is wrong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit that the hon. Minister has taken into account only one word, "chances". I knew emphasis would be given to that word. But he has not given his impression on this suggestion. "As such please make arrangements to keep stocks for 2/3 months". My submission is, the branches of this particular concern purchased all stocks from Prem Agencies Bangalore and throughout the country it has been done, the stock has been cornered with a view to make fabulous profits. As I have already told you, the price of Gold Flakes today is 14 annas per packet while it should have been only 12 annas 4 nP before this excise duty. I say there is a clear case where an investigation should be made.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanaia): It is a very slender and thin matter for the House to spend its time upon.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member and also the hon. Finance

Minister: So far as this matter is concerned, it is not one of first impression. Sometime ago, in 1936, as the hon. Members may be aware, some cyclostyled or typed copies of the provisions in the budget or the proposals in the Finance Bill were circulated to various institutions and businessmen in Bombay. The matter was brought up here, when Shri C. D. Deshmukh was the Finance Minister. We went into that question elaborately, and this was my ruling then.

"In the matter of determination of the privileges of the House, we are governed by the provisions of article 105(3) of our Constitution, which state that the powers, privileges and immunities of the House are such as were enjoyed by the House of Commons in the United Kingdom at the commencement of our Constitution. The precedents of the United Kingdom should guide us in determining whether any breach of privilege was in fact committed in the present case. So far as I can gather, only two cases occurred in which the House of Commons took notice of the leakage of the budget proposals. They are known as the Thomas case and the Dalton case. In neither of these cases was the leakage treated as a breach of privilege of the House nor were the cases sent to the Committee of Privileges for enquiry. The prevailing view in the House of Commons is that until the financial proposals are placed before the House of Commons, they are an official secret. A reference of the present leakage to the Committee of Privileges does not therefore arise.

Though the leakage of budget proposals may not constitute a breach of privilege of the House, the Parliament has ample power to enquire into the conduct of a Minister in suitable proceedings in relation to the leakage and the

circumstances in which the leakage occurred. In the two English cases aforesaid matters were brought to the notice of the House of Commons by a resolution or a motion for appointment of special committees or tribunal to enquire into the matter and report the facts thereon to the House."

Therefore, I examined on a prior occasion what cases had arisen in the House of Commons. We are guided by article 105(3) of the Constitution in all such matters and so long as there is no law on the subject here we are guided by the practice of the House of Commons. It has been repeatedly held that there is no breach of privilege. It is not technically a breach of privilege. All the same, it is not as if this House or the House of Commons is not competent to go into such matters. When it is a matter which ought to be kept secret, Government is bound to keep it as a secret. The House can appoint a committee or a tribunal to go into this matter and into the conduct of the hon. Minister, but nobody has ever alleged a word against the hon. Minister here that he was responsible for this.

Our country also is not so barren of intellect as not to be capable of speculating intelligently in advance the proposals that are likely to be made. We are in the second Five Year Plan and already every man must be obsessed with the idea that some kind of tax will be levied on something, particularly because necessities will not be taxed, but only luxuries will be. So, if a man intelligently speculates and sends round a circular saying, "Wait for two or three months; let us see", I do not know how this House need appoint a committee. So far as this matter is concerned, there is no resolution before me. It does not come under breach of privilege; it is enough to dispose of this fiction.

So far as the other matters are concerned—the appointment of a committee, etc.—there is no proper resolution here as was the case in the House of Commons. It is unnecessary for me to proceed further. Not a word has been alleged that there is any default on the part of the hon. Minister. Various persons get into speculation. Possibly this may be or may not be a case of speculation. It is not necessary for me to pronounce one way or the other. So far as the breach of privilege motion is concerned, I withhold my consent to raising the matter as there is no breach of privilege.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If there is a clear case of a letter having been sent, couched in a clear way without giving the actual figures and if that results in a whole monopoly making huge profits, should not that come under an enquiry? Naturally, the Minister being the head of the department and the person responsible for presenting the budget, his conduct also will come under enquiry. It is not necessary for us to put it forward.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge on the hon. Minister to find out how intelligently a letter may be written. It may be a case of speculation or may not be. So far as the hon. Minister is concerned, he himself through his agencies might try to find out how a person from here can speculate intelligently. That is only a suggestion; which he is not bound to accept.

So far as the Lady Member is concerned, I have already said that it is not a matter of breach of privileges. So far as any other matter is concerned, I have got no motion before me. All that I can say is that it is not such a clear case where it is necessary for this House to go into this matter or appoint a committee. I leave it at that stage.

12.43 hrs.

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

FIRE IN GIRIDIH COLLIERY

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

"A fire in a section of the Giridi Colliery on the 2nd March, 1959, resulting in the death of four persons"

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra). Government regret to report to the House a tragedy which occurred on the 2nd March, 1959 at the Kurhurbaree Colliery in the Giridi Sub-Division of Bihar involving the loss of 4 lives. This Colliery is owned by the National Coal Development Corporation (Private) Limited and is under the charge of a qualified manager. According to the information available, the accident was due to an underground fire. The Colliery is served by two pits namely, Koli-maran and Bhaludanga. At about 4-30 A.M. on the 2nd March, 1959 when the mining sirdar and an electrical fitter were visiting the pumps at the Bhaludanga pit on a routine inspection, they found the return airway full of smoke and irrespirable atmosphere. The electrical charginan who was alerted of the danger rushed to the spot with the electrical fitter and his helper, but all the three were overwhelmed by the foul air and died. The pump attendant who was present at the pump house had also met with the same fate earlier. Rescue operations were carried out by the local rescue team which was later assisted by the rescue teams rushed from Jharia

Immediately on receipt of information a Regional Inspector of Mines

proceeded to the mine and later in the day the Additional Chief Inspector also visited the mine. After discussion with the Regional Inspector and the manager and other officials, it was decided to seal both the pits. Sealing operations were commenced at 6.30 P.M. and completed at 2 A.M. on the 3rd March, 1959. As a precautionary measure the workings of the adjoining Jatkuti incline and sarabad pit were also stopped. Normal work has since been permitted to be resumed in these workings as an inspection of the workings by the Additional Chief Inspector of Mines on the 6th March, 1959 revealed that the atmosphere there had not been affected by the fire in the sealed pit.

The sealing of the pits has resulted in the loss of about 15 per cent of the total output of the colliery and has affected the employment of about 450 persons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) I want to know after how many hours after the accident actual rescue operations started and also whether it is a fact that without detecting the location of the fire, the sealing of the pits was ordered, if so, why?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The local rescue operations started immediately within an hour, it was detected at 3.30 and rescue operations started at 4.30.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. Why was the location of the fire not detected?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The location was detected and the pits were sealed.

Shri Vajpayee. The tragedy occurred on 2nd March and I gave notice of my motion on the 5th. Whenever such tragedies occur and the House is sitting, it is for the Minister to come to the House and inform the House about it.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur) Is this the complete report that has been obtained or are any further investigations proceeding?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Investigations are going on and reports are expected.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that with respect to the railways and air services, whenever there are major calamities and casualties, they will be reported to the House by the Ministers themselves. That applies to mines also. So, hereafter, whenever any casualties occur, they will be reported to the House for such action as the House may think proper. Hon. Members may pursue it and say let there be further enquiry and so on

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: There have been two or three accidents in between and there is complete silence from that side

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister will make a statement as quickly as possible with respect to the other accidents elsewhere

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): There have been two or three accidents in two months in Hazari-oagh. It is up to the Minister to let us know the reasons for so many accidents in that Government-owned colliery

Shri L. N. Mishra: Every accident has its own cause; the causes are not common for all accidents. We are making enquiries and reports are being laid on the Table of the House

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 BILL

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purpose of Railways be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purpose of Railways be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

12-50 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up general discussion of the budget. Shri D. C. Sharma will continue his speech. He has already taken seven minutes

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think I have taken only 3 minutes and not 7 minutes

The year 1958 was a year of crisis in the economy of our country. There was an unprecedented food crisis, though the statement that our Food Minister made in the Rajya Sabha yesterday makes us think that we may not be in the midst of a crisis like that in future, and that given normal circumstances we may be

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

able to have better chances in our food situation. At the same time, there was the crisis of foreign exchange. I am glad that our Finance Minister took a trip to some of the countries of the West and that it was very rewarding.

But there is one crisis which continues, and that crisis is between our country and Pakistan. We have all been very much alarmed by the increase in the border incidents between India and Pakistan and though several times we have had agreements with regard to the cessation of border incidents, all these agreements, I am sorry to say, have not been fulfilled, either in letter or in spirit. But I must say that in spite of these crises our economy has shown a great deal of vitality, resilience and stability and for that I pay my homage to the Finance Minister who has laid the foundations of our economy on a very sound footing.

12.52 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

As I said yesterday, our budget is more or less conditioned by our Five Year Plan. It is said about the Second Five Year Plan that it must provide for a larger increase in production, in investment and in employment. Simultaneously, it must accelerate the institutional changes to make the economy more progressive in terms not less social than of economic needs.

So the goals—if I can use that word with due deference to my friend—that we have in view are the goals of production and I feel that on the whole we have done quite well in the field of production, though I wish we should have done better in the field of exports. At the same time, I think, though the incidence of unemployment is increasing in the country and it is creating a sense of frustration among a section of the people, our Government is taking suitable steps to reduce its incidence and so a time will come

soon when unemployment will not be a factor to mar the minds of youth of this country.

So far as investment goes, I think the Finance Minister has done well. So far as expenditure tax goes, wealth-tax goes and other taxes go, I think by doing this thing he has tried to create a good climate for investment. Of course, I know there are certain persons who are not in favour of some of these taxes—wealth tax, expenditure tax and all that kind of thing—and there are some persons who do not want taxes on tyres and diesel oil. I think all these taxes are justified by the economy of the country. But I would say only one thing. So far as khandsari is concerned, the Finance Minister could distinguish between khandsari as a cottage industry and as a small-scale industry. Wherever it functions as a cottage industry there should be no burden placed upon it.

Then, while the Plan is in the minds of all of us, I feel there are certain factors in our country which are trying to destroy the faith of the people in this Plan, which are trying to belittle the goals of this Plan which are trying to create lack of enthusiasm in the minds of the people, so far as this Plan is concerned. I cannot refer to all the factors, but I will refer to three factors. First of all there is the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and such other bodies. I think our Plan stands on two feet—one is our public sector (of course, the private sector is also there) and the other is our agricultural production, about which we have evolved a new policy. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, to use the words of an hon. Member, has been carrying on a persistent, well-studied, scientific cold-war against the public sector. I cannot understand how our Ministers go and patronize the members of the Federation, how they go there and make such speeches. I think an attempt to convert them is a futile

attempt I think the Ministers' presence will only lend respectability to them and also venom add to their charges against the public sector. So, I would submit very respectfully that our Ministers should take into account the harm that is done to the public sector by their patronising such bodies, which are bodies of vested interests.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi)
Then how will you get money for your elections?

Shri D. C. Sharma Then there is the Forum of Free Enterprise. I would very respectfully submit that this should be called the Forum of Closed Minds, because I think it is a forum of those persons who suffer from some kind of arrested mental development, a forum of those persons who cannot think ahead, a forum of those persons whose minds are fixated, and who are averse to every kind of change and who do not understand the difference between co-operative farming and collectivisation. I think that the members of this kind of forum are out to do harm to our Plan, and I hope the Finance Minister will take note of that.

At the same time, there are certain political parties in this country who want to co-operate with us at one level, but who withhold their co-operation at another level. I will compare that co-operation to a ladder. If a person gives me co-operation only on the first rung of the ladder and not on the second or third or fourth rung, I will not take it because by standing with me on the first rung of the ladder he will prevent my going up to the second rung, third rung or fourth rung of the ladder. Therefore, I will say that the Finance Minister should take full note of those factors which are trying to lessen the faith of our country in our Plan.

It is also said in the Plan that we will have institutional changes. I would say that if there is any department where institutional changes are

needed, it is in our administrative structure. I do not have time to give all the facts and figures that I have with me, but I want to ask one question, and that question has been exercising the mind of my hon friend Shri Feroze Gandhi—somehow he is not present here just now—and that is the question of civil expenditure.

13 hrs

Coming to the question of civil expenditure compare our civil expenditure in 1948-49 with our civil expenditure in 1958-59. You will find that our expenditure has been rising so far as civil expenditure is concerned.

Mr Chairman The hon Member should also reach the end of his speech there is very little time.

Shri D. C. Sharma. I would say that something should be done to supervise the civil expenditure. We have got the second Pay Commission. I would submit very respectfully to the Finance Minister that he should appoint a Commission to go into the administrative expenditure of our country so that we can see that our expenses on the civil side are commensurate with the performance that we get from them and also commensurate with the aims and needs of our country. Here is a case where you find Establishment Inspectors, Employment Inspectors, Personnel Inspectors, Co-operative Inspectors, Port Inspectors, Land Inspectors, God knows what. Something should be done to reduce the top heavy expenditure on administration. Something should be done to make this administration more in conformity with our needs.

At the same time, I would submit that so far as tax collection is concerned, we should do something to make tax evasion a thing of the past. We should also see that arrears do not accumulate. We should see to all these things. Lastly, Sir,

Some Hon. Members: Madam

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Chair has no sex.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting respectfully that while we require administrative changes, we also require changes so far as the tax structure is concerned, so far as the machinery for tax collection is concerned. I would also submit very respectfully that there should be a comprehensive plan made for youth welfare in this country. I know we are doing something here and something there. I know we are doing it in starts and fits. I would say, in order to mobilise the energy and in order to focus the energies of our youth on constructive problems, we should evolve a scheme of youth welfare. It is they who are to run our country after a few years. I will say that this would be a very fine gesture made by our nation to the young men of our country. I was submitting that we should do something in order that our Plan succeeds, and in order that those persons who call our Prime Minister a master of evasion, those persons who think that our public sector is not functioning properly, those persons who think that they will give us co-operation in one sector, but create trouble for us in other sectors, are proved to be wrong. The reply to that can be given by the Finance Minister and also by other Ministers who are in charge of the destinies of our country.

Acharya Kripalani: Madam Speaker, . . .

Mr. Chairman: Madam Chairman.

Acharya Kripalani: I thought "Speaker" was a term that can be applied to both ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Chairman: You cannot do that in Parliamentary parlance.

Acharya Kripalani: Madam, some Members have praised the Finance Minister as the last speaker did pro-

fusely and some have blamed him. I am here neither to praise him, nor to blame him, but to sympathise with him lest he may not go the way that other Finance Ministers went. There is another point of view from which I sympathise with him, because he has to provide money for an ever-expanding expenditure in the civil administration and, shall I say, criminal, I mean military administration. He has also to provide for a very costly and ambitious Plan. For these he has to find money. He must either beg, borrow. . . .

Some Hon. Members: Or steal.

Acharya Kripalani: I will not use that term. You must remember, all this is not of his doing. It is coming from before. It was there before he was transplanted from the muggy and moist climate of Bombay to the drier regions of Delhi. He has to find money. He has done plenty of borrowing. The list of countries that he gave on that day was legion. He was also getting free gifts from other countries. What remains then? I would not use the word that my friends have used, because when great people and rich people indulge in that vice, it is not called stealing, but it is called kleptomania. When a Finance Minister indulges in it, it is called deficit financing and indirect taxation. Let us, however, see what really constitutes an anti-social activity. It is when an activity is conducted in such a way that it loses sight of its objective and becomes wrong. For instance, a merchant he has a right to earn money. But, when he earns money by blackmailing and by speculation, his activities become anti-social. So also an administrator. If he supplements his income by doubtful means, it is considered as stealing. Government have a right, of course as a merchant and administrator, Government have a right to impose taxes. Government have also a right to indulge in deficit financing. But, the one has to be used for the good of the people and the other is to be used for an expanding economy. If this is not

done, I hold that taxation and deficit financing become anti-social activities. I hope the Finance Minister will agree with me in this.

Deficit financing becomes inflationary when it impoverishes the people. What is the meaning of impoverishing the people? When the people have to pay for their primary needs of life disproportionately more than their real income. That this is so is patent to everybody who has to live in this country.

This deficit financing may also be justified if social amenities are increasing. Deficit financing becomes a curse when unemployment is increasing instead of diminishing. Our economy is suffering today from all these evils, but we are told that this deficit financing is needed for building heavy and capital industry, and this cannot be done without a large dose of deficit financing. It is hard to say when the effects of these schemes will be manifested in the life of the people. There seems to be no end. We are not dealing with one plan but plan after plan, and every plan is costlier than the previous one. There seems to be no end to it, and in the future also we are told that plans will be coming. When will we get the fruit of these plans? There seems to be no possibility in sight.

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar)
Future generations

Archarya Kripalani: However, the baneful effects of inflation can only be removed when there is production of consumer goods and also equitable distribution of consumer goods. We have seen this phenomenon in the countries of Eastern Europe where big industry has been expanding, where capital industry has been expanding, and there is no proportionate increase in consumer goods. People have plenty of money there, but if they go to the shops there is nothing to purchase. Some of our young men went to Russia during what they call

the youth festival, and they found such tempting offers for their coats and overcoats and shoes that they sold them. They sold them at abnormal prices, but when they went to the market to purchase, they could get absolutely nothing. But even in these countries, may I submit, there is no unemployment? Here, not only prices have risen, but there is also unemployment.

It is a fact that the production of consumer goods, agriculture and industry, has been on the decline since the beginning of 1957. Last year there has been a big drop. Even my friend speaking before me, **Shri Sharma**, a Congressman and a very loyal Congressman—complained that there was a big rise in prices in 1958. This is admitted also by the Finance Minister not only in his speech, but in the economic survey that he has supplied to us. However, instead of taking steps to cure this inflation, he has increased it enormously, more than it was increased in other years. The adverse effects of this inflation were apparent in our economy as early as the beginning of 1957. The former Finance Minister, my dear friend **Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**, while presenting his Budget that year, declared Rs 900 crores of deficit financing as the safe limit. That was also an exaggeration, but he considered it as a safe limit, and it is on that account that he made his extravagant tax proposals. The Planning Commission in its reappraisal put the limit for the last two years of the Plan at Rs 283 crores. Both these limits have been exceeded. The aggregate deficit financing will greatly exceed the limit of Rs 1200 crores that was contemplated for the whole of the five years of the Plan, and that also under favourable economic conditions.

The conditions I am afraid, are anything but favourable, and this, I submit, will entail added hardship upon the masses of our people and the salaried middle and lower middle class.

[Acharya Kripalani]

What our Government experts and economists seem to forget is that we were already suffering from very heavy inflation after the war. This inflation was not less than 400 per cent, and instead of taking away that inflation or diminishing it, we have gone on adding to it.

Anyway, let us see where, why and how our calculations have gone wrong. Our Plan was scientifically made. It was made by experts or at least persons who considered themselves experts. Why is it that the economy is suffering like this? When we ask the Government, so far as the food problem is concerned which is the most crucial problem today as discovered even by the Prime Minister of India, we are told that the monsoons were bad, the blame is on the weather; or, we are told that there is an increase in population. I do not know that after independence people were required not to increase and not to indulge in that vice. But any plan drawn in a manner which does not take into consideration the fact that there will be monsoons and sometimes they may fail, that does not take into consideration the changing weather of India, and that does not consider the population of India and its possible growth, is a Plan, I submit not based upon facts, but upon some imaginary calculations which are carried on in the Statistical department of the Government of India.

Apart from the over-ambitious nature of the Plan,—I do not say it is over-ambitious so far as our needs are concerned, but it is over-ambitious so far as our resources in men and materials are concerned—instead of cutting the coat according to our cloth, the expenditure is very greatly inflated by the mistakes that are made in the schemes that are part of the Five Year Plan.

On the last occasion, if you will remember, I talked of the three steel plants. Then I said that about Rs. 100

crores were lost by mismanagement. These steel plants are our largest single item in expenditure on the Five Year Plan. Since I spoke last time in the House, we have the advantage of the Estimates Committee's report on these plants. Let us see what it says.

The Estimates Committee says there was lack of foresight and adequate planning—mark the words. It finds it strange that the administration of the Rs. 560 crore steel projects should have been vested largely with two to four officials or erstwhile officials—this is what the report says—who have had no previous experience of steel industry, or of any industry for that matter. Then, contracts for civil engineering works, and building of blast furnaces, which could have been given to local contractors employing local skills were given to foreigners who did the work at much heavier cost. We had engaged the services of costly foreign consultants, as they are called. In Rourkela, the site of the location of the plant had to be changed, and this cost us Rs. 2½ crores more. It is not known why or at whose instance this was done. Even the Estimates Committee has not been able to get information from official sources to enable it to fix responsibility. The sources of iron ore, limestone and water supply have been found to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. The time-schedule has also proved illusory. Finally, the estimates are nowhere near the originals. The difference cannot be explained on the basis of rise in prices; it is much more. Yet, Rs. 10 crores, I am told, were paid to the foreign expert consultants. Such are the foreign experts that we employ.

The conclusion of the Committee is that a thorough probe must be made into the various aspects of the working of these three steel plants. For the future, the Committee opines that the Parliament should be given full information every year regarding any

new projects involving high cost. With the Committee's report before us, I hope this House will do something about the matter, if it is to be vigilant about the expenditure of public funds.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Already Rs. 122 crores more are going to be sunk in the steel plants. We are talking uselessly about it now.

Acharya Kripalani: Further, it is very disconcerting that from time to time, the country is shocked by various reports about mismanagement of public funds. Recently, we had the Dulat Committee's report on the Bhakra-Nangal project. This project is the show-piece for all the dignitaries favouring us with their visits. If I mistake not, it is about this project that the Prime Minister once said that it must be considered by us as a new temple and a place of pilgrimage. I hope I am right.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Acharya Kripalani: Hon. Members remember it. The Dulat Committee examined only one section of the project...

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Of the temple.

Acharya Kripalani: One canal wing costing only Rs. 9 crores. It has found that out of this, Rs. 50 lakhs were wasted through injudicious planning and inadequate supervision; and this provided, the report says, opportunities for dishonesty. If this is what is happening in the Bhakra-Nangal project which is periodically visited by Ministers and by the Prime Minister, what would be happening in other quarters, it is not very difficult to imagine.

Here is something again more startling than before. And this is **Shri C. P. Chaudhury's** report; and **Shri C. P. Chaudhury** investigated into the allotment of evacuee lands in

the Punjab, and his conclusion is very very illuminating. He says that:

"In the traditional Moghul style, many officials conferred jagirs on their friends and relations, in utter disregard of legal or moral considerations."

What is worse is that periodically, the country is shocked to learn of corruption at levels higher than that of the administration. Curiously enough, these scandals are exposed by Congressmen themselves, and I am sorry to say, sometimes, by the members of the Cabinet.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): That is a redeeming feature.

Mr. Chairman: Corruption should always be exposed.

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, it must be exposed. In most cases, as has been my experience here, and as I have also seen in the press reports from the States, whenever a Minister resigns, for whatever reason, sooner or later he comes out with something or the other about his colleagues.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): He is falling out.

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, they fall out. This is what is happening. And is it any wonder that the country should lose faith in the administration, whether at the administrative level or even at a higher level?

As I said before, taxes are justified only if they go to make the economy of the country and make the life of the people easier. But here what do we see? The expense on the administration, only civil administration, which stood at the figure of Rs. 35½ crores in 1948-49 has risen to the modest figure of Rs. 222 crores, which means an addition of Rs. 187 crores. This works out at the rate of 600 per cent in one decade. This cannot be wondered at, because the staff is indefinitely increasing; yet there is no

[Acharya Kripalani]

proportionate efficiency. In former days, under the imperial foreign rule, there was one Secretary and one Joint Secretary to man a department. Today, we have Principal Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and so on.

Some Hon. Members: And Under Secretaries.

Acharya Kripalani: I do not remember all the names.

In some departments, we have also Secretaries-General. What is missing is the Secretary Extraordinary. But I take it that all these secretaries are extraordinary because we never knew of them before. They came after the profuse rains of Independence. Then, the numbers of Boards and Committees are indefinitely increasing. For instance, previously the Railway Board used to consist of three members. Now it consists of ten Members. All these members must have peons, clerks, steno-typists, private secretaries, special secretaries and they must have other secretarial staff. They must need building accommodation also.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 4,000 a month salary also.

Acharya Kripalani: The paraphernalia costs more than Rs. 4,000. If they multiply only the jobs I have no objection. But with jobs, they multiply everything else. The Railway Board has ten members instead of three that it previously had. The Revenue Board has five members instead of three, but do you know the arrears? There are at least 83,000 income-tax appeals yet pending. These are only appeals. The number of ministerial posts also goes on increasing. And then, almost all the States enjoy the luxury of, what is called, an Upper House.

The Governmental expenditure, civil and military, is progressively

increasing and becoming more lavish. Huge sums are spent upon prestige buildings. Not only that, but many new capitals are constructed, all in the style of imperial Delhi. And what is the result? The additional resources collected even for the Plan are not utilised for the Plan. I am quoting from the Planning Commission itself. It states: "All the tax effort"—they are very polite, they do not say, all the taxes squeezed from the poor people—"all the tax effort has, however, not provided resources for the Plan; a large part of it has been absorbed by other demands, defence, non-development expenditure and development expenditure outside the plan." Further the Commission says that "despite further improvement in the tax receipts by Rs 500 crores over the original Plan targets, the revenue receipts available for financing the Centre's plan outlay are expected to show an improvement of only 45 crores". From 500 crores, only 45 crores have gone to the Plan projects. This also goes not to the Plan projects; there may be some grant given to universities, this, that and the other thing.

Let us, however, see whether with all this expenditure, the physical targets of the Plan, have been fulfilled or not. In the First Five-Year Plan, our target of irrigation and cultivation was 800 million acres. What was the result? The actual area that could be brought under the plough was only 4 millions, 50 per cent of the planned targets.

An Hon. Member: 400 million acres or 50 per cent.

Acharya Kripalani: Well, you understand that. After all, I am an old man. My memory fails.

But, so far as spending is concerned, the monetary targets were fully fulfilled. In that sense, our Plans are fulfilled. In the Second Plan, our

food production target was 15.5 million tons. At the end of the third year we will be achieving only about 6 million tons though we have already spent now Rs. 95 crores out of Rs. 170 crores.

In Irrigation, we have achieved only 3.81 million acres in place of 12 million acres, while we have spent Rs. 238 crores out of Rs. 370 crores. Similarly, by the end of the third year our power potential will increase by .77 million out of 3.5 million kilowatts. But we would have spent 243 out of 427 crores. Our planners have calculated that by the end of the Plan period we will produce through the new steel plant two million tons of iron and steel. It is yet to be seen what steel and what iron we get at the end of the Plan.

We know that the public sector contributed .2 million tons of coal in the first year through State collieries. It was estimated that in the five years it will be 10 million tons at least.

Then, the amount allotted for shipping is Rs. 45 crores and all of it has been committed. But against 390,000 tons GRT, the achievement has been less than half, 180,000 GRT.

About ports, road development and others things, the same can be said. The point is, we spend money according to the Plan but our physical targets fall very much below the Plan.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member got more to say? Already he has taken half an hour.

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, but I speak so slowly.

Mr. Chairman: He may try to conclude in a little while.

Acharya Kripalani: I will try my best. But you must make some allowance for my age and my memory. All right and will do my best.

I have little to say about the specific proposals of our Finance Minister. He is not responsible for these. He is only responsible for finding the money. So, I do not want to criticise him. It is none of his doing. But, anyway, the tax proposals have been already criticised sufficiently and I need not say more. Only I would say one thing, namely, that the Government which has been advertising that it is very anxious to foster, protect and encourage cottage industry, should have taxed khandasari sugar.

It may be, as some Congress people have said, the tax proposals this time are very light. But these light tax proposals must be studied against the background of heavy imposition from year to year going on for the last twelve years. I warn the Government to beware lest the last straw break the camel's back. It is not any one burden, but the last straw that may soon be imposed and then it will be disastrous for the Government and the country.

Then, it is useless for me to say anything about defence expenditure. We are told that there is a small cut; and that, we are told, is nominal. Also, it will be superfluous for me to suggest that any cut be made in this military budget because the country is in the grip of fear. It is very strange, that we are afraid of a little country like Pakistan. One wonders today how our unarmed people fearlessly met the challenge of the British Empire before independence. This fear has increased because the Prime Minister has told us that American arms are being used in the raids. I am very sorry that, what the Americans gave with one hand, they more than take away with the other. It is, therefore, no wonder that there is disbelief so far as the intentions of America are concerned in underdeveloped countries. I, however, hope that the assurances given by the American authorities are genuine and will be acted upon and measures will be taken to see that American arms are not used in any excursion against India.

[Acharya Kripalani]

But one thing has surprised me. I do not know where our Foreign Department lives I read in the papers that they believe that the new treaty will not be used 'if India goes to war with Pakistan' These people do not know how to write even! This is very strange Why should India go to war with Pakistan? Sometimes they (the foreign office spokesmen) speak in volumes, sometimes they speak in sutras The fact is that India may be obliged to defend herself and there may be war Instead of putting it like that, that aggression may come from Pakistan and we may be obliged to defend ourselves and there may be a defensive war, instead of saying this, they say that this treaty does not contain provisions in case India declares war on Pakistan' This is a strange way of saying things In a diplomatic department, they should know that much of language and meanings of words One wonders how India is going to attack Pakistan, India waging war with Pakistan—except that Pakistan may wage war against India.

While I am on this subject, Madam, I have to mention a very delicate point, because it is concerned with woman (laughter) It is not a laughing matter I would also make an earnest appeal to the Government. Let us not, Madam, associate our daughters, sisters and mothers with this cruel business of war It is the pride and privilege of women to give and preserve life Let them not, therefore, be the instrument for taking away what they have given in pain, travail and in abounding love This little at least should be expected from the land of Gandhiji. Inspired by foreign ideas, we accorded to a saintly soul, a man of God, a man of peace, a man of truth, a man of love, military honours after his death, to our undying shame Let us not pay homage to foreign ideas again by dragging our womenfolk into the military, specially in this age of sense-

less and cruel carnage—in this atomic age

Gandhiji always said that non-violence was most natural to women. It was in accord with their tradition and with their special function as mothers I would appeal through this House to women's organisations throughout the country to agitate against women joining the military forces of the country, even though it may be for defensive purposes. Are we men so devoid of bravery and so poor in spirit and so few in numbers that we must need the help of our womenfolk in the defence of our motherland, and in the process subject them to the cruel, brutal and brutalising business of war? After all, we know the life that a soldier leads Need we prescribe that life for our women? I appeal to the House that this be stopped. If we really think that Gandhiji was the Father of the Nation, we must do at least this little in his memory I know some day the Prime Minister, who happens to be absent now, will tell me historical examples of the Rani of Jhansi and Chand Bibi to disprove my point. These are not ordinary examples They were exceptions in exceptional times But we are not here bound to follow history We are the trustees of our nation, we are the trustees of future generations We must take history even as we made it before independence

Mr. Chairman. The hon Member should try to conclude now

Acharya Kripalani: Yes Without fulfilling the objectives we have kept before ourselves, we are imposing on the present generation heavy burdens. We tell them that they must bear these heavy burdens for a future they will never see. It is but proper that the living should sacrifice for the unborn, but the sacrifice should not be so heavy that even physical life becomes difficult; for

then we cannot enthuse them and we cannot get their co-operation or their effort; rather there will be despondency and frustration. If this happens before our plans for the future have materialised, the present generation will rise in revolt and upset the apple-cart of our optimistic expectation of plenty in the future. Let us not, therefore, press the present generation beyond the point of endurance.

We know, and have been often told by the Prime Minister, that the tasks before us are stupendous and require for their fulfilment utmost unity and honest and co-operative effort of all people and of all parties. But this unity and co-operation can only be based upon confidence in the leadership and in the administration. People must believe that those in authority have no other objective but their good. After all, not only individuals but even communities live by faith. Faith is the man and faith is also the community. When Gandhiji appeared on the political scene, the first thing that he injected in the people was faith—faith in himself, faith in the leadership and faith in themselves. This faith was generated not through words but by deeds and examples.

We are told that there is a crisis in the country, and it is a political and economic crisis. But I say that there is only one crisis in the country, and that is the crisis of faith, and unless we restore that faith, we will be able to do nothing. Why are our young men so restive? Why have they lost confidence in themselves? Why are they unruly? It is because they have no faith in the future. They have become cynical. Nothing is more poisonous and degrading than the loss of faith and consequent cynicism. Unless this widespread cynicism is replaced by trust, confidence and faith, all our efforts will go in vain. Faith can move mountains and this faith can be

induced in the people, as before independence, not through words but by deeds of devotion.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) Madam Chairman, it is not by any means a very easy task to stand on my legs after listening to the eloquent speech of my revered friend Acharya Kripalani.

Mr. Chairman: But the hon Member should not think that he will get that 50 minutes. Therefore, he should be circumspect and keep to the time limit of 15 minutes.

Shri Dasappa. I think that lightens my burden. I am not unaccustomed to exercise restraint on myself and I hope I will justify my own claim. You have only to give the ring and I will obey you.

I was following the speech of our respected friend Acharya, and it is rather difficult to answer everything he has said, more so because of the regard I have for him than for the excellence of his speech. But, I must just take a few points from his speech before I go on to those which I have noted down here.

He referred to the atmosphere in the country and he referred particularly to the unfortunate position in the country of Panditji and other friends talking of various things such as women being dragged into the military field. He himself quoted the historic past and said that we should not take the example of Rani Lakshmi Bai, Jhansi and others.

If you take the whole history of the country, I cannot for one moment reconcile myself to the position that patriotism and sacrifice should be the monopoly only of men. You are sitting in this high office today and I very much doubt whether you would ever subscribe to the view that Acharyaji placed before the House. History gives us numerous illustrations of the

[Shri Dasappa]

glorious part played by our womanhood in defending the country.

In fact, the representation of Sakti, according to us, is not a man but a woman. You hail from that part of the country where Sakti is worshipped. I am rather surprised that when it comes to the question of safeguarding the security of this country there should be any difference whatever between man and woman. In fact, I must say that almost every ideal that we have placed before ourselves is typified by woman. It is not only Sakti. If it is learning, it is Saraswati. If it is the question of wealth, it is Lakshmi. I see no reason why we should now go back to some period—which period I do not know—or evolve some new order which is very strange, an order where brothers and sisters should not co-operate in defending the country and also in rebuilding the country. That was a strange thing that I was hearing from him.

I do not want to worry very much about other points now.

I will now refer to certain other points which I wish to place before the House. We have got to bear in mind two facts. The Finance Minister here has inherited a legacy and it is not fair that we should be commenting on things for which he is himself not responsible. In fact, the previous speaker himself said that he may not have been responsible for many of the things. Therefore, it is not quite his responsibility that there have been these items of high expenditure.

As soon as the hon. Minister took charge of his office, he brought to bear upon it a considerable amount of security and he never allowed unnecessary expansion of services and increase in expenditure. It is, therefore, no use trying to become historic and harp upon various things for which today the Ministry is not very much responsible.

The first speaker, Shri Dange, was referring to certain matters in characterising the Finance Minister's presentation of the Budget as lulling us into a kind of smugness and complacency. I am afraid that that could never be the meaning of the Estimates that are placed before the House. What has the Finance Minister done? On the other hand, he has called for greater production, for greater savings, for greater restraint on consumption and for greater efforts and greater sacrifice. So, it can never be said that there is any complacency for which he is responsible.

The other thing that Shri Dange said was that the kind of aid we are getting is something like wheat and dollars for the stomach and bullets for the back. I fear that it is a very uncharitable construction put on the very massive aid that we are getting from the West, and particularly from the United States of America. There is hardly any necessity for us to harp on those points and characterise the kind of aid that we are getting at a time when we are in so much need, as something in the shape of bullets.

14 hrs.

So far as we are concerned, though we are getting foreign aid for the purpose of building our economy, we have also to spend our moneys on the military budget and so it is obvious that whether we get it in the shape of military aid or in the shape of economic aid, it comes to more or less the same thing in the sense that we have got to depend upon some amount of foreign aid if we have to build the economy of our country. I see no reason why we should reject it. I may just point out that the Government of the State where that Party is in power is not hesitant to get aid from the capitalists and if the capitalists can go and rebuild the economy of that State which it is now administering, I see no reason

why India as a whole should not receive some aid from men given to the same philosophy.

Shri Punnosee (Ambalapuzha): Does he think that the State which the Communist Party is administering is in a position to get aid from outside?

Shri Dasappa: It is not that they have powers to negotiate directly. They go out of the State in order to get funds from the so-called capitalist people. Therefore, if we also think the whole world as a fraternity—we have no complexes—that is a matter which should be welcomed rather than objected to.

Shri Punnosee: Am I to understand

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon Member conclude, he has only five minutes left. The hon Member will have a chance to answer this point.

Shri Dasappa: I would refer to a few points touched upon by Shri Masani that the current year's plan is to spend about Rs 1,092 crores on the capital budget and that in the final year it will be something less. That is very obvious because we need huge sums for the steel projects and it is not necessary to spend that much amount next year. I can see nothing wrong in our spending more this year than in the final year of the Plan period. I would refer to the other point which he referred to, the clubbing of wife and minors for expenditure tax, and he said that it would also lead to income-tax. I do not know why he should be afraid of this. For the purpose of expenditure tax the wealth of the wife and the wealth of minor children are also pooled but he is afraid that we will be thinking of doing the same thing with regard to income-tax. So far as his suspicions with regard to land reforms are concerned, I must say that we should admire his scholarship and sincerity but certainly not his judgment. Our

inheritance has been one of non-violence and we would certainly not resort to anything except on the plane of non-violence.

Let me just deal with a few taxation proposals.

Mr. Chairman: Very late in the day. At the end of fifteen minutes, the hon Member is going to deal with taxation proposals. It will take another ten minutes. He must conclude now.

Shri Dasappa: Only with regard to khandsari, I will say this. There seems to be some objection to the tax on khandsari sugar. It is clear that khandsari is escaping all taxes virtually and it is becoming a serious rival to sugar. There is no reason why it should not also be taxed, if not to the extent of sugar, at least to some partial extent. There has been the report of the Karve Committee and they say that khandsari is a wasteful process and should not be encouraged as only six or seven per cent of the sugar content is recovered. The duty on sugar has been enhanced to more than Rs 8-4-0 per maund and the total incidence comes to about Rs 13--3-0 per maund. A paltry sum of Rs 4-2-0 or Rs 4-10-0 on khandsari is not a thing which they should complain about. Before the duty on sugar was doubled khandsari was surviving and when the sugar duty is doubled if a portion of the incidence falls on khandsari also, I do not think it would be right to complain about it. So far as the duty on diesel oils and automobile tyres is concerned, there are some complaints that both of them should not be levied at the same time and that some margin should have been allowed. I am happy that so far as the tyres are concerned the heavier tyres for traction and so on are not going to come within the operation of this clause.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member started by saying that even if I were to ring the Bell once, he would immediately resume his seat.

Shri Damappa: I will, in the end, say that the returns so far as the State undertakings are concerned are capable of improvement and so there is room for considerable improvement there. I am grateful for the time given to me.

Shri Punnoose: Madam Chairman, unlike the previous two speakers, I do not intend going into an extensive examination of the Budget. The major questions of the Budget: plan, resources, taxation, foreign assistance, etc. have been dealt with and some of these have been examined by our leader, Shri S. A. Dange. Within the short space of time available to me I will confine myself to the agrarian sector. I have my own reasons for doing that. Fifty per cent of our national income comes from the agricultural sector and something like seventy per cent of our people depend upon agriculture in one way or the other. The success of the Plan depends upon whether we succeed in this sector and the success or failure becomes apparent almost immediately in this sector. I am sorry to say that in this particular sector our Government has a record of dismal failure. I am sure the Food Minister will contest this statement, but I am basing my argument on what they have said in the past.

It was declared that the objective of the First Plan was to make India self-sufficient in food, and I remember that during the last general elections Congress propagandists went about the country, throughout its length and breadth, saying that we have achieved self-sufficiency in food. Some of them were exuberant enough to say that we are even in a position to export. But what has happened? In 1956-58 the import of food was 1.87 million tons and that cost us Rs. 350 crores. During the Second Plan period this import will be to the tune of 13 to 14 million tons, and we will have to pay Rs. 500 crores. This is the type of self-

sufficiency that we have achieved on the agrarian front.

Look at production. There is no doubt that more acreage has come under cultivation. Something like 14 lakhs acres have been reclaimed and irrigation facilities have been given, it is calculated, to more than 40 lakhs acres. But what has happened in the realm of food? What has happened in the realm of production? You will see that production is moving at snail's speed. Let us refer to certain figures. I would like to take the figures given in *Economic Survey*, 1958-59. In 1953-54 rice production was 27.77 million tons. In 1954-55 it was 24.82 million tons. In 1955-56 it went up to 27.12 million tons. In 1956-57 it was 28.28 million tons. In the case of wheat the story is not different. From 7.89 in 1953-54 the figure went up to 8.90, then it came down to 8.62 and again in 1956-57 it went up to 9.31. With regard to cereals as a whole, with regard to foodgrains as a whole, the position is almost the same.

From this you will see that there is clear stagnation in our agrarian economy. What are the reasons for this? The Food Minister was labouring in the other House to disprove this stagnation. He was arguing with all sorts of figures to show that we are producing 4 per cent more. I have my sympathies for the Food Minister. Even granting that he is by and large correct, it is very little consolation to me, to us and to the people, because unless we are able to show very clear results in this front, all our planning goes phut; all our hopes fall down.

Therefore, we must examine why we have not been able to achieve any appreciable results in agriculture. Many steps have been taken in this direction. Irrigation facilities have been given. Large scale credits were given to the peasants. Fertilisers were distributed. But the re-

suits have been, as I showed, rather very disappointing. The reasons are very clear. To me it seems that it is a crisis of agrarian relations. Look at our experience this year. Land legislation has been undertaken in certain States and more are contemplating having such legislations. Ceiling is being talked of now. But what exactly is happening in the country? You will see that large scale eviction is taking place. That is the story from several States. The Special Officer for land reforms from Hyderabad has reported that in the four years' working of the law relating to land reforms 67 per cent of protected tenants had lost their lands and this also represented 59 per cent of the total land leased. This story is being repeated in several States. If this goes on, there is no question of any improvement coming about in our situation with regard to agriculture.

Then, the benefits that a peasant is entitled to get for improving production are practically denied to him, rather he is incapable of taking advantage of them. For example, I am told almost one-third of the irrigation potential is not being used to-day. In *The Food Problem—An Analysis*, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have made certain observations about the irrigation facilities. They say:

"During the past few years, another fact which has clearly emerged is that, unless Government assist the agriculturists on a long-term basis, developmental projects like irrigation will not be fully utilised. Even now the water that is available is not fully made use of either because the necessary preparatory work by way of constructing distributaries and popularising the newer methods of cultivation called for has not been done or because the water rates are high or because of the apprehension that such utilisation would only result in additional liability by way of paying bet-

terment levies. Therefore, the authorities must, in the first instance, encourage the use of irrigation facilities by all possible means....".

Yesterday I heard the Finance Minister asking why a reference is made to the Punjab betterment levies. This is the relevance, because the Central Government has to take a helpful attitude in this particular matter

Well, Bhakra Nangal is the pride of our nation. People who have seen it are proud of it, the whole nation is proud of it. But what is happening? There is the insistence that the betterment levy should be paid here and now. There is the insistence that a big amount has now to be paid by peasants, by large numbers of peasants who have not got any benefit at all. I am told that instead of their getting any improvement in agriculture, it has gone the other way. Such people are now asked to pay the betterment levy, with the result that there is much discontent. There is a very large scale agitation and the State Government is driven to the necessity of putting it down by oppressive measures.

Well, if we have to go forward in these things, the Central Government has to take a national view, the Central Government has to take a constructive attitude. They should try to carry the people with them. As far as betterment levy is concerned, we are not against collecting from the people a part of their benefits, but it must be done in a way where people understand, people appreciate the action of Government. This sort of rough-shod way of carrying out measures will only bring our Plan into discredit. You should never allow the glorious Bhakra Nangal to be soiled by the blood of our people. That will be an eternal shame for us, and I would request the Central Government to intervene in time.

What is the result of all this, the result of this crisis in agrarian rela-

[Shri Punnoose]

tions which promise large scale eviction leaving our peasantry groaning under heavy rent, and also the attitude taken by the Government in collecting back such levies? The result of all this is that production has not increased. On the other hand, it is experiencing a stalemate. The result, again, of all this is there is a soaring rise in the prices of foodgrains and with the rise in the price of foodgrains the price of essential commodities also goes up. So, whatever benefit our people get out of the development activities during the Plan period, whatever they earn, is washed away and it goes down the drain, for, because of the rising prices they are not able to stand.

I say this particularly because I come from an area where this thing has hit us, I think, in a more serious way than in other States. I was referring to Kerala where the population is 13.6 million according to the 1951 census, and it can be said that now the population there is 15 million. These 15 million people require at the rate of 12 ounces of rice per head per day—I do not think that quantity is too much—15 lakh tons of rice a year. Out of these 15 lakh tons, we produce 8.8 lakh tons. From this, if you reduce the quantity required for seedlings, etc., it will be 8 lakh tons. That means we want at least 7 to 8 lakh tons of rice a year to give 12 ounces to every man, woman and child per day. This deficit of 7 lakh tons has to be met from outside. Till the end of August, 1957, the Government of India had been supplying us at the average rate of 25,000 tons a month. Every month they used to give us 25,000 tons. Then, from the neighbouring State of Madras also and through private channels from Andhra, we used to get something like 60,000 tons per month. This is how we used to make up our deficit. This continued till the South Zone was formed. The South Zone formation was declared with trumpets, that it was a ray of hope, and we were told that a new star of hope was coming up. We

were told, "you need not look to the centre for spoon-feeding hereafter. You can make your life easy in the safe area of the South Zone." The Central Government calculated that there is a huge surplus of 9 lakh tons in the South Zone and therefore we could have our purchases. We were told in clear terms—I do not want to quote it—that the South Zone mainly meant to feed us and see that this heavily deficit State of Kerala was supplied with necessary food. With the inauguration of the South Zone the supply of this 25,000 tons per month declined. For three or four months thereafter they gave us some rice, and on the whole 46,000 tons of rice were given. Also, some 24,000 tons by way of loan were given. In all, it worked up to about 70,000 tons. After this supply, we had to depend on the South Zone. We really liked the formation of the zone, because we thought that we could purchase and get our rice from Andhra. In the Central Government there was discontent and millers protested; and the Andhra Government was visibly annoyed. The Central Government then had to declare that they would commandeer rice under the Essential Commodities Act. At that time, the Kerala Government said, "Anyway you are going there to purchase and are taking rice under the Essential Commodities Act. Either you or the Andhra Government can give us rice." These are the two Governments that could have any power there and command authority. "Therefore, please purchase our requirements and buy rice for us, because the South Zone was mainly meant for us. That was your policy statement which you declared. Therefore, purchase the rice, and we will pay the price; not only the price but the incidental expenses also". But the Food Minister said "I am not a purchasing agent". What will happen to the prestige of the Central Government if he becomes a purchasing agent? We were told that he was not a purchasing agent. We were asked to go and purchase in the market.

What happened? In the Delta districts, under this Essential Commodities Act by which the Central Government was permitted to commandeer rice, it was declared, and we were told, that we should not buy at more than the maximum permitted controlled price, because there was a law and nobody was permitted from that area to purchase beyond the maximum controlled price. The result was we could not purchase at a price above the maximum price, and there was nobody to give us rice within the controlled price, and the Kerala Government was not able to make any purchase for several months. From December, 1958 to February, 1959, the Kerala Government, in spite of its best efforts, could not purchase

Then the Government purchased, with the help of the Andhra Government, beyond the maximum controlled price, and we had to pay higher prices. You will see that we went in for the very ordinary type of rice, but, nevertheless, we had to purchase it at very high rates. As against the maximum controlled price of Rs 31 fixed for Kerala, we had to pay Rs 40, and for other varieties of rice the price fixed was Rs 34, while we had to pay Rs 41. That way the Kerala Government had to pay much more. The result was that scarcity conditions came up in Kerala and the fair-price shops broke down. Our people had to suffer a lot.

The question that I pose is this. I do not want to take away the prestige of the Central Government. I do not want them to come in as purchasing agents. But may I ask the Government one or two questions? I am sure they will take them up and answer them. Very recently there was a deal between the West Bengal Government and the Government of Orissa, for the supply of rice. What happened? The Central Government intervened. They said that they would purchase from the Orissa Government and supply the rice to the West Bengal Government at a price lower than that which was agreed to between the two Governments. I ask

the Food Minister, with all respect, "What is this? Is this the purchasing agency or what?" So, it comes to this; he will be a purchasing agent for West Bengal but not for Kerala! Is that the position? I would like to know the answer.

Again, from the Central Government, during 1958-59, 32 lakh tons of rice have been supplied to various States. Why? If that is so, if the task of feeding West Bengal is the duty of the Central Government, if the duty of feeding Calcutta is the duty of the Central Government, what is going to happen with regard to the Kerala State, a State which is heavily deficit in food? I do not see any reason why that facility should be denied to us. We only ask you to leave the south zone undisturbed, because you have said that this zone was created to feed the Kerala State. But you have purchased more than 2 lakh tons and exported it from there, with the result that we are in a condition which is not very enviable. If this is allowed to go on, what will happen? Kerala State will have to purchase rice from elsewhere at high prices, which will mean Rs 5 crores every year, with the result that all our development plans will collapse. I do not know why recently movement of paddy from Madras to Kerala has been prohibited. That has been our traditional market. Paddy used to come to Palghat where it used to be milled and distributed. If that is disallowed, it is something against the vital interests of our people.

Shri Khimji (Kutch): I am tempted to break, as it were, my silence and speak on the budget proposals. It is because it has come to me somewhat forcefully that the critics of the budget certainly and even some supporters have tended to place emphasis on points which appear to my mind to be not very relevant or material. Consequently, some of the comments that have been made on individual proposals, lose their objectivity, and in any case, are not quite appropriate.

[Shri Khimji]

In a planned economy like ours, the yearly proposals put forward by the Finance Minister of the year are looked upon as forming part and parcel of our broad programmes of development. I should not like to go into details of this general question of economic development, nor weary the House with too many figures; but, I must underline the one fundamental point, i.e. how our plans, however imperfect they may be, are directed to carry forward the country to new economic frontiers. If I may say so, our planning partakes the character of a historical evolution in the way that people everywhere should long for the way of better living standards, individual liberty and justice and the maintenance of such spiritual qualities as our ancient traditions possess.

14.53 hrs.

[SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM in the Chair]

In this connection, I may refer to the somewhat curious phenomenon that characterises the arguments of the critics and even of some supporters of the budget proposals. On the one hand it is argued almost vehemently that the State should assume newer and greater responsibilities to improve the lot of the common man. On the other, when Government attempt to undertake these responsibilities, even in a small way to begin with, protests are voiced. There is the protest that Government should not increase taxation of any kind, direct or indirect. I for one cannot imagine how Government can get about doing things if they do not raise the requisite resources. Then, there is almost the common objection that Government cannot do anything well and therefore should not take up anything upon itself. All these protests are in the context of the insistent plea that Government should do something more.

As I have said, in the context of planned development of the country,

the budget of the Central Government is no longer a mere presentation of the annual balance sheet of the Government's finances. It assumes a pivotal significance in promoting the progress of planned development of the economy as a whole. This enlarged objective of budgetary policy, I submit, must be prominently borne in mind in attempting to assess its scope, its main features and the effects of the proposals embodied in it.

Right from the commencement of the second Five Year Plan, the economy showed evidence of stresses and strains. A reappraisal of the resources position resulted in the decision to limit the total outlay on development for the five year period to Rs. 4,500 crores. The outlays in the first three years are estimated at Rs. 2,466 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,034 crores to be incurred in the next two years. The total plan outlay for the Centre and the States for the year 1959-60 will amount to Rs. 1,121 crores. The main problem which confronts the country is one of finding the resources to maintain the tempo of development at any rate to the extent of the revised targets.

It is relevant in this connection to recall that a five year yield of the additional taxation measures adopted in the three years of the second Plan period works out to more than Rs. 900 crores. This not only fully meets the Plan target of Rs. 450 crores, but also fills in the uncovered gap of Rs. 400 crores. As pointed out in the *Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Plan*, even so all these tax efforts have not provided resources for the Plan since a large part of it has been absorbed by other demands such as non-developmental expenditure or developmental expenditure outside the Plan.

There was, therefore, naturally room for the public grievance that the burdens that the tax-payers had been called upon to bear have not resulted in the effective utilisation of the proceeds. The first step, therefore, was

which attention had to be concentrated was in regard to remedial measures in ensuring a strict check on non-developmental expenditure. It is a matter for satisfaction that this aspect has received prominent attention in the hands of the Finance Minister and he has given an assurance that strict vigilance is being exercised in regard to non-developmental expenditure.

A broad review of the economic situation in 1958-59 emphasises the need for mobilisation of resources both internal and external. I for one would like to share the optimism expressed by the Finance Minister that we have passed through the most difficult phase. At the same time, economic trends will have to be carefully watched and in my opinion, the first and foremost concern should be how to concentrate the nation's efforts on increasing agricultural production since that constitutes the king-pin of our economy.

A word about deficit financing. Fortunately, Government know the limits of deficit financing and the consequences of 'over-stepping'. It will be suicidal, to say the least, to do anything that will weaken the value of the rupee. The rupee's value must be maintained. Such maintenance is not merely for prestige purposes. It can easily become a matter of life and death. If the rupee depreciates and prices shoot up, a position may develop, as it had developed in other countries as you know, when several distortions both of economic and social character ensue. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Finance Minister has already shown his concern over this aspect and I hope that every effort will be made to see that deficit financing is kept within the limits of manageable proportion.

As against this, the Government had a successful performance in the sphere of public borrowing and actual loan receipts amounted to Rs 202 crores as against the assumed loan of Rs 145 crores. The expectations under small savings have not been

fulfilled to the desired extent and I believe various steps should be necessary to intensify the drive for savings in the coming year.

The problem of resources, as I said before, assumes a great significance in a developing economy and as such all possible efforts have to be made to mobilise the resources through taxation, economy in administrative expenditure as also through loans and savings. The Finance Minister has done well in not leaving the gap for the coming year wholly uncovered. The Government have rightly recognized the fact that with an integrated taxation structure it has been possible to mobilise additional resources by way of taxation in an impressive manner. He has also recognised the need for deepening and broadening the base of tax structure by resorting to indirect taxation which is expected to bring nearly Rs 20 crores out of a total amount of Rs 23.35 crores.

I will now, Sir, briefly refer to the taxation proposals. In the sphere of direct taxation I welcome the removal of wealth tax on companies and excess dividend tax. These are steps in the right direction and will certainly go a great way in creating the necessary climate for developing and expansion in the private sector. The Finance Minister has also emphasised the need for improving the administrative machinery and simplifying the existing procedures and plugging the loopholes. I have no doubt that by proper steps in the right direction, we should be able to augment the revenues and also have a wider coverage. I also welcome the increase in the individual wealth tax and the removal of certain exemptions from the expenditure tax.

However an important change in the matter of direct taxation has been in respect of the introduction of a new system of taxation of company profits. While I welcome the attempt to introduce a measure of simplicity in

[Shri Khimji]

place of the existing system, which is characterised by multiplicity of levies on corporate undertakings, I should like to urge upon the Finance Minister to carefully examine the implications of the change and the impact of the same on the quantum of taxation payable by the shareholders, particularly the smaller ones. It will also have to be seen that the effect of new proposals ensure that the aggregate quantum of taxation both in the hands of the company and in the hands of the shareholders on the same income is not more than what it is at present. I would also plead that the proposal be examined from the point of view whether there will be an element of double taxation of the same income at two different stages. If that is so, it would naturally be fair. I suggest that in respect of profits which have already been subjected to tax at a higher rate in the hands of the company, the benefit of the refund to the shareholders should continue.

In respect of indirect taxation, I generally welcome the attempt to broaden the base of tax structure so as to spread the burden on as large a section of the community as possible. At the same time, I should like to point out that some of the increases, covering as they do items of industrial raw materials and articles of daily consumption like vegetable products, will inevitably have some impact on price trends. Perhaps in the context of the very limited scope for increase in direct taxation such increase in indirect taxation was unavoidable for covering a part at least of the prospective revenue deficit. I would particularly like to draw the attention to the increase in excise duty on diesel oil as also the increase in duty on motor tyres, which are likely to bear heavily on road transport, and which may have adverse effects on the development of such transport. It may also be considered whether the same would be in keeping with the policy

of Government, namely, to accelerate the development of road transport in the country.

With these observations, I should like to state that the stresses and strains in the economy are likely to continue in the context of our growing development requirements. But we cannot slacken the tempo of development, nor can we view the situation with any complacency. We will have to make a determined effort to march forward in the direction of the great task that we have undertaken by instilling a new consciousness in the people and evoking enthusiasm in them, so that we are able to fight the challenge of poverty which faces the country and raise the standard of living of the teeming millions of our country.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): I have read the speech of the hon. Finance Minister not once but twice. I read it again only to see whether a kind word, a sympathetic word, has come from the Finance Minister to the agriculturists of the country. I do not find a single word. On the contrary, I found in his speech one thing. He wanted only the golden eggs and did not think of feeding the hen. He talked of more production, less production and so on but he did not talk about the conditions of the agriculturist and did not show or indicate any ways or means to improve their condition. On the contrary, I find from his speech that he wanted to tax the agriculturist a little bit more by increasing the excise duty on diesel oil. I think that is not the way of improving the conditions of the agriculturist or encouraging more production.

Some days back I read a Pamphlet regarding agriculture in the United Kingdom. There I found that the British Government has a plan to encourage production, and the plan is to help every farm, say, within 3-5 years, up to about £700 just for the

improvement of agriculture so that production may increase. In our country, which is an agricultural country, more attention is paid to factories, mines, business, industry and civil service than to the agriculturists of the country. Furthermore, one new thing is there. Those persons who know nothing of agriculture, those persons who have nothing to do with agriculture or farmers, they are talking of co-operative farming. Well, I feel that is a conspiracy against the farmer community to keep them downtrodden for all times, one way or the other. In the old days, in the name of religion, in the name of so many other things, exploitation was done by the exploiter class of the agricultural community. Today also the same process is there, but now the new process is in the name of co-operative farming. It is the concern of the agriculturists. If they find that by co-operative farming they gain more, they will ask for it. It cannot be imposed from the top. It was only Hitler or Mussolini who imposed things from above.

An Hon. Member Stalin

Shri P. R. Patel: Stalin too. In democracy matters should come from below. Let the agriculturists think among themselves and if they find that co-operative farming is good for them, they will adopt it. Why this imposition and raising of so much difficulty? It seems in our country there is a *purohit* class, a preceptor class who know one thing and that of preaching, knowing nothing about the conditions of those to whom the preaching is done. My submission is, let the farmers decide the matter and those persons who are not farmers may not indulge themselves in it or may not trouble themselves in the matter.

So far as better production and better farming are concerned, what is needed? Co-operative farming, whether it is good or bad, leave it aside. What is required is incentive price, support of price. The question is

whether that is given, whether anything of that type is given in this budget. There is type is given in this budget. There is nothing absolutely. What requires to be done is not done. Something else is done.

There are modern achievements here and there. The most important thing, the most valuable thing is democracy and democratic principles. We are wedded to democracy. The Preamble to our Constitution says that ours is a democratic Republic. The words of the Constitution give democracy. If we judge from that, I have read the Chinese Constitution, I have read the Russian Constitution, they are more democratic in words than our Constitution. What is required is spirit of democracy underlying the Constitution. If that is not observed, I think we cannot keep our democracy healthy. Today I feel that our democracy is in danger. Undemocratic acts are done under the cover of democracy. I will just narrate one thing. A pamphlet has been circulated by this office and that is Development of Agricultural Marketing. There I find, regulated market worked on democratic principles. Everywhere we use the word democracy and democratic principles. But, in practice, we do it otherwise. In my constituency a market is set up. Those persons who were defeated in the last general election, those persons who were defeated in the general election of 1951, those persons who were defeated in the Local board elections, they have been nominated in this Market committee. All those persons who were elected with the support of the people were let off. Those who supported the other side who were defeated, have been included and the Chairman is a nominated one. I ask where is democracy. If in practice at the village level, at the district level, we do not follow democratic methods, how are we going to survive democracy? Will democracy survive because of Parliament and legislature? I say, no. It has its roots in the villages. At the village level, at the district level, if

[Shri P. R. Patel]

we have democracy in working, then our democracy would be strong, and healthy. I would submit that this experiment in marketing is done to benefit the agriculturists. Those persons who do business, who do not do agriculture, are put on this board, in this nomination list. Those persons who are despised by the people, who are not supported by the people, are put in the committee. How are you going to get co-operation? Our Prime Minister often says that people must come forward and give co-operation in nation-building work. Does he want co-operation? I think he wants subordination to the Congress party. Nothing else. In this country, if subordination goes on like this, I think,—Shri M. R. Masani may say that there will be civil war and bloodshed, he may be afraid to say that—I say there will be bloodshed, there will be civil war in this country if one party tries to subordinate the rest of the people.

The Congress got less than 50 per cent of the votes. If co-operation is required, co-operation could be got at an equal level and not in a superior or subordinate level. In my district there are Development boards.

The Deputy-Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): How much percentage of votes did the hon. Member's party get?

Shri P. R. Patel: My party got much more in my district. I am telling you at the district level. Not a single candidate was successful on their side.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): One was

Shri P. R. Patel: Not one.

Shri Morarji Desai: One was.

Shri P. R. Patel: That one was given over to Banaskantha.

Shri Morarji Desai: After that.

Shri P. R. Patel: He was successful by 1000 votes more. At least I am talking of democracy. If we want democracy in this country,....

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know if the Development Boards are the creation of the Central Government?

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes, Sir, I tell you.

Mr. Chairman: The State Development Boards are the creation of the State Governments.

Shri P. R. Patel: I submit, we are giving development funds to the State and the State utilizes this fund through the Development boards. It is the concern of this House when we give the money.

Mr. Chairman: Please proceed.

Shri P. R. Patel: I put a question some days back in this House whether this Government is aware that money is spent only through the Congress group and out of this money, salaries, honoraria are paid to the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries who are without exception Congress people. The Government replied that the Government has no information. I fail to understand how this Government, giving money, lakhs and crores of rupees, would come forward and say that this Government has no information. If a businessman is running a shop, if his money is running that shop, could the manager say, I have no information where the money goes, how the money is spent? My submission is, in these Development Boards, whatever nomination is done, it is done from the Congress people for instance, the secretaries; they are nominated invariably from the office bearers of the District Congress Committee. The money is spent through them for the development of the villages. People have to go to them and seek their pleasure. Is it the way of getting co-operation, I ask? Is it democratic to constitute these development boards this way?

The hon. Minister said that certain things are to be done through the States. There is one article that I would like to bring to his notice, that is article 355 which says that it is the duty of the Central Government to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the principles of the Constitution. What are the provisions of the Constitution? Is it not that the spirit of our Constitution is democratic? If we say that ours is a democratic Constitution, at the district level, at the village level, whatever bodies are created, they should be democratic and it will be the duty of this Government to see that the spirit of democracy is carried out in all bodies that are created by the States and others

In the end I would like to say a word, and I would not take more time

Some days back in the Bombay Assembly

15 hrs.

Mr Chairman: The Bombay Assembly will take care of itself I think

Shri P. R. Patel: In the Bombay Assembly, Shri Brijlal Biyani spoke out expressing the sentiments of Vidarbha and he asked for the creation of four States out of Bombay State. He expressed the feelings of the people of Vidarbha. Here also, some days back, the hon. Member, Dr. Aney, gave vent to the feelings of the people of Vidarbha, guardedly no doubt, but he also said, it appears from his speech, that the people of Vidarbha would be happy to have a separate Vidarbha. After all, the feelings are there

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say this is not a proper representation of Dr. Aney. What he said was that if Bombay was broken up, then Vidarbha should be established.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is for Dr. Aney to speak. He is sitting there. Don't worry Pleading his case.

Shri Morarji Desai: No question of pleading.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Aney does not contradict it

Shri P. R. Patel: So, my submission is this, that the people of Gujarat are not happy, the people of Maharashtra are not happy, the people of Vidarbha are not happy, and the people of Bombay also are not happy

Shri Morarji Desai: Some people

Shri P. R. Patel: Well, some, more, less. After all, the feelings are there. And if the Congress is not financed so much, it would not be in power; I think in the last election they would not have been able to get the result that they got

However, I submit one thing, and that too to the hon. Finance Minister because he is responsible for all these things, that he should consider the matter and see that the feelings of the people are respected. It is no good keeping the fire burning. Well, you must some day put an end to this fire, and I request him just to consider the matter and do something in the matter.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Prabhu Narayan Singh. He is not here?

Shri P. N. Singh (Chandauli). I am sorry I was a little confused as to whether you had called my name or if it was some Member from that side

सभापति जी. माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट सन १९५६-६० के संबंध में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, वह भी पिछले सालों की तरह घाटे का बजट है। वैसे उस वर्ष व्यवस्था में जो कि विकास की ओर जाने वाली हो, घाटे का बजट पेश किया जाने पर हमारा जैसे

[श्री प्र० गी० सिंह]

मोर्चों को भी एतराज नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन उसी के साथ हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि बजट के घाटे इस घाटे को किन उपायों से पूरा किया जाना है। बजट को पूरे तौर पर देखने से पता चलता है कि इस में देशी और विदेशी ऋण पर बहुत मुनहसिर किया गया है। इसी के साथ साथ आखिर में २४५ करोड़ रुपये के करेसी बिल जारी कर के भी इस कमी को पूरा करने का विचार है।

जहां तक देशी या विदेशी ऋणा का सवाल है इन को देख कर मैं यह महसूस करना हूँ कि आज सरकार देश को कर्जखोर बनाती जा रही हैं। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो स्थिति बहुत खराब हो सकती है।

जहां तक विदेशी कर्ज का सवाल है और जहां तक विदेशी पूंजी को देश में लाने का सवाल है हम यह महसूस करने हैं कि यदि इस दिशा में हम धीरे धीरे बढ़ते गये तो कहीं हमको अपने देश को बन्धक के रूप में न देखना पड़े। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को और उनके द्वारा उनकी सरकार को इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कर्जदारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है और जो कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट होता है उस से उन प्रकार का रिटर्न नहीं हो रहा है जैसा कि होना चाहिये। ऐसी दिशा में मुक्त की कर्जदारी बहुत ही अनर्गनाक माबिन हो सकती है।

बजट प्रोजेक्ट्स का देखने से यह भी आलुम होता है कि डफिमिट को टैक्सों के द्वारा पूरा करने का भी प्रयत्न किया गया है, जैसा कि पिछले सत्रों में भी किया जा रहा है। और इस सिलसिले में २३ करोड़ रुपये का ऐडीशनल टैक्स सारे देश पर लाया जाने वाला है। हमें इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई विशेष एतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर हमको अपनी विकास योजनाओं को चलाना है तो टैक्सों के द्वारा ही अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ाना होगा। किन्तु इसी के साथ साथ हम इस बात को

देखते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का यह रिक्त-मेंबेशन या कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ८०० करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा टैक्सेशन नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये लेकिन करीब १०० करोड़ और टैक्सेशन उसके ऊपर पंचवर्षीय योजना के तीन वर्ष के काल में ही बढ़ा है। आज जो देश की आम जनता की हालत है और उस पर अभी तक जितना टैक्स लगाया जा चुका है, उसको देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि उस पर और ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना उसका खून पीना है। हमें इस संबंध में इस बात पर जबरदस्त एतराज है कि जो सरकार मजाज-कट्टी बाचे की बात कहते हैं, उसका वित्त मंत्री ने कम्पनियों पर से वैल्यू टैक्स की ओर प्रतिरिक्त लाभांश कर को खत्म कर दिया है। जहां एक ओर सरमायेदारों पर सीधा पड़ने वाला टैक्स हटाया गया है वहां लडमारी के गृह-उद्योग पर टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर नहीं हैं लेकिन जो भी यहां उनके प्रतिनिधित्व करते हों उनके द्वारा मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के पास यह सन्देश पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ कि आज गृह उद्योग पर यह हमला

एक माननीय सदस्य - प वित्त मंत्रालय
जी बैठे हुई है।

श्री प्र० गी० सिंह - मैं उन से परिचित नहीं हूँ वैसे नाम सुना था और आज देखने का भी मौका मिला।

तो मैं मंत्रालय जी द्वारा वित्त मंत्री जी के पास यह सन्देश पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां एक ओर सरमायेदारों पर टैक्स कम किया गया है वहां लडमारी के गृह-उद्योग पर टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है, जिस में उत्तर प्रदेश में ही ५ लाख लोग लगे हुए हैं और बिहार, राजस्थान आदि दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी इस उद्योग में बहुत से लोग लगे होंगे। इस उद्योग में सारा काम हाथ से होता है। जो किस्तान, छोटे व्यापारी

धीरे धीरे लोग इस उद्योग में लगे थे। २८ सारीस का दिन उन के लिये कहुर का दिन था और उस दिन से उन्होंने अपने इस उद्योग में हड़ताल कर रखी है। करीब एक लाख लोग भाज हड़ताल पर हैं सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, और इस का असर देश के दूसरे हिस्सों पर भी अवश्य पड़ा होगा। मैं आप के द्वारा सदन को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भाज भी देश में ऐसी स्थिति है कि इस सबसारी का इंडस्ट्री का धीरा काम में लाया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जहाँ गरीबी अधिक है इसको खाने के काम में लाया जाता है। अगर इस इंडस्ट्री पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर यह हमला किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किसी तरह से भी उचित नहीं होगा। एक तरफ सरमायेदारों पर टैक्स कम हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे गृह-उद्योग पर टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है जिस में किसान, छोटे लोग और मजदूर काम में लगे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जो इस उद्योग पर बजट में टैक्स की व्यवस्था है वह खरब होनी चाहिये। जो इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की व्यवस्था है उस का भी खर्चा होना चाहिये।

पर सवाल यह पैदा हो जाना है कि यदि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को चलाना है तो पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा। यह उचित सवाल है अगर और कोई भी सरकार हो उस के सामने यह प्रश्न आयेगा कि अगर योजना चलानी है तो उस के लिये पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पैसा जनता की बचत से आना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को इस देश के धन्दर बहुत कुछ बचत द्वारा हल किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि बजट में जो आय बचत द्वारा दिखायी गई है वह केवल ८५ करोड़ रुपये की है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश की भर्ष व्यवस्था इतनी सराब होती जा रही है और लोगों की जिन्दगी इतनी बेहाल होती जा रही है कि बचत की गुंजाइश कम होती जा रही है। दूसरे ओर अपना इस तरह बचत

से आ रहा है उस का उपयोग योजना में ठीक तरह से नहीं किया जा रहा है।

इसी के साथ-साथ दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूँ कि योजनाओं के लिये धन लाने के लिये देश में भाज इकानामिक ड्राइव चलाने की जरूरत है। हम देखते हैं कि योजनाओं के तहत बहुत किश्तियाँ हो रही हैं और हम यह भी देखते हैं कि योजनाओं के सिलसिले में जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है वह प्रयासकीय स्तर पर ही नहीं वह उस में घागे भी बढ़ गया है। मैं नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में एक मंत्री के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप आये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी जनता और किसान सभा के विरोधी दल ने पब्लिक इन्क्वायरी की मांग की है लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कमेटी नहीं बिठायी गयी।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): On a point of order. Is it relevant to the debate?

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order in this.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इस की रिलेवेंसी इस बजट से क्या है। यह मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक योजनाओं के तहत में जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है वह खत्म नहीं होगा और इस भ्रष्टाचार में जो बड़े-बड़े लोग शामिल हैं जब तक उन के खिलाफ पब्लिक इन्क्वायरी नहीं होगी तब तक यह योजनाओं का क्रम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकता।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं आप के द्वारा यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम को ऐसा लगता है कि धाने वाले सालों में भी हमारी इकानोमी टैक्सेशन के आधार पर चलेगी। हम ने इस सरकार की योजनाओं में देखा है और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की बजट स्पीच में और सारे बजट में भी देखा है कि बेकारी के बहुत बड़े सवाल पर जितना गौर

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

किया जाना चाहिये, उतना गौर नहीं किया गया है। मैं प्राय के द्वारा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह योजना क्या है, जिस के चलते हुए हर साल बेकारी बढ़े। अभी तक हम को जो आंकड़े मिले हैं, उन के आधार पर हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि जहाँ १९५२ में बेकारी ३८ परसेंट थी, वहाँ १९५८ में वह ५३ ४ परसेंट तक पहुँच चुकी है और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी बेकारी और भी जोरो से बढ़ने वाली है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बजट पूँजीवादी कल्याणकारी राज्य की आकांक्षाओं को भी पूरा नहीं करता है। उस में सामाजिक सुरक्षा की गुंजायश नहीं है। पूँजीवादी कल्याणकारी राज्य में जो व्यक्ति काम करना चाहता है, उसे काम करने की गुंजायश होती है, उसे काम मिलने का गारंटी हाता है, बुढ़ापे की पेन्शन और अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की पेन्शन की व्यवस्था होती है। लेकिन आज जो काम चाहता है, उसे काम नहीं मिलता है और इस बजट में उस के लिये कोई प्रावधान भी नहीं दिया गया है। जहाँ तक समाजवादी समाज की रचना का प्रश्न है, उस का सवाल नहीं उठता है। जहाँ तक साधन नीति का सम्बन्ध है, माननाय वित्त मंत्री का सरकार की तरफ से और प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से कहा गया था कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हम खाद्य के मामले में १९५० में सैल्फ सफिशियन्ट हो जायेंगे लेकिन हमें इस बात का दुख है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हमें भी हम खाद्य के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हुए हैं और हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जब तक हम खाद्य के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं होते हैं, अब तक दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी हमारा विकास का काय कर रहा है।

इस बात की काफी काशिश की गई कि आयात को कम कर के फारेन एक्सचेंज की योजनाओं में बैलेंस में नटेन किया जाय,

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारी वर्तमान धन-व्यवस्था इस ढंग की है कि उस में बहुत से उद्योगों में पैदावार कम हुई है। १९५८ का इकानोमिक सर्वे रिपोर्ट में साफ तौर से कहा गया है कि १९५८ में काटन टेक्सटाइल को छोड़ कर कोई भी उद्योग नेशनल इनकम की दृष्टि में किसी भी तरह सहायक नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान बजट को देखते हुए हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि भ्रमण घाने वाले माल भी हमारे देश के लिये मुसीबत के साथ है और उनमें इस देश के साधारण आदमी को—कामन मैन को—राहत नहीं मिलने वाली है और आज दाम जितने बढ़े हुए हैं और आममान को छू रहे हैं, उनके कम होने के कोई लक्षण दिखाई नहीं देने हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री और उनकी सरकार से कहूँ कि आज सरकार पर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी है कि जो जीवन-निर्वाहन व्यय बढ़ रहा है जो चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, उनमें कमी की जाय और भ्रमण उनमें कोई कमी नहीं की जाती है और कोई रुकावट नहीं डाली जाती है, तो इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा और हमारे देश के आर्थिक विकास में निराशा व्याप्त होगी। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो खडसारी उद्योग पर लगाए गए टैक्स पर गम्भीरता से गौर करेंगे और इसके साथ ही ऋण की व्यवस्था में जो कैपीटल इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसके रिटर्न्स के प्रश्न पर भी विचार करेंगे।

आखिर में मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, उनमें जो बर्बादी हुई है, उन सबकी एक साथ एन्वयरी करने के लिये एक हाई पावर कमीशन बिठाया जायें जहाँ यह देखें कि कितना प्रोपोजल था और उसके बाद कितना ज्यादा खर्च हुआ और कहाँ-कहाँ, किस लेबल पर करण्डल हुआ, ताकि इस देश में जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग बंद चल रहे हैं, उनके

सम्बन्ध में ठीक तरीके से रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन बजट प्रोपोजल्स का और सात कर सब्सिडी पर टैक्स की प्रोपोजल का मन्त विरोध करता हूँ।

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara)
Mr. Chairman, I am rather confused how within the few minutes allotted to me, I shall be able to cover the various points that I would like to raise, because they are points of positive approach. But I shall try to do my best, and if I fail, I crave your indulgence.

I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has hit upon a more realistic approach in the presentation of the Budget than in the case of the previous Budget. The Budget has a sober note, and he has tried to make a compromise of the idealistic with the practical.

I am glad that the Second Plan has achieved a few targets specially in the industrial field. The three steel plants are monuments of success in our endeavour for industrial development. I do hope that we will make the fullest utilisation of these plants so that the expenditure on foreign exchange will be justified.

I am glad there is a trend to encourage industry. Taxation is not an end in itself, but production is the main aim of our plans. The abolition of the wealth tax and the excess dividend tax is most welcome, because we must industrialise our country. According to the revised procedure, dividends shall be declared after deduction of income-tax and super-tax. These dividends will again be taxed in the hands of the shareholders which will mean double taxation. Now the very purpose for which the wealth tax and excess dividend tax are abolished is defeated if the tax on dividends is not abolished. So I request the hon. Minister

to consider this aspect of the question.

Till India's industrialisation reaches a mature point, both the private and the public sectors should go hand in hand in the industrialisation of the country. So we should encourage both the sectors. Small-scale industry should be given priority in the Third Plan, as it involves no large investment of foreign capital and the production period will be much quicker.

As regards indirect taxation, I think the tax on diesel oil should be abolished. Diesel oil is used for farming and agricultural development. So the tax will hamper the growth of production. As food production is the main theme of the Third Plan, I do hope that due consideration will be given to this aspect. The types of tractors, trailers and also buses should be exempt from tax as in the case of types of cycles, as these touch the common man.

The Third Plan, as I said, should concentrate more on agricultural development. So there should be an intensive drive through service co-operatives with the help of gram panchayats, development blocks and other organisations. When I speak of co-operatives, they should, in the first place, only concern themselves with the pooling of manpower and implements. Consolidation of holdings and pooling of land should be only persuasive and permissive, it should not be under compulsion or coercion. To instil confidence and a sense of security, we cannot use coercion or compulsion. Infringing on proprietary rights of small landholders will also cause frustration, mental revolt and desperate despondency. So when we study the psychology of the man of the soil, we have to understand his point of view as well.

There is a system in Assam where co-operative farming is done. The village groups itself and they do the

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

joint farming without infringing on the proprietary rights of the landholders. They pool their implements and manpower. On the day on which the joint farming is done, the particular member has to feed the entire group. So it actually becomes economically feasible, and it also helps the co-operative spirit. Our approach to co-operation should be on that line. Our concentration should be more on the productive aspect than on the distributive side. Production is the most important factor in our plans and we must concentrate on that.

I do admit that there should be social and economic revolutions. But the practical side and the idealistic approach should be balanced. The practical sympathetic approach should be there, instead of the emotional, impatient idealism. Rational outlook and understanding of human psychology must be there to dispel fear.

As regards land ceilings, I do admit that we must have ceilings. But these should be so framed that mechanised cultivation with modern method for increased production should be economically feasible. If we take statistics of U.S.A. we find that unless economically feasible, mechanised farming is not possible. Individual initiative should not be curbed by indifferent official arrogance and ineffective obscurity as existent in the present development blocks. When co-operatives are formed, the officials should not function as if they are a separate entity by themselves; they should act in a spirit of service to the common man. I hope that in the development blocks the same spirit would be available.

I have been thinking for a considerable time about the growing necessity of India's development. At every step, we are confronted with foreign exchange difficulties. I have racked my brain thinking hard to find out how we could meet this

growing necessity, this unavoidable necessity, of meeting foreign exchange difficulties. After studying various aspects of this matter, I have come to the conclusion that the quickest investment on quickest response would be on shipping, because the moment a ship is put to sea, she will start earning foreign exchange.

Now, the present position is this. I am not talking about shipping but about foreign exchange difficulties and so I have to elaborate on this point. Fifty per cent of the incoming and outgoing cargo of Indian trade is shared by the foreign shipping as well. If this is to be assigned to national shipping, then, we can easily earn the required foreign exchange.

For instance, in U.S. and Egypt, 50 per cent of the national trade is reserved exclusively for U.S. shipping and in Egypt, the ships carrying the Egyptian flag do carry most of the trade excluding foreign shipping. If such reservations are made for our national shipping also, I am sure the present foreign exchange difficulties would be lessened.

The tramp vessels carrying goods to India having one way demands, accept low rates of freights to cut the losses on the return journey with empty bottoms. Because they take such low rates the rates of Indian shipping seem to be a little high. But gain in reduction of freight on foreign vessels is heavily lost in foreign exchange. Indian shipping, though 10 to 15 per cent higher than foreign shipping freight brings gain to India in the form of foreign exchange. So, 50 per cent of the national trading emanating and terminating in India should be reserved for Indian shipping only. Foreign loans that are coming to India include freight charges in foreign currency. If India offers to separate the freight charges and to carry cargo by Indian vessels, the freight

charges would be in rupee account and would save a big margin of foreign exchange which we need very badly.

The State Trading Corporation in their selling and buying policy with foreign countries should see that goods are sold on cif basis and purchased on fob basis, eliminating our expenses and responsibilities for loading and unloading. That will save us a lot of expenses.

We can do this reservation of 50 per cent of the shipping by amending the export and import licences or through legislation. Thus, we can save the much-needed foreign exchange. Foreign exchange being the keynote of our Plan, Indian shipping should be included, I think, in the hard core of the Third Five Year Plan for easing the foreign exchange difficulties. Ten crores of Indian shipping earnings if invested in shipping alone, adding to its tonnage, will earn more and more foreign exchange.

With regard to social welfare I am not going into the details because the time is limited. I think that the coordination of all social welfare under one department is essential. Effective drive for social welfare by non-Government agency with Government cooperation should take place. There should also be compulsory education up to the lower primary standard. Unless this is done, raising of the standard of the Indian population cannot be achieved.

I am glad that there is reduction in Defence. US should not go on having one military pact after the other with countries which have adverse repercussions on the Indian Budget. Reduction in Defence is an indication in itself of India's good intentions of peaceful co-existence and friendly approach. Pakistan need not entertain any fears of Indian aggression when India adheres strictly to the principle of non-violence. I think Pakistan would do well to remember

that she is an offspring of India. As such, India has the welfare of the people of Pakistan at heart. That is why India is putting up with the childish pranks of this young nation with forbearance. I do not understand what reason is there for U.S. to enter into bilateral Defence pact with Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry the hon. Member has to conclude.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I will come to the end, Sir. Long-term aid to India by Western Powers is as much a necessity to US for self-preservation and defence against aggression. US should think twice before entering into military pacts. Military pacts are suicidal, setting up one nation against another is self-annihilation. It is foolish to provide a spark for world destruction. But India stands firm on the moral strength of non-violence, unflinching, friendly to all, but yielding to none.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (हरभगा) सभा-
पति महोदय, मैं अपना भाषण वित्त मंत्री महोदय के बजट भाषण के अन्तिम भाग से शुरू करता हूँ। उन्होंने उसमें अपनी यह आशा और अपना यह विश्वास प्रकट किया है कि बावजूद थोड़ी बहुत कठिनाइयों के और बावजूद थोड़ी बहुत मुसीबतों के हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था ठोस है और जो कठिनाइयाँ हमारे सामने हैं, उन सब कठिनाइयों का मुकाबला करते हुए हमें आगे बढ़ना है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को कठिन त्याग और परिश्रम करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी इस भावना के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान की अधिकांश जनता और इस मदन के दोहरे से माननीय सदस्यों को छाड़ कर सभी माननीय सदस्य, अधिकांश माननीय सदस्य सहमत हैं और जो आशावादित वित्त मंत्री महोदय की हैं वही उनकी भी हैं। जब सरकार ने एक महान् योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की बात उठाई थी और उस योजना

[बी बीनापायण दास]

जो इस सदन ने स्वीकृति दी थी, उसी समय हमने करीब करीब निश्चय कर लिया था कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिये जिस प्रकार के वित्त की आवश्यकता होगी, उस वित्त को हमें अपने ऊपर कठिनाइयाँ उठा करके मुहैया करना होगा, सभी साधन मुहैया करने होंगे। यही कारण है कि हर साल एक के बाद दूसरे वित्त मंत्री जब इस सदन में नए नए कर प्रस्तावों को लेकर उपस्थित होते हैं तो उन कर-प्रस्तावों का विरोध करने का आह्वान हम में नहीं होता है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जिन्होंने भाषण दिये हैं उन्होंने टैक्सों का पूरा पूरा विरोध किया है, फिर चाहे वे डायरेक्ट टैक्सिस हों और चाहे इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सिस हों। लेकिन मैं बहुत सोचने के बाद, बावजूद इस बात के कि हम जिस जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उसकी हालत को भी जानते हैं, उसकी कठिनाइयों से भी बाकिफ हैं, उसकी दशा में आज तक कितना सुधार हुआ है, यह भी हम जानते हैं, इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि भविष्य की आशा में, इस आशा में कि धाने धाने वाली हमारी जो सतान है, वह सुखी होगी हमें उनका समर्थन करना चाहिए। इस चीज को देखते हुए कि करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं तथा उनके उपभोग की जो चीजें हैं उनके दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, हम इन सभी टैक्सों का समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन जब हम उनके बीच में जाते हैं, तो भी बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारे विरोध, पक्ष के जो एं राजनीतिव्यवस्था समस्या खड़ी कर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार हर तरह से टैक्सों का बोझ उन पर बढ़ा रही है, फिर भी उसी जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में हम उन्हें बतलाते हैं कि अगर अभी की जो पीढ़ी है और जो इस देश में रहती है, इस योजना को मफल बनाने में मदद देती है, यह जो योजना का काम है इसको सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न करती है, इसमें अपनी कठिनाइयों की परवा किये बिना आगे बढ़नी है और करों के रूप में सरकार

की सहायता करनी है तो धाने वाली हमारी जो संतानें हैं वे सुखी होंगी, समृद्ध होंगी और जब कभी भी इतिहास लिखा जायेगा तो लोग कहेंगे कि कांग्रेस को जो अधिकार मिला स्वराज्य के बाद तो उसने लोक डर से या लोगों के उसके खिलाफ हो जाने के डर से काम को नहीं छोड़ा बल्कि उसी काम को किया जिस से भविष्य में उन्नति हो सकती है, जिससे देश का भविष्य उज्जवल हो सकता है। इसलिए बावजूद इस बात के कि टैक्स लगाने से हमारी लोकप्रियता घटती है, फिर भी हम टैक्सों का समर्थन करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इनके बारे में विस्तार से न कह कर, चूँकि समय कम है, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि टैक्स लगाने से हमारा विरोध नहीं है लेकिन टैक्स लगाने के साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि समाज के जितने भी वर्ग हैं और जितने भी उन वर्गों के लोग हैं, वे सब बराबर उम त्याग में हिस्सा नेंते हैं या नहीं नेंते हैं। पिछले एक दो सालों में हमारे देश की कर-प्रणाली में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है जिस का हम लोगों ने स्वागत किया है और यह भाषा प्रकट की गई थी कि करो से अधिक से अधिक रुपया पा कर जहाँ हम विकास के काम को ध्यान बढ़ायेगे वहाँ हमारे देश में जो आर्थिक विषमता है, उसको भी हम कम करेंगे। यह बात सही है कि हमने इनकम टैक्स तो पहले से लगाया हुआ था, उसके बाद कैपिटल गन टैक्स लगाया, वैल्यू टैक्स लगाया, गिफ्ट टैक्स लगाया, एक्सचेंजिडर टैक्स लगाया और इनने टैक्स लगाने के बावजूद भी देश में जो आर्थिक विषमता है वह विषमता घटी नहीं है। कहने के लिए तो हमने कह दिया कि ये बहुत रेडिकल मीशंस हैं और इसमें देश के अन्दर जो आर्थिक विषमता है वह मिटेगी लेकिन जो पैसा टैक्सों से हमें आ रहा है वह उतना नहीं आ रहा है जितना धाने की कि हम आशा करते थे। इन टैक्सों से काफी

आमदनी हमारी नहीं हुई है। इसना ही नहीं हम देखते हैं कि जो गरीब लोग हैं वे तो और गरीब हो रहे हैं और जो गरीब थे वे गरीब होते चले जा रहे हैं।

श्री बाबूजी (बुलन्दशहर—रजित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : और गरीब हो रहे हैं।

श्री भीमराजराव बास : इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसना ही काफी नहीं है उस शासन में जोकि प्रजातांत्रिक शासन है—और चाहे वह कानून का शासन हो, न्याय का शासन हो या कोई और हो—कि हम कहें कि हम अपना काम अच्छा करते हैं लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह है कि लोग यह महसूस करें और लोग यह समझें कि आप अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं।

नो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप कोई टैक्स लगाते हैं और बाद में उसमें वृद्धि करते हैं, वैल्यू टैक्स में वृद्धि करते हैं या इनकम टैक्स में वृद्धि करते हैं तो यह हल्का होता है कि इन टैक्सों में सेचुरेशन प्वाइंट पहुँच गया है, इससे और टैक्स को बढ़ाया गया तो खराबी पैदा होगी लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि टैक्सों से जो आमदनी हो रही है वह कम ही होती है और साथ ही साथ देश में जो विषमता है वह दूर नहीं हो रही है। आप योजना के लिए साधन जुटाने के लिए आप चाहे डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगायें या इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स लगायें, हम उसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं और चूँकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं यह नहीं बता सकता हूँ कि कौन सा टैक्स लगना चाहिये, कौन सा नहीं लगना चाहिये या कौन सा कम लगना चाहिए, कौन सा अधिक लगना चाहिए और यह बात कहने का हम को तब मौका मिलेगा जबकि वित्त विधेयक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत होगा। इसलिए हम समय में केवल इसना कहना चाहता हूँ कि कर लगाने में हमारे दो मुख्य उद्देश्य होते हैं, एक तो हमें प्लान के लिए रकमा मिले और दूसरे जो देश में आर्थिक विषमता है वह कम हो। दोनों की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। हमारा देश प्रजातन्त्रीय देश

है और हमारे देश में अधिकतर लोग गरीब हैं। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक गरीब से गरीब आदमी से पैसा नहीं लिया जावेगा तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। अगर आप गरीब से गरीब आदमी को अधिक से अधिक त्याग करने के लिए कहते हैं, कष्ट उठाने के लिए कहते हैं तो आपका यह देखना भी कर्तव्य हो जाना है कि उसको इसके लिए इंसेंटिव मिले। लेकिन जब गरीब आदमी देखता है कि मैं गरीब का गरीब हूँ और मैं इसलिए त्याग कर रहा हूँ कि घाने वाली संतान को लाभ पहुँचे, तो उसके मन में यह विश्वास तो कम से कम होना ही चाहिए कि सरकार जो टैक्स वसूल करती है उसका सदुपयोग होता है और साथ ही साथ जो दूसरे वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर भी जिस तरह से टैक्स लगाया जाना है वह भी अच्छी तरह से वसूल किया जाना है और उसना ही आपको मिलता है जितना मिलना चाहिए। आपने वैल्यू टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स, गैम्पोंडिबल टैक्स इत्यादि लगाये लेकिन उन सब का जो नतीजा है, जो प्रॉब्लम है वह कुछ उन्मादबर्द्धक नहीं है।

यहां पर बहुत में माननीय सदस्य और ज्यादातर अखबार भी जिन लोगों के हाथ में है वे कालडोर साहब को कोसा करते हैं कि कालडोर ने अपने सिद्धान्त की बात तो हिन्दुस्तान में चला दी और उससे फायदा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है और देश में कैपिटल फार्मेशन नहीं होता है या यह चीज नहीं होती है और वह चीज नहीं होती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर उन्होंने २३ करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाये हैं, उन में में १८-२० करोड़ के बारे में आप यह समझिये कि एक्साइज इयूटी का है। उसका भार गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला है। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इसना प्रबन्ध कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने डायरेक्ट टैक्स को ईफैक्टिव बनाने का आश्वासन तो दिया है लेकिन इस तरह के आश्वासन हर साल मिलते हैं लेकिन इनकम-

[श्री. श्री. रायण दास]

टैक्स का डिपार्टमेंट, वैल्यू टैक्स का डिपार्टमेंट, गिफ्ट टैक्स का डिपार्टमेंट, उन सब का काम इफेक्टिव नहीं हो रहा है, यह निस्सन्देह कहा जा सकता है। यह बात सही है कि एक कमेटी जांच पड़ताल कर रही है लेकिन कमेटी द्वारा जांच का नतीजा यही होने वाला है कि वह सिफारिशों तो करेगी लेकिन उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी तैयार न हो तो कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता है, यह टैक्स ऐसे का ऐसा ही रह जायेगा।

गमापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे देश में इनकम-टैक्स का रेट है वह कुछ कम नहीं है। धनिक वर्गों पर जो टैक्स का रेट है, वह सौ के पीछे ७५ या ८० या ८५ रुपये है। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी यह सोचने वाली बात है कि धनिक वर्ग के पास कैसे धन बढ़ रहा है, कहां से उनके पास इतना धन आ रहा है। इस बात की जांच करना सरकार का काम है और जांच के बाद अगर इनकम-टैक्स रेट को घटाने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसको घटाया जा सकता है। कालबोर साहब ने अपनी स्कीम में कहा था कि इनकम-टैक्स का जो रेट है वह ४५ परसेंट घटा करके कर दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं ने एक प्रार्थना पढ़ा था कि कालबोर साहब जब प्राये थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं ने जो जो कहा था वैसा ही हो गया होता, गिफ्ट टैक्स, एक्स्पेंडिचर टैक्स, वैल्यू टैक्स, इन सब के सब ऐक्ट्स जैसे बम बम होते और उन से जितनी आमदनी मैं समझता था उसनी हो गई होती तो जरूर इनकम-टैक्स ४५ प्रतिशत हो जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन वैल्यू टैक्स से आमदनी हो चाहे न हो, गिफ्ट टैक्स और वैल्यू टैक्स के जो प्राविजन्स हैं वह डाइल्यूट होते होते कहा पड़ चुके हैं इस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है, उस के बाद यह कहना कि इनकम-टैक्स ४५ प्रतिशत हो जाना चाहिए, यह ठीक नहीं है। आज देश की जो हालत है उस में दोनों काम साथ साथ चलने चाहिए।

टैक्सों द्वारा प्लैन के लिये रुपया मिले और जनता को सोशल जस्टिस भी मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं किसी पर धाड़ें नहीं करना चाहता। हम सभी लोग भ्रष्टाचार पढ़ते हैं लेकिन आज भ्रष्टाचार किस के हाथ में है। इन भ्रष्टाचारों में जो विचार प्रकट होते हैं वे किस के विचार हैं? जितने हम लोग यहां पर हैं आज वे करोड़ों जनता की ओर से बोलने वाले नहीं हैं, ऐसा नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा बोलना आज इफेक्टिव नहीं होता। मैं उन का प्रतिनिधि होते हुए भी कहता हूँ कि उन को टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यहां पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हमारे देश में प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं, योजनाएं बन रही हैं उसी तरह मे देश में जो प्राथमिक विषयता है वह दूर होनी चाहिये। हमारे देश में विकास का काम जोरो से चल रहा है और बहुत बड़ी पूंजी हम अपने विकास के काम के लिये लगा रहे हैं लेकिन जितने काम हुए हैं उन को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जितनी पूंजी हम ने लगाई है उस का कुछ न कुछ प्रतिफल तो मिलने लगा है लेकिन हालांकि एकानामिक सर्वे में सरकार यह बात अच्छी तरह से स्पष्ट कर चुकी है कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ और उस का लाभ इतना हो रहा है, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ और उस का प्रतिफल यह है, फिर भी सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में जितना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ, प्रथम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में, उस का जो प्रतिफल है वह साधारण जनता के हिस्से में उतना नहीं आया जितना कि घाना चाहिये था। इसका लाभ अधिकतर कुछ थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में गया। तब देश की जनता को जोश होगा, उत्साह होगा कठिनाइयों को झेलते हुए आगे बढ़ने का, यह कैसे हो सकता है।

मबस पहुंचने हमारें देश में दा बीजों में आइविस पैदा हुई

एक तो भ्रम का भभाव और दूसरी विदेशी मुद्रा का भभाव । विदेशी मुद्रा का जो भभाव दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये है वह तो बाहरी सहायता से पूरा होने वाला है, लेकिन भ्रम का जो भभाव है उसे हम बाहरी सहायता से कब तक पूरा करते रहेंगे ? इसलिये इस विषय में मैं एक ही चीज कहना चाहता हूँ । अभी तक प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खेती की तरक्की के लिये जो भी काम हुआ है वह एफोक्टिव साबित नहीं हुआ । रुपया तो खर्च हो गया लेकिन उस का पूरा प्रतिफल नहीं मिला । बावजूद इस बात के कि रूरल क्रेडिट एन्वयरी कमेटी की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक सरकार ने कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट का भाग बढ़ाने के लिये नए नए काम किया है, मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन देश में खेती की प्रगति के लिये जितना पैसा जो जरूरत है उस की दिशा में बहुत थोड़ी तरक्की हुई है । यहाँ पर रिजर्व बैंक, स्टेट बैंक और सरकार तीनों ही जितना रुपया देने हैं वह बहुत कम है । देश में खेती की प्रगति के लिये जितने वित्त की जरूरत होती है वह करीब ७०० करोड़ २० के है लेकिन ७०० करोड़ २० की बात को तो एक तरफ छोड़ दीजिये, एक या सवा सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा उन की सहायता होने वाली नहीं है । इसलिये मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो भी काम करते हैं सिचाई आदि का वह तो करे, लेकिन देहात के लोगों के लिये वक्त पर कम सूद पर खेती के लिये रुपया मिले । अभी तक हम इस की योजना पूरी सफलता के साथ नहीं कर रहे हैं । स्टेट बैंक और रिजर्व बैंक दोनों इस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठा रहे हैं लेकिन वह कदम बहुत इनएफोक्टिव कदम हैं । इसलिये स्टेट बैंक और रिजर्व बैंक दोनों को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जल्दी से जल्दी खेती के लिये जितने रुपये की जरूरत हो हमारे देश में उस की पूर्ति के लिये कदम उठाये । सरकार, रिजर्व बैंक और स्टेट

बैंक तीनों ही जोरदार कोशिश करें ताकि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर अगर ७०० करोड़ २० नहीं तो कम से कम ४०० करोड़ २० का प्रबन्ध तो हो ही जाये । इस से उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और खर्च भी कम होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना यह विचार प्रकट करता हूँ कि यदि लाने वाले टैक्सों से हमें मुक्ति मिले तो मैं उस का समर्थन करूँगा, लेकिन खान बिहोल योजना को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने जो टैक्स लग या है मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ । इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि वैल्यू टैक्स, एक्स्पेंडिचर टैक्स, पिपट टैक्स आदि जितने भी टैक्स हैं, उन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम वसूल करनी चाहिये और अगर इस के लिये उन के रेट का बढ़ाने की भी जरूरत हो तो उस का भी बढ़ाया जाय ।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) Mr Chairman, Sir, after the brilliant exposition by various Members of this House on the maiden performance of our Finance Minister, I do not like to describe my reaction on the various aspects of the Budget, but I would like to pinpoint my observations to certain aspects of the Budget

The Budget envisages a deficit of Rs 81 67 crores on the revenue account, which is estimated to be reduced to Rs 67 53 crores by new taxation proposals which are supposed to yield Rs 23 35 crores, and the overall budgetary deficit is estimated to be reduced from Rs 245 crores to Rs 222 crores

Sir, we have been advised to tighten our belts and to bring about more production. We have also been advised, at the same time, to effect greater saving. The Ministers and planners have been continuously appealing to the people to have more savings and to invest in the Government securities. But I am very sorry

[Shri P. K. Deo]

to remark that they are not conscious of the fact that saving in the Government expenditure also goes towards adding our resources. Despite the official profession we find that no serious attempt has been made with determination to curtail the various items of expenditure, where there is ample scope. There will be no two opinions that if we go on scrutinising the various items of expenditure of the Government there is sufficient scope for saving

Coming to the defence part of our expenditure, defence takes up a huge slice of revenue—that is, Rs. 242.68 crores. Even though it is estimated that in the coming year it would be less by about Rs. 24.19 crores than in the current year I cannot understand what use we can have with the cruisers. Of course we have to buy Canberra bombers to face the armaments supplied to Pakistan by the western countries. Sometime back at a very high price we purchased the aircraft carrier. It has to be re-conditioned and in 1961 the aircraft carrier would be in commission. By then I think it would be out of date because war technique has been changing from year to year. In this armament race, we are not racing with Pakistan; as a matter of fact, we are racing with the United States of America, because by the latest Pakistan-America bilateral military pact they are supposed to supply Pakistan with all the latest armaments, and they get their arms supply free. For every purchase of arms and ammunitions we have to pay through our nose and the poor taxpayer has to foot the bill. Instead of draining our much needed resources to such an extent for purposes of defence, why not spend some amount in educating the world public opinion in favour of the ideals for which we stand?

Sir, we have got an eminent personality in our Prime Minister and an eminent personality in our Vice President, who could tour round different

parts of the world and mould public opinion in our favour. If that is done we need not have to spend so much for defence purposes. Secondly, everybody in the world should be anxious to preserve this biggest democracy of the world which is going on in this country. I feel that whatever misunderstanding exists now could easily be removed by our Prime Minister and our Vice President if they have closer contacts with foreign powers

Regarding civil expenditure, it is estimated to amount to Rs. 596.5 crores in the coming year—that is, an increase of Rs. 75.32 crores. The expenditure on administrative services has shown an estimated rise of Rs. 2.5 crores, on developmental and social services Rs. 23 crores, Rs. 17 crores on community projects and Rs. 5.50 crores on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Considering the colossal expenditure in the community projects, we find that the result has been most insignificant. This has been admitted by our Prime Minister sometime back. The large irrigation projects do not have the desired effect on the production side, rather it created problems due to submersion of large areas and rehabilitation of those displaced persons. In spite of these large irrigation schemes, hardly we have been able to cover 20 per cent of our cultivable lands under irrigation and more than 80 per cent is still left to the vagaries of the monsoon.

I beg to submit, Sir, that instead of these giant projects we can concentrate on small and medium scale irrigation projects by which we can bring more land under irrigation more quickly and at lesser cost. In the various State enterprises we find a growing tendency of the bureaucratic oligarchy and that should be stopped. Unless that is done all our ideals of nationalisation in the country would be frustrated.

16 hrs.

The budget includes a total provision of Rs. 843 crores for implementing the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 150 crores has been provided in the revenue budget and Rs. 693 crores in the capital budget. Besides, the Railways would be spending Rs. 39 crores and the various State Governments would be spending Rs. 239 crores. In spite of the large expenditure under this head in the past and in the coming year we find that the continual deterioration in unemployment situation has not been checked. The problem of educated unemployment in the urban and the rural sectors has been very acute.

For our labour force, it is estimated that there will be an increase of two million persons every year. Lastly, the under-employed in agriculture and household should get increased work opportunities in order to fully utilise our colossal manpower. Our joint family system, which, at one time, provided to some extent, a measure of social security against unemployment has been in the process of disintegration. Sir, with the spread of education, land reform and natural desire on the part of the youth for independent means of livelihood, there is a tendency towards seeking more wage employment.

Sir, even though it is difficult to assess the magnitude of the problem of unemployment due to insufficient data, the National Sample Survey made a preliminary survey of the urban unemployment and estimated it to be of the order of 2.24 million in 1954. By now that figure might have increased, and it might have reached three million.

Regarding the rural unemployment figures, some attempt has been made by the State Governments to have a sample survey. I do not think the statistics are very reliable, but the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee sometime back estimated our

rural unemployment figure to be of the order of 2.8 millions.

Sir, the need to increase the scope for employment of labour in lieu of machinery is an aspect to be borne in mind, but at the same time we cannot think of putting a stop to our expanding industrialisation programmes. I am afraid there is lack of clear thinking somewhere. We speak of establishing big textile mills, and, at the same time, we carry on and we push through our *ambar charkha* programmes. We talk of ceiling on land on private individual holding. We give encouragement for mechanised large scale farming and give loans to individuals for tractors. I feel that even at the planning level there is lack of clear thinking. So far as this question is concerned, there should be a synthesis between collectivisation and giving scope to the individuals to grow.

We expect that in the Second Plan period the additional employment that would be generated would be to the tune of 80 lakhs. But, Sir, even though we are in the third year of the Plan, I don't think our unemployment problem has been arrested. Taking into account the regional aspect of the unemployment problem, the Planning Commission suggested that regional distribution of employment opportunities should be spread throughout the country. There are areas where there is acute and chronic unemployment like Orissa, where the average annual per capita income is only Rs. 75 as against the national figure of Rs. 290. I think that the intention of the Planning Commission is to give top priority for the location of big industry in those areas; and, naturally, that prompted the Central Government to put up its first steel plant in the public sector at Rourkela in the Orissa State. What is the result? Although thirty-six thousand persons are enrolled in the local employment exchanges there, hardly is the employment exchange ever consulted when any appointment is made by the local administration. Out of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

13,000 displaced persons, mostly Advisas, only 70 have been appointed in permanent jobs and very few in temporary jobs

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude.

Shri P. K. Deo: I want some more time. Nobody has spoken from my group

Mr. Chairman: Only one has spoken from his group

Shri P. K. Deo: My remarks may appear to be parochial; but this problem is a human problem. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this question

After the completion of the First Five Year Plan, it is estimated that national income rose by eighteen per cent. I do not know by what percentage the index prices of foodstuffs and other necessities of life did rise. I do not believe in the jugglery of statistics, but I feel this, namely that the man in the street should be benefited. Abnormal rise in the matter of foodstuffs has made it very difficult for the common man in the street. It is becoming more difficult for the man in the street to make both ends meet

Coming to borrowing it is noticed that the value of helping democratic India is beginning to be understood fairly well by the foreign countries. By the end of the Second Plan, our foreign loan would be to the tune of Rs. 1,500 crores for which our annual repayment will be 140 crores.

I would like to know if our Government are conscious of this fact. It reminds me of the saying of Charbak:

बालञ्जीवितुश्च जीवेत् ऋण कृत्वा च त्रिपिवेत्

The meaning is: So long as you live, have a good time even by incurring loans.

Because,

मर्त्यो भूतस्य देशस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः

The meaning is: After you die, what is the guarantee that you will be again re-born. Now, this is inconsistent with Government because Government is not an individual. They have to see to posterity and the future generation and their welfare.

Mr. Chairman: He has to conclude

Shri P. K. Deo: In this connection, I would request that the Government should carefully consider our capacity for repayment of our loans. Now, our outstanding public debt is to the tune of Rs 40,66,82,00,000. That is the borrowing both from outside and inside the country

Besides this, I would like to point out that a country, serious about planning and about mobilising all of its resources cannot afford to lose its revenue purely on ideological grounds, especially when the loss does not even fulfil the purpose of the ideology. About 30 crores is being lost to the Government revenue every year by the introduction of prohibition. Sir, I know fully well how vehemently a moralist like our Finance Minister will react to my proposal to scrap prohibition. But I am a teetotaler myself, and I know fully well that prohibition is doing more harm than good. I do not think the number of the alcoholic addicts has gone down; rather, instead of having the moral courage to drink openly, they are drinking in the bath room and all sorts of things. They are drinking all sorts of things like various tinctures, spirits, eau de Cologne, mrityusanjivani sara, etc., injuring their health. I do not think regulated drinking is at all bad. So, I request that the Honourable Minister may reconsider this aspect of the question.

10-10 hrs.

[SHRI JAYAL SINGH in the Chair]

Shri Hymalewla (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, being one of the few Members from the tribal areas of the eastern frontier of India, and owing to the shortage of time at my disposal, I propose to approach this budget mainly from the expenditure side and from the view-point of the tribal people of the State of Assam whom I represent. It is very sad to observe that the emphasis laid by the Government in the distribution of funds for the regions in the eastern frontier is on the maintenance of law and order rather than on development. The conditions obtaining in that area, except perhaps to some extent in the Naga Hills, do not in the least warrant such a shift of emphasis. Even in the Naga Hills, the Government have been all along claiming that the situation is improving. Therefore, I fail to understand why our Government are spending more and more on the maintenance of law and order in the eastern frontier.

It is a source of great regret for me to note that the worsening plight of the tribal people who live in the border of Pakistan has not been given the sympathetic consideration due to it from the Government. For this year a small sum has been provided for their economic rehabilitation. These unfortunate victims of the partition did not have to leave their hearths and homes as the refugees from Pakistan had to; yet, I feel they were more hard hit by the partition; because they remained in their own motherland, their economic prosperity was shattered to pieces and they could not do anything to check it.

Sylhet and East Bengal in the pre-partition days were the natural markets for the products from the border areas and from where our people got their daily necessities. From the economic viewpoint the tribal people bordering East Pakistan formed a part of East Pakistan rather than India.

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Though this is a fact, we have never for a moment entertained any idea to join Pakistan, though there was a semblance of a chance to do so at the time of the attainment of Independence, because we believe in the high ideals of Indian nationalism, and hope also that the Government would come to our aid whenever the occasion arises. But when we have lost our markets and thereby our means of livelihood, it seems that we have lost also the right to expect adequate succour from the Government.

For twelve long and nightmarish years, we were left alone and we had to fend for ourselves and to depend for our living on our ability to smuggle goods into Pakistan. The imposition of military rule recently in Pakistan had removed the straw of smuggling to which we had been desperately clinging for a decade to maintain our precarious existence. Our people now are at their wit's end. They do not know what to do. Some of them accepted the inevitable and in order to avoid starvation immigrated into Pakistan where they were received with open arms.

Last year, when the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs paid a hurried visit to some of the villages in the border, he denounced smuggling as immoral and said that under no circumstances our people should depend on smuggling for a living. These are indeed very lofty sentiments and ideas which, backward though we may be, we most wholeheartedly share. We do not want to live in the midst of alarms and insecurity natural to smuggling. We hoped then that after the Minister's comforting assurances, the grants given to the State Government of Assam for the first time in 1959 would be substantially increased in order to afford real relief to these suffering people. But when I went through the provisions in the budget, I could not but be a victim of a great sense of disappointment. An increase of Rs. 5 lakhs only is by no means sufficient to afford a semblance of relief which is indispensably

[Shri Hynniewta]

needed especially during the rainy season when hardly anything can be grown. The whole sum set apart for the economic rehabilitation of the border people who number about 2½ lakhs is only Rs. 30 lakhs. The inadequacy of this amount, I believe, will be obvious to this House as well as to the Government. A lasting solution is of course the diversion of the products of this area to other markets in India, and this can be done only with the initiative and active help of the Government.

Other measures like the establishment of industries to consume the products as raw materials and afford employment to the economically displaced, the construction of a network of roads to link the inaccessible areas with the rest of the country and the provision of cheaper transport through subsidies and other means occupy a very important place. Although all the above-mentioned solutions are long-term in nature, the initial stage for their implementation has to be started at once lest the situation should go out of control.

What I am mostly concerned with at the moment is the immediate relief that should be provided to these people, especially, as I have mentioned earlier during the rainy season, when at times they have to depend on herbs and wild roots for their subsistence. A good number of them have died of starvation and a greater number still of malnutrition. My submission is that the amount provided for 1959-60 is too inadequate to cope with the problem. A morsel of food will not be enough to save a man on the brink of starvation. I would, therefore, plead with the Finance Minister to allot more money for the above purpose from the many sources and resources at his command.

I would also like to take this opportunity to request him to pay a personal visit to any of the worst-affected areas as Shri C. D. Deshmukh did during his stewardship of the Finance Ministry.

I shall now deal with the grants-in-aid under article 275 of the Constitution, with special reference to the second proviso, which concerns only the tribal people in the State of Assam. Since the operation of the Constitution, a sum of Rs. 3.6 crores was given to the State of Assam under clause (a) and about Rs. 10 crores under clause (b) of the second proviso, making thereby a total of about Rs. 13 crores. We are grateful to the framers of the Constitution for incorporating these provisions in it with the objective that the standard of administration in the tribal areas should be raised to that of the rest of the State. So far, the Government of India have not yet acted in accordance with the spirit of these provisions, because they have not as yet tried to ascertain whether that objective of the Constitution has been realised, if so to what extent and whether the degree of realisation is commensurate with the amount spent.

I have, in the course of my previous speeches, drawn the attention of Government to the fact that the grants under this article have not been properly utilised and that the tribal people have not got in terms of actual benefit even a tenth part of the money given to them. One of the main reasons that accounts for this is that the representatives of the tribal people have no say except recently in an advisory capacity in the distribution of funds and in their use. I have heard today one Member making a complaint that members of a certain party were favoured for appointment to development boards and other bodies connected with the distribution of grants given by Government. The same is the story in my place also.

To cite an example, about six months ago, in the tribal advisory council constituted by the State Government, there was a demand from the elected representatives of the district of Khasi-Jaintia Hills for a reconstruction of the Shillong sub-divisional development board, which contains as

members an overwhelming number of defeated candidates and their associates who belong to the same political persuasion as the appointing authority, the Government of Assam. Six long months had passed and not the slightest change was effected. I have cited this instance to show that the subjugation of national interests to narrow political ends has vitiated the whole atmosphere to the extent that the wasteful utilisation of public money cannot but come as a natural corollary. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to institute an enquiry into the manner in which Central grants have been utilised by the local Government.

This budget contains an omission which may constitute a violation of the Constitutional provisions. Normally the grants-in-aid to every State under article 275 are divided into two heads: (i) grants under the substantive provision and (ii) grants under the provisos. But in this budget, there has been a deviation in the case of Assam. If we turn to page 270 of the publication containing the demands for grants of the Ministry of Finance, we shall find that for the State of Assam, the grants-in-aid are provided only under the substantive provision and no mention is made of the grants under the provisos. Does it mean, I ask the Finance Minister, that the grants under the proviso will not be any more available to the State of Assam? Can the Government do this without amending the Constitution? The second proviso is exclusively meant for the tribal people in the State of Assam, and the grant under clause (a) of the proviso is fixed in amount. Surely, this sum should have found a place in the budget, as it used to be the case in the previous years. The Finance Minister, I feel, owes an explanation to this House for this grave omission, which it is not possible for me to say, is intentional or not.

Now I shall come to my last point and I shall deal very briefly with it. The grants under article 275 are meant, as the Constitution says, to raise

the standard of the backward tribal people to the level of the more progressive sections of the population. But these progressive sections are not remaining stationary. They also progress. Therefore, we must have other grants to keep pace with the progress of the more advanced brothers of the country. But it is very regrettable to say that the grants under Art. 275 meant to raise the standard of the tribal people have been included in the provisions of the First and Second Five Year Plans with the result that actually we get nothing extra. If we are to get Rs 1 crore and if from the grants under article 275 we get Rs. 90 lakhs, they will give us only the balance, namely, Rs 10 lakhs. In this way, they are defeating the very purpose of the Constitution and circumventing it in order that the money which should have gone to the tribal people might be diverted elsewhere.

This communal and narrow-minded approach of the local government there will make the situation worse and worse, and it is mainly for the wrong handling of the tribal problem that the Nagas have gone to the stage in which they are today. It is not because they hate us. Here I may relate an incident during the life-time of the father of the nation. Long before that time the Nagas have been clamouring for an independent sovereign Naga land. Somehow or other they wanted to press their demand before Mahatma Gandhi. They went to him and he received them very lovingly. They asked him—the Nagas told me—for a separate Naga land and in reply he told them "If you do not want to remain in India, we shall not keep you by force". They went away very glad and felt at that time that they should be in India at least for some time to find out whether it is good or bad for them to be in it. But, as I have said, the wrong handling of the tribal affair by the State Government of Assam, and the freedom given to it by the Central Government, have made things worse and worse for the country, and today large sums of money

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to the tune of Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs are spent there for the sole purpose of fighting the Nagas, who are our own countrymen. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to be more careful in their dealing with the tribals and to see that the money meant for the upliftment of the tribals is properly spent.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member from Mirzapur and after him, the hon. Member from Shivpuri.

श्री कृष्ण नारायण . (मिर्जापुर, रसित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ): सभापति जी, मैं आप की
अनुरोध देता हूँ कि काफी इन्तिजार के बाद
आज मुझे समय दिया गया ।

यह सुनी की बात है कि इस वर्ष जो
हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश किया है
उस में कोई ऐसा विशेष कर नहीं लगाया है
जिस का देश में खास विरोध हो । सिर्फ एक
टैक्स संबन्धारी पर लगाया गया है जिस से
कुछ लोग उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में प्रभावित
हुए हैं । यह कर कुछ मध्यमवर्ग के लोगों पर
पड़ेगा जो कि इस काम को अपने घरों में
करते हैं । इसलिये मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता
हूँ कि इस कर में कुछ कमी होनी चाहिये
क्योंकि यह कर खास कर गरीबों पर समझा
जावेगा । बाकी, जैसा कि मेरे एक भाई ने कहा
है, मैं भी यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि वैल्यू
टैक्स, एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स, और गिफ्ट टैक्स
को बढ़ाना चाहिये । लेकिन यह इस बजट में
नहीं किया गया है इस से हम को असंतोष है ।
इन टैक्सों की वसुली भी बहुत कम हुई है
इसलिये भी वित्त मंत्री जी को इन और अधिक
ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के विषय में कुछ
कहना चाहता हूँ जो तो हमारा प्रदेश,
बाकी उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, वहाँ
पर बनी आबादी है और लोग भुसमरी के
शिकार हो रहे हैं पर जिस हिस्से से मैं आता

हूँ, बाकी मिर्जापुर, बाकीपुर, बलिया, देवरिया,
और बोरखपुर जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं ।
वहाँ पर हर साल लोग भुसमरी के शिकार
होते हैं ।

एक मामलीय सवाल : उत्तर प्रदेश के
पश्चिमी जिलों में भी भुसमरी बहुत ज्यादा है ।

श्री कृष्ण नारायण . पश्चिमी जिले पूर्वी
जिलों से फिर भी अच्छे हैं । मैं पूर्वी जिलों की
तरफ आपका विशेष रूप के ध्यान आकर्षित
करना चाहता हूँ और भी कई बार यह
प्रश्न इस हाउस में उठाया जा चुका है । पिछले
साल भी मैंने इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर
आकर्षित किया था । पूर्वी जिलों में सिंचाई
की कोई खास योजना नहीं चल रही है ।
उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में द्यूब बैल्स
की योजना चलायी गयी है लेकिन वह काफी
सफल नहीं हुई । पश्चिमी जिलों में तो पहले
से महरे हैं । पर पूर्वी जिलों में द्यूब बैल्स की
योजना सफल नहीं हुई है, इसलिए हमारे
सामने बड़ी विकट समस्या पैदा हो गयी है
क्योंकि वहाँ पर हर माल सूखे से बड़ी परे-
धानी पदा होती है । आबादी दिन पर दिन
बढ़ती जा रही है । कोई नई इंडस्ट्रीज हमारे
यहाँ नहीं दी जा रही हैं । सिर्फ बनारस में
बहुत प्रयत्न करने पर साहू कैमिकल फैक्टरी
बनी है और एक रेलवे का कारखाना खोला
गया है, पर मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना
पड़ता है कि हाल में उसका काम भीमा कर
दिया गया है क्योंकि बिजली नहीं मिल रही
है । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ दिन इस
कारखाने का काम भी ठप रहेगा ।

दूसरे राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा
देने में बहुत उदारता का व्यवहार करती है
लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ उसका वह व्यवहार
नहीं है ।

एक मामलीय सवाल : मिनिस्टर्स की
संख्या कम कर दीजिये ।

श्री कम नारायण : मे को काफ़ी बेच करके के बिन्दू हैं । लेकिन यह मैं आसानी बसलान चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। आप देखें कि सन् १९५४-५५ में उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की घर की कीमत इनकम २६६.१५ की जबकि इंडिया की घर की पीटा आमदनी २७१.६ थी ।

एक सामाजिक सवाल : बिहार की क्या थी ?

श्री कम नारायण : १९५५-५६ में उत्तर प्रदेश की घर की पीटा इनकम २६५.०६ थी जबकि इंडिया की २७१.६ थी सन् १९५६-५७ में उत्तर प्रदेश की घर की पीटा इनकम २५८.४० थी जबकि इंडिया की २८४.४० थी और सन् १९५८ में उत्तर प्रदेश की घर की पीटा इनकम २४८.७६ थी । इस तरह से आप देखें कि देश की घर की पीटा आमदनी बढ़ रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश की घर की पीटा आमदनी २६६ से घटते-घटते २४८ पर आ गयी है ।

एक सामाजिक सवाल . मिनिस्टर आपके बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ।

श्री कम नारायण . तो आप देखेंगे कि हमारा प्रदेश कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है ।

मैं आपको बताता चाहता हूँ कि रुपया देने के मामले में यू० पी० के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है ।

पावर के लिए जो रुपया दिया गया है, उसमें यू०पी० के साथ बहुत बुरा व्यवहार किया गया है । यू० पी० बहुत गरीब प्रदेश है । उस को इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरत है और इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए पावर की जरूरत होती है और पावर के मामले में यू० पी० कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) . मारे हिन्दुस्तान की पावर उसके हाथ में है ।

श्री कम नारायण : काल्पनिक की पावर का पर यूनिट कनजम्पशन ५.१० है । उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पावर के बिन्दू ५२३.० ६० कोटि एक्सचेंज में दिया है, मानी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज एलाटमेंट का ४.१ परसेंट अग्रिम को दिया गया है । वेस्ट बंगाल का पर यूनिट कनजम्पशन ६२.०६ है और उसको २८०३.० फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज मिला है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि उसको फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज एलाटमेंट का २०.६ परसेंट दिया गया है । मद्रास का पर यूनिट कनजम्पशन २२.१५ है और उसको फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज ३४०६.६७ रुपया दिया गया है, अर्थात् उसको फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज एलाटमेंट का २६.५ परसेंट दिया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश का पर यूनिट कनजम्पशन ८.७१ है और उसको १०२३.० रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया है और इस तरह उसको फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज एलाटमेंट का १८ परसेंट दे दिया गया है । पंजाब का पर यूनिट कनजम्पशन १५.०५ है और उसको १०४१.० फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि उसको १८.१ परसेंट दिया गया है । अब यू० पी० के बारे में सुनिए । उसको सुन कर आप घबरा जायेंगे । यू० पी० का पर यूनिट कनजम्पशन ८.१० है और उसको फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज सिर्फ ६५.६७ ६० दिया गया है, जो कि सब से कम है और जो फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज एलाटमेंट का ५ परसेंट है । इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि यू० पी० के साथ कितनी उदारता दिखाई गई है । आज स्थिति यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहे हैं वहां पर कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है । लोग उसको शीत भी मारना चाहते हैं । इसलिये मैं इस हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० के हम लोग भी आदमी हैं और हम भी जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं और मैं वित्त मंत्री जी मे कहंगा कि

श्री ए० ए० बाबे (नैनीताल) कोई वित्त मंत्री नहीं है ।

श्री कृष्ण नारायण : इससे माफ़ूम होता है कि कोई हमारी बात को सुनना भी नहीं चाहता है। यह तो हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि कोई यू० पी० की बात को सुनना नहीं चाहता है, लेकिन हमने सुनानी है।

मैं आपको बता रहा था कि हम लोग किस तरह से पिछड़े हुए हैं। इसी तरह हम दूसरे विभागों में भी—मिसाल के तौर पर एजुकेशन में भी पिछड़े हुए हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : यह मानते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण नारायण : आ आप सब प्रदेशों का लिटरेसी का परसेंटेज देखिए। आन्ध्र में लिटरेसी का परसेंटेज १५ परसेंट है, आसाम में १८.१ परसेंट है, बिहार में १२.२ परसेंट है, बम्बई में २४.६ परसेंट है, मद्रास में २१.८ परसेंट है, उड़ीसा में १५.८ परसेंट है, पंजाब में १६.१ परसेंट है और यू० पी० में १०.८ परसेंट है, वेस्ट बंगाल में २४.५ परसेंट है, मैसूर में २०.३ परसेंट है, मौरिट्स में १८.५ परसेंट है और ट्रावनकोर-कोचीन में ४६.४ परसेंट है।

शंखिल राज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी)
मध्य प्रदेश ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : केरल ?

श्री कृष्ण नारायण : केरल के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : ये फ़िगर कहां से आए हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण नारायण : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० एजुकेशन में भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। शिक्षा के एलाटमेंट में भी यू० पी० का सबसे कम हिस्सा है। जहां तक रोड्स का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें भी यू० पी० सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इसके लिए भी यू० पी० को सबसे कम रक़मा दिया है। मैं क्या बताऊँ। अगर यही हाल रहा तो

यू० पी० बेचारा मर जायेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना में यू० पी० के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार न किया जाये और उस को और रक़मा दिया जाये। जो योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, उनका भी ठीक तौर पर ख़्याल नहीं किया जाता है।

16-44 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे यहां कई प्राजैक्ट्स हैं। दोहरी चाट पम्पड कैनल, टांडा पम्पड कैनल, कुआनो पम्पड कैनल, माटा टीला डैम, रामगंगा रिवर प्राजैक्ट, नानक सागर प्राजैक्ट, शारदा सागर प्राजैक्ट और टोमरिया रेजरबायर वगैरह कई छोटी-छोटी प्राजैक्ट्स हमारे यहां हैं। हमारा प्रदेश इन सब प्राजैक्ट्स को चलाना चाहता है, लेकिन उन सब में रुकावट आ रही है और वह इसलिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको फारेन एक्सचेंज का एलाटमेंट नहीं दे रही है। आज यू० पी० को इन प्राजैक्ट्स के लिए मशीनें मंगाने के लिये इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक़्त हमारी जो प्राजैक्ट्स चल रही हैं, उन के लिए हमने मशीनरी का आर्डर प्लेस कर दिया है, लेकिन हम को फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है, ताकि वे प्राजैक्ट्स पूरे हो सकें। मिसाल के तौर पर मिर्जापुर में रिहन्द डैम बन रहा है। वहां के लिए ट्रांसफ़ार्मर मंगाने के लिए एक कम्पनी से टेंडर मंगाया गया, लेकिन उस टेंडर को इस लिए कैंसल कर देना पड़ा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसके लिए हम को फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं दी और उसके यहां से यह लिख कर गया कि फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलेगा।

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I point out that the hon. Deputy Minister is not listening to the hon. Member? He is talking with other Members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Rameshwar Tanti is not in his seat; he may kindly go back to his seat.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Otherwise, the Deputy Minister of Finance will not hear the hon. Member; he will not attend to U.P.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Of all the several Ministers, there is only one present, and even he is not hearing. What is to be done?

Shri C. D. Pande: That is because U.P. is speaking.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Nobody is here to hear U.P. That is the main difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister will convey the information to them.

श्री कृष्ण नारायण इस रिहन्द डैम के बारे में बहुत लोग भंगुली उठाते हैं कि यू० पी० को बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक ही है। जैसा कि श्री सी० डी० पांडे ने उस के बारे में कहा है, इट इज दि फर्स्ट इट इज दि लास्ट। तात्पर्य यह है कि हमारे बड़ा वह एक ही प्रोजेक्ट है और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें बाधा डाल रही है, जिससे बड़ा काम रुका हुआ है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया फारेन एक्सचेंज न मिलने की वजह से ट्रांसफार्मर्ज के टैंडर को कैंसल कर देना पड़ा और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने हम को बताया है कि दूसरे टैंडर में खर्च और बढ़ जायेगा। परिणाम यह है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज न देने से एक तो खर्च बढ़ता है और दूसरे काम भी रुक जाता है और हमारे यहां परेशानियां बढ़ रही हैं।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
मंत्रिमंडल की परेशानियां बढ़ रही हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण नारायण: मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ दिया गया है, कम से कम उसको तो एक्सपीडिट कराया जाये और फारेन एक्सचेंज दिया जाये, ताकि हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स चालू हो जायें।

श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह ने, जो कि बनारस के नए सदस्य हैं, कहा कि हमारे देश पर कर्जा बहुत हो रहा है और उसकी वजह से हमारे देश की परेशानी बढ़ जायेगी। उनके क्षेत्र में एक मंत्री जी ने इतना काफ़ी काम कर दिया है कि जिधर जाइये उधर कैनाल्स हैं, जिधर जाइये उधर पक्की सड़कें हैं और यहां तक कि पगडंडियां भी पक्की कर दी गई हैं। इतना होने पर भी उन्होंने मंत्री जी की शिकायत की है। उस क्षेत्र की तो यही बात है कि काम अगर अधिक हुआ है तो ज्यादा शिकायत करो। हम तो यह कहते हैं कि हम तो काम करते हैं और उनका काम खाली शिकायत की जांच करने के लिए कमेटी बिठवाना ही है। प्रभु नारायण जी दूसरे क्षेत्र में काम होना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं इसलिये अब कर्जा लेना नहीं चाहते।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : अभी तो आप हार गए हैं। (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot understand this sort of interruptions. This is becoming a market place. Why should there be so much interruptions? There is no decorum maintained here. Any stranger who comes here will feel that we are having a public meeting. I am really sorry that this is happening.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He was speaking on Banaras.

Mr. Speaker: Let him speak on anything. The hon. Member will have his own turn.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Interruptions have always been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: That is occasionally, when interruptions throw light, but not interruption for interruption or obstruction.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This was not interruption for interruption's sake. He was throwing light on Banaras about which Shri P. N. Singh had spoken.

Mr. Speaker: It is darkness for me. What is light for one is darkness for others.

श्री कृप नारायण . मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा था जो उन के खिलाफ हो ।

अब मैं इन्फ्लेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । कुचि का जहाँ तक सवाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश कुचि प्रधान प्रदेश है । वहाँ की आबादी बढ़ नहीं है और उस का भार कुचि पर पड़ रहा है । इस के नतीजे के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश की जो परेशानियाँ हैं वे बढ़ रही हैं और बढ़ती जा रही हैं ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा फैमिली प्लानिंग करो ।

श्री कृप नारायण हमारी सरकार का यह मथा है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब माननीय मदस्य बल्म करे ।

श्री कृप नारायण कुछ तो हमारा बक्त अपोजीशन वालों ने ले लिया है । मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दिया जाये ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मीलिंग लगाने का सवाल है वह चीज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को न सौंप कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को एडवाइस करे कि कितनी मीलिंग फिक्स की जाये । मैं आप को अपनी स्टेट की बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ । जब यह सीलिंग का सवाल नहीं आया था तो हमारी सरकार कुछ इस बात की तरफ इनक्लाइड थी कि साढ़े बारह एकड़ सीलिंग हम फिक्स करेंगे । लेकिन नागपुर कांग्रेस ने जब से इस के बारे में रेजोल्यूशन पास किया । सब से ऐसी चर्चा सुनने में आ रही है कि ५० एकड़ की सीलिंग करने हम जा रहे हैं । यह बात बतलाने का मेरा मंशा यह है कि जब

किसी चीज को जमनी जाया वहनाने की बात समझी है जो लोगों के जो विचार होते हैं वे बल बनते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा न हो । मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि इस सवाल को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले ।

अब मैं सीड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । इस के बारे में हमारी जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री है यह हमेशा ही उदासीनता का व्यवहार करती है और इस के अन्दर जो वे लोग हैं उन की बहुत ही खराब हालत है । मैं दो साल पहले की एक मिसाल बतलाना चाहता हूँ । एक हरिजन जो कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर था और जिस ने दस साल की सविन पूरी कर ली थी, इन्स्पेक्टर की जगह पर रिबर्ट कर दिया गया और दूसरे लोगों को जोकि नान-सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे उन को एग्जैम्प्ट कर के पचासों की तादाद में इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर परमानेंट कर दिया गया । वह हरिजन वहाँ पर इतना दुखी हुआ कि उस को फाइनेंस विभाग को छोड़ना पड़ा । इस की शिकायत श्री ब० रा० भगत जी ने भी की गई थी और वह भादमी उन्ही के डिस्ट्रिक्ट का था और उन्ही ने भी इस बात को महसूस किया था कि उस के साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है, उस ज्यादाती को दूर नहीं किया । ऐसी सूरत में उस को रोते हुए इस विभाग को छोड़ना पड़ा । आज वह रेलवे में क्लाम बन आफिसर बन गया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य अब तो अध्यक्ष हुआ है ।

श्री कृप नारायण क्लाम बन की हैसियत से जिस ने इनकम टैक्स विभाग की सेवा की हो और दस बरस तक की हो, उस को उस पद से हटा दिया जाये, उस को वह विभाग छोड़ना पड़े, तो उस को कितना दुख हो सकता है, यह आप समझ सकते हैं । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस तरह का व्यवहार हरिजनों के प्रति करना ठीक नहीं है ।

इस को भ्रम समझा हरिजनों की समस्या-निर्धारण के लिये देते हैं, उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ज्ञान समझ लेते हैं लेकिन वह समझ किस तरह से खर्च किया जाता है, वह देखना भी तो आप का कर्तव्य है, किस तरह से स्टेट्स उस रुपये को खर्च करती हैं, वह भी तो आप देखें। हरिजनो के लाल घर वह खर्चा खर्च तो प्रभाव किया जा रहा है और इस के लिये आप ने एक सीट्यूड कास्ट कमिशनर भी भिज दिया है, लेकिन वहाँ क्या होता है, किस तरह से खर्चा बेस्ट होता है, वह देखना भी तो आप का कर्तव्य है। ऐसे-ऐसे असिस्टेंट सीट्यूड कास्ट कमिशनर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं जोकि एटी-सीट्यूड कास्ट होते हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ बनारस में एक गांव भदोड़ी है, वहाँ पर कई सौ हरिजन परिवारों को अभीन से बेदखल कर दिया गया। उन पर पुलिस ने भत्ताचार किया, मारा पीटा। इस सब की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के असिस्टेंट सीट्यूड कास्ट कमिशनर गये। वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने उन्हें कहा कि यह हरिजनो का मामला है इस में आप ज्यादा दखल न दें और उन्हो ने अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी वह हरिजनो के खिलाफ दे दी। वे हरिजन बेचबूत हो गये हैं और बिचारों की रोबी उन से छीन ली गई है। इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को असिस्टेंट कमिशनर क्यों नियुक्त किया जाता है जिन की हमदर्दी इन लोगों के प्रति न हो, जिन के दिलों में इन लोगों के लिये कोई स्थान न हो।

बजट में यह धा तो जाता है कि इतना खर्चा हम ने इन लोगों के ऊपर खर्च किया है और इतना हम खर्च करने वाले हैं, लेकिन उस रुपये का खितना फायदा हरिजनो को पहुंचना चाहिये, उसना नहीं पहुंचता है। जहाँ तक एम्पाइमेंट्स का संबंध है कुछ असिस्टेंट कमिशनरों को चुना गया है जिन में ज्यादा

उम्र हरिजन या सीट्यूड कास्ट के हैं। अब वह समझ देना तुम्हा कि इस की तात्पर्य ज्वाल हो गई है इसलिये कहाँ किना जा रहा है और वह कह कर कि इकोनोमी ब्राइव है, नियुक्तियों को रोक दिया गया है। वह जो इकोनोमी ब्राइव होती है वह भी इन्हीं के लिये होती है दूसरों के लिये नहीं। वह ठीक नहीं है।

अब उन को जो समझ स्कालरशिप के तौर पर दिया जाता है, उस की बारे में मैं बोझा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। आप के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई होंगी और मदस्यों के पास भी सैकड़ों और हजारों लैटर आ रहे हैं कि लोग फाइनाल के इम्तिहान में बैठ रहे हैं और स्कूल को छोड़ने जा रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक भी उन को स्कालरशिप का रुपय नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। उन को समय पर रुपया मिल जाना चाहिये। एक तो आप इन लोगों के लिये बहुत ही कम रुपया भलग रखते हैं और जो थोड़ा बहुत देते भी हैं वह भी ठीक से खर्च नहीं हो पाता है, यह ठीक नहीं है। यह रुपया ठीक तरह से खर्च हो, यह भी आप को देखना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं बिल मंत्री महोदय को उन के डम बजट के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

पंडित राज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अ.र.म. में ही आप से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने आध-आध घंटे तक भाषण दिया है और जब मैं भाषण देता हूँ तो प्रायः देखा गया है कि उस का खमियाजा मुझे भुगतना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं दूसरों को भी अधिक टाइम नहीं देता हूँ और न आप को दे सकता हूँ।

जी वल्लभ नारायण "बबेस" : इस बजट पर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और उन में प्रायः एक ही बात की आपत्ति उठाई गई है और वह यह कि इस देश में शासन को चलाने के लिये जिस प्रकार का बजट बनना चाहिये या उस प्रकार का बजट बना नहीं है। लोग यह चाहते हैं कि देश में सर्वतोमुखी प्रतिभा आप्रत हो, देश उन्नति करे। लेकिन आम तौर पर लोग यह बात भूल जाते हैं कि उन्नति का आधार तो धन है। जब तक पैसा नहीं होगा, धन नहीं होगा किसी भी दिशा में उन्नति हो नहीं सकती है। जैसेकि स्पष्ट रूप से हमारे यहाँ घोषित किया गया है :

यस्यास्ति वित्तम् स नरः कुलीनः,
सपण्डितः सभृतवान् गुणजः, सएववक्ता
सचदर्शनीय, सर्वे गुणा. काचनमाश्रयन्ते।

हम जानते हैं कि आज अमेरिका और रशिया का सारे संसार में इसलिये बोलबाला है कि वहाँ धन चमक रहा है और हमारे यहाँ धन न होने के कारण अनर्थकारी घटनायें घट रही हैं। साथ ही हमारे पास जो धन है उस धन को जिस प्रकार से लगाया जाना चाहिये, उस धन को जिस प्रकार से व्यय किया जाना चाहिये, उस प्रकार से नहीं हो रहा है, जब के सम्बन्ध में असावधानी बरती जा रही है। उस का उपयोग करने में जिस दूरदर्शिता, जिस बुद्धिमत्ता, जिस जागरूकता, जिस सावधानी का हमें उपयोग करना चाहिये, वंसा हम कर नहीं रहे हैं। इस के कारण भी अनेकों कठिनाइयाँ लड़ी हो रही हैं।

हमारे यहाँ आज सब से प्रथम धन का नाम लेना भी अपराध हो गया है। लेकिन धन का तात्पर्य केवल पूजा पाठ से नहीं है। धन की व्याख्या करते हुए हमारे ऋषियों ने भी एक सूत्र कहा है :

आचारः प्रथमो धर्मः :

धर्म का प्रथम स्वरूप आचार है। जिस का आचार ठीक नहीं है उस का व्यवहार ठीक

नहीं हो सकता है। जिस का आचार और व्यवहार ठीक नहीं है, उस को सफलता कभी मिल नहीं सकती है। हमारा आचार पतनशील हो गया है, हमारा आचार दूषित हो गया है और उस आचार को हम ने भ्रष्टाचार का नाम दे दिया है। हमारा आचार जब भ्रष्टाचारी हो गया तो भ्रष्टाचारण के द्वारा किसी कार्य में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे शासन के पास धन का अभाव है और उस धन के अभाव की पूर्ति के लिये उसे ऋण लेना पड़ता है, कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। हम दूसरों से कर्ज लेते हैं और इस में कोई हरज की बात भी नहीं है। लेकिन इस को एक मज तो नहीं बन दिया जाना चाहिये। जब देखो कर्ज हम लेते चले जा रहे हैं। कर्ज लेने के पश्चात् हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि जो हम ने ऋण लिया है उस ऋण को वापस करने की क्षमता हम में आ रही है या नहीं आ रही है अन्यथा वणिक् वृत्ति तो यह देखी गई है कि जो अच्छे प्रकार का साहूकार होता है वह कर्जा दे कर वापस मांगता ही नहीं है। क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि यदि बाप के द्वारा वापस मिलेगा तो साहूकारी ठीक नहीं चलेगी, नाती द्वारा मिलेगा तभी भागे जा कर वह सम्पन्न बन सकेंगे। इस के कारण लोग हमें बड़ी उदारतापूर्वक ऋण दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि हमारी संख्या आज ३५ करोड़ के लगभग है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस से भी ज्यादा है।

पंडित वल्लभ नारायण "बबेस" : आप ४० करोड़ मान लीजिये। अगर हमारे देश में हिसाब लगाया जाये तो रोज ही करोड़ों लोग बढ़ रहे हैं। संख्या वृद्धि में कोई भी कमी नहीं है। चूंकि हमारी संख्या प्रचंड है इस लिये वे जानते हैं कि हम भारतीय भेड़ों पर से कमी भी ऊन काटा जा सकेगा। इसलिये वे बड़े आराम से पैसा दिये जाते हैं और हमारी स्थिति यह हो गई है कि हम को भी पैसा

बाहर से मिल जाता है उस को हम धांधल कर के व्यय करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जैसे कि हमें वह पैसा वापस ही नहीं करना पड़ेगा। मैं न देखा है कि इन दिनों सरकार की तरफ से लोगों को पैसा कर्ज मिलता है। जैसे सरकार अमरीका से कर्ज लेती है वैसे ही हम सरकार से कर्ज लेते हैं। लोग भी क्या करते हैं? वे कृषक तो हैं नहीं, खेती तो करते नहीं, लेकिन खेती के नाम में पैसा लेते हैं और देश भर में धाराम से सामान खरीदते हैं, जैसे कि वह पैसा देना ही नहीं पड़ेगा। ऐसी स्थिति हमारी और सरकार की मिल कर हो गई है। हमारे समाज का भी पतन हो रहा है हमारे राष्ट्र का भी पतन हो रहा है और समाज और शासन दोनों बराबर होते चले जा रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of noise in the House. Hon. Members who want to speak may kindly go to the lobby and speak. I also find in these benches nobody except one or two Deputy Ministers. The other Ministers are not here. Are all of them occupied? It is a very serious affair. The General Budget is an important one. So far as individual Budgets are concerned, that Minister may be here. But what is the meaning of ignoring this House? Even the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not here. It is rather strange. What is it that we are doing here? I request all hon. Members to keep silence in this House when an hon. Member speaks. Let us be a little more serious in this House.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): The Finance Minister is replying in the other House.

Mr. Speaker: What about the other Ministers? There are Deputy Ministers. The Ministers of State are there. It is rather strange that this House is not treated properly.

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): They are digesting the Budget.

बंकिम कृष्णमारायण "कृष्ण" : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि समाज और शासन दोनों का स्तर गिर रहा है और

जैसा कि आप स्वयंसेव अनुभव कर रहे हैं, हमारी उत्तरदायित्वहीनता का यह प्रमाण है कि हम जहाँ हमें बैठना चाहिये वहाँ बैठते नहीं, जो करना चाहिये वह करते नहीं, जो सोचना चाहिये वह सोचते नहीं। हमारी दशा ही एक विभिन्न प्रकार की बन गई है और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जैसा हमारे मंत्रीगण करते हैं वैसे ही हमारे सदस्य भी करते हैं। भाषण देने के पश्चात् बेच दबा कर सीधे भाग जाते हैं जैसे उनका इस सदन से कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं रहा। हर एक की बात को सुनना, अपनी बात सुनाना, और उस के पश्चात् किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचना, यह तो हुई दायित्व की बात और केवल बोलने के लिये बोलना, सुनने के लिये सुनना, इस से देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। मैं देखता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि बोलने वाले इसलिये बोलते हैं कि बोलने के लिये आयें हैं या फिर इस लिये बोलते हैं कि अपने क्षेत्र में सुना सकें कि हम ने यह बोला, ताकि आगे हम वोट ले सकें, और उन्होंने सोच लिया है कि हम ने जो बना लिया वही हमें करना है जिस को जो भी बोलना हो वह बोलता रहे। जब इस भावना का निर्माण हो जायेगा तो बोलने का भी कोई अर्थ नहीं रहेगा, सुनने का भी कोई अर्थ नहीं रहेगा और बोलना एक प्रकार से व्यर्थ हो जायेगा। इसलिये जो बोला जाये उस में कुछ तथ्य होना चाहिये और उस में जो तथ्य हो उसे स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमें अपना आधार पवित्र बनाना होगा, हमारा देश पवित्र देश है और उस ने सत्ता को पवित्रता का सन्देश दिया है। हम ने अपना जो युद्ध आरम्भ किया था, जो सचर्य आरम्भ किया वह भी पवित्रता के आधार पर किया। हम ने ब्रिटिशर्स के साथ युद्ध किया तो भी पवित्र रह कर युद्ध किया। हम ने अपने अधिकारों के लिये कहा कि यह हमारे अधिकार हैं और वह हमें मिलने चाहिये। तो जब हमारा युद्ध

[संक्षिप्त रूप में 'बजट']

कच्चे का प्रचुर-परिचय का जो हमारे सामने कच्चे का प्रचुर भी पर्याप्त होगा चाहिए। लेकिन प्रायः सब देशों में ही यही सुनाया है कि जो कुत्तियों पर बैठ करते हैं व सब सोचते हैं कि यह प्रचुर फिर मिले, न मिले। यह प्रचुर मिले या न मिले, यह सोच कर जो सोच जाते हैं, उन में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जाता है, पनपड़ा जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति रही तो पैसा कहाँ से आवेगा? जब प्रत्यक्ष या पूर्ण पैसा लगेगा तो कितना ही पैसा खर्च करो, आप के जेबे की पूति नहीं हो सकती। जब साध-बायी से पैसा खर्च किया जाता है तो बोझ में अधिक काम हो जाता है। जैसे मान लीजिये कि किसी बागीचे या उद्यान में पानी दिया जाता है। अगर उस में क्यारी बना कर पानी डाला जाता है तो बोझ पानी में अधिक भूमि सिंच जाती है और अगर बिना क्यारी बनाये हुए पानी डाला जाता है तो जितना चाहे पानी डालो, पृथ्वी पीती चली आवेगी, लेकिन वह सब जगह पहुँच नहीं पावेगा। प्रायः पैसे का जो उपयोग हो रहा है वह ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो रहा है। इस के कारण कर्ज भी बढ़ रहा है और काम भी नहीं हो रहा है। अतएव सारे के सारे जितने विभाग हैं उन में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि सारे विभागों में जितने भी पदाधिकारी हैं सब के सब भ्रष्ट हैं, लेकिन जो पैसा नहीं खाते हैं उन को दूसरों का प्रतिरोध करना चाहिये और देश में भ्रष्टाचार बन्द होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री सबों को बिठला कर कसम तो नहीं खा सकते, खुद ही कुछ करने में हो सकता है तो वह होना चाहिये। लेकिन सब को शपथ से लेनी चाहिये कि हम अपने विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होने देंगे। हमारे देश में एक वायु मंडल का निर्माण होना चाहिये और जनता को यह विश्वास होना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार उठेगा। विदेशियों को भी

यह बात समझा चाहिये कि भले ही हिन्दुस्तान में क्षुब्धता हो लेकिन भारतीय चरित्रापूर्वक अपने देश के लिये कुछ उठा कर चीजें निरूपित करना चाहते हैं, हमारे मंत्री नहीकर भी सब के सब स्वातंत्र्यपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत करना चाहते हैं। प्रायः देश में स्वायत्तता चाहिये, जाति होनी चाहिये और विदेशों से लड़ते समय जो हमारी जाननी भी नहीं हम में होनी चाहिये। जब वह भावना आवेगी तभी भारतवर्ष बढ़ेगा। तोच कहते हैं कि हमारा भारतवर्ष विकास कर रहा है, हमारी योजना हमें विकास की तरफ से जा रही है। लेकिन मालवार् का विकास और बरीब को त्रास, देश का ह्रास और संसार में उप-ह्रास, ऐसी स्थिति प्रायः हमारी हो रही है। जब हमारी यह स्थिति बनेगी तो फिर योजनाओं के लिये केवल प्रोपे-नेन्डा या प्रचार मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। शासन इतना शक्तिशाली हो गया है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार है, जो दुराचार है, जो घनाचार है, जो मोच विचार है, वह उस को दिलाता ही नहीं। उस को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। अगर ऐसा मालूम होने लगा कि हमारे सिर पर कोई नहीं है तो काम नहीं चलेगा। सारे देश में यह भावना उत्पन्न हो रही है कि पता नहीं हमारे ऊपर कोई राज्य है अथवा नहीं है। लोगों को ऐसा सन्देश देने लगा है मैं कहता हूँ कि एक विषय का निर्माण होना चाहिये कि हमारा राज्य है, हमारा शासन है, यदि कोई मुझ सतायेगा तो हमारा राज्य उस को दंड देगा और मुझे बचावेगा। जनता में यह भावना होनी चाहिये, लेकिन इसके विपरीत आज यह हो रहा है कि यदि आज किसी के सिर पर कोई गुंडा रास्ता चलते मार दे चोट, वह लिखाने जाये जाने में रिपोर्ट तो दरीगा जी मांगते हैं नोट। अगर कोई रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाये तो भी नोट मांगे जायें तो कैसे कार्य चलेगा? कैसे राज्य चलेगा और कैसे हम समझेंगे कि हमारे लोग

समय कर रहे हैं ? हमारे राज्य में शिथिलता का यह है। अनुशासन शिथिल हो गया है। जिस चीज को संघेजी में डिस्टिन्क्शन कहते हैं वह डिस्टिन्क्शन हमारे यहां से समाप्त हो रही है यहां पर बीरे-बीरे भ्राजकता का निर्माण हो रहा है। मालदार-मालदार हो रहा है और गरीब और गरीब हो रहा है। गरीब को पनपने का और अपना न्याय प्राप्त करने का अवसर नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा है। न्याय नहीं मिलता, शिक्षा नहीं मिलती, ज्ञान नहीं मिलता कपड़ा नहीं मिलता, स्थान नहीं मिलता तो मुझे बतलाइये कि दुनिया में इस स्वराज्य का क्या अर्थ हुआ ? कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग हैं जो पनपते हैं और उन्नति करते हैं। बाकी जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करती है। खास तौर पर इस समय जब भारे ससार में आपत्ति के काने बादल मंडरा रहे हैं, कितनी सफटपूर्ण स्थिति है, उस समय हमें कर्ज मिल रहा है। जब हम को कर्ज लेने की स्थिति हो आ जाये तो हम को त्यागमय जीवन व्यतीत करना चाहिये। भीतरी अनैतिकता को कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और एक एक पैसे का हिसाब रखना चाहिये। अगर हम कर्ज ले रहे हैं तो वह कर्ज हमें भुगताना भी पड़ेगा। यह सत्य है कि हमारे देश में पैसे की श्रम भी कमी नहीं है। मालदार लोग पैसा बचा कर बैठ गये हैं क्योंकि उन का विश्वास नहीं है कि जो पैसा वे देश के काम में लायेंगे, उद्योग धंधों में लगायेंगे, वह उन को वापस मिलेगा। हम को अपनी ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये जिस में जो लोग उद्योगों में पैसा लागते हैं उन को विश्वास हो जाये कि उन का पैसा वापस मिलेगा। लेकिन यहां तो एक तरफ हम अन्धकार विरोधी बात बोलते हैं दूसरी तरफ से दूसरी बात करने लगते हैं। पहले यहां घोषणा की गई कि हम गृह उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे हम छोटे-छोटे धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे। लोगों ने अपनी पत्तियों के गहने बेच कर या गिरबी रख कर अल्प

वस्तु योजनाओं में पैसा लगाया और सरकार ने उन्हें कर्ज दिया। एक एक काम करने वाले को ५०, ५० हजार ६० गृह दिया, लेकिन जब उन उद्योगों को थोड़ी सी कसर सीधी करने का अवसर आया तो वैसे ही बिजली की तरह से हमारे देसाई साहब कूब पड़े। बचपात हो गया। संवसारी उद्योग को एक प्रकार के कत्तल ही कर दिया है। उस को कत्तल कर दिया है। हमें देस के गरीब लोगों पर ही छुरी चलती है। उन्होंने गरीबों को नष्ट कर दिया। नोभम मिडल क्लास अर्थात् मध्यम वर्ग के आदमियों को जो कि साधारण उद्योग धंधे करते हैं उन को विशेष नुकसान हो गया। सरकार को इन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये भले ही धीरो पर कर लगा दे। मैं समझता हू कि सिगरेट पर कर लग सकता है। कर तो लगाना ही पड़ेगा। मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा कि सरकार कर न लगाए। सरकार बिना कर के चल नहीं सकती है, और जब सरकार और हम एक हैं तो हम और शासन दोनों ही बराबर रहेंगे। सरकार कर लगाए हम घर से कर देंगे। लेकिन कही ऐसा न हो कि हम जाये मर और सरकार लगाई जाए कर। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार की मालाकार की वृत्ति होनी चाहिये जैसे कि माली बागीचे में मे जो चुनने लायक फूल होने हैं उन को तो चुप लेता है और छोटी-छोटी कलियों को विकसने और फूलने का अवसर देता है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये माली बिल्कुल दियासलाई लगा दे पूरे बागीचे में।

उद्यान में से सुगन्ध कहाँ से आयेगी सोभा कैसी रहेगी ? शासन को कर लगाते समय यह देखना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार के धंधे और ऐसी वस्तुएं जो कि एक प्रकार से बिलास को प्रोत्साहन देती हैं, उन पर डट कर कर लगाना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि झूठे आदर्श में न पड़ना चाहिये। अब आपने फूल ही देस में शराब पीना बन्द

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण “बजेस”]

कर दिया। धरे पीने दो असबता उस पर जब टैक्स लगाओ और जो मालदार होगा वह उसे पीने के लिये आपको पैसा देगा और पीकर भरता है भरे, हमें क्या लेना है हमको तो वह पैसा दे। गरीब आदमी के पास पैसा नहीं होगा तो वह पियेगा कैसे। जहर को आप इतना महंगा कर दीजिये कि जो शोषक है वह उसको खाने और गरीब खा न सके और जहर के खाने के यदि शोषक का नाश हो जायेगा तो कोई हानि नहीं होगी। लेकिन आपने उलटा कर दिया। विदेशी शराब तो बराबर आती है और देशी शराब पर टैक्स लगा दिया और हुआ यह कि लोग घरों में कच्ची शराब निकाल कर पीने लगे और बीमार पड़ने लगे। पैसा का पैसा भी शासन को मिलता नहीं और यह बुराई बढ़ होनी नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ऐसे नेता देखे हैं जो पीकर ही बच पर आकर कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने शराब पीना बढ़ कर दिया।

(सदन में हसी)

मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे पाखंडपूर्ण आदर्श और ऐसे अव्यवहारिक त्याग के आदर्श को छोड़ देना चाहिये। सच्चा त्याग तो हृदय की चीज है, भीतर से निकलना है और उसको हमें किसी को दिखलाना नहीं है। हमारा अपना घर है और यदि हम त्यागी हैं तो किसी को उसके दिखलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। घर से तो बिल्कुल रिऐस्ट्री के साथ वास्तविकता के साथ और सच्चाई के साथ हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिये लेकिन आज हो यह रहा है कि हम नाम तो सत्य का लेते हैं लेकिन झूठ का प्रचार करते हैं, अहिंसा का नाम लेते हैं और हिंसा का काम करने हैं त्याग का नाम लेते हैं और भोग की तरफ चोड़ते हैं, यह पाखंडपूर्ण वृत्ति है। इससे देश का पतन हो रहा है और देश के लोग यह समझते हैं कि भाई अब तो ऐसा जमाना आया कि दुनिया ठगना मक्कर से रोटी

खाना चक्कर से और जैसे कि चारपाई ने कहा है :

“ऋणं कृत्वा धूर्तं पिबेत् भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः”। फिर भाना जाना कहा है ?

मध्यम मामूलमय मीनम् च मुद्रा मीनमेव च एते पच मकाराश्च मोक्षदाहि युगे युगे। तो जैसे ही हमारी यह मोक्षकारी प्रवृत्ति हो गई और जो हमारी पवित्र सात्त्विक वृत्ति भी वह समाप्त हो गई।

देश में शिक्षा की जो अवस्था है उसके बारे में मैं पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि ३३ प्रतिशत तो हम बुद्धिमान हैं और ६७ प्रतिशत बेवकूफ, अब घर का काम कैसे चलेगा ? शिक्षा में ग्रामूल चूल परिवर्तन होना ही चाहिये। सतान स्वयमेव बुद्धिमान उत्पन्न नहीं होती उसको शिक्षा देनी पड़ती है

मातृ पितृ कृतान्यासोऽगुणता मेति बालका नगर गर्भभ्युत मातेन पुत्रो भवति पठिता।

हमें अपनी सतान को योग्य बनाने की तरफ कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये।

जहां तक कि टैक्सेड का सवाल है हमें इस प्रकार के टैक्स जिनका कि साधारण जनता पर प्रभाव पड़ता हो, नहीं लगाना चाहिये। अब हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने मोटर टायर्स और डीजेल आयल पर टैक्स लगा दिया है और बाहिर है कि टैक्स जो कि डीजेल आयल से चलते हैं तो डीजल आयल पर टैक्स लगने से साधारण जनता पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। अब टैक्स पर तो आप इस तरह बोझ डाल रहे हैं और ऊपर बेलों को कसाईखाने भेज रहे हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में खाद्य का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा। अब न तो आप बेलों को बिन्दा रहने देते हैं न टैक्स को बसने देते हैं। ऐसी हाबत में

जाय किसानों से कैसे आसा कर सकते हैं कि वे अधिक उपज करेंगे। अब जाली उपदेस करने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। केवल वसिष्ठ जी के कोरे उपदेस से क्या होगा? वह पड़ताई की जगह नहीं है बल्कि यह शासन का स्थान है और यहां हमको व्यावहारिक और कार्यकुशल होना पड़ेगा, हमको वास्तविकता को देखना पड़ेगा तभी हमारा कार्य चलेगा। लेकिन यदि हमने केवल डिमांडेशन और प्रचारवात्मक पद्धति ही अपनाई तो उससे शासन और राजकार्य नहीं चलता है। शासनकार्य मजबूती, कठोरता, वास्तविकता, सत्यता और पूर-दक्षिता के साथ चलता है। इस लिये हमारे मंत्री महोदयों को यह कार्य बुद्धिमानीपूर्वक और दूरदर्शितापूर्वक चलना चाहिये।

अब शासन ने जो खडसारी शूगर पर टैक्स लगाया है तो इसका असर जनसाधारण पर पड़ने वाला है और इसलिये इसको हटा लेना चाहिये। सरकार को यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि आखिर यह बजट है कोई हठ नहीं है और बजट-बजट की तरह ही लेना चाहिये और उस पर कोई सरकार को हठ नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने सिगरेट पर जो कर लगाया है मैं उसके लिये उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। दियासलाई लगाने वाले जितने भी काम हैं उन पर यदि सरकार टैक्स लगाये तो उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। मेरा तो कहना है कि जिस उद्योग वंधे में वैसे का अपव्यय हो और जो विलास की ओर से जाये उस पर यदि कर लगाया जाता है तो अनुचित नहीं होगा। क्योंकि उससे साधारण जनता पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा और सरकार को खपता भी प्राप्त हो जायेगा। अब मेरा तो यह कहना है कि सरकार यदि जनसाधारण पर करों का भार डालती गई तो वह स्वयं

अप्रिय हो जायेगी। विरोधी दल आलोचना करके कार्य पूर्ण न होने पर व्यर्थ चिन्तित होता है क्योंकि यदि शासन नहीं मानेगा तो वह अप्रिय हो जायेगा और अगले चुनाव में वे चुन कर नहीं आयेंगे और विरोधी दल वालों को भागे बढ़ने का अवसर मिलेगा। लेकिन हम इसको इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखते हैं। हम तो शासन को गलत कदम उठाने पर सावधान कर देना चाहते हैं और देश के और जनता के हित को ध्यान में रखना यह हम सब का कर्तव्य है और इसी नाते मैं यह चन्द एक सुझाव शासन को देते हुये अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I ring the bell two minutes in advance. When I ring the bell a second time, hon. Members must kindly resume their seat. Shri Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, after the very exhilarating speech from my hon. friend, I would like the House to face certain hard facts and the Finance Minister to pay particular attention to them. The most outstanding and significant fact in this budget so far as I can see is the provision for an outlay of Rs. 1,121 crores to be spent during the fourth year of the Plan. It will have to be appreciated that this provision has been made in spite of the defection which has been injected by the private sector in particular and certain sections from the Opposition. It has been argued out and out that the Plan outlay must be considerably reduced, but this provision of Rs. 1,121 crores reflects the firm attitude of the Government to go ahead with the Plan and not merely to fulfil the core of the Plan which constitutes only Rs. 4,500 crores, because it cannot be conceived that in the next will be reduced from the outlay will be reduced from Rs. 1,100 crores to anything like Rs. 900 crores. All that can be said is that if the ordinary tempo of the

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expenditure, if the momentum which is given to the various schemes, if that is to be continued, the Plan outlay for the fifth year will have to be somewhere near Rs. 1,250 crores. So, it gives us a clear indication that we are going to fulfil the Plan to the extent of Rs. 4,800 crores. I hope the Finance Minister will be able to clearly confirm what I have said. So far as I am concerned, I do feel that it would be possible for the Government to discharge their responsibilities to that extent.

I welcome this indication and I also welcome the provision of Rs. 20 crores on the social services. This increase of Rs. 20 crores on the social services this year allays the apprehension which was expressed by our very valuable and esteemed friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, when he was discussing the Plan. He felt that in the present context all that can be said is that the axe would fall on the social services. So, it is really heartening to note that we have made an additional provision of Rs. 22 crores even this year. Now it is obvious that because of certain projects which are likely to be completed during this year—the steel projects, Bhakra-Nangal and various other projects—and fortunately because we have a bumper crop both for rice and wheat, it will be possible for us to achieve our target.

While I congratulate the Government for all this, my apprehension is that the serious follies and failures of the Government, to which an accusing finger has been raised by many hon. Members, both from this side and that side, has got to be borne in mind, and the manner in which the administration has been conducted do not inspire that faith and confidence in the Government that the proper thing would be done. Not only that, the expenditure on the civil side is mounting. In the implementation of these projects and other

important matters we have been faced with such a scandalous state of affairs that they cannot be excused in any civilised society.

I will just give you one definite illustration to show how the food situation, which was very bad in the country has, as a matter of fact, been worsened simply through the maladministration of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Take, for example, the price of food in Rajasthan. A few months back the prices were ranging there from Rs. 16-17 per maund. I have not the least hesitation in saying that the entire country has every right to draw all the foodgrains surplus in that State. I do not mind that. As a matter of fact, it is only to the advantage of a particular State to send out the food and get prosperity out of it.

Now let us examine what has happened. It is only exclusively through the failures and follies of the Food Ministry that an artificial scarcity was created in that area. The prices which were Rs. 16-17 at that time, shot up through this movement of food outside the State to Rs. 27-30. Bombay, which was included in that zone, had a much better paying capacity and so it sucked away all the food from there. What has been the result of it? The result has been that the food which was in the hands of gram merchants and certain big landlords was sold at Rs. 27-30 instead of at Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 with the result that these people, more particularly the grain merchants, made about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per maund, which may be called profiteering or some other name. The peasant does not get anything out of it. He gets only Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 per maund. It is the middle men, these grain merchants, who have secured the benefit of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per maund. On a very modest estimate we have exported 100 lakh maunds of foodgrains from Rajasthan. These people have made anything from Rs. 8 to 10

crores. What happened? Rajasthan, we found, was completely denuded of the foodgrains. The Food Minister and the Commissioner for Food got panicky, rushing from place to place. The Central Government felt flabbergasted. They started pumping imported food from Bombay. According to their own estimate, they have sent by now 25 lakh maunds of food from Bombay to that place, on which they have spent at least Rs. 50 lakhs on railway freight alone. This sum of Rs. 50 lakhs on railway freight has been a criminal waste of the poor tax-payer's money on the one side. When we take the total amount, it is Rs. 1 crore criminally wasted and artificial food scarcity has been created in that area. By creating this artificial food scarcity, we have, as a matter of fact, created a general atmosphere and psychology of scarcity all over. Such a scarcity also was there in Punjab, the most important wheat growing area. If there is food scarcity in Punjab, if there is food scarcity in all surplus areas, if the prices, simply through movement, go up from Rs. 17 to Rs. 25 and 27, the only one person who has gained is the foodgrains merchant by pocketing about Rs. 8 to 10 crores. I raised this question on the floor of the House during the last session. But, absolutely no attention was paid to it and the result is, to this extent, the national exchequer has lost. People have suffered at both ends. Food scarcity atmosphere was created. It is only such failure and follies which create contempt for the administration, and which are a real danger to democracy, because, people start losing faith in them. I would, therefore, demand a definite enquiry into the affairs of the Food Ministry. Either it is through their absolute inefficiency or it is through the manoeuvring of somebody in the Food Ministry who was interested only in the bania's pocket and nothing else. I also request the Finance Minister and urge upon him to depute some income-tax officer so that he may be able to enquire into the accounts of these foodgrains merchants who have

made about Rs. 8 to 10 crores through profits and at least let us realise by way of income-tax.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: In Rajasthan?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathar: Yes; in Rajasthan and elsewhere where such movement of foodgrains has happened, where the prices have shot up from Rs. 15 or Rs. 18 to Rs. 25. Where has the margin gone? The margin must have gone either to the big landlord or to the grain merchants. What have you done to realise that amount even by way of income-tax? It has done considerable harm to this country.

I have tried to state this at length only to invite attention that if, in such a matter where the country is faced with the most grave situation—the food problem—over which we all feel so concerned, so anxious, in spite of the points being raised even in Parliament, no attention is paid, how can the people have any faith in democracy or this administration. It is, therefore, to inspire confidence in the mind of the people, that I demand an enquiry into the Food Ministry's utter inefficiency.

I was really amazed when in answer to my question the other day, the Food Minister told us that he does not know how much of foodgrains had been moved from Rajasthan. If he does not know, either he is withholding information, which I do not think he is,—let me believe that he is honest—or the only other irresistible conclusion would be, he is utterly inefficient. Without knowing how much of foodgrains has been drained out, how can he control movement, how can he control his Ministry, how can he control the prices? Even after six months, if he does not know anything about it, God help. I submit, the future plan and programme of this country, the entire budget depends upon how we manage our food situation, to what extent we succeed in bringing down

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soaring prices. If you fail to do that, neither will you be able to carry out the Budget, nor will you be able to carry out the Plan. So, it is of absolute significance.

Even so far as savings are concerned, it is only if we could stimulate the rural economy, which is the backbone of this country, that we will be able to do something. What have we done to stimulate the rural economy, I would like to know.

I have just told you how the Agriculture Ministry has behaved. Every one here knows how co-operatives have worked. They have been a complete flop except in certain areas, wherever an enquiry has been held, only a stem-less state of affairs has been disclosed.

The Community Projects Ministry has absolutely conceded and admitted that they have failed to stimulate the rural economy. All that they have done is that they have been able to arrange certain cultural programmes; they have been able to give a certain psychological change; they have only been able to build certain schools and roads, but they have failed to stimulate the rural economy. The entire future of this country, the entire future of this Plan, the entire future of our Budget depends on the extent to which we succeed in stimulating the rural economy. This is about food.

Let us now turn to agricultural production. What is our programme and what are our agencies, and how far are they succeeding in stimulating food-production? You will be surprised to know that when we go to the rural areas, when we sit in the development councils, when we draw up our plans, when we go to the rural areas, when we are somewhat aghast to know that there are five or six agencies overlapping each other, each trying to snatch something from the other, and trying to do something here and

there. This is the case even in the matter of small and medium size irrigation projects. Here is the Irrigation Ministry; then the Agriculture Ministry has its own budget, they sanction Rs. 50 lakhs for a particular district; the Community Project Ministry has also another budget, they sanction some money. To my great surprise even the Consolidated Fund of India is operated by another agency which is called the Bharat Sevak Samaj. They have got another budget. Then there are the welfare boards like the Backward Classes Welfare Board. I wish all these agencies were channelled through one agency, all these resources were pooled so that we get an integrated picture for the development of a particular State, and we can draw up an integrated plan for the development of the State.

I mentioned how the Food Ministry had bungled, how through the follies and failures of the Food Ministry artificial scarcity had been created, and I have also pointed out how the plan is being implemented. The only other thing which could stimulate the rural economy is the small-scale and cottage industry. The Minister in charge of small-scale industry. I must submit, has taken very keen interest, and he has tried to contribute his very best. I have appreciation for that, but let us see what has happened. All the small-scale industries, if you make a little survey you will find, have only come down to the big towns. It is here in Delhi that there is the greatest growth of the small-scale industry. It has not gone to the towns, it has not gone to the rural areas at all, because we have never thought as to how we could create such conditions and circumstances where the small-scale and cottage industry could, as a matter of fact, come up. All the things which are needed for the growth of the cottage industry as well as the small-scale industry are completely absent from the rural areas.

The hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power held a meeting of the Rajasthan M.Ps., and I just asked him will you please name even half a dozen villages which have been electrified during these seven years of the Plan? Even the Chief Engineer of Rajasthan was there, but he could not name six villages which had been electrified during the seven years of the Plans. Is this how you are going to stimulate rural economy? And if you do not develop the rural economy, you cannot expect any success. Why has our small saving scheme been failing? It is simply because we have not been able to stimulate the rural economy. It is only from the rural areas that you can get the biggest chunk so far as small savings are concerned.

While talking about our internal resources, I am not very much frightened about this deficit financing. Of course, there is the least doubt that a very vigilant eye will have to be kept on the rising prices, and one important effort for the success of the hon. Finance Minister would be to keep a complete check over the rising prices. If he can bring down the prices by about ten to fifteen per cent, most of his difficulties would be over, and I feel that with determination this could be done.

As for the other resources, I feel that if you just examine the returns of the wealth tax, you will find that most of these returns are not to be trusted. I shall not name anybody, but I know of a particular prince who has mentioned in his wealth tax return only a sum of Rs 1.61 crores as his wealth, while I know for certain that his wealth and his jewellery cannot be anything less than Rs 50 crores—I am putting it at the barest minimum.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Why did the hon. Member not give that information to the Finance Minister?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am giving it here to the whole House and to the Finance Minister.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): If he wants other details, they may be given to him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The reason for my saying this is this. These very princes go out every year, and I do not know how they manage to have certain diplomatic privileges and how they take the jewellery. I do not blame them very much because they do not know what to do with their wealth. Here is the expenditure tax and here is the wealth tax, and they somehow in a panic want to get out of them. Why can we not take them into confidence and tell them, we shall save you from income-tax, we shall save you from expenditure tax and from wealth tax, if this amount is properly utilised and invested properly? Then it would be only a certain level of the income tax over which they will have to pay a certain amount. Knowing certain prices as I do very intimately, I could say that at least Rs 300 crores worth of jewellery which will go otherwise selling outside to USA or to other countries can be mopped for the development of this country.

Some hon. Members have made a reference to the need for nationalisation of banks. I am not very fond of nationalising everything, but what I feel is that the nationalisation of the banks is important from two viewpoints. Now, what are these banks in the private sector? All the banks belong to a particular group of industrialists, and those particular industrialists, A, B or C only exploit the resources of these banks for their own purposes. And these banks only serve to cover all the scandalous things which they do. It is, therefore, that I believe that these banks should be nationalised. They are also a source of other corruptions. If you have the banks in your hands, if you know how the entries are made—now there is this incident about Mr. Mathai,

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which is being investigated, I do not want to go into it—it would be very convenient, and it will always be in the know of Government as to what the bank balances of the Government servants are, how they are swelling, what is happening and what is not happening. Therefore, the nationalisation of the banks is necessary not only from the point of view of development but from this point of view also; I strongly recommend that since they are a great corrupting force, if you take them over, you will be able to put a great check on corruption. It is, therefore, that I strongly urge that these banks should be nationalised.

I shall only add a word about these two taxes. I am perfectly in agreement with my hon. friend who says that I do not mind any tax which you have imposed on the cigarettes or any other article of that kind. Coming to the tax on diesel oil, I would like to draw the pointed attention of the Finance Minister to a clarification given by his own Ministry that this tax is not going to hit the poor man; it is not going to hit the consumer, because it is so insignificant that it would be absorbed by the industry. But, I hope the attention of the hon. Finance Minister has been drawn to the discussions in the Delhi Corporation where they find that it is impossible to carry on the D.T.U. bus service, because they would be incurring Rs. 7½ lakhs merely because of these taxes, and therefore, they think that the bus fares should be raised. How does it fit in with the clarification that has been given by the Finance Ministry? Here is a clear example under your very nose in Delhi, where the corporation feels compelled to raise the bus fares because of this tax on tyres as well as on diesel oil. And there is genuine apprehension that this has been done to hit the road transport which is only in its infancy.

I have not got the time to deal with it, but I will shortly be submitting a report which will indicate that it

would be suicidal for the progress of this country if the transport industry is hit that way.

The tax on diesel oil will also hit very adversely the small scale industry, about which there is such tall talk. Where is electrification here? There is no electrification. This country is the poorest in the generation of power. Most of the small scale industries, more particularly in the rural areas, depend upon diesel for the generation of power. Again diesel oil is used by tractors and other things. So this tax on diesel oil will very adversely affect the small scale industry and the agricultural sector where pumping sets have been put up. This will also hit the transport industry.

I do not claim to have much knowledge about khandsari. But from what I heard in Rajasthan, those people who are going ahead or who want to go ahead with setting up certain industry—because it is extremely labour intensive and because it can be set up in the rural sector—have been hampered by this new impost. If the Finance Minister feels that he is in need of revenues, I would not mind his levying this tax as an additional tax on sugar, so that khandsari could stand in competition with sugar, so that these labour intensive schemes are not given up. As a matter of fact, here we are faced very much with the unemployment situation and it is here that the small scale industry and rural economy is hit by the diesel tax as well as khandsari tax.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I shall also be taking up the same points in my submission as the ones which have been partly dealt with by the hon. speaker who preceded me. I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that sufficient emphasis is not being laid today on the rural and agricultural economy of our country.

At the outset, I feel that the Finance Minister is entitled to congratulations for he has given us a realistic picture of the country's economy. He has told us where the difficulties lie. He has informed us of the gap which exists between national resources and national commitments. We have also been told that there has been a reduction in agricultural production in 1957-58. There has also been a slowing down in the industrial progress, giving a trend of rise in the prices. We also know that the Government are doing their best to tap all available resources in order to meet the national commitments. It is creditable for the country also that it has borne the taxation so high. It is most creditable for the Government that they have been able to have appreciable foreign assistance to meet the situation.

But despite all this, we have naturally to resort to deficit financing if we have got to implement fully the Plan. This deficit financing will, of course, lead to a certain amount of inflation, but with the controls we are having on prices, the trend has not been so high as it would otherwise have been. But one thing that emerges very clearly from the speech of the Finance Minister and the Economic Survey that he has given is that the main fight for quite a time to come would be on the food front. If we have got to survive and develop the country's economy, we must succeed on the food front. Of course, industrial development of the country could give us strength. Possibly, the imports might decrease. We might be in a position to export, when the steel plants go into full production. But, yet, with all these, may I respectfully submit to the House that the main emphasis should be on increased food production and we have got to see whether that emphasis is there or not. And, here I regret to say that there is not sufficient emphasis on this aspect of our economy.

It must be conceded that food is the biggest drain on our resources and on our economy. The Economic Survey indicates that the imports did rise in 1956-57 under the impact of the developmental schemes in the country; but, non-developmental imports also contributed a great deal to this increase. Of the increase of about Rs. 330 crores in 1956-57, roughly two-third was, no doubt, on account of the raw materials, the intermediary goods and capital goods. But the non-developmental imports also increased by about Rs. 130 crores, half of which, nearly Rs. 65 crores was accounted for by food imports.

Similarly, in 1957-58, the imports further increased by about Rs. 100 crores in the aggregate. Of this, whereas Rs. 37 crores represented the increase in the import of capital goods and raw materials and there was a decline in import in the country of consumer goods, the food imports, on the other hand, were higher by about Rs. 50 crores. Of course, there has been a decline in the non-developmental imports, in the first half of 1958-59, including a decline of food imports. But the Finance Minister's speech indicates that the food purchases are likely to involve an additional outlay of nearly Rs. 25 crores. All these facts definitely indicate how bitterly we shall have to fight on the food front.

Therefore, we have got to make some calculated effort in this regard. And, when one sees the Budget from this aspect, one feels disappointed. The only thing one finds in the Budget is the additional expenditure on Community Development schemes to the tune of Rs. 6.17 crores this year. This is too small a figure.

I am glad that the Government is taking to trading in foodgrains. This is as it should have been. This would certainly give a fair deal to the agriculturists and the farmers in relation to prices. I do not want the prices to be on the high side. But, I do say that there should be a balance bet-

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ween the price paid by the consumer and the price given to the producer. It is essential that there should be fixation of the prices to give an incentive to the farmer and the agriculturist to produce more. He does not only need the incentive by the fixation of the prices; but, we should give him a fair return for the investment and labour that he puts in. He also needs a climate for that purpose.

In fact, if you see the conditions now, agricultural production has become more of a profession of the down-trodden, because of the insufficient return for the investment and the labour put in. As such, talent is getting out of this profession. And, unless you create a climate and conditions in the country whereby agricultural profession attracts talent as well as individuals, you cannot succeed on this front at all.

Now, it is conceded that there was disparity between the income of the agriculturists and of the industrialists before the First Five Year Plan. The First Five Year Plan laid emphasis on agricultural development. It gave top priority to the development of rural economy. Yet you will find that in the end of the First Plan, the disparity not only remained but increased and in the Second Plan period, there is to be a further accentuation in the disparity between the income of the agriculturist and the income of the industrialist. Unless you try to tackle this basic problem and remove this disparity that exists and try to better the condition of the peasants who constitute nearly 75 per cent of the population, you cannot have a strong economy which will be the foundation of the future development of the country. I want to lay emphasis on this. The hon. Member who spoke before and who came from U.P. was giving figures about the income. You will find that the per capita income was Rs. 200 in the one case and nearly Rs. 300 in the case of the other. This disparity has increased in the Second Plan period. The total

income of the agriculturist class in 1948-49 was Rs. 4,250 crores and in 1955-56, after seven or eight years, it is stated to be Rs. 4,220 crores. There is a reduction of Rs. 30 crores. How do you say that we are having development in food production and so on? I submit that we are going down in the matter of agricultural economy and there is no apparent development in that side.

It has been rightly said by the hon. previous speaker, Shri Mathur, that you cannot have a developed rural economy unless you have got decentralisation in the industries and you have got small-scale and cottage industries in the rural areas. You must give a side avocation to the agriculturists. That is most essential. He has got spare time in between the harvesting and the sowing seasons; he must have certain avocation and that can only be given to him if we devote our attention to the development of the cottage industries. I am sorry that due emphasis is not being placed on that side.

I will take Punjab as an illustration which has got an agrarian economy. It has contributed towards the agricultural economy of the country. In 1947-48, it was a deficit State by about 50,000 tons and now it is surplus by about 250,000 tons. The Second Plan lays down further increases: 32 per cent more of food grains, 70 per cent more in cotton, 40 per cent more in sugarcane and 25 per cent more in oil seeds. These targets, though not completely reached, are being approached. There is progress. Punjab has got the biggest concentration of small-scale industries. It will surprise the House to know that the total expenditure for the development of the small-scale industries in Punjab—I am giving the figures from the Punjab Budget—is a paltry sum of Rs. 2 crores. This sum has been earmarked to provide facilities to the industrialists for the total Plan period. Two crores alone had been earmarked for the purpose of loans to the industrialists for these five years. Another

sum of Rs 2 37 crores has been earmarked for the provision of facilities for standardisation and marketing of the goods. That is also for the entire Plan period. Similarly, another amount of Rs 204 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose of other small scale industries. See the meagre amount that we are spending on small scale and cottage industries in a State like Punjab where the per capita investment in heavy industries is only 13 as compared to 108 in Bengal and 98 in Bihar. The disparity in investment in heavy industries in the different States should be met by some way, and that can only be met if we have development of small scale and cottage industries.

The Budget certainly is realistic. It shows all-out progress despite our handicaps despite the misfortune we had in the matter of decline in agricultural production and slowing down of industrial projects. Yet we have to exert more and we can properly exert only if we lay proper emphasis on the main economy of the country, which is the agricultural economy, the rural economy. That is one point, Sir, which I would like to place for the consideration of the House.

There is another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government of India. We have a reduction in the defence expenses. Possibly, the hon. Finance Minister has been advised that the conditions have come in where we can have a reduction. But I personally feel that situated as we are in a position in Asia with the relations with our neighbour which are not too very happy, we have got to speak from a position of strength. How can we speak from a position of strength unless we are strong? How can we be strong unless we spend something for defence. The hon. Minister was pleased to ask "Shall we spend Rs 200 crores?" I do not say that. I think it is not necessary. The shape of things to come is getting different. The shape of

war in future will be absolutely different. It may not be necessary to have standing armies even. You need not have a defence line either. Things have changed. But, all the same, in the present set-up that we are with less development of our armaments, we have yet to keep ourselves strong and have strong defence forces.

Let us consider the unfortunate position we are in. The hon. Member, Shri Raghunath Singh, mentioned yesterday about the raids that are going on, the cease-fire that is there and how weak we are feeling. There is another consideration, and that is the most important point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government. It was in May 1955 that an agreement was arrived at between our Home Minister and the then Minister for Interior, General Iskander Mirza. That agreement pertained to protection of religious places of Hindus and Sikhs left in Pakistan. The agreement was that a list should be drawn up of Hindu and Sikh religious places left in Pakistan, and due measures should be taken not only for their protection, protection of property, but also for maintenance of religious sanctity of those places.

Sir, this agreement took place in May, 1955. About 11 to 12 years have passed after partition. More than three years have passed after this agreement. But nothing has been done. You will appreciate, Sir, that in Pakistan, there are religious places which are very dear to the community that resides in Punjab. They feel very much that nothing is being done with regard to the protection and maintenance of these centres. The question of property is there also. They are being appropriated by Pakistan. But I do expect the Government of India to find some way whereby something is done to protect such religious places and to maintain the sanctity of those places. The SGPC is spending Rs. 3.5 lakhs a year—I have seen the Budget—for having *Sevadars* at Nankana Sahib, the birth place of Guru Nanak. We do not find even the

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

slightest move on the part of the Government on this matter. This thing is too serious to be overlooked. Therefore, I do hope and pray that the matter should be set right soon. I quite appreciate the difficulties of the Government. I put a question the other day and asked what has been done all these days and what shall be done. The reply that was given by the hon. Prime Minister was, "nothing can be done except negotiations". I am sorry that we have reached a state of affairs where we cannot do anything. Of course, I do not say that we should go to war, for that should be avoided. But all the same, unless we speak from a position of strength, unless we are strong enough to face these situations, it would be very difficult to carry on. That is one other point to which I should like to draw the attention of the Minister. The Government should see that this problem about maintaining the sanctity of religious places is solved and we should adopt ways by which the sanctity of the religious places is maintained.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti (Sikar): I have been listening since the last two days to the speeches made by various Members from this side and on the other side. I was reminded of a proverb in my State. A young man went to his mother and said, "Mother, I want to be a leader." The mother said, "How can you be a leader? You are not educated; you have done nothing for the country." But then the mother thought over and added: "All right, do one thing. Oppose anything and everything, whatever is good and whatever is bad, and you will become a big leader." That is the thing I am hearing for the last two days. The Finance Minister is lucky this year in that there is nothing much controversial in the budget. I think that compared to the past several years, this budget is one which is least controversial. So, Members of the Opposition and some other Members also, on finding that there is no fault in the budget, have been saying that something about food, something about an

expenditure here or there, is wrong and so on.

I agree that the budget is the least controversial and a good budget, but still there are some points to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you want to become a leader?

An Hon. Member: Do you want to oppose the budget?

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: No. But everybody cannot get 100 per cent of what he expects. There are some points to which I shall draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and which need clarification. As regards taxes, I think that taxation has now been decreased from 56 per cent., as in the previous year, to 45 per cent for the coming year. This includes wealth tax and excess dividends tax. In all, it has come to 45 per cent. But the system of dividends is like this. The shareholders will get less than what they were getting before. So, it will affect the very ordinary people, because, according to the statistics, 85 per cent of the shareholders are those who are holding very very small amounts of money. Therefore, I would suggest that ways and means be found so as to see that these shareholders are not affected.

Another point is about the taxation on companies, the corporation tax. If there are subsidiary companies to a company, the shares in the subsidiary companies and the corporation tax are deducted. The other companies have got their shares. On the next time, most of the profits will be eliminated and nothing would remain with the shareholders. So, I would request the hon. Minister to examine this point. Once the tax has been taken from the company, as corporation tax, it should be seen that next time no double taxation is levied. Once a

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

taxation is charged on the company, next time, if the shares are held by another company, a subsidiary company, then, it should be seen to it that no corporation tax is charged on that company

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will please resume his seat I want to make an observation. I want to see that no repetition of the points is made during the discussion. So far as this matter is concerned, why concerned, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee have looked into a number of Demands I have made a number of suggestions. All that the hon. Member is saying about taxation, etc., may be reserved for the discussion on the Finance Bill. Now, the same thing is said, both during the discussion of the President's Address and in the course of the discussion on the budget. Nobody addresses himself to economy in expenditure having regard to those items which have been referred to by the Estimates Committee and on which recommendations have been made either by the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee. The same speeches are heard both on the President's Address and during discussion on the General Budget. Now, we have the same speech and once again the same speech will be made

on the Finance Bill; it is all general. Government does not get any help and the House does not get any help. So far as this matter is concerned, why should not hon. Members devote their attention to economising so far as the demands for grants are concerned where emphasis should be laid, where there has been increase in expenditure during the year, whether it is right or wrong, etc.? This is the occasion for saying that. If the hon. Member has nothing more to say, I shall try to give him an opportunity later on.

Hon. Members should come prepared with the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee; otherwise, it will be general. I also find a number of local grievances brought up now. They may be reserved for a later occasion.

The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I may be given some time tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 11, 1959/Phalgun 20, 1880 (Saka)

(Tuesday, March 10, 1959/Phalguna 19, 1880 (Saka))

ORAL ANSWERS TO
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1049.	Marine Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5231—32
1050.	Rest House at Rourkela	5233—34
1051	Pig Iron	5234—37
1052.	Imported locomotives for steel plants	5238—39
1053.	Printing of maps	5239—41
1054.	History of Partition of India	5241—42
1055	Medicinal Plants	5242—46
1056	Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd	5246
1075	Production in Bharat Electronics	5246—49
1057.	Residential accom- modation for Army	5250—53
1058.	Property returns	5254—56
1059.	Scholarships for children of political sufferers in Delhi	5256—60
1060	Blast furnaces at Rourkela	5260—66

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS— 5266—5326

S Q
No.

1061	Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti Memorial	5266—67
1062	National Conference on reading	5267
1063	Life Insurance Cor- poration	5267
1064	Allowances to Delhi Councillors	5268
1065	UNESCO's publica- tions	5268—69
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1067	Life Insurance Cor- poration	5270
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1069	Polling in general elections	5271
1070	Pensions and gratuity	5272
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1072	Opium and charas smuggling	5273—75

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QUESTIONS—contd

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1074	Synthetic petroleum production	5275—76
1077	Building for Delhi Municipal Corporation	5276
1078	Aerodromes in Nepal	5276
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1080	Scholarships for Sched- uled Caste students	5277—78
1081	Military exercises	5278—79
1082.	Relaxation of Capital Issue Control	5279
1083	Manufacture of aircrafts	5280
1084	Pilot plant for stainless steel	5280
1085	Steel re-rolling mills in Bihar	5281
1086	Museums	5281—82
1087	Fuel Oil	5282—83
1088	Hotel at Bhubaneswar	5283—84
1089	Common Police Reserve for Northern Zone	5284
1090	Box-strapping	5285
1091	Balance of payment with U K	5285—86
1092	Temporary Assistants	5286
1093	Sanskrit Commission	5286—87
1094	Coal production	5287
1095	Universal copyright convention	5287—88
1096	System of exami- nations	5288—89

U S Q
No

1639	State Bank of India	5289—90
1640	Expenditure-Tax	5290
1641	Child welfare	5291
1642	Overcrowding in educational institu- tions	5291
1643	Auction of stores	5291
1644	Manufacturing capacity of ordnance factories	5292
1645	Supply of raw hides to Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur	5292—93
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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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1648.	Red Fort, Delhi	5294
1649.	Agra Fort	5294
1650.	Ellora and Ajanta Caves	5294-95
1651.	After-care programme in Punjab	5295
1652.	Sulphur springs in Orissa	5296-98
1653.	Ancestral Home of Neaji Subhas Chandra Bose	5297
1654.	Hostels in Orissa	5297
1655.	Social Service Camps in Hoshiarpur	5297-98
1656.	Social Service Camps in Kangra District	5298-99
1657.	Houses for Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh	5299
1658.	Adampur Aerodrome	5299-5300
1659.	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in Punjab	5300
1660.	Fire in Lunei Oil well	5301
1661.	Girls' education	5301-02
1662.	Audio visual education in Punjab	5302
1663.	Arrest of Pakistanis	5302
1664.	Jet engines Research Centre	5302-03
1665.	Vidya Bhavan Society, Udaipur	5303
1666.	Survey of India	5303-04
1667.	Survey of India	5304
1668.	Development of regional languages	5305
1669.	Warakal: Lignite	5305-06
1670.	Industrial Finance Corporation Staff	5306
1671.	U. P. S. C. advertisements	5306
1672.	Air Force recruiting centres	5306-07
1673.	Konarak Temple	5307
1674.	Government Contracts	5308
1675.	UNESCO Traveling Library	5308-09
1676.	Stock checking in Dehu Road Depot	5309
1677.	Coal in Ramagundam and Kothagudem	5309-10

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1678.	Compulsory education in Himachal Pradesh	5310
1679.	Basic Primary Schools in Himachal Pradesh	5311
1680.	Remains of space instrument	5311-12
1681.	Seizure of smuggled gold	5312
1682.	Exploration of oil in Dehar (Himachal Pradesh)	5312-13
1683.	National Defence Academy	5313-14
1684.	Seizure of gold at Calcutta Air Port	5314
1685.	Monuments in Bolangir District of Orissa	5314-15
1686.	Limestone deposits in Madras	5315
1687.	Azad Memorial Lectures	5316
1688.	Recognition of degrees	5316-17
1689.	Rest Houses at Durgapur	5317
1690.	Tax collections	5317-18
1691.	Delhi Polytechnic	5318
1692.	Eastern Circle of the Department of Archaeology	5319
1693.	Ratnagiri excavations	5319
1694.	House Tax in Manipur	5319-20
1695.	Compensation for Manipur Airfields	5320
1696.	Escape of Indian to Pakistan	5320
1697.	Purchase of stores from U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.	5321
1698.	Child welfare	5321-22
1699.	Coal bearing areas in Bihar	5322-23
1700.	Finds in Tattam Village, Madhya Pradesh	5323
1701.	Hostile Nagas	5323-24
1702.	Demand for hard Coke	5324
1703.	Re-organization of secondary education in Punjab	5324-25
1704.	Sales Tax on cloth	5325
1705.	Welfare of ex-service-men	5325
1706.	Azad Memorial Chairs	5325-26

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5328

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy of each of the following papers :—
 - (i) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1956-57 and the Commercial Appendix thereto
 - (ii) Audit Report, 1958 of Posts and Telegraphs under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Appropriation Accounts, 1956-57
 - (iii) Audit Report, 1956 of the Government of Delhi under Article 151(1) of the Constitution and the Finance Accounts, 1955-56
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1957-58
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 227 dated the 28th February, 1959 under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 5328-29

Secretary reported two messages from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills :—

- (1) The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959 passed by Lok Sabha on the 24th February, 1959
- (2) The Appropriation Bill, 1959 passed by Lok Sabha on the 25th February, 1959

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE 5329-44

The Speaker withheld his consent to the raising of the following questions of privilege given notice of by the members shown against each :—

- (i) Alleged leakage of Budget figures for 1959-60 relating to Manipur. Notice by Shri Laisram Achaw Singh
- (ii) Alleged leakage of Budget proposals for 1959-60. Notice by Shri S.M. Banerjee

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 5345-47

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to a fire in a section of the Giridih Colliery on the 2nd March, 1959, resulting in the death of four persons.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Misra) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILL PASSED 5347-48

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1959. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION 5348-68

General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1959-60 continued. The Discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 11, 1959/PHALGUNA 20, 1880 (SAKA)

General Discussion on the Budget (General)