

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. V contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.**

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, 24th August, 1957.

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

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Residents of Purana Qila

*1121. { Shri Vajpayee:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 475 on the 30th May, 1957 and state

(a) the progress made so far with regard to the shifting of residents of Purana Qila, Delhi, and

(b) the locality to which they are being shifted?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of about 680 families, 127 families have accepted alternative accommodation in various rehabilitation colonies and have actually shifted. Of the remaining, about 100 families recently expressed their willingness to accept cheap tenements in Lajpatnagar. Allotments have been made to them but they have not yet shifted.

(b) The rehabilitation colonies of Lajpat nagar, Kalka Ji and Malaviya Nagar

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether it is a fact that the families that have shifted are of Government servants?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry I have not got the break-up of those families. To me they all are displaced persons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the land behind Jangpura was not selected with the consent of the Purana Qila refugees, and if so, whether any final decision has been taken to this effect?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: To the first part of the question my answer is in the negative, but I will explain the position a little further. We have been trying our best to find alternative site for these displaced persons who are living in Purana Qila. One of the sites suggested to us by the residents was near Jangpura. That land is under the control of the Ministry of Defence and for strategic reasons that land cannot be spared.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has just said that some quarters in Lajpat nagar have been allotted to them and about 100 families are to be shifted. May I know whether this Lajpatnagar proposal was rejected by the affected persons and it was even agreed to, by the Government that they will not be shifted to Lajpatnagar in view of the fact that this particular township is not near the place where they are running their business?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Was it against their consent or not? They were nearer the town where they were carrying on business. It was a little away and therefore they made representations and Government also agreed in a way. Is it true?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I stated was, 127 families have already

shifted. Alternative accommodation has been offered to the rest and another 100 families have accepted alternative accommodation of their own accord. Allotments have been made but actual shifting has not taken place as yet. To the second part of the question, Lajpatnagar is not far away from Purana Qila. It is one of the biggest townships of the Ministry of Rehabilitation fully provided with electricity, water, schools, hospitals and other amenities.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the social and economic life of the inmates of the Purana Qila refugee camp is closely connected with the area, may I know whether shifting them away from Purana Qila will not mean dishabilitation once more?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this argument. Places are constructed temporarily. They are put up at Purana Qila where they find it convenient. Are they to be continued there? This is only a matter of argument. Next question.

Manufacture of 'Pozzolon' Cement

*1122. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 66 on the 16th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the plant set up to manufacture 'Pozzolon' is Indian owned or foreign;

(b) whether 'Pozzolon' cement has been used in the construction of any portion of the Bhakra Dam; and

(c) what is the cost of manufacture and how does it compare with cement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The plant is Indian owned and has been set up by the Bhakra Nangal Project authorities;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cost of production of Pozzolon is stated to be Rs. 65 per ton, while loose cement for use in the Bhakra Nangal Project is available at about Rs. 93 per ton.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether this product has been experimented upon and found suitable to Indian climate by the Indian Standards Institution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has been found eminently suitable. To start with, they are having a ten per cent. admixture. They want to go up to 20 per cent.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the quantity of Pozzolon produced at Bhakra-Nangal will be solely utilised for the construction there or will it be sent to other parts of the country also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present rated capacity is insufficient even for the Bhakra-Nangal Dam. So, the question of sending elsewhere does not arise.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know if this is more economical than cement, and if so what steps Government propose to take to fully utilise the shell which is abundantly available at Bhakra-Nangal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the shell available there, is concerned, the plant put up is for 100 tons per day which will take care of the local requirements, but also we want to extend it to other parts of India as soon as we find that the experiments are very successful.

Shri Heda: May I know whether this product is used by itself or is used in mixture with cement, and if so, what is the proportion?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The proportion, as I said, is ten per cent. It is to be raised to 20 per cent. in course of time.

किसानों के हितों में प्रवेश खतबिख

*११२३. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में रहने वाले किसानों के सांस्कृतिक

जीवन के सम्बन्ध में प्रलेख चलचित्र तैयार करने के लिये वर्ष १९५७ के लिये कोई ब्यापक योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री श्रिनि 'मित्र' में जानना चाहता है कि अगर मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग किसानों के सांस्कृतिक जीवन के लिये कुछ नहीं करती है, तो फिर इसका काम क्या है ।

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of argument

श्री श्रिनि मिश्र : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग किसानों के सांस्कृतिक जीवन के लिये कुछ नहीं करती है, तो इसका काम क्या है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants that the townsmen alone should not have the amenities. The village life also must be exhibited so that the townsmen may take the benefit of it and if it is bad, they may come to their rescue. That is the object.

Dr. Keskar: I may say that though we have not prepared any films detailing village life as such, three-fourths of our films take up aspects of village life in one form or another. If the hon Member has any suggestions, I shall be glad to have them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister will consider this suggestion also.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any documentaries have been prepared of the conferences of the Farmers' Forum as also the harvest festivals being celebrated in various parts of India?

Dr. Keskar: As far as the Farmers' Forum is concerned, it has been a

radio programme. It has not yet been prepared in film. As for harvest festivals, I may say subject to correction that it has been put into a newsreel once or twice, but up to now there has been no systematic effort to prepare films on that subject.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any effort will be made to have documentaries prepared on the two items that I have suggested?

Shri Ranga: What about kisan conferences?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member can only ask for information whether any such films have been produced. The Minister says that only newsreels have been produced. So, the hon. Member is only giving a suggestion for action.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Minister or any of his officers has seen the picture called *Naya Daur* which is being shown here in Delhi, which gives quite a good picture of the rural cultural life of Punjab?

Dr. Keskar: I shall certainly see the picture, as suggested by the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is no need for a separate picture. The hon. Member is giving an answer to the Minister that he need not have new pictures.

Shri Ranga: I am asking about the different States. This picture relates to only one of the States.

Export Promotion Committee

†
*1124. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 { Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Promotion Committee have submitted their report to Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. The Export Promotion Committee have been given an extension upto the 31st August, 1957, to submit their Report to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this committee or Government have fixed any export target for the coming years, and if so what it is?

Shri Kanungo: The overall target that we want to achieve is Rs 1,000 crores of exports.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal before this committee to consider the granting of import duty rebate on the raw materials that are brought here to be manufactured into finished goods and then exported? May I know whether this proposal is also under consideration by Government?

Shri Kanungo: Government have taken decisions on certain items, where they have allowed drawback of import duties for components of exported materials.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal before Government to renew the Foreign Arbitral Convention Award that is at present governed by the Geneva Convention, since that award has become outmoded due to the modern commercial practices, may I know whether it is under the consideration of Government to convene a conference to evolve a new convention in place of the old foreign arbitral convention?

Shri Kanungo: A revision of the Geneva Convention is thought to be necessary, and steps are being taken.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I wanted to know whether Government of India propose to convene a conference.

Shri Kanungo: It is not the Government of India who are to convene it. It is the conference itself which has

got to convene it. It is an international conference which has got to be convened by the secretariat of that Convention.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have desired that this committee should submit a consolidated report, or whether exports of different commodities or groups of commodities for export purposes will be considered?

Shri Kanungo: It will cover all possible commodities.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Now, there are many items of export. For example, the State Trading Corporation is also coming on the scene for the export of cement to the foreign countries. Since the cement factories are situated in the interior of the country, may I know whether the Commerce and Industry Ministry has discussed this aspect of the question with the railways so as to give subsidies in respect of those goods that are being exported?

Shri Kanungo: We are not anticipating the recommendations of the committee. Possibly the committee may recommend or may not.

Co-operative Societies

*1126 **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the different industries that have been started by Co-operative Societies?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 86].

Shri Morarka: From the statement, it appears that these co-operative societies have started three major industries, namely sugar industry, spinning mills and salt industry. May I know what special facilities the Government of India are giving to these co-operative societies for starting these major industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as textiles are concerned, Rs 10 lakhs

loan is given by the Government of India for the share capital, and about Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs are given as loan by the I.F.C. to every co-operative spinning unit. Similar arrangements exist for sugar factories.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any tax concessions have been given to the co-operative societies, as compared to the joint-stock companies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. Excepting those societies which are registered under the Indian Charitable Trusts Act, all others are subject to normal taxation laws.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any concerted effort is being made to see that as much of the machinery needed for sugar factories as possible is manufactured in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The people who want to start these sugar factories are helped to get into touch with the manufacturers in India and also to import the rest of it from abroad. We have licensed 14 units for the manufacture of complete sugar machinery. However, they have not all gone into production. In the meantime, we are trying to assist them to import as little of machinery as possible.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: One of the industries, that is run by the co-operative societies is brick manufacture. May I know in which co-operative societies, brick manufacture is done on a co-operative basis, and the quantity of bricks manufactured?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are so many industrial co-operative societies for different industries, about 11,000 odd societies in only half a dozen States; and many more are still being registered. So, it will not be possible to say what the quantity of bricks manufactured is. But I can assure the hon. Member that, that is one of the important industries brought under the co-operative fold.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are subsidising these co-operative societies which are

organising these small-scale industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, already encourage co-operatives in all village industries, and even in the field of khadi manufacture which was so far reserved for only approved institutions.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government will specifically mention the types of industries that will be run by the co-operative societies and restrict only those industries to that sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is our endeavour that as far as the small industries, cottage industries, village industries, khadi and handloom industries, that is, the decentralised sector is concerned, we should bring in more and more co-operatives in it. There is no matter pending before us to reserve certain industries for the co-operatives and some others for the others. It is always our continuous objective, to bring into more and more co-operation, as far as small industries are concerned.

Shri Morarka: May I know the names of the States in which these industrial co-operatives are making the greatest progress?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To name only a few, Uttar Pradesh has done very well in industrial co-operatives. I would not say that they have done really badly in any State. But Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Kerala and Madras are also very much leading in industrial co-operatives.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

*1127. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Board has proposed to the Government for allocation to it 50 per cent. of the funds allotted to the Community Project Administration;

(b) if so, the purpose for which this allocation has been demanded; and

(c) whether Government have considered this proposal and arrived at any decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) I: o such proposal has been made either by the former All India Khadi and Village Industries Board or by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there is any co-ordination in the matter of village industries between the community development authorities and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, there is constant co-operation and co-ordination.

Shri S. E. Arumugham: Will Government consider the question of transferring the khadi work from the Khadi Commission to the All India Sarva Sevak Sangh which is carrying on work on an ideological basis?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can ask whether there is any proposal. He ought not to make a suggestion. Indirectly, he can ask whether there is any such proposal, and the Minister will say, no.

Shri S. E. Arumugham: Is there any proposal to transfer the khadi work from the Khadi Commission to the All India Sarva Sevak Sangh which is carrying on work on an ideological basis?

Shri Kanungo: There is no such proposal.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether Government propose to co-ordinate the work of the Khadi Commission with that of the extension officer in-charge of small-scale and cottage industries in the community development and national extension service blocks?

Shri Kanungo: That was the question that I answered earlier. It is being done.

Betterment Levy

***1136. Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 16 on the 15th July, 1957 and state:

(a) the average rate per acre at which betterment levy has been fixed in the different States of India; and

(b) the total annual collection likely to be realised in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 87.]

Shri Supakar: We find that in the case of industrial areas, the value of land goes up much higher than in the case of agricultural land. May I know the policy of Government regarding this increment in the land value, so far as the industrial areas are concerned, and whether Government propose to levy any betterment levy in the case of these industrial areas also?

Mr. Speaker: This is with respect to river valley projects

Shri Supakar: Not necessarily.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is in different States.

Mr. Speaker: What does the previous question refer to?

Shri Supakar: It refers to betterment levy.

Mr. Speaker: In general? That means even if a municipality is established, a betterment levy will be there?

Shri Supakar: I think so. Let him at least answer so far as the multi-purpose projects are concerned. They are also there in industrial areas.

Mr. Speaker: I want to be as relevant as possible. Does the starred question No. 16 refer to industrial estates also or betterment levy in general? Or is it only confined to river valley projects?

Shri Supakar: Betterment levy in general, so far as I remember.

Shri S. N. Mishra: All these considerations are taken into account in assessing the increase in the value of land.

Shri Supakar: That is not the question. So far as the industrial areas are concerned, where the land goes up in value much higher than in the case of irrigated area where the land receives irrigation from the multi-purpose projects, may I know what is the policy of Government regarding this increase in land value in the case of industrial areas?

Mr. Speaker: If a project is put up, on account of it there is betterment levy. Industrial area grows of its own accord. We are straying far away from the original question.

Shri Supakar: No, Sir. In the multi-purpose project areas also, industries grow up in the case of some States.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): This betterment levy idea applies only to irrigated land. The question of its repercussions on industrial areas has not been taken into consideration at all in this, and it does not apply.

Shri Supakar: My question was not understood.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that so far as industrial areas are concerned, it does not apply. Betterment levy is only charged in respect of land benefited by projects for which money has been spent, and money has to be recovered because those areas have suddenly gone up in value.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We find from the statement that betterment levies in the case of certain States like Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are levied at a flat rate. These rates might differ according to areas. May I know whether in levying betterment levy at a flat rate there is any provision in the law to ensure that there has really been betterment before levying that betterment levy or is it assumed that because irrigation has been provided, there must have been

betterment and therefore the levy has to be imposed?

Mr. Speaker: How long are they to wait after putting up the project? Until actual yield comes?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Three or four years.

Mr. Speaker: These are all matters of argument.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is it argument to ask whether it is actually ensured that betterment takes place or whether the levy is levied on the assumption that betterment must have taken place?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This is on the reasonable assumption in many cases, and these assumptions do materialise. We have also reason to think that the State Governments in having their legislation passed always take into account the fact of these benefits materialising. Otherwise, they would not have recourse to it.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that this levy is liable to be paid only by those peasants whose lands are brought under irrigation?

Shri Nanda: The basis is a certain proportion of the increase which occurs in the price of land as between the date of the completion and the existing date. A certain proportion of it alone is taken. It is only after actual irrigation benefit has been extended to the land that this question arises, and therefore, nobody is going to pay anything in the form of betterment levy if actually land has not received betterment.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Have Government considered the wisdom of putting this betterment levy in the reverse gear? That is to say, whereas the present position is that betterment levy is imposed because there has been some improvement in the areas covered by these multi-purpose projects, I want to know whether Government have any desire to extend this to the industrial areas where industries spring up but the surrounding areas

do not benefit, whereby they would impose a betterment levy on those areas where the industries operate

Shri Nanda: In certain urban areas, they have town planning schemes

Shri Ranga: Is there anything on an all-India basis?

Shri Nanda. Not on an all-India basis but in several places

Mr. Speaker: The benefit of it cannot go to the Centre. So far as river valley projects are concerned, they are undertaken by the Government here or the local government. They get it. The others will go to the municipalities.

Shri Yajnik: Are the State Governments authorised to regulate—reduce or increase—the better levies, and have they actually been compelled to reduce them in certain parts of the country in view of the great agitation of the peasants against the rates of the levy imposed on them before they actually began to get the benefit of the irrigation projects?

Shri Nanda. It depends upon the terms of the legislation in the area.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will Government consider the question of having a uniform betterment levy in all the States and keep it at a reasonably low level?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In the very nature of things, this cannot be done uniformly in all the States.

Shri Ranga: Will that question be examined? Will the need for a uniform betterment levy system in different States all over the country be considered?

Shri Nanda: The question of betterment levy, the principle, methods etc. is considered together for the purpose of an all-India approach. It was considered in the Planning Commission and also in the Irrigation and Power Ministry with a view to evolving some principle. Not that uniformity has been achieved or even may be achieved fully, but some kind of a uniform

approach. Some efforts have been made.

Shri Supakar: Is there a correlation between the annual instalment of the betterment levy and the rent that is realised from the land?

Shri Nanda: There are two different bases. One is on increase in the gross value of the gross produce. A certain ratio is established in relation to that. The other system is the total capital value increase of the price of the land.

Small-scale Enterprises

*1133. { **Shri Jaganatha Rao**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Mr William Graham, a United States business-man has offered to advance 25 thousand Dollars for starting five small-scale enterprises in India,

(b) the reactions of Government thereto,

(c) whether this offer has been accepted by any youngman,

(d) if so the nature of industries to be taken up, and

(e) whether Government propose to grant any income-tax concessions to Mr William for the first five year period?

The Minister of Industry (**Shri Manubhai Shah**). (a) Mr William Graham had an exploratory talk with the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, when he expressed his desire to advance a total of \$25,000 at the rate of \$5,000 each to five small scale entrepreneurs. No concrete and detailed proposals have yet been received by Government from Mr Graham.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

(e) No, Sir

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the terms and conditions on which this

gentleman is going to advance money to Indian entrepreneurs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I indicated in answer to (b), (c) and (d), no terms have so far been drawn up or offered

Mr. Speaker: After all this is \$25,000, a lakh and odd. We will be spending a thousand crores. This ought not to have been admitted. Everybody may offer ten rupees and so on by way of gift.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know why Mr. Graham was allowed to negotiate with private parties without the knowledge of the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: He has neither negotiated with private parties nor without the knowledge of Government. As I said, he had a meeting with the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, the senior-most officer of the Government of India for small scale industries. No agreement or anything of that sort has been drawn up.

Mr. Speaker: It is too small a matter.

Nepa Newsprint Factory

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*1134. { **Shri Assar.**
 { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 254 on the 21st November, 1956 and state

(a) whether Nepa Newsprint Factory has reached the production level of 100 tons per day,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what is the daily capacity of the cutting machine of this Nepa Factory?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b) The factory has not so far reached the rated capacity of 100 tons per day, as certain readjustments in the plant are yet to be completed

(c) 3-5 tons per day

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it not because of maladministration that the company is losing market?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not a question of maladministration but of some maladjustment. The factory has not yet reached its rated capacity because some additional plants and equipment are necessary in one or two sections of the factory. For instance, a plant is to be installed for bleaching the salai wood pulp which is not as bright without bleaching as the imported newsprint. Similarly, the capacity for making bamboo pulp is inadequate as compared with the other sections of the factory and it is being made up.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that contracts are coming in for cutting from outside agencies and, if so, what is the reason?

Shri Satish Chandra: The cutting capacity at the factory is more than its own requirements.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know what was the original target date by which the production of 100 tons per day was to be achieved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): This factory, as the House is aware, was really started in 1947. So, at that time there was neither the Plan nor any target or anything like that. Normally, the factory should have reached the rated production in 4 years' time. Unfortunately, due to several mishaps it could not come to full production.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the loss this factory has incurred annually?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That varies from time to time, sometimes it is Rs. 15 lakhs and sometimes it is Rs. 5 lakhs.

Shri Ranga: Has any effort been made by Government to examine and find out who were the technical officers responsible for this continued failure of the factory either to have the necessary equipment or to come into proper production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I may correct a little rather wrong impression which there might be in some quarters, it is not the technical equipment that is necessarily bad. The financial management, right from the beginning, was not of the satisfactory order. The Central Government stepped in only 3 years back because a considerable amount of loan was given. Now, practically, the whole control is in our hands and as I said on the floor of the House a few days back, we hope to bring the whole thing to the real rated production, possibly, in the next 6 months.

Shri Ranga: Even during this period of three years during which the Central Government has taken interest in the matter, why is it that some of the machinery is not available and the capacity has not been reached?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What my hon. colleague really meant was not that there was so much of lacking in plants as not to produce 95 to 100 tons per day. One of the headers in the boiler gave way and there was a certain collapse which happened there. It is not only in this factory but in many other factories both in the private sector and the public sector that this happens. We have immediately asked the suppliers to fly some persons to England and other countries and also contacted local persons to build these headers. I wish to assure the House that very soon it will be put in order and we hope to reach the previous rate of 65 tons per day.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the newsprint that is produced at this factory is sold at a subsidised rate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the total loss the factory has incurred since its inception?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member wants the actual figures from 1947 when the factory was started, I will certainly place it before the House.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know whether this Government will follow the Canadian Government's policy of afforestation because so many trees are cut and will there be a co-ordinate policy of afforestation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It hardly arises out of this question. Afforestation is a very major policy of Government.

Evacuee Property

*1135. **Shri Kodiyam:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Custodian of Evacuee Property Sufferers' Association, Lashkar (MP),

(b) if so, the nature of their grievances, and

(c) the steps taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes

(b) Complaints generally relate to declaration of property as evacuee property, delay in restoration of property and disposal of cases. It is also alleged that the Custodian's Department is corrupt.

(c) If a property has been wrongly declared as evacuee property, the remedy to the owner concerned lies in appeal/revision in the manner provided for in the Evacuee Property Act. Complaints regarding delay in disposal of restoration and other judicial cases, are baseless. As against about 1,900 cases in the former Madhya Bharat on 1st October, 1955, at present there are only about a dozen judicial cases left for disposal. Complaint about corruption is in too general terms to merit enquiry.

Shri Kodiyam: May I know whether it is a fact that even after the Central Government directed the Custodian in charge of the evacuee pool to restore those properties which were declared as non-evacuee properties to their

rightful owners, some of the houses were auctioned and rented to the owners on rental basis? May I know the reason for this action against the order of the Central Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not follow the question

Mr. Speaker: Notwithstanding the fact that the Central Government issued instructions to the local custodian or whoever was in-charge of those properties to restore those properties to their owners, he rented them to the owners and also put them up in auction. This is what the hon. Member wants to know. Is it not?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If a case is brought to my notice, I will certainly look into it. The procedure is this. When a property is declared evacuee property, it is for the person concerned to file an appeal before the proper authorities right up to the Custodian General and if he is not satisfied he can go to the Government and file an application under section 16. It is only after a decision has been taken.

Mr. Speaker: All these stages are over. The hon. Member says that the Central Government had issued instructions that the properties should be handed over to the lawful owners. Notwithstanding that order, the local gentleman disposed of the property in open auction and also gave them on leases.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That must have happened previous to the period.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that if a particular case is brought to his notice he will look into it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But, I am going a step further. That is, as soon as an order for restoration has been made under section 16, there cannot be any question of auction because that property goes out of the government pool. It is to be handed over to the person concerned.

Mr. Speaker: As the Minister said, if there is any such case it may be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Paper Mills

*1136. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether paper mills have submitted their requirements of plant and machinery for implementing their schemes of expansion,

(b) if so, the nature of their requirements and the amount of foreign exchange that will be involved, and

(c) what is the decision of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The requirements are generally for complete paper plants including soda recovery plant and the total amount of foreign exchange required is estimated at Rs 3,675 lakhs for expansion as well as for new undertakings.

(c) Import licences are issued, as a general rule, to the parties who arrange deferred payment terms on the lines laid down by Government. Import licences of the value of Rs 1,198,414 lakhs have already been issued.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the names of the countries from where these plants and machinery are to be imported?

Shri Satish Chandra: Different licensees have negotiated the procurement of the machinery from different countries.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any efforts have been made to produce those plants and machinery in our own country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Some portions of

the paper machinery are manufactured in this country but that is one line in which we are seriously lacking so far

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the total target for this paper expansion scheme for the Second Five Year Plan and what is the estimated cost involved in the whole expansion programme?

Shri Satish Chandra: The target fixed for the end of the Second Five Year period is 4,50,000 tons. I have given some idea about the cost in the answer to the main question. The total foreign exchange requirement for the capacity that has been newly licensed would be Rs. 3,675 lakhs.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I asked about the total cost and not only the foreign exchange.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The foreign component is generally 55 to 60 per cent. That can easily be computed. Because we cannot say with any guarantee what everybody will spend in the private sector in each plant. We only take care of the foreign exchange part of it.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister has stated that we will be producing 4.5 lakh tons by the end of the Second Plan period. What is our estimated requirements at that time?

Shri Satish Chandra: The total requirements have been calculated in arriving at this target. Our total requirements, apart from newsprint, will be about 3.5 lakh tons for which a rated capacity of at least 4.5 lakh tons has to be provided for.

Shri Bisumatar: Has any scheme been submitted by the Assam Government and if so has it been considered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is one scheme from Assam for the establishment of a pulp and paper plant.

Shri Shankaraiya: In view of the shortage of paper and the difficulty in getting machinery from outside, what steps have been taken by the Government to see that the mills which have

got the machinery and the rated capacity are brought into production?

Shri Satish Chandra: Many licences have been issued. In several cases, the idea is to expand the installed capacity. Only a few mills will be entirely new.

Shri Shankaraiya: My question is about such of those mills which have got machinery but are not producing.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no such mill except perhaps one or two where the rated capacity has not been reached. It would not be a correct inference to say that much of the machinery remains unutilised. (Interruptions).

Shri Shankaraiya: The Mysore Cauvery Paper Mills is under liquidation and it has got the machinery. What steps have been taken to see that such mills are brought up? That is my question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is why I said 'except one or two mills'. One was Mysore and the other was Andhra. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He might have stopped with that information for Mysore. Why did he go to Andhra? **Shri Bhakt Darshan.**

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस सम्बन्ध में ३६७५ लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी, जिस से नई मिलें भी चलाई जायेंगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन मिलों के लिये इस की आवश्यकता होगी, यानी यह नई मिलें कहाँ कहाँ स्थापित होंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : १ उत्तर प्रदेश में २ उड़ीसा में, २ मेसूर में, १ मद्रास में, १ पश्चिमी बंगाल में, २ मध्य प्रदेश में, १ आसाम में, १ बिहार में और २ बम्बई में।

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the NEPA mills are having full production according to the rated capacity and whether the last year's balance sheet has shown loss or profit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Perhaps the hon. Member was absent when a lot of supplementaries were put on that.

Tea-Estate Owners in Kerala

*1137. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum setting out the grievances of owners of small tea estates in Kerala has been received by Government;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to redress the grievances mentioned in the said memorandum, and

(c) if so, what?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main grievance related to the fixation of crop basis of the estates and the issue of export quotas. The Tea Board has since devised a method for the expeditious fixation of crop basis and issue of export quotas.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether the applications of small holders for registration had been allowed?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the exact information. The information at my disposal is that the basis for crop estimation has been completed and the export quotas have been issued.

गन्ने की खोई से अख्तबारी कागज का तैयार किया जाना:

*११३८ { श्री भक्त बर्षान .
श्री राम शंकर साधु :
श्रीवरी इलाहाबाद बोधरी :
श्री राम सुभग सिंह .

क्या आरिण्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १५७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में गन्ने की खोई से अख्तबारी कागज तैयार करने के बारे में जर्मनी व इटली के विशेषज्ञ दलों ने क्या इस बीच अपने विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन प्रतिवेदनों में की गई सिफारिशों की एक स्थूल रूपरेखा सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). हालांकि इटली के विशेषज्ञों से अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ; फिर भी, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया था जर्मन फर्म ने शकर नगर में तीस हजार टन अख्तबारी कागज हर साल तैयार करने के लिये "ए-जैड" प्रोसेस अपनायें की सिफारिश की है जिसका पेटेन्ट उसके पास है । यह अख्तबारी कागज ब्रह्मा की चीनी कारखाने से मिलने वाले गन्ने के बगसे से बनाया जायेगा । इस योजना की कामयाबी मशीनें और सामान लेने के लिये मुनासिब शर्तों पर फारेन एक्स-चेन्ज मिलने पर निर्भर है, जिसके लिये अभी बातचीत चल रही है ।

अब भक्त बर्षान . माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि लगभग एक वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी इटली के विशेषज्ञों ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में क्या छड़चने पड़ी है, जिनकी वजह से अभी तक रिपोर्ट नहीं दी जा सकी है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह वे लोग कुछ तजुबें करना चाहते थे, लेकिन आजकल हम तो जर्मन ए-जैड प्रोसेस पर ही चल रहे हैं ।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि जर्मन विशेषज्ञों ने भारत के बारह स्थानों का भ्रमण किया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्थानों में से शकर नगर को ही क्यों छाटा गया है और स्थानों के बारे में भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मेरे कक्षीय ने बताया है कि बारह जगहों में से सब जगहों

की पूरी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल की गई है और क्योंकि शकर नगर में हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी गवर्नमेंट की शगर फैक्टरी है और वहाँ पर जितनी जाहे बगस मिल सकती है, इसलिये उस जगह को पसन्द किया गया है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government is in a position to indicate the cost of production of newsprint from bagasse and also from wood pulp?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be too early to judge as to what would be the cost of production. It is a new invention which came out only last year. By and large, *prima facie*, one can say that it is easier to process bagasse than bamboo or other woods and raw materials.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: What would be the minimum capacity of an economic unit and how much bagasse would be required for such a unit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 100 tons can be said to be an economic unit. 1 : 2.4 is the ratio. About 72,000 and odd tons of dry bagasse would be required for 30,000 tons of newsprint.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: These negotiations with the German experts have been going on for quite some time now. When is it likely to conclude?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already indicated in the latter part of my answer, much depends upon the foreign exchange and the credit payment terms we get. Actually speaking, we are all satisfied on the technical side, location of the site and the resources of raw materials. It is really credit and financial sides that have to be looked into.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it will be completed during the Second Plan period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We hope so.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the Government's attention

was drawn, to the fact that in Eastern U.P. and North Bihar bagasse is available in abundance, before deciding on the location of the factory.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is very well known.

Minimum Wages Act

*1142. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the States in which the provisions of Minimum Wages Act are not yet implemented with regard to Agricultural Labour?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Madras and Kerala.

Shri B. S. Murthy: How many villages have been brought under this Act in Andhra?

Shri Abid Ali: Complete information has been given in the report which is available in the library. It is a printed document.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The report is as old as two years.

Shri Abid Ali: Since then, not much has been done.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that in most of the villages even in Andhra Pradesh and Madras—not to speak of other States—this Act has not been applied to agricultural labour?

Shri Abid Ali: The areas in the States where the Act has to be made applicable had been mentioned in that report. What is not mentioned is not there.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the contention of the hon. Member that even where it is on paper, it has not been extended in practice?

Shri Ranga: My point is this. We have given certain time to the State Governments within which they should extend the provisions of this Act to agricultural labour all over the State. There have been many extensions. In spite of all that, even today, in most of the villages, it has not been extended to agricultural labour.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I may add, Sir, that in Andhra only 18 villages have been brought under this Act 2½ years have passed and nothing has been done so far. I was asking for further information but the Minister says that it is in the report.

Mr. Speaker: I believe that every hon Member who comes here must have in his jurisdiction or constituency as many, if not more, as five Members of the local legislature. What have they done? Everything is asked in this House. The local Government does not do but how is the hon. Minister responsible?

Shri Ranga: They have to use their good offices

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is a Central Act

Mr. Speaker: The administration is by them

Shri Abid Ali: We will forward this suggestion to the State Governments mentioned

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is not a fact that the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act could not be implemented in the State of Kerala because of a lacuna in the Central Act, and it cannot be implemented unless the Central Act is amended?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): That Act now requires some amendment. It has been taken up in Rajya Sabha and dealt with there. It has now come to this House.

Shri B. S. Murthy: In view of the fact that the Ministry is bringing this Minimum Wages Act again before the Parliament, I want to know what further steps are now being proposed to see that the provisions of this Act are implemented in all the States?

Shri Nanda: It is a question of exercising our moral influence, persuasion, bringing the facts to the notice of the States concerned at the various conferences which we hold

and bringing this matter up for discussion. This is all that we can do, and we shall do that.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

*1143. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for excluding the workers employed in coal and mica mines from the benefits of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Central Government; and

(b) whether Government will reconsider the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There are separate Subsidised Housing Schemes administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for provision of houses to the workers employed in coal and mica mines

(b) Does not arise

Shri J. R. Mehta: May I know the reasons why the workers in the coal and mica mines are not allowed the benefit of this scheme?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Because there is another scheme which is already operating for the benefit of the workers in those mines.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This question should have gone to the Ministry of Labour because housing of these mines are under the management of the Ministry of Labour.

Shri A. C. Guha: That Fund is handled by the Labour Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been sent to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and they have answered it

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The industrial housing scheme is administered by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The question is, why the workers employed in coal and mica

mines are not included in the scheme, and the reply is that the Ministry of Labour has got a separate scheme.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not only another housing scheme, I think the Mica Mines Welfare Fund is also under the Labour Ministry.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Yes, that is also under the Labour Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Housing is under one Ministry and the fund is under another Ministry.

Shri A. C. Guha: This housing has to be done from the Mica Mines Welfare Fund and that fund is under the Labour Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: This will be considered. We will go to the next question.

Expansion of Engineering Industry

*1144. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the expansion of Engineering Industry under the Second Five Year Plan will include expansion of Ordnance Factories?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): No, Sir. The Second Five Year Plan does not deal with Defence establishments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that these Ordnance Factories are manufacturing civilian goods to the tune of Rs. 4½ crores per year and, if so, why the surplus manufacturing capacity of these factories will not be utilised for the purpose of speeding up our production in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Although this question is not quite related to the present Plan, for the information of the hon. Member I would like to submit that to the extent it is possible that is already being done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether expansion of these Ordnance Factories is not being done because of the pressure from the private sector?

Mr. Speaker: He said that to the extent possible it is being done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not done. I know of Ordnance Factories myself.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has got a different impression.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They say that there will be pressure from the private sector and that they will compete. May I know whether there is private pressure?

Shri S. N. Mishra: No amount of pressure from the private sector deflect the Government from doing the right thing.

External Marketing Scheme for Handloom Fabrics

*1145. { **Shri Subblah Ambalam:**
Shri Thanu Pillai:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the working results of the External Marketing Scheme for Handloom Fabrics during the year 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Shri Subblah Ambalam: In view of the fact that the depots working in the foreign countries are working under a loss, may I know whether the Government will consider the advisability of promoting agency arrangements as is being done in Rangoon?

Shri Kanungo: The purpose is not only of profit by a particular establishment, it is a promotional activity.

Shri Ranga: Has Government received any representation from those who are interested in the production of Madras handkerchiefs to the effect that Government should use their good offices to enable them to export their stuff to Ghana, Nigeria and other countries directly instead of through all these various middlemen who have been exploiting them for a long time?

Shri Kanungo: There have been various suggestions, but the one basic fact remains that the sartorial habits of Ghana and other African countries are changing

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: When was this scheme started, and ever since its inception how much has been improved by way of export of handloom fabrics?

Shri Kanungo: This scheme was started somewhere about 1954, and the Madras Apex Society has been looking after it. The sales effected through the offices of these agencies have shown improvement in 1955-56, and I hope they would show improvement in 1956-57.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Let us have figures

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures for 1956-57, as I stated earlier in my main answer to the question

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether any help is extended to handloom factories outside the co-operative sector for export?

Shri Kanungo: Yes

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the State Trading Corporation handles this export?

Shri Kanungo: The amount is so small that the State Trading Corporation cannot handle it

Shri Ranga: Why is it that the Government do not want to do anything and are satisfied with saying that the sartorial habits are changing there? Why is it that they have refused to give facilities either to the Handloom Fabric Marketing Society or to the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in different States, especially in Andhra and Madras, to send their delegates there to explore the possibilities for export?

Shri Kanungo: The Fabric Society is doing the largest amount of business in this commodity

Shri Ranga: No

Shri Kanungo: They are, and as far as Apex Societies are concerned, they are welcome to send their representatives

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know what steps are being taken to place the services of the External Marketing Officers with the All India Handloom Co-operative Marketing Society, who are also entrusted with the work of carrying on external trade?

Shri Kanungo: The whole scheme will be taken over very shortly by the Fabric Society

Export of Onions

*1146 **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what was the quota for the export of onions allotted to different States in India during 1956-57,

(b) which are the onions producing States and what was the production State-wise during the last year;

(c) the estimated production this year,

(d) the quota allotted for export to each State,

(e) what is the quota allotted to Nasik District,

(f) whether it is a fact that during the last year the quota of 500 tons of onions was allotted to Niphad Taluka whereas this year only a quota of 80 tons has been allotted, and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a), (b) and (d) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 88]

(c) Estimate is not yet available

(e) and (f) Quotas are not allotted on a district-wise or taluk-wise basis

(g) Does not arise

Shri Jadhav: What is the basis of allotting these quotas?

Shri Satish Chandra: The quotas are allotted port-wise. The system of allotment was revised in 1956. About 40 per cent is reserved for co-operative societies and the rest is allotted to various shippers on a 'first come first served' basis.

Shri Dasappa: May I know why exports for March-August 1957 are less than half of the exports for March-August 1956.

Shri Satish Chandra: Exports to that degree were not possible due to lesser production and higher prices.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: From the statement laid on the Table of the House it is seen that production of onions during 1956-57 in Andhra was 158,000 tons, but at any time not more than 13,500 tons were allowed to be exported. May I know what is the reason for this restriction on exports?

Shri Satish Chandra: These quotas are allotted after taking into account the level of production and the requirements within the country.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether there are agricultural co-operative societies and, if so, in spite of all that, why no permits are given to the agricultural co-operative societies for export and why export permits are given to the merchants from outside?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member would have listened to my earlier answer. I said, 40 per cent of the quota is reserved for agricultural co-operative societies and is allotted on the recommendation of the State Governments.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Does it mean that 60 per cent of the quota is allowed to the merchants?

Shri Satish Chandra: At present, yes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: If the agricultural co-operative societies are there, where is the necessity to give 60 per cent to the merchants? Why not it be given to the agricultural societies?

Shri Satish Chandra: The agricultural co-operative societies may

be allotted bigger quota if they develop. At present, they are not in a position to handle more than 40 per cent of the exports.

Shri Jadhav: Sir, on a point of information. This question, that is, Question No. 1146, was given as a short notice question. A deputation from Nasik district was here, and Nasik district is one of the biggest production centres of onion. This question was given on the 13th August, 1957, and it was admitted as a regular question.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want me to disallow this question. The hon. Members are under a curious impression that the moment they put down a Short Notice Question the Speaker, Minister, everybody, must rush to that question. It is open to me to allow or not to allow a question. If the Minister wants time, it is given. When a Short Notice Question is received, it is referred to the Minister. He may find it impossible to answer the question at short notice. If he is not able to reply, it is open to me to treat it as a Starred Question or an Unstarred Question or disallow it. If I do not find that it is a proper question to be answered at short notice, I would put it as a Starred Question and give the Member the opportunity to put supplementaries.

I now proceed to the Short Notice Question.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Commercial Broadcasting in All India Radio

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Shri Radha Raman:

Shri M. E. Krishna:

Shri N. C. Laskar:

Shri J. E. Mehta:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri R. S. Lal:

Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a speech

of the Minister for Irrigation and Power published in *Delhi Statesman* and other papers of the 17th August, 1957, regarding commercial broadcasting by the All India Radio;

(b) whether it is a fact, as has been reported in that speech, that Government have no settled policy regarding commercial broadcasting,

(c) whether Government agree, as has been reported in that speech, that the policy of All India Radio requires thorough overhaul, and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Kesar): (a) to (d) The Minister of Irrigation and Power informs me that the report of his speech to which reference is made is not accurate. He did not refer to commercial broadcasting, nor did he say that the All India Radio required a thorough overhaul.

He referred to sponsored programmes which, according to him, did not mean commercial broadcasting or any kind of advertisements.

Radio programmes may be sponsored for advertisement purposes or other purposes.

It has been the settled policy of the Government not to have advertisements on the Radio or commercial broadcasting. It is not proposed to change this policy.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If such is the impression of the Minister of Irrigation and Power, may I know why that report was not contradicted in time?

Dr. Kesar: That question may be addressed to the Minister of Irrigation.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government is considering the question of introducing sponsored programmes?

Dr Kesar: As I explained in my answer, sponsored programmes may

be for advertisement purposes or other purposes, and as far as sponsored programmes are concerned, I might inform the House that from February, 1934, the Government of India has definitely decided on the policy that it will not allow sponsored programmes. This policy has been continued and even after Independence, the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was the first Minister for Information and Broadcasting, formally announced that Government will not allow advertising or commercial broadcasting of any type over the radio.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said in reply to the original question that he has been informed by the Minister of Irrigation and Power that his speech did not refer to the commercial broadcasting programme and advertisement. But he did refer to sponsored programmes. Now, the Minister says that the policy is not to allow sponsored programmes. May I know then what will be the reply of the Minister regarding sponsored programmes, because that statement concerned itself with the sponsored programme of All-India Radio.

Dr Kesar: It is not possible for me to try to find out the details of what somebody else said. What I am concerned with, and what I put before the House is the considered policy of the Government regarding this matter which has been made very clear many times not only by me but before me by other Ministers and responsible persons of the Government.

Shri Radha Raman. In view of the wrong impression created by this report published in various sections of the press, may I know whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting had an opportunity of personally talking to the Minister of Irrigation and Power and explaining the situation and requesting him to contradict and clarify the position?

Dr. Kesar: He will do so if he considers it necessary.

Shri C. E. Pattiabhi Raman: In view of the fact that even in England a committee has suggested that sponsored programmes should be discouraged, will the Government stick to its policy of preventing sponsored programmes?

Dr. Keskar: That is what I have just now stated.

Shri Ranga: Is it not generally understood by 'sponsored programme' that it does not comprehend or include any idea of commercial broadcasting but only certain programmes for which certain charitably-minded people or public-spirited people might donate sums and therefore a number of talks are given on various questions of non-political public interest?

Dr. Keskar: As I said in my answer, if the hon. Member had listened carefully, there might be programmes of the type to which he was referring, but, by and large, the majority of programmes which are known as sponsored programmes are sponsored by big commercial interests.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The hon. Minister had stated that the principal reason against commercial broadcasting is that the business community would like to advertise through the radio and would insist on a certain tune which would bring down the standard of the radio. May I know whether the Minister at any time convened a conference of all the business concerns of the country to find out a *via media* to maintain the standard and, at the same time, advertise through the radio?

Dr. Keskar: This is more of an argument as to whether it is desirable or not. I would remind the hon. Member that only a few days back we had the budget debate regarding this Ministry and this question was, I think, gone quite thoroughly into.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Printing Press at Gangtok

*1125. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress, if any, made in establishing a Government printing press at Gangtok in Sikkim; and

(b) the estimated cost of this project?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The proposal for the setting up of a Press at Gangtok has been deferred for the time being owing to financial stringency and the tight foreign exchange position.

(b) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 7.42 lakhs as non-recurring and there will be an annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 1,73,000.

Prohibition Measures

*1128. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has pleaded inability to proceed further with the prohibition measures during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, its name?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of West Bengal.

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

*1129. **Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced by the State Trading Corporation during 1956-57 to importers of foreign countries (country-wise) to enable them to make payments for their purchases from India;

(b) the terms and conditions for making such advances; and

(c) the amount still outstanding from each country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation have not given any loans to importers of foreign countries to enable them to make payments for their purchases from India. They have, however, offered short-term accommodation through normal banking channels. It will not be in accordance with the normal business practice to disclose the details in regard to this accommodation.

Cottage Industries

***1131. Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to start Cottage Industries in Gujarat for weavers belonging to Bunkar Harijan Community, and

(b) if so, when the scheme is to be implemented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No such scheme is contemplated.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी विज्ञापन

***११३२ श्री ह० च० शर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार ने १९५६-५७ पर विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन देने पर कितना खर्च किया ; और

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार पत्रों को इसी अवधि में दिये गये विज्ञापनों पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केस-कर) : (क) रुपये ३१,००,०२६ ।

(ख) रुपये २०,७१२ ।

Relief and Rehabilitation Work

***1139. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any territory-wise Advisory Committee to assist Government in their Relief and Rehabilitation work in Tripura; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to form one?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Tripura Administration.

All India Handicrafts Board

***1140. Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether a demonstration-cum-manufacturing centre for bamboo articles and baskets has been sanctioned for Rajasthan by the All India Handicrafts Board;

(b) if so, what is the amount of grant sanctioned for it; and

(c) whether the location of the centre has been finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 4,780

(c) Yes, Sir. The centre is located at Udaipur.

Evacuee Lands

***1141. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the total acreage of agricultural land belonging to the migrants to Pakistan sold to non-displaced persons in the Delhi Territory from the 15th March to the 30th April, 1957;

(b) whether it is a fact that permanent proprietary rights have been conferred on claimant-allottees of evacuee agricultural land upto the 1st March, 1956 against their land claims;

(c) whether it is a fact that once land has been allotted to a displaced land-claimant on temporary, quasi-permanent or permanent basis, his land claim to the extent of the allotment will be deemed to have been satisfied; and

(d) whether it is a fact that they now propose to take back the agricultural lands allotted to non-Punjabi land-claimants in Delhi Territory and put these to auction if valued over 10,000 and sale if valued less than this amount?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Yes, in the case of the rural agricultural lands this is the policy.

(c) Yes, in the case of rural agricultural land.

(d) The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the urban agricultural land in Delhi. This land will be disposed of like any other urban evacuee property i.e. auctioned if the value exceeds Rs. 10,000/- and allotted if the value is within that amount.

Extradition Treaty with Pakistan

***1147. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 155 on the 22nd May, 1957 and state whether the consideration of the question regarding Extradition Treaty with Pakistan has been concluded?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The matter is still under consideration.

Closure of Textile Mills

***1148.** { **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Shankaraiya:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any investigation into that closure of the Textile Mills under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951; and

(b) if so, the result of such investigation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, in the case of three textile mills.

(b) The investigation is still in progress.

Copra and Betelnuts

***1149. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of annual production of copra and betelnuts in (i) Car Nicobar Islands, and (ii) the rest of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands taken together;

(b) what is the system of trade in these commodities;

(c) the quantity of copra and betelnuts exported from there at present; and

(d) who are the main exporters?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Production in 1956-57:

(i) Copra.....14,74,105 lbs.
 Betelnuts.....2,85,251 lbs.

(ii) Copra.....17,86,819 lbs.
 Betelnuts.....1,26,798 lbs.

(b) Nicobar Islands having been declared reserved areas under Section 3 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956, trade of all kinds including that in copra and betelnuts,

can be carried only in accordance with the terms and conditions of licences granted by the Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands under Section 6 of the Regulation. Persons holding such licences are authorised to purchase copra and betelnuts from local population at prescribed rates and on every item so purchased royalty at prescribed rates is payable to Government.

(c) Exports in 1956-57:

Copra.....36,47,160 lbs.

Betelnuts.....3,40,800 lbs.

(d) M/s. Carnicobar Trading Company and M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwet and Company.

विकास कार्य

*११५१. श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या योजना मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९५६ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में विकास कार्यों की प्रगति के बारे में आकड़े एकत्र करने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० न० मिश्र) : अपेक्षित विवरण समा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [रेखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८६]

Tin Requirements

*1152, Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment as to the requirement of tin during the current year has been made;

(b) if so, the quantity required;

(c) the extent to which this demand will be met through the International Tin Council of which India is a member;

(d) what are the terms and conditions on which India shall have to make her purchases of tin; and

(e) what is the minimum quantity of tin that India shall have to buy this year as a member of the said Council?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The current requirements are estimated at 4,000 tons per annum.

(c) to (e). The International Tin Council does not ordinarily make allocations of tin, but only fixes ceilings for exports from producing countries. The consuming countries are free to obtain their requirements from the producing countries within the export quotas fixed.

15th Labour Conference

*1153, Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether decisions taken in the 15th Labour Conference are being implemented; and

(b) if so, the probable date or dates by which they would be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The decisions taken at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference are under Government's consideration and will be implemented in co-operation with the State Government and the all-India Organisations of employers and workers.

(b) As implementation rests with various interests no dates can be specified

Indian Traders in Burma

*1154, Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 279 on the 22nd May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any reply from the Burma Government with regard to the registration of Indian traders under the Burma Companies Act, and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No reply has been received from the Government of Burma.

(b) Does not arise.

काम बिलाऊ दफ्तरों के जरिये भरती

*११५५. श्री वल्लभ दीक्षित : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा और सामान्य पदोन्नति के जरिये रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति के प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य सभी रिक्त स्थानों पर काम बिलाऊ दफ्तरों के जरिये भरती करने का निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अथ उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष दीक्षी) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के ज्यादातर दफ्तरों में भरती नियोजन कार्यालयों के द्वारा की जाती है । कोशिश की जा रही है कि सभी दफ्तरों में यह तरीका अपनाया जाए ।

Strikes by Unions

*1156. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of Unions which served notices of strike during the months of June and July, 1957;

(b) how many of them later withdrew their notices as a result of negotiation with the Government or otherwise;

(c) how many actually went on strike; and

(d) what has been the total loss of production etc. as a result of these strikes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abdi Ali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha giving the available information. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 90].

Export of Iron Ore

864. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total quantity of iron in tons exported from Andhra Pradesh during 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Statewise export statistics of iron ore are not available.

Ambar Charkha Training Centres

865. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha Training Centres opened so far in the Bombay State with their location;

(b) the number of such centres to be opened there during the current financial year; and

(c) the places where these centres will be set up?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement showing the number of training centres (parishramalayas and vidyalayas) in the Bombay State as on the 15th July, 1957 together with their locations is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No. 91].

(b) and (c). It is tentatively proposed to introduce 8,000 charkhas in the Bombay State during the current financial year. The establishment of parishramalayas (production-cum-training centres) at various places in the State and the number of charkhas to be allotted to each will be decided by the Bombay Village Industries

Board. It is not proposed to start new vidyalayas (training centres for instructors) in this State as the existing ones will meet the requirements.

Community Radio Sets

866. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the cost involved so far in obtaining cheap radio sets for the Community Listening Scheme so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Government of India's share of the cost involved so far in obtaining cheap radio sets for the Community Listening Scheme is about Rs. 35 lakhs

Migration of Hindus from East Pakistan

867. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have migrated from East Pakistan to India during the months of May, June and July, 1957?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

Month	Persons . migrated
May, 1957	816
June, 1957	796
July, 1957	504

Handicraft Training Centres

868. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicraft training centres so far opened in Punjab, District-wise; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to organise the training in Punjab so as to keep intact their old and indigenous handicrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The number of handicraft train-

ing centres so far opened in Punjab, district-wise, is as follows:

1. Jullundur	1
2. Hoshiarpur	1
3. Karnal	1
4. Rohtak	1
5. Ludhiana	1
6. Gurgaon	1
7. Gurdaspur	10
8. Simla	2
Total:	18

(b) Yes, Sir. All these centres impart training in a manner calculated to preserve old and indigenous handicrafts. Six more centres are being set up in Kangra District during the current year for imparting such training.

Orphananj Market Calcutta

869. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to do away with the post of Superintendent, Orphananj Market, Kidderpore, Calcutta;

(b) whether there is any proposal that the market be sold away;

(c) the revenue derived and the expenditure incurred on its maintenance etc., and

(d) the procedure by which rents for shops are settled?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No. In view of the considerable workload and very heavy rent collections, it is administratively impossible to abolish the post of Superintendent, Orphananj Market.

(b) Yes. Negotiations have been under-way for sometime between the Government of India and the West Bengal Government for the transfer of the Market to latter and a decision on the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) Against an annual income of approximately Rs. 3/- lakhs, Rs. 1½ lakhs (approx) are incurred on expenditure annually for the maintenance of the Market.

(d) The rents were originally fixed in respect of a majority of holdings by the Collector, 24 Parganas, before the control of the Market was taken over by the Central Government in the year 1942. Refixation of rent is made by the Central Public Works Department on the basis of F.R. 45 B as applicable to private persons whenever the holdings are re-allotted.

Second Five Year Plan

870. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of total plan expenditure for the Second Five Year Plan has been spent during its first year, 1956-57; and

(b) the heads under which less than ten per cent. of the total expenditure has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Detailed information is being collected in connection with the preparation of the Progress Report for 1956-57. When it becomes available a statement will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Khadi and Handloom Industries

871. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of subsidies was given to the Khadi Industry from the year 1947 to 1956 year-wise; and

(b) what amount of subsidies was given to the Handloom Industry (looms working on mill yarn) during the same period year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The following amounts have been sanctioned for the development of the khadi industry between 1951-52 and

1956-57, no amount having been sanctioned for the purpose previous to 1951-52:

Year	Amount in Rs.
1951-52	2,00,000
1952-53	9,00,000
1953-54	1,06,19,198
1954-55	2,46,52,841
1955-56	5,14,27,719
1956-57	6,56,31,258

The figures mentioned against 1955-56 and 1956-57 include sanctions issued for the Ambar Charkha programme.

(b) The following amounts of grants were sanctioned for the handloom industry between 1949-50 and 1956-57, no amount having been sanctioned previous to 1949-50:—

Year	Amount in Rs.
1949-50	3,50,680
1950-51	3,07,735
1951-51	1,85,595
1952-53	5,46,065
1953-54	1,49,19,918
1954-55	94,96,074-2-0
1955-56	1,82,11,923-14-0
1956-57	3,36,41,269-3-0

Evacuee Agricultural Lands

872. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of evacuee agricultural land in the Delhi Territory from 1947 to 1957 year-wise;

(b) how much of this acreage is (i) garden land, (ii) A class land, (iii) B class land and (iv) banjar land;

(c) how much of this evacuee land has been allotted to Punjabi and non-Punjabi displaced land claimants from West Pakistan, both on temporary and permanent basis;

(d) how much of this land has been allotted to non-land claimants;

e) what acreage of this evacuee land has been used by Government in building refugee townships in and around Delhi, and

(f) what acreage of this evacuee land has been restored to Muslims who have returned from West Pakistan during the above period year-wise upto April, 1957?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Technical Personnel

873 Shri L. Achaw Singh. Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the dearth of technical personnel contributed to the non-fulfilment of the targets in the development works under the First Five Year Plan in Manipur, and

(b) if so, whether adequate arrangements have been made to remove the shortage of technical men during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The State Government is granting scholarships for technical studies and sending local officers for training outside. Besides efforts are being made to obtain technical and administrative personnel on deputation

MEMBER SWORN

Mr. Speaker: There is a Member who wants to take the oath. He must come first before the other business of the House starts. I will make an exception, since he is a new Member. In future, I would ask all other Members, even if they come a little late, to come the next day.

The Member may now take the oath.

Shri Joginder Sen (Mandi).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO TEA RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Tea Rules, 1954:—

- (1) SRO 2494 dated the 3rd August, 1957
- (2) SRO 2495 dated the 3rd August, 1957 [Placed in Library See No S-207/57]

REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS ON VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports, under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 —

- (1) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilisers) for the year ending 31st March, 1957 [Placed in Library See No S-213/57]
- (2) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Alkalies) for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library See No S-214/57]
- (3) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps for the year ending 31st March, 1957 [Placed in Library See No S-215/57]
- (4) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library See No S-216/57]

[Shri Satish Chandra]

- (5) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-217/57.]
- (6) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-Ferrous metals for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-218/57.]
- (7) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine tools industry for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-219/57.]
- (8) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-220/57.]
- (9) Annual Report of the Development Council for Pharmaceuticals and Drugs for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-221/57.]
- (10) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-222/57.]
- (11) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Industry for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-223/57.]
- (12) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year ending 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-224/57.]

PETITION RE FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1957

Secretary: Sir, Under Rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have to report that a petition as per statement laid on the Table has been received in respect of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957.

Statement

Petition in respect of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957.

Petition No.	Number of Signatories	District or town	State
10.	1	Kaimganj (Farrukhabad)	Uttar Pradesh

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACCIDENT TO HOWRAH-BOUND JANATA EXPRESS

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Under Rule 157, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The accident to the Howrah bound Janata Express on the 19th August, 1957 between Palasa and Pundi stations on the South Eastern Railway."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): During the course of shunting operations in the Palasa Yard, a loaded bogie rail truck rolled down from the yard at about 13.25 hours, on 19th August, 1957 towards Pundi and collided with No. 46 Down Bezwa-da-Howrah Janata Express which had left Pundi earlier, at mile 422/9 at about 13.30 hours. This resulted in the derailment of the engine of the train. The Station Master, Palasa, was able to secure immediately a bus and rushed by road towards Pundi to stop No. 46 Down Express.

But before he could reach the train and attract the attention of the Driver, the collision had taken place.

As a result of the accident, 4 persons were killed—3 on the spot and 1 subsequently in the Palasa Railway Dispensary—9 were injured seriously and 7 slightly. Of the injured, 3 were engine crew, the rest were passengers in the Third-Luggage and brake van next to the engine of No. 46 Down.

The injured persons were removed to the Palasa Railway Dispensary in the bus taken by the Station Master, at about 13.45 hours, where first aid was rendered. From there, they were transferred to the Government Hospital at Berhampore by an ambulance train which left Palasa at 18.50 hours and arrived at Berhampore at 21.55 hours. The injured are stated to be progressing satisfactorily in the hospital.

Through communication was restored at 8.30 hours on 20th August, 1957.

The Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, commenced his statutory enquiry into the accident on 20th August, 1957.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventh Report

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1957."

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I would like to suggest that the time allotment for the Legislative Councils Bill, 1957 may be increased.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Government had suggested 4 hours. But the

Business Advisory Committee unanimously recommended 8 hours and we have agreed to that. Any further extension is more than one can think of.

Mr. Speaker: Originally 50 hours were thought of for the whole scheme; then they were increased to 79 hours. Now again it has been increased. Therefore, possibly we will have to sit beyond the 13th September also. Anyhow, we shall try our best to finish the work before that date. Any further extension will mean additional expenditure of time. The whole scheme has been evolved.

Now I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): The third paragraph of the committee's report says that the committee recommend that the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill may be introduced and passed on the 24th August, 1957. That may not be possible. Therefore, the report may be adopted with the exception of paragraph 3.

Mr. Speaker: Today is 24th August. The hon. Member says, it may not be possible. Why not?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Because it has not yet been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: We may waive all notices. No change has been made. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventh Report on the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: With your permission, Sir, may I inform this House that Government business for the week commencing Monday, the 26th August will consist of the following legislative items:—

1. The Finance Bill.
2. The Wealth-Tax Bill, as reported by the Select Committee.
3. The Railway Passenger Fares Bill.
4. The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Inter-State Corporations Bill.
7. The Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Amendment Bill.
8. The Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) Bill.
9. The Expenditure-tax Bill.

I would also like to announce at this stage that a debate on foreign affairs will be held in this House on 2nd September on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance. Out of 6 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 1 hour and 45 minutes have already been availed of and 4 hours and 15 minutes now remain. Now it is 12-15. So, it comes to 4-30.

The list of cut motions moved on the 23rd August relating to the Demands of this Ministry has already been circulated to hon. Members.

When shall I call the Minister to reply and how much time does he want?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It depends very largely on what points hon. Members put forward. I may require round about an hour. It may be the cut short, if hon. Members do not say much, requiring a detailed reply.

Mr. Speaker: At 5 o'clock all the other Demands that remain will have to be disposed of. Between 4-30 and 5, we have half an hour. I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply at 4 o'clock. He can go on till 5. The discussion by Members will go on till 4. We will extend it by half an hour.

Shri Shankaraiya, who was on his legs, may continue.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): Yesterday, I was pointing out how these tax evaders have imbibed a spirit of confidence and are bent upon evading the taxes that have been imposed by this House. I have brought to the notice of the House instances of income-tax evasion and also of sales-tax. Similar is the case with regard to the customs duty.

There has been a good deal of evasion and a good deal of smuggling and several times, the matters have been discussed on the floor of the House. So also with regard to the excise duties. If I may be permitted to say so, evasion has been more rampant in the payment of excise duty than in any other case. They have been very successful from the very beginning and they have been doing it I can give instances more and more, but it would be only taking the time of the House, because it is within the knowledge of the House as to what are the taxes in respect of which evasions are taking place on a large scale. My submission is that the Government should take severe steps to see that this evasion mentality is put down, that the money due to the Government is realised and that amount is utilised for development purposes.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

No doubt the Ministry of Finance have taken certain steps to institute a separate department for investigation and inspection, but in my opinion, it will not be sufficient. If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to set up a permanent small high-powered committee to take stock of the situation, study and to suggest to the Government to take immediate and effective steps. They must not only suggest these steps, but they must keep a vigilant watch, collect all the information and see that all possible steps are being taken immediately without waiting for an amendment of the tax measures. I would also insist that attached to this high-powered committee, specially trained staff also may be provided. So that, they may try to collect information and see that the tax evaders are brought to book.

One other suggestion that I would make in this connection is this. In evasion cases, we find, they are dealt with leniently. Either a higher amount is levied or they are left with a warning. I would suggest that hereafter, when the inclination to evade is on the increase a deterrent punishment should be awarded. Otherwise, the Ministry will be losing a good deal of revenue by reason of this evasion. Government should take every possible step to see that evasion is put down and the whole of the revenue that is due to the Government is realised.

The next point that I would like to refer to is the curtailment of expenditure in the several departments and avoidance of waste. This question has been referred to on the floor of this House several times and I need not take the time of the House on it, because those facts are very clear. The steps taken by the Finance Ministry have not been sufficient. They should take immediate steps in this respect.

So far as the State finances are concerned, I wish to state that since most of the sources of revenue have been

reserved by the Centre, the State finances have been depleted to a very great extent. They are at their wits end and they are not able to augment their revenues. In view of the development work that they have also undertaken, they have not been able to meet their ordinary expenses also. The establishment charges and other things having gone high, they find hardly any money to push through their social service amenities. It has come to a stage when almost all the State Governments are looking to the Centre for assistance and help. This is not the case in any one particular State. This is the case with almost every State. For a proper development of this country, the finances of the States should also be sound. They must also have certain items on which they can raise their revenues. Now, the whole thing is being centralised. Most of the revenue is being collected by the Central Government. I would suggest that attempts be made to decentralise and some of the items of taxes be given over to the States. The Central Government should see that the State finances are also sound and they are not entirely dependent on the Central Government.

No doubt, the Finance Commission has been enquiring into it. The States have submitted their memoranda. Particularly, after the Reorganisation of States, many of the States which were financially sound, which were financially better off, have now been put in an awkward position. They have not been able to provide the same facilities that they were providing in the original States, to the areas added on. I can give the example of Mysore itself. Mysore had made financial progress on account of its industrial advancement. After reorganisation, the State's finances have been so much depleted that they have no means of raising any revenue. It has been found very difficult to provide the amenities to the areas added on.

[Shri Shankaraiya]

The States have submitted memoranda and they are before the Finance Commission. Because their report is not yet available, I will not dilate much on this point. But I would request the Finance Minister to be liberal and even before the submission of the report, to provide adequate amounts for developmental purposes at least, particularly taking into consideration those areas which have been backward both industrially and otherwise. In this connection, I would like to mention a word. Malnad areas have been brought together into the Mysore State. They have not been developed so far either in trade or commerce or in communications. They have hardly any roads. Therefore, the burden on Mysore State is all the greater. If we were to wait for the report of the Finance Commission and a decision thereon, it will take a long time. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to see that in the interim period, certain additional grants are given to the Mysore State.

Then, I would like to refer to the Sales Tax Acts and sales tax collection. As we know, it has become very cumbersome and burdensome also. Sales tax is levied on all conceivable articles and sales tax is levied on different items at different stages at different rates. The rates and stages also differ from State to State. This has resulted in confusion and inconvenience to the traders as well as to the consumers. The traders have been finding it difficult to collect the tax from the original trader or the first trader. In spite of the fact that the Central Sales Tax Act is promulgated, I do not know whether it is coming into force from the 1st of July or from the 1st of October. Whatever it may be, the Central Sales Tax Act has got certain anomalies. It is also not perfect. It will lead to further complications. If it has not already been implemented, I would request the Finance Minister to see that the anomalies are removed so that the traders and consumers are

not put to further inconveniences and all sorts of legal complications do not arise. If the sales tax is not collected, they will have to pay out of their pocket. Or, the consumers will have paid and they will not be able to get any benefit of refund. All sorts of complications are there. I would request the Finance Minister to see that the anomalies are removed very early.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to say a word with regard to the injustice that has been caused to the Mysore government servants who were taken over by the Centre from the Mysore Government at the time of the integration, particularly in the Excise department. There has been a good deal of discrimination and injustice caused to them. The integration took place on 1-4-1950. Many of the officers were taken over. A few opted to the State Government. A few were taken by the Central Government. After they were taken over, they were not confirmed, just as it was done in Hyderabad or Travancore. They were treated as temporary. When we asked why they were treated separately and why they were not treated as Central Government employees the reason given was that unless they make the zone permanent they could not be absorbed. Even though the integration took place in 1950, the permanency was made in 1953. Even when the permanency was made, they were not equated to the posts that were vacant there. Outsiders were brought in; some new entrants were taken. Many of the employees were classified in the lower grades and they were given the salary of the lower grades. When a complaint was made why they were treated as temporary employees still then, the reason that was given the second time was that they were awaiting the confirmation or the opinion of the Revenue Board or the Excise Board, whatever it is called. The opinion of the Excise Board did not come till 1956. In 1956 even when the Board gave the confirmation order with

regard to Central pay and allowances as regards to classification and other things, they were posted in the lower grade. Out of nearly 97 inspectors that were taken, half were taken as inspectors and the other half were de-promoted as supervisors. Even after giving them this permanency and Central pay and allowances, even today many of the people have not been allowed to draw the salary and allowances that were given to them. The matter is pending for a very long time. Many of them are to retire within two three years. This delay will affect their pension and gratuity. And it will amount to a discrimination between the Travancore Government employees, Hyderabad Government employees and the Mysore Government employees. Travancore and Hyderabad, States employees were taken immediately on a permanent basis and Central scales of pay and allowances were given to them. But the Mysore State employees are being denied even today. Even though it was sanctioned in 1956, they have not been allowed to draw the new scale even to this day. But I have every confidence in the present Finance Minister and I am sure that he will see to it that the injustice that has been done to the Mysore State employees will be removed and their grievances redressed.

श्री बजरंग सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय की मांगों का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध सिर्फ इसलिये नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय की कोई नीति नहीं है। नीति तो स्पष्ट है और वह नीति है पूँजीवादी लोगों जो निहित स्वार्थों वाले हैं, उनको फायदा पहुँचाने की। वह खास तौर से किसान वर्ग को, मजदूर वर्ग को और आम जनता को नुकसान पहुँचाने वाली है। जिन मांगों पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं अगर उनको हम देखें तो पता लगता है कि वित्त मंत्रालय अपनी इस नीति को प्रत्यक्ष रूप में उन लोगों के विरुद्ध खड़ा रहा है।

मैं एक तम्बाकू के सबान को लेता हूँ। तम्बाकू का कर सन् १९४३ में शुरू किया गया। जिस वक्त १९४३ में यह कर शुरू किया गया उस वक्त सिर्फ १ आ० प्रति पाउंड कर उस तम्बाकू पर था जो हुक्के के काम में लाई जाती है। उस वक्त ही बीड़ी की तम्बाकू पर ६ आ० प्रति पाउंड के हिसाब से कर लगाया गया था। बीड़ी और हुक्के के तम्बाकू में ६ और १ का फर्क था। लेकिन इस वक्त हम देखेंगे कि बीड़ी और हुक्के की तम्बाकू पर एक सा कर लगा दिया गया है। बीच में भी जब जब तम्बाकू पर कर बढ़ाया गया तब हमेशा यह कहा गया कि सिगरेट, बीड़ी और तम्बाकू पर जो कर की दर है वह इस तरह रखी जाये कि सिगरेट से कम बीड़ी पर और बीड़ी से कम हुक्के पर रहे। इसी तरह से सन् १९४९ में फाइनान्स बिल पर एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी, उस सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भाज के मंत्री श्री राज बहादुर ने एक मिनट भाफ टिसेंट दिया था, और उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

"We have difference about raising the duty on hooka and chewing tobacco by 75 per cent from annas four to seven per pound. So much of increase cannot be justified by any means whatsoever. In 1943 a duty of only one anna per pound was imposed on this article and later on by two instalments it has been raised to four annas. Now again to propose further enhancement by as much as seventy five per cent would not be just and fair to those on whom it would fall. It is well known that comparatively poorer classes of agriculturists and wage-earners enjoy this traditional style of smoking which is less expensive than biri or cigarette. They usually purchase the leaves and process them at home by mixing with other ingredients which make the tobacco fit for hooka. Hooka smoking

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

from generations past is a necessary custom of social entertainment among working classes in rural areas. It is their recreation, relief, stimulation and joy at cheapest cost. Excessive duty on hooka tobacco will result in pushing the poorer section of smokers to change from hooka to biri and cigarette which will considerably damage their present day economy .. "

इस सेलेक्ट कमेटी में श्री राज बहादुर और श्री मिहिरलाल चट्टोपाध्याय, इन दो माननीय सदस्यों का यह मत था कि बीड़ी से हुक्के के तम्बाकू पर कम कर होना चाहिये। और जब तम्बाकू पर कर लगाया गया तो यही नीति बरती गई थी। जहाँ शुरू में हुक्के की तम्बाकू पर १ भा० प्रति पाउंड कर था वहाँ बीड़ी की तम्बाकू पर ६ भा० प्रति पाउंड रखा गया था। लेकिन जिस तरह से यह बाद में बढ़ता गया, अगर हम देखना चाहें इन तम्बाकुओं के खर्च पर उसका क्या असर पड़ा है, तो हमें पता चलेगा कि सन् १९४३ में जिस वक्त यह कर शुरू हुआ हुक्के की तम्बाकू १८१ मिलियन पाउंड पी जा रही थी, बीड़ी ५४ मिलियन पाउंड पी जा रही थी और सिगरेट ११ मिलियन पाउंड पी जा रही थी। सन् १९५३ में जब कि हुक्के की तम्बाकू पर ६ भा० पाउंड कर लगा दिया गया उस वक्त उसकी खपत १८१ मिलियन पाउंड से घट कर ११९ मिलियन पाउंड हो गई थी, बीड़ी की खपत ५४ मिलियन पाउंड से बढ़ कर १७० मिलियन पाउंड हो गई थी और सिगरेट की खपत ११ मिलियन पाउंड से बढ़ कर २१ मिलियन पाउंड हो गई थी। यह हालत उस वक्त थी जब कि हुक्के की तम्बाकू पर सिर्फ ६ भा० पाउंड कर था, लेकिन इस वक्त हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने बी बजट रखा है, उसमें जो नये प्रस्ताव आये, उनसे क्या स्थिति पैदा होती है? हम देखते हैं कि सिगरेट पर जहाँ

अब तक १ रु० प्रति पाउंड ड्यूटी ली जा रही थी, उसे अब १ रु० के बजाय १२ भा० प्रति पाउंड कर दिया गया है, एक एंजिक्यूटिव आदेश से, जिस पर कि ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहिये भी। आज वह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि वह माननीय सदस्य कह चुके हैं जो आज सरकार में हैं। वे कह चुके हैं कि तम्बाकू पर जो कर है उसका निर्धारण इस प्रकार होना चाहिये कि सिगरेट से बीड़ी पर कम और बीड़ी से हुक्के पर कम हो। लेकिन सिगरेट पर घटा कर १ रु० से १२ भा० किया जा रहा है, और जब कि बीड़ी पर १४ भा० पाउंड या और हुक्के पर ६ भा० प्रति पाउंड था, उनको अब एक कटेगरी में रखा जा रहा है और उन दोनों को मिला कर कहीं पर ८ भा० प्रति पाउंड और कहीं पर १ रु० प्रति पाउंड किया जायेगा। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि जो नीति उन माननीय सदस्यों ने निर्धारित की थी जो कि आज सरकार में सम्मिलित हो गये हैं, उस समय गैर सरकारी सदस्य थे पर सरकार की पार्टी के थे, आज उसको ही परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है, हालांकि उसके लिये आज कोई कारण नहीं है।

यह स्पष्ट बात है कि देश में जो तम्बाकू पी जा रही है, उसमें हुक्के की तम्बाकू वह लोग पीते हैं जो कि किसान वर्ग के कहे जाते हैं, मजदूर वर्ग के कहे जाते हैं, गरीब वर्ग के कहे जाते हैं, जो बीड़ी और सिगरेट नहीं पी सकते। आप सिगरेट को ड्यूटी घटाना चाहते हैं, और बीड़ी को ड्यूटी हुक्के के बराबर रखना चाहते हैं। सन् १९४३ में जब कि इन दोनों करो में १ और ६ का फर्क था तब १९५७ में आप दोनों को एक दर पर लाना चाहते हैं। पता नहीं कि यह कौन सी नीति है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग हैं, जो बीड़ी बनाते हैं, जिनकी करोड़ों रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है, उस पूंजी का मुनाफ़ा उनके

बेने की नीति है। वह किसान जो पैदा करता है इस तम्बाकू को, जो हुक्का पीता है, उस का कोई संगठित आन्दोलन नहीं है, कोई संगठित प्रयास नहीं है, इसलिये मनमाने ढंग से इस ब्यूटो को आप उस पर लादना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि न सिर्फ सन् १९५१ में जो सेलेक्ट कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया वही हमारे सामने है, बल्कि सन् १९५३ में जो टेन्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमिशन बैठा था उसकी रिपोर्ट में भी यही बात कही गई उसमें यह दृष्टिकोण लिया गया :

"It is however difficult to agree that in a poor country where tobacco is consumed extensively by all classes, the price of the form of tobacco chosen for use will be entirely irrelevant. A proper consideration, in our opinion, will be the proportion of the duty to price in the case of cheap and costly varieties. At the present rate of duty, the proportion of duty to value is 60 per cent for biri tobacco and 66 per cent for hooka and other tobacco. With a flat rate of nine annas per lb. the percentage will go up to 100 for the latter and go down to 38 for the former. The effect of a flat rate will be felt particularly in a period of falling prices when the duty may have to be reduced. With a differential tariff it will be possible to adjust the burden for the use of different varieties on the basis of the trends of their consumption. With a flat rate, the reduction, in such circumstances, has to be uniform for all varieties."

यह बात सन् १९५३-५४ में इस रिपोर्ट में कही गई कि जहाँ तक बीड़ी और हुक्के के का सवाल है हुक्के की कीमत अलग है और बीड़ी की तम्बाकू की कीमत अलग है। अगर आप हुक्के की तम्बाकू पर, जिसकी कीमत अलग है, एक सा कर लगा देते हैं तो उसमें उनके मूल्यों में फर्क होता है। इस तरह से

बाजार में उन्हीं बीड़ियों की कीमत तो कम हो जाती है और हुक्के के तम्बाकू की कीमत ज्यादा हो जाती है। नतीजा यह निकलता है कि बीड़ी का खर्च बढ़ जाता है और लोग बीड़ी की तरफ बढ़ने लगते हैं। मैंने अभी अभी भाकड़े दे कर बताया कि किस तरह से सन् १९४३-४४ से लेकर सन् १९५३-५४ तक इन चीजों की खपत में फर्क पड़ा है। इसके बाद के भाकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। किस तरह से हुक्के के तम्बाकू का खर्च १८१ मिलियन पाउंड से घट कर ११९ मिलियन पाउंड रह गया और बीड़ी की तम्बाकू का खर्च ५४ मिलियन पाउंड से बढ़ कर ११७ मिलियन पाउंड हो गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वित्त मंत्री ने जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने रखे हैं, उनको मान लिया जाता है, तो इसके साफ माने यह होंगे कि हम देश की जनता से कहते हैं कि तुम हुक्के को छोड़ कर बीड़ी पीना शुरू करो।

तुम जबलपुर के जो सेठ बीड़ी पैदा करते हैं उनकी जेबों को भरो और यह जो तुम हुक्का पी रहे हो अपनी तम्बाकू को पैदा करके या दुसरो से खरीद कर और उसमें कुछ चीजें मिला कर इसको खत्म कर दो। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी नीति है जिससे हिन्दूस्तान की उस जनता को जो कि वास्तव में हिन्दूस्तान को बनाती है, यानी हिन्दूस्तान की गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों की जनता को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि क्योंकि तम्बाकू एक नशीली चीज है इसलिये उसके विषय में ज्यादा बातें नहीं करनी चाहियें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कह कर असलियत को दृष्टि से धोखा नहीं दिया जा सकता। जो विदेशी तम्बाकू आती है, जिससे कि अच्छे सिगरेट बनते हैं, उसको नई दिल्ली में रहने वाले लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उनके लिये कोई रोक नहीं है, न कोई दलील दी जाती है कि यह अच्छी चीज नहीं है। यह दलील केवल उन गरीब आदमियों के लिये

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

बी जाती है जो कि थक जाने के बाद अपनी यकान को मिटाने के लिये इस चीज का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसके लिये यह कहना कि चूंकि हम ब्राह्मिचर्य (नशाबन्दी) शुरू करने वाले हैं इसलिये तम्बाकू के विषय में ज्यादा बर्बाद करना ठीक नहीं है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह दलील सही नहीं है।

यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है उससे कितना रेवेन्यू बढ़ने वाला है। सरकार ने अपने ब्वाइंट पेपर में कहा है कि इससे ६ करोड़ १५ लाख की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, सिगरेट की तम्बाकू, बीड़ी की तम्बाकू और हुक के की तम्बाकू पर कर बढ़ाने से।

Mr. Speaker: He has got three more minutes. I am giving him 15 minutes. He started at 12-33. Therefore there is no good concentrating on the tobacco all through. I have no objection. I want to give him notice that the time is about to expire.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You said 20 to 30 minutes will be given.

Mr. Speaker: Fifteen minutes

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is nobody else speaking from my party.

Mr. Speaker: After all, the party consists of six people.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, not six people.

Mr. Speaker: How many?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is nine people.

Mr. Speaker: Nine or six does not matter in a House of 500.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It has got a policy and a programme in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Forty per cent. for the whole of the Opposition.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shall I sit down?

Mr. Speaker: Three minutes later. Hon. Member cannot go on one subject. I just impress upon them that at this rate they will say they have got many other points.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will this time which has been consumed in between also be counted?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not have carried on the conversation like that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not carrying on the conversation.

तो मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस तम्बाकू पर कर बढ़ाने से केवल ६ करोड़ १५ लाख का फायदा होने वाला है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस थोड़े से फायदे के लिये आप हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता का नुकसान मत कीजिये और उसकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिये।

वैल्यू टैक्स को सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विरोधी सदस्यों के मुताबिक तो ६ करोड़ का रिलीफ दिया जाना चाहिये और सरकार का क्याल है कि कम से कम रिलीफ देने में ढाई करोड़ का तो नुकसान हो ही जायेगा। जहां पहले १५ या १६ करोड़ के रेवेन्यू का वैल्यू टैक्स का अनुमान था वहां अब साढ़े १२ करोड़ ही रेवेन्यू होगा। तो आप वैल्यू टैक्स में तो इस तरह का रिलीफ दे सकते हैं लेकिन इस और आप देखते नहीं हैं। तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह मनोभावना उसी नीति की परिचायक है जिसका मैंने पहले इशारा किया था।

इस के साथ ही मैं एक दो और बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जोकि मितव्ययता से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। हम से इस मितव्ययता के लिये दस प्रतिशत कट करने को कहा जाता है

धीरे हमारे मिनिस्ट्रों ने इस पर सेंट्रल आपने अपने बजट में कट करके उदाहरण भी हमारे सामने पेश कर दिया है। लेकिन इस से हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था में कोई खास फर्क नहीं पड़ सकता। हम को तो इस नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। इस दस दस परसेंट कट से लगभग तीन लाख की बचत होगी। लेकिन इतना नुकसान तो आप किसी भी मद में कर सकते हैं एक प्रशोक होटल में ही इतना अधिक हानि हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आपको वास्तव में इकानामी ड्राइव चलाना है तो जितने केन्द्र के मंत्रालय हैं उन सब के खर्चों की जाच पड़ताल करने के लिये आप को इस सदन के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिये, चाहे उसमें आप कांग्रेस के ही सदस्य रखें। सेक्रेटरियों को यह काम सौंपना कि वह देखें कि ये मंत्रालय इकानामिक यूनिट बन जायें मैं मंजूरता गलत होगा। वे इस काम को नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि यह उनकी मनो-वैज्ञानिक विचार धारा के खिलाफ है। वे लोग इस काम को करने वाले नहीं हैं। छः महीने तक तो उनकी जाच पड़ताल होती रहेगी और फिर रिपोर्ट आजायेगी कि यह मुमकिन नहीं है। वह यह सिफारिशें करेंगे कि बिजली का खर्च घटा दिया जाये, मेम्बरो को जो स्पीचों की तीन प्रतियाँ मिलती हैं उनकी जगह एक प्रति मिला करे। या कागज का खर्च कम किया जाये। लेकिन इस से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इस से कोई आमूलचूल परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस काम के लिये किसी एक मिनिस्टर को नियुक्त किया जाये। वैसे तो आप के पास मिनिस्टर काफी हैं उनमें से ही किसी को इस काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर यह सम्भव न हो तो एक और मिनिस्टर कायम कर दीजिये जिस से किसी कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर की महत्वाकांक्षा भी पूरी

हो जायेगी और यह काम भी हो जायेगा। हमें तो काम से मतलब है। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो बहुत बड़ी बचत हो सकेगी। हमारा शासन का व्यय बढ़ना हुआ जा रहा है। सन् १९५३-५४ के बजट में यह १००० करोड़ है, केन्द्र और राज्यों को मिला कर, और सन् १९५७-५८ में यह १६०० करोड़ हो गया है। इस को कम करने के लिये हमको अपनी अर्थनीति में मौलिक परिवर्तन करना होगा। जब तक आप कोई ऐसी कमेटी, जिस के लिये कि मैं ने सुझाव दिया है, म्करर नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं होगा। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि खर्चों बराबर किस तरह से बढ़ रहा है।

आप लोक सभा के सचिवालय को लें। यहाँ पर पिछले साल में जितना बजट था उस से इस साल के बजट में आपने २७ लाख रुपया बढ़ा कर ज्यादा कर दिया है। कहा गया है कि लोक सभा सचिवालय में कुछ विस्तार होगा। इस बात का पता नहीं है कि क्या एक्सपेंशन होगा। दस लाख रुपया तो कामनवैलथ पालियामेन्टरी कामन्-फरेंस हो रही है उस में खर्च होगा और १७ लाख रुपया एक्सपेंशन पर खर्च होगा। यह किस तरह का एक्सपेंशन होगा। यहाँ हम देखते हैं कि दिन में भी बिजली जलती रहती है। यहाँ पर एक्सपेंशन करेंगे और उसमें १७ लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। कुछ प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी नये बढ़ेंगे, और नये नये स्टाफ रखे जायेंगे। इस तरह से आप हिन्दुस्तान का भला नहीं कर सकते। यहाँ तो आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है जिसे कि आप करते नहीं हैं।

आपने नई दिल्ली को एक ऐसी तस्वीर बनाया हुआ है जो कि गरीब हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर नहीं है। आप इसको पैरिड बा लन्दन की तरह से बनावें लेकिन गरीब हिन्दुस्तान है उसके प्रतिनिधि के रूप में हम यह सब बातें नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए

[श्री नजराराज सिंह]

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को अपनी धर्म नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। यह काम उस तरह से नहीं हो सकता जिस तरह से कि सरकार कर रही है।

हम देखते हैं कि एक मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में मतभेद हैं। मैं आपको उदाहरण दूँ। एक मिनिस्ट्री में नुमाइश की। इस मिनिस्ट्री के दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं। उसी विषय पर दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री भी नुमाइश से दूसरी जगह हटाया जाता है, दो दिन बाद उसको फिर वापस लाया जाता है। इस तरह से रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। हमको यह परिवर्तन करने का काम सर्विसेज पर नहीं डालना चाहिए। मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि सर्विसेज के लोग काम नहीं करना चाहते। सर्विसेज में भी बहुत से अच्छे और ईमानदार आदमी हैं लेकिन उनकी बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं जिनकी वजह से वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते। जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं उनको इस काम के लिए जिम्मेदार बनाइये और अपनी नीति में मौलिक परिवर्तन कीजिये ताकि लोग समझ सकें कि हम समाजवादी समाज की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं और कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन होने वाला है।

हम देखते हैं कि सरकार गांवों की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दे रही है और अधिकतर जो ध्यान दे रही है वह शहरों को बनाने की तरफ दे रही है। इस के अनेक उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं। आप देखें कि सन् १९५६-५७ के बजट में गांवों में गृह निर्माण के लिये ७.२ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया। पर रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि इस में से राज्य सरकारों को केवल २.३ करोड़ रुपया दिया जा सका और बाकी नहीं दिया जा सका। इस लिये अब इस को बढ़ाकर सन् १९५७-५८ के बजट में ५ करोड़

कर दिया गया है। यानी सारे हिन्दुस्तान के करल हाउसिंग के लिये इस साल केवल ५ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। इस में से भी अगर राज्य सरकारों ने इस साल में दो तीन करोड़ रुपया ही इस्तेमाल किया तो सन् १९५८-५९ के बजट में केवल तीन करोड़ ही रखा जायेगा। एक तरफ यह हालत है। आप गांवों को बर्बाद करके शहरों को बनाना चाहते हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि शहरों के सगठित हैं, वे अपनी आवाज उठा सकते हैं। अखबारों में अपने विचार छपवा सकते हैं। वे अपना प्रोपेगंडा कर सकते हैं।

अभी उस दिन माननीय गृह-मंत्री कह रहे थे कि जब सीधी कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी जायेगी, तब गोली चलाना भी बन्द कर दिया जायेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप इस नीति पर चलते रहेंगे, तब तक सीधी कार्यवाही भी जारी रहेगी—सत्याग्रह होगा, हड़ताल होगी। अगर आप गोली चलाना बन्द नहीं करना चाहते, तो न कीजिये, लेकिन इस को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इस को रोकने का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह है कि आप अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन कीजिये। यह गरीबों का मुल्क है। वे अपनी हालत सुधारने के लिये संघर्ष करते रहेंगे—सीधी कार्यवाही नहीं रुकेगी और अगर उस को रोकने के लिये आप गोली का प्रयोग करना चाहें, तो कीजिये।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Yesterday, in the course of the debate, a few Members criticised that the present Government had no taxation policy. One Member went to the extent of saying that the taxes were being levied according to the individual whims of the Finance Minister who was in charge of that portfolio at any particular time; and he gave the very pertinent example of the capital gains tax, which was levied in 1948-49, then

given up, and again taken up later. I am glad that the hon. Member did not refer to the budget of 1946 which was presented by Shri Liaquat Ali Khan.

We are living in changing times, and, therefore, when the budgets are presented, we expect that the Finance Ministers would be taking full cognisance of the conditions as they arise in the country, and modify or adopt the fiscal policy accordingly. If we view the taxes from this light, we shall find that they would be justified. There is another thing which is very significant, namely that the general trend is to collect more and more taxes, namely that the general trend is to collect more and more taxes, so that with the added resources, we may take up a greater number of welfare activities and thereby provide greater benefit to the people. We have started planning already. We had the First Five Year Plan, which we have completed very successfully, and now we are having the Second Five Year Plan.

Now, all the taxation measures will be according to the requirements of these plans, and it is for the purpose of these plans that added resources are to be obtained through taxation. Sometimes, it happens that the Finance Minister, to look more agreeable, gives a concession in some way but levies a tax in some other way. Thereby, he tries to tell the country or the people affected that by one hand, he is giving some concession, while by the other he is levying more taxation; and, therefore, there is no ground for complaint. But this is a good trick, for, generally, in these adjustments, we find that the country as a whole benefits because the concession given is comparatively low, while the taxation is comparatively higher.

Take the case of income-tax, for instance. No doubt, some concession is given. As estimated, that concession would amount roughly to about Rs. 7½ crores. But in its place, we are having the wealth tax and the expenditure tax. We are expecting

about Rs. 15 crores of revenue from the wealth tax. The previous speaker stated, and I think he was right, that instead of Rs. 15 crores, we may get only Rs. 12½ crores. But even this Rs. 12½ crores would offset the loss of Rs. 7½ crores. And with some little adjustments, we shall be having Rs. 7½ crores.

Before I go to the next point, I would like to say a word on the taxation policy as such. For the first time when we look at the taxation measures as a whole, we find that there is a rational policy. Relief has been given in the income-tax payable by the middle income groups. When I say middle income groups, I do not mean really small people, but I mean the middle category of people amongst the richest classes. The wealth and expenditure taxes will be levied only on the highest slab among the richest classes. So, we find that the rationale of this taxation policy is that the richest would be taxed more while those in the next category will be taxed a little less. So, the concept of egalitarian society is being followed up. Moreover, these taxes have got their psychological background of going towards the socialistic pattern of society.

Now, I come to the subject which I have chosen for myself for today's discussion, namely the role of the private banks in our country's economy. The banks are pivotal points, so far as the progress of the country is concerned, whether it be in the industrial sector or in trade or even in agriculture. The banks have been doing very well. If we look at the progress, we find that on the whole it has been very satisfactory. No doubt, there was a time when a good number of banks crashed, but those were abnormal cases and not normal cases.

If we look at the deposits that these banks are getting, we find that they are attracting a greater and greater number of deposits, and the advances that they are giving are also increasing in volume. At present, they have got deposits to the tune of Rs. 850 crores. The ratio between demand and time deposits, broadly, is 55 : 45.

[Shri Heda]

The overall bank deposits in the country have been increasing. Of course, this increase is not fast enough. At the end of 1954, the total deposits in the commercial banks were to the tune of Rs. 950 crores, while at the end of 1955 the figure was Rs. 1044 crores, and at the end of 1956, it was Rs. 1125 crores.

13 hrs.

So far as advances are concerned, they are also increasing. At the end of 1954 the total outstanding advances were Rs. 550 crores; at the end of 1955 it was Rs. 632 crores and at the end of 1956 it was Rs. 788 crores. So we will find that the banks are playing quite a useful role. A few projects that the Government have undertaken like the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporations practically in all the States and the proposed Refinance Corporation would be of very great value so far as these private banks are concerned. Though the work of the IFC has been very satisfactory I have my own doubts about the State Finance Corporations. I would have wished that instead of having so many Finance Corporations in every State we had a Central State Finance Corporation with branches in different States. This would have led to more economy and greater co-ordination. The Refinance Corporation is yet to come, but there are great hopes from this Corporation and I think after its advent the private banks as well as the State Bank of India will be able to play an even greater role.

So far as industries, including small scale industries, and trade are concerned the role of private banks has to a great extent been satisfactory. I now come to the agricultural sector. In agricultural sector what do we find? We find that the arrangements for credit are not properly made. There was a time when there was the moneylender. He used to advance money to the agriculturist at exorbitant rates of interest. His aim was not

to collect interest; very often his desire was that he should be able to purchase or own those lands against which he had given the advance. The result was that many times the credit given was not for investment purposes, but was for marriages, funerals, etc. Therefore this class had to be liquidated and I am glad that it has been liquidated. But then there is a vacuum and we have to make some alternative arrangements.

What are those alternative arrangements? There are the land mortgage banks; there are the co-operative societies which give credit and recently we have started implementing a very big scheme through the State Bank of India. The State Bank of India has been given special treatment by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has agreed to forego the profit that they are entitled to for the advance of the share capital to offset the losses that would be incurred by the branches opened by the State Bank in rural areas in the initial stages. Thereby the State Bank is in a position to start quite a large number of branches in rural areas.

Now if we take the case of U.K. and the U.S.A., we find that quite a large number of schemes have been successfully implemented to help of rural credit and the arrangements that we are making are not quite satisfactory. As an instance I shall give the case of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation of the United Kingdom. This Corporation, as the Finance Minister knows, was established in 1928. It had a capital of £7½ lakhs which was subscribed by five big banks of the United Kingdom. Government gave them about 18 lakhs free of interest for sixty years,—not a short period. It has no great paraphernalia; it has only a small office. It is mainly working through commercial banks. The peasant or the farmer approaches the commercial banks and it is the responsibility of the commercial bank to go into the creditworthiness of the applicant, his means, etc., and find out whether the money that he is taking would be for

investment purpose or only for being spent away. After satisfying themselves about the bona fides of the applicant they forward the forms to the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and the Corporation provides the necessary money. Throughout it is the commercial banks which are in the picture; without putting their own money they get about 2 per cent. or may be a little more for standing as the surety for the deed and being in charge of the whole transaction; the rest of the interest goes to the agricultural mortgage corporation.

In the United States I found that they have adopted various measures. They are allowing a sort of free competition between the various agencies. There are co-operative societies, there are mortgage corporation. On the top of it, even a private individual, a banker, if he takes up the provision of finance to the agriculturist can have his bill refinanced by the Government at a very economic rate. Thus we find a number of agencies working. I would have wished something on these lines in our country. Had we taken it up, there would have been great advantage to our country, particularly to our agriculture.

But what is happening today? What happens today is this. Let us take a model village with a population of about 500, of which 80 people are farmers. In most of the villages about four or five persons hold all the social power. After the advent of democracy they are wielding political power and the whole political machinery, like elections, etc., are in their hands. Their power has been increased. Now we ask every village to form a sort of co-operative society or credit society. These very persons dominate in these societies. If an individual farmer is to get a loan for investment, for development of his land, for increasing his produce he cannot do so without being in the good books of these people. So what happens is that about ten or twelve persons at the top get the credit and the rest of the people are deprived of it.

The procedure for obtaining loans is long. The society first recommends the loan; then it goes to the State Bank. From there it is sent for investigations to be made. It takes nearly six months to one and a half years to get a loan after the application. During this period anybody can torpedo the whole thing. Therefore the individual farmer finds himself in doldrums. He is not sure of getting credit. It would not be wrong to say that there are certain cases where the individual farmer has agreed to part with 20 per cent. of the loan to persons who would agree to get the loan for him. Therefore an impression is created in the mind of the average agriculturist that it is the cleverness rather than a sincere desire to develop the land that would fetch him the loan.

Instead of this present programme or along with the present programme, if we allow the commercial banks also the same facilities as we are allowing the State Bank of India, namely allowing opening of branches in the rural side on condition that whatever losses are sustained in the initial stages, they would be offset by providing them with credit by the Reserve Bank on very good terms, these commercial banks may feel encouraged and they may open branches in the countryside thereby contributing to steady progress.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to another point, and that is about mobile bank units. We have mobile post offices. They have worked quite usefully. They were started on the understanding that whatever losses were incurred in their working would be offset by the publicity that the department would get so that people would use the post office more frequently. In the same sense and spirit, let us also start mobile bank units. I quite agree that these units will not be economical in the beginning. There may be some losses. But I am quite sure that in the course of a year or two the position will change and they will be able to work economically and as profitably as the

[Shri Heda]

mobile post offices. The added advantage will be that these units will be able to cover more than one centre.

For example, there is a taluk or tehsil. There is a branch in the headquarters. If there are two mobile bank units, they can cover 25 big places each year. Everyday a unit can visit two villages. Some villages would be visited once in a fortnight and some once in a week. In this way, each unit can cover easily 25 places. Hence, in a taluk where there is a regular bank, 50 places could be covered. Let us take the cost at which these units can be started. It will be nothing. On the other hand, the advantage will be that we will not only be able to make people more bank-minded but more money will be deposited in the form of savings and there will be greater banking operations and easy credit provided.

The success or failure of the scheme will again depend on the type of people put in charge of these units. If they are officials who know the value of public relations and direct relationship between client and banker, we will be more successful. Many times it is one's aim in life, whether one is a genuine type of person or one wants to cheat the bank, that counts. The credit-worthiness of a person can best be judged and gauged when we come into personal contact with him. In this view, personal relationship will also go a very long way. The present procedure is so lengthy and zigzag that there is no personal contact at all. Personal contact is fully lost and it is mere procedure that works now.

Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Ministry to take up this scheme from this angle. Something should be done quickly so that credit is provided to the farmer in the rural side on easy terms, from a long range point of view, so that he may develop his land and increase the yield. He may dig a well or engage himself in other operations by such help.

In the U.S.A. and England, they give loans to the farmers even for the construction of roads, their own houses and for other amenities, apart from investment on the farms themselves. So what we have touched is not even a fringe of the problem. There is a long way to go and I hope that the Ministry will take it up.

In the end, I would only refer to one point that I had left out while speaking on the role of commercial banks. That is the bill marketing scheme. I think this is a good scheme and if worked properly, it will again go a long way in strengthening private banks to contribute to the advancement of industry and trade.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): First of all, I thank you for giving me a chance to say something in the House.

We have before us the Demands of the Ministry of Finance. These are the Demands for building up a new India. We should grant the Demands and pay the amount. We shall pay it because for building our country we cannot expect the people of other countries—England, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. or the Republic of China—to pay. So we ourselves have to pay the amount, even more than that, if need be. But one thing is that we should see that the money is fully spent for the purpose.

Let us turn our centre of vision to the hilly regions of Tripura. We hear a lot about Tripura's progress. We also read about it in books. But if we consider the progress in the light of the huge amount spent, we cannot reasonably satisfy ourselves.

What about food? Tripura was never deficit in food. But at present she has become deficit. What about village rehabilitation? I am afraid about the correctness of the statement when I try to say that 30 per cent. rehabilitation work has been completed in Tripura. Let us not go into details. But what about transport and

communication? She has no rail link. She has no river communication. She has no road. There is a road under construction—the Agartala—Assam road. It is still incomplete. No one can say how much more money will be necessary to complete that road. Our only life-line is the airline which connects us with the rest of India from Agartala aerodrome to Dum Dum. As such we are living in 'the American sector of Berlin', with this difference that we are not allowed to have the supplies that the Berliners were allowed to.

With this inequitable arrangement regarding transport and communication, permit me to ask you: how can you defend your territory of Tripura? How can you protect your people of Tripura? You cannot. Just as Kashmir is the north-western gateway of India, Tripura is the north-eastern gateway of India. Tripura is out of your grip. It means that the whole of Assam, Manipur, N.E.F.A., Lushai, Naga Hills etc.—the whole North-east frontier, is in grave danger.

Sir, the Centre is giving crores and crores of rupees and thousands and thousands of tons of food to the people of Tripura and the people of Tripura cannot blame the Government of India. But, then, why all this trouble? The root cause of it is inefficiency and corruption and the top-heavy set-up in administration. The administration swallows a handsome portion of the budgeted amount and the balance also does not reach the people fully owing to corruption. Therefore, there is dissatisfaction. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to pay more heed to Tripura.

Sir, I want to say something about the few cut motions tabled by my hon. communist friend Shri Dasaratha Deb of Tripura which should not have been tabled because they are detrimental to the tribals of Tripura. He demands the private reserve lands of the Maharaja's period. That is a closed chapter. That chapter was written before 25 years. The

Maharaja reserved 1950 sq. miles, that is half of Tripura for only 5 tribal sub-communities—not all tribal communities. If the Government of India is to revive this order and translate it into action, the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tripura and the giving of land to the landless peasants including the minorities and a few thousand Hindustanis will be practically impossible.

There is another. He says: failure to defend the interests of tribal people in Tripura in regard to occupation of land. What does it mean? It means that in the rural sphere the old custom should be revived. There was a custom of getting an area by boundaries. The boundaries are like, towards the south Tin Murti, towards the North Rashtrapati Bhavan, towards the East India Gate and towards the West Shankar Road. Within this boundary approximately 100 acres of land are mine, that is, I am taking from the Maharaja. There were practically more than thousands of acres included in the boundary. He says that the Government of India should allow that to be revived. If it is done, where will the land for the rehabilitation of the rest of the people come from; how will the Government of India give land to the landless peasants? It is practically impossible.

Then he says: need to restrict the settlement of people belonging to the non-scheduled tribes. In the State there are non-scheduled tribes, not to speak of the refugees, the landless minorities in the State and the landless Hindustanis.

He also says: failure to protect persons, particularly the tribals and others from being ousted from the lands. This is also impracticable. Then he wants to draw attention to the failure to provide for the proper rehabilitation of refugees. He says, for the refugees. But one cut motion cuts another. He is giving by the right hand and taking away by the left.

[Shri Bangshi Thakur]

I am sure that the hon. Member before giving notice of these cut motions did not consult other hon. Members who could have given him reasonable advice. All these cut motions help to excite hatred, the hydra-headed monster of communal bias which should have no support from any quarter.

श्रीमती जायेबेन शाह (गिरनार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है ।

मैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहती हूँ । आज हम देख रहे हैं कि टैक्स दरें बढ़ा लगे जा रहे हैं । मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ कि जब तक प्राइवेट प्रॉपर्टी रखने का अधिकार समाज को मिला हुआ है उस वक्त तक हम को टैक्स लगाने ही होंगे । इस बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है और कहा कहाँ पर कितना कितना लगाना चाहिये इस बारे में भी मैं आज कुछ अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करती हूँ । मगर जिस पर हमें सब से अधिक एतराज है वह उस पद्धति पर है जो कि पैसा वसूल करने की निर्धारित की गई है । हमें पैसे देने में एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये । मगर जो टैक्स रीयलाइज करने की प्रथा आज हमने राज की है वह कुबंगी सी है और इससे लोग तंग आ गए हैं । बदकिस्मती से हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स के जो लोग हैं वे कुछ ऐसा समझते हैं कि जो टैक्सपेयर्स हैं उन में से ज्यादातर गोर हैं और टैक्सपेयर्स में बिजनेसमैन जो हैं उन के दिल में कुछ ऐसी बात पैदा हो गई है कि ये जो अधिकारी लोग हैं वे तो हमारे पीछे चढ़े रहते हैं । अधिकारियों तथा आम जनता में आज बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर पैदा हो गया है और स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती ही जा रही है । मैं समझती हूँ कि लोगों को टैक्स भ्रदा करने में तथा बाजिब

टैक्स भ्रदा करने में कोई एतराज नहीं है, और इस में उन को कोई नाराजगी नहीं है । मगर जब वे आफिसिस में जा कर उन अधिकारियों के दिमागों को देखते हैं तो वे खबरा जाते हैं ।

मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ कि कुछ लोग चोरी भी करते होंगे, इवेशन भी करते होंगे, लेकिन मैं इस बात को नहीं मान सकती और न ही कोई और भ्रदमी मान सकता है कि सब के सब ऐसे हैं, सब के सब भ्रप्र-माणिक हैं । मैं ने ऐसे बिजनेसमैन भी देखे हैं जो प्रमाणिकता से चलना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जब हम हर्किकत को देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि उन को भी डिस्आनेस्टी के काम करने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ना है । अगर इस तरह चलने दिया गया तो हमारे देश में ओनेस्टी कमी नहीं रह सगी । अब इधर उधर थोड़े बहुत सुधार कर देने से कोई खास फायदा नही हो सकता है । हमारा जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का बेसिक सिस्टम है उस में सुधार की आज अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है । अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो हमारा समाज दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरता ही जायेगा । यह आज जो सिस्टम प्रेबेलेट है चाहे वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत हो या किसी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत वह ज्यादातर सन्देश पर, ज्यादातर ससपिशन पर बेस्ड है । इस वास्ते इस में आमूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है । आज मैं देख रही हूँ कि अधिकारी वर्ग के लिये हमारी समाज में सिम्पेथी नहीं रही है । आज हम यह कहते हैं कि हमने यहां पर डेमोक्रेसी राज की हुई है, आज हमने यहां पर लोक राज की स्थापना की है और लोगों का ही इस राज्य पर अधिकार है । लेकिन आज लोग ऐसा महसूस कम करते हैं और वे यह नहीं समझते हैं कि हम उनके ही हितैषी हैं । हम आज इस तरह से टैक्स वसूल करते हैं जिस से लोगों

को भारी परेशानी होती है। ग्रंथों के जमाने में जो मामलातदार ज्यादा से ज्यादा वसूली करते थे उनकी तरकियाँ मिल जाती थी और वे लोगों के दुख-तकलीफों की कोई परवाह नहीं करते थे। हम उस तरह का विधान नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे चाहने या न चाहने से क्या होता है। हम आज भी देख रहे हैं कि जो अधिकारी ज्यादा रेवेन्यू और ज्यादा इनकमटैक्स का रुपया वसूल करते हैं या दूसरे टैक्स को कोलेक्ट करते हैं उन को मान्यता मिल जाती है, ये सब बातें ठीक नहीं हैं, ऐसा मैं समझती हूँ। आप कस्टम्स ड्यूटिस तथा टैक्सों का रुपया वसूल करके कीजिये, उस में कोई हूबं नहीं है और न किसी को किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति होनी चाहिये। जीवन को प्राथमिक आवश्यकताओं को छोड़ कर बाकी को चीजों पर टैक्स लगा दाजिये किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि गरीबों और श्रमियों के बीच में कितना ही फायला पैदा हो गया है और इस को टैक्स लगाये बगैर पाटा नहीं जा सकता है। लेकिन जो वसूलों को बढ़ाते हैं, उसको आप ठीक कीजिये। मुझे एक भाई बतला रहे थे कि हम अपने सिद्धान्तों पर डटे रहना चाहते हैं लेकिन अगर ऐसा करते हैं तो उन का काम एक महोना, दो महोने, तीन महोने और कितना ही समय गुजर जाये, बनता नहीं है, उनको कुछ कम्प्रोमाइज करने पर मजबूर हो जाना पड़ता है। यह चीज बहुत दुखदायी है। जब जनता को अधिकारियों से काम पड़ता है और उस को काम निकलवाना होता है तो कुछ न कुछ और कही न कही कोरप्शन हो ही जाता है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सब के सब अधिकारी कोरुप्ट हैं। मगर मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दो से जो काम किया जाना चाहिये वह वे नहीं करते हैं या करना नहीं आता है। यह बात उन के दिल में अब भी नहीं बैठती है कि वे जनता के सेवक हैं। जब एक काम

को करने में एक महीना, दो महीने, तीन महीने या छ महीने लगा देते हैं और जब उन से इस का कारण पूछा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, प्राइवेट फर्म तो है नहीं जहाँ जल्दो हो सके। इस तरह की धारुमेंदस उन की तरफ से पेश की जाती हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर हमको डेमोक्रेसी को चलाना है तो हमको लोगों की सिम्पथीस भी हासिल करनी होंगी। उनको सिम्पथीस को अपने साथ रखकर हमें टैक्स वसूल करना चाहिये। अगर हमको सोशलिज्म भारतवर्ष में लाना है तो वह उर्मा तरह में लाया जा सकता है। जब लोगों के दिलों में यह बात घर कर जायेगी कि यह जो तन्त्र है यह उन्ही के लिये है और उनकी मुल मुविधा के लिये है तो बड़ा आसान से सोशलिज्म यहाँ आ सकता है। लोगों को इस बात का एहसास कराया जाना चाहिये कि जो लाज बनाये जाते हैं ये उन्ही के फायदे के लिये बनाये जाते हैं न कि उन को हैरान और परेशान करने के लिये। मगर इनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन इस तरह से हो रहा है कि वे लोगों के लिये दुखदायी साबित होने शुरू हो गये हैं।

आज हम कई प्रकार के टैक्स लगा रहे और लगाने ही रहेंगे जितना श्रम उसके पीछे लगाते हैं उतना श्रम हमको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ओर लगाना चाहिये। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे प्रयत्न एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सुधार लाने की ओर ज्यादा होने चाहिये। फाइनेंस की बात तो जाने दीजिये, दूसरे छोटे-छोटे कामों को करवाने में भी लोगों को कितना ही कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है। इस कष्ट को देख कर हमारे कुछ फ्रेड्स मजाक में कहते हैं कि बेहतर हो अगर गवर्नमेंट उन से चन्दा ले लिया करे या टाल टैक्स उन से वसूल कर लिया करे और वे इस पीछ को बिलकुल करेगे। लोग यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि इतना इटरफीरेंस हो जितना

[श्रीमती जायबेन शाह]

कि अब हो रहा है। मान हूँ कि अधिकारी-गण लोगों के साथ पूरे आदर से व्यवहार नहीं करते। यदि उन के साथ इस तरह से व्यवहार किया जायेगा तो डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चल सकेगी। पहले हम ने देखा है कि जब पुलिस राज या उस वक्त सत्ता को लोगों को डराने के लिये अपने हाथ में लिया जाता था और यही चीज आज भी चल रही है। अब भी ऐसा देखने में आता है कि जब लोग इनकम टैक्स आफिस में एकाउन्ट्स पेश करने के लिये जाते हैं तो ऐसा समझते हैं कि मानो वे किसी डी० एस० पी० पुलिस के आफिस में जा रहे हैं। आज उन के दिलों पर इस तरह का असर क्यों होता है, इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। और इस चीज को दूर करने का कोई न कोई तरीका आपका अवश्य खोजना चाहिए। आज जो सिस्टम चल रहा है उसमें किसी प्रकार के सुधार की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। आज जो प्राइवेट पार्टियों की बात चली आ रही है वह ज्यादा दिन चलने वाली नहीं है। आज नहीं तो कल वह खत्म होगी। और जो गरीब लोग हैं वे बैठे नहीं रहेंगे। जो हमने कास्टी-ट्यूशनल मैथड्स अपनाये हैं अगर उन से हमारा काम न चला तो लोग दूसरा मार्ग ढूँढ्यार करेंगे। मगर इन बातों से लोगों में आज उतनी नाराजगी नहीं है जितनी कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से है। मैं मानती हूँ कि हमारे प्लान के प्रति लोगों में जितनी दिलचस्पी होनी चाहिये उतनी आज नहीं है। यह भी आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि यह सब एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में गड़बड़ी की वजह से है। इस वजह से लोग आज हमारे खिलाफ हो रहे हैं। वे समझते नहीं हैं कि जिसने भी आज काम हो रहे हैं उनके लिये ही हो रहे हैं। वे समझते नहीं हैं कि वे जो तालाब बन रहे हैं, ये जो टास्कुन्स में बँक खुल रहे हैं, उन के फायदे के लिये बन रहे हैं और खुल रहे हैं।

हम जब उन से आकर पूछते हैं तो वे बार-बार कहते हैं कि अधिकारियों ने यह ज्यादती की और वह ज्यादती की। आज हमें अधिकारियों को यह बात सिखानी होगी कि उन्हें जो कुछ करना है उसे उनकी गुंजायिश हासिल करके ही करना है। अधिकारियों को चाहिये कि वे लोगों में इस भावना को पैदा करें कि वे उसके ही सेवक हैं और उसके हित से ही काम करना उन का फर्ज है इस तरह यदि किया गया तो लोग खुशी खुशी पैसा जो उन को देना है, दे देंगे, और पूरी सरहाना भी करेंगे।

इस बारे में हमें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं मानती हूँ कि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों का ऐसा ही अनुभव है कि टैक्स कलेक्शन के बारे में लोगों को ज्यादा दिक्कत पड़ती है तो उसके बारे में कोई जाच कमेटी नियुक्त की जाय। यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि आज जिस तरह काम चल रहा है और हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन काम कर रहा है अगर यह सिलसिला ऐसा ही चलता रहा तो हमारा सारा काम बिगड़ जायेगा और हमारा प्लान भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा क्योंकि लोग पैसा नहीं देंगे और अगर पैसा आपने उनसे किसी तरह ले भी लिया तो पैसा तो आपको जरूर मिल जायेगा लेकिन वे अपना दिल कभी भी नहीं देंगे और जब तक लोगों का दिल हमारे साथ नहीं होगा सफलता हमसे दूर रहेगी। अमीर का दिल तो वैसे ही इन टैक्सों की वजह से चिढ़ा हुआ है लेकिन गरीब भी आज तंग और परेशान है और वह भी हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से तंग आया हुआ है। आज जो हमें द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बड़े बड़े काम करने हैं, बाघ और प्राजेक्ट्स बनाने हैं, जब तक लोगों का दिल नेशन के साथ नहीं होगा तब तक कोई भी काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। आज जो हमें अपने प्लांस को कामयाब बनाने के अन्दर कठिनाई महसूस होती है उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि लोगों का दिल उनके साथ जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है।

फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट एक ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट है जो सारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर काबू रखता है क्योंकि सारे कागजात उसके पास आते हैं, सारी स्कीमें उनके पास पहुँचती है और उन स्कीमों के लिए पैसा भी वही सेंक्शन करता है, वह ऐसा द्वार है जिसे कि होकर सबको निकलना पड़ता है और वह द्वार इतना छोटा होता है कि उसमें से निकलने में काफी मुश्किल पेश आती है और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स भी तग धा जाते हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा भी कुछ थोड़ा अनुभव है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी की नियुक्ति की जाय।

हमने सोचा था कि स्वराज्य मिलने पर जब शासन की बागडोर हमारे हाथों में आयेगी तब यह सारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सुधर जायेगा और बदल जायेगा लेकिन दुःख का विषय है कि हमारी वह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई और वह सुधार के बदले दिन-पर-दिन और अधिक रिजीड हो रहा है। उसमें डायनामिज्म नहीं है और जब तक वह नहीं आयेगी तब तक कोई भी काम नहीं बनेगा। जहाँ तक हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का सम्बन्ध है मैं जानती हूँ कि वह इस देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और अगर उनकी यह इच्छा पूरी हो जाती है तो उसमें मुझे खुशी होगी। कौन ऐसा भ्रम भाग इस देश में होगा कि जो गरीब लोगों की तरक्की और खुशहाली को देख कर खुश न होगा। लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि क्या हम सही दिशा की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं और इस दस वर्ष के दौरान हमने कितनी प्रगति की है। मेरी राय में जितना भाग हमें बढ़ना चाहिए या इस अर्थ में हम नहीं बढ़े हैं। इधर कुछ समय से हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में कम्युनिज्म की ओर हमारी जनता आकर्षित हो रही है। कम्युनिज्म कोई सोगो का बहुत प्रिय है और इसलिए उसकी ओर लक्ष्मि चले जा रहे हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि यह इस कारण है कि लोग आज इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से और हमारे ढंग से भ्रष्टाचारिक तग धा गये हैं। हमें सत्ता के बल पर यह समझ कर मनमाने ढंग से नहीं चलना जाना

चाहिए कि हम जनता से टैक्स और पैसा बसूल कर ही लेंगे क्योंकि जैसा मैंने आपसे पहले कहा जनता का दिल साब लेकर हमें चलना होगा तभी हमें अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सफलता मिलेगी, आज प्रजातन्त्र के युग में हमारा पैसा ख्याल करके चलना ठीक नहीं होगा और जनता उसको चुपचाप बर्दाश्त भी नहीं करेगी और इस तरह हमारा सब काम बिगड़ जाएगा।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि जो टैक्स गरीब जनता पर पड़ रहा है उसमें कुछ कमी करे और साथ ही वह चीजें जो कि जनता को मुश्किल और परेशानी में डालने वाली हैं उनको हटा दें। ऐसा करने में कुछ कम पैसा मिले तो भी कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

आज तो हम देख रहे हैं कि समाज में एक म्युचुअल चीटिंग क्लब सा चल रहा है जिसमें अधिकारी वगैरे लोगो को परेशान करता है और जनता तथा व्यापारी वगैरे अधिकारियों को बनाकर टैक्स इवेजन् करतें हैं और यह आज सब पर जाहिर है कि "थ्रीनेस्टी इज नाट ए वर्ल्ड इन बिजनेस कम्युनिटी"। यह सब गड़बड़ इसीलिए हो रही है कि हमारा प्रशासन ठीक ढंग पर नहीं चल रहा है और जनता उससे परेशान हो गई है। कुछ लोग यह कहते सुने जाते हैं कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तो ऐसे ही होता है और यू० क० और यू० एस० ए० में भी ऐसे ही चलता है और वहाँ लोग इसे बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस तरह के गलत ढंग से चल रहे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी और हमें समय रहते उसमें आवश्यक सुधार कर लेना चाहिए।

कुछ लोग यह आरोप करते हैं कि कांग्रेस सत्ता के मोह में है और अब वह जनता की सेवक नहीं रही है लेकिन मैं उनसे सहमत न होते हुए यह बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि कांग्रेस आज से नहीं जब से उसका जन्म हुआ है, जनता की सेवा करती आई है, कर रही है और आगे करती जायेगी। आज समय है जब हम अपने उन सिद्धान्तों और आदर्शों को प्रामाण्य में लायें जिनको

[श्रीमती जायबेन साह]

कि हम कांग्रेस वालों ने सवा से अपने सामने रक्खा है। आज हमारी सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि यह जो प्रशासन जनता को रंग करता है, उसमें जो छामियां, गड़बड़ों और भ्रष्टाचार है उसको हम दूर करें और जब हमारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक हो जायेगा तब जनता से हमें पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि रिश्वतखोरी चलती है और औरबाजारी करने वाले या और किसी प्रकार की चोरी करने वाला यदि सम्बन्धित अधिकारी की जेब में पैसा डाल देता है तो सब ठीक हो जाता है। सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ अपने प्रशासन में सुधार करने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिये क्योंकि इसके किये बिना हमारा काम आगे चलने वाला नहीं है और जनता से भी पूरा सहयोग मिलने वाला नहीं है। आज देखने में आता है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो नम्रता का भाव होना चाहिये वह देखने को नहीं मिलता है और जनता को भ्रक्सर उसके बारे में शिकायत रहती है। आज प्रजातन्त्र के युग में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अपना पुराना रवैया बदले और जनता के साथ शिष्टता और नम्रता से पेश आये। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारा काम आज ज्यादा इसलिये बिगड़ा है कि हमारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में वही पुरानी नौकरसाही की मनोवृत्ति विद्यमान है और उन्होंने अपने को बदली हुई परिस्थिति के अनुरूप नहीं बनाया है। आज हमें इस काम को हाथ में लेना चाहिये और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बिना बिलम्ब किये सुधार करना चाहिये और मैं तो समझती हूँ कि जब तक उसमें सुधार नहीं होता तब तक उन पर हमें टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार भी नहीं है। यह तथ्य बात है कि अगर आपने इसको नहीं बदला और जनता के असन्तोष को दूर नहीं किया और जनता के दिल में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्रति प्रेम भाव नहीं रहा तो आपकी यह जो बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें बाघ बाघने और प्रोजेक्ट्स

बनाने की हैं, सफल नहीं होंगी और जनता का सहयोग आपको नहीं मिलेगा। हमें इस दिशा में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये और कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिसमें कि हमें जनता का पूर्ण सहयोग प्राप्त हो और हम अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफल हों।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिये मैं आभारी हूँ।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to criticise or say something about the Ministry of Finance in general, or the policies pursued by the present Finance Minister in particular, in a short time at my disposal is a bit too difficult. But, at the same time, I shall try to point out in what way, in what direction we should move, how far the present policies are in a correct direction, and how far they are falling short of the objectives before us.

Our Finance Ministry inherited so long the tradition of conservatism of British Treasury Benches. And, if I may say so, perhaps an innovation is being made, a little spirit of adventure is seen in certain announcements made by the present Finance Minister, and there is a sign of break with that tradition. And, that is a welcome sign.

Because, when the predecessor of the present Finance Minister left office a certain stage of development was complete. It was a stage of preparation for the next Plan. It was not, in technical terms, a Plan as such. Certain policies were laid down in post-war era by the then British rulers, certain post-war schemes were prepared, later on they were rationalised, certain new schemes were added and a Plan-frame was prepared out of it. And, naturally, in a backward economy like our's a certain preparation was necessary, emphasis on the increase of agricultural production

was absolutely essential and in order to bring about that increase some irrigation schemes and other works or programmes had to be undertaken.

But, let us understand one thing before we criticise the policy of the present Finance Ministry or certain aspects of it. He has taken control of the Ministry at a very crucial period, if I may say so of our development. I think a few years back, Professor Maurice Daub was in India, and while talking before the students of the Delhi University, said that when talking about Indian economy he could compare, in some respects, our development efforts with the Russian efforts. While thus comparing, he said that in 1928, when the crucial decision was to be taken in the Soviet Union, when the backward agricultural society was to be transformed into an industrial society,—it was a big, momentous decision—the moral courage and support of the entire people of the party was demanded. Whatever we might say about the later developments in the Soviet Union, but for that crucial decision, Stalin would not have succeeded in creating an industrial base in Soviet society,—very much backward like ours, and perhaps in several ways more backward at that stage than ours—so as to create a powerful weapon and create an economy to face the onslaught of the Fascists. The present period of Indian economic development is comparable to that period and the decision taken there; and it is to be seen how far our Finance Ministry, by its taxation policy, its fiscal policies, is going to take that decision or going to retard progress, or going to meet the situation in a very bold manner or in a faltering manner. That is to be seen from its policies and methods of implementation. Of course, I must confess, I have my doubts.

I do realise that so far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he has definitely a certain latitude to lay down the policy, but the social and political philosophy of the Government has its influence when he is about to implement it. That also

must be necessarily affecting the final shape of it.

Prefacing my remarks with these words, what is the nature of the present economy that he is facing or we are facing? In my opinion, our economy is partly controlled and partly free. It is not a completely controlled authoritarian economy and there are inflationary forces and an attempt is being made to checkmate. Or, as it is now termed, it is a sort of repressed inflation on the one side and credit demand on the other. How far the policies of the Finance Minister succeed in keeping in check the inflationary forces on the one side and meet the needs of investment whether it is going to be a success or a failure—will be judged from his performance in this field. This is my first submission.

In this connection, I would like to say one or two things. The Finance Minister has proposed the wealth tax and the expenditure tax, and in one of his pronouncements from Madras—if I remember correctly—he has proposed the abolition of rent, the phenomenon of rent, by suggesting that agricultural income should be taxed and where the holding is very small or uneconomic there should be a small quite rent or a user rent, whatever we term it. That was also a very bold suggestion. When wealth tax and expenditure tax were discussed, and will be discussed, every time, we quoted Kaldor. I do not know how far has been borrowed from Kaldor, but, at the same time, Kaldor has said that about Rs. 50 crores are collected from land revenue, and at present hardly one per cent. of the total produce on land is given to the Government. Of course, the party in power looks to the electorate. The most important thing is, they will sacrifice anything for the vote. So, it is very difficult to expect from the party in power to follow a particular policy which is absolutely necessary and incumbent at the present moment, which would definitely help the social transformation, if it is pursued very boldly. But I am afraid such a directive has not been issued. So far, after his speech, nothing has been heard about

[Shri Khadilkar]

it, but I expected the Finance Minister to issue a directive to the State Governments to raise at least Rs. 50 crores more, by taxing net produce in a graded manner like an income-tax.

Shri P. E. Patel (Mehsana): Who told you?

Shri Khadilkar: I am quoting from Kaldor.

Shri P. E. Patel: You don't know.

Shri Khadilkar: My hon. friend, of course, must have a great love for the peasantry. Equally I have, but the present condition of the peasantry is such that if we want to reform or transform it and transform our society, it is not by paying lip-service to socialism in season and out of season and by saying that we are socialists, we can achieve anything. We must define our policies and put them in concrete terms. When the definition is to be given, every time you will say, "Oh, we are for the peasantry." How we are going to change his lot for the better? When we are suggesting that the phenomenon of rent can be driven out from the peasant economy,—of course, I am not suggesting that rent should be squandered away, but that it should be ploughed back or channelled for productive purposes—the taxation measures have to be looked into, and a directive should be issued to the States to collect land revenue or land tax in the manner he has suggested. The wealth tax—with whatever drawbacks it has emerged from the Select Committee—or for that matter the expenditure tax are bold measures. The very fact that these measures will be put on the statute-book and will be implemented does not mean that they cannot be modified. They can be modified later more stringently as necessity demands. I would suggest, in the same way, that in order to rationalise—that is the phrase used by the Finance Minister—our tax structure, he should issue a directive to the States to collect land tax and collect it in the manner he has suggested, so that the problems of rack-renting will automatically disappear and the production of agriculture will definitely

increase, for, taxation and production will go together.

The suggestion of taxing produce of land which was made by him, is a very good one. But like his similar pronouncements concerning other things, I am afraid, will not be carried out. Because, the other day, we were told that he has issued directives through the Reserve Bank to the banking institutions, that no advances will be made against foodgrains or such essential commodities. What is the result? We have got the figures in the press today. We know what has happened? In fact, I do not want to waste my time in quoting figures, but I will just mention a few, giving the picture of some advances by the bank. Mr. Iengar, the Governor of the Reserve Bank stated that on July, 12th, 1957, their level was Rs. 904 crores; that on August 2nd, the amount was Rs. 883.5 crores and on August 9th, it was Rs. 882 crores. This shows how slightly the advances were checked. What is the result? The phenomenon of rising prices remains unchecked. As I said earlier, in this mixed—I do not use that word mixed—because it does not correctly represent. . .

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I inform my hon friend that the directive was largely intended against advances on foodgrains. Not that I say that those advances have come down to any appreciable extent, but it is not directed against advances in general.

Shri Khadilkar: I correct myself. But, as I said earlier, in this process of repressed inflation on the one side, the real wages or the earnings of the lower income-group should not be affected, and the adverse effect of inflation to the greatest profit of the upper income-group should not go to that section. Has he succeeded in bringing that about? It is a very delicate task. He will have to consider it. In a backward economy, in this peculiar mixed economy—I am not using the expression in the normal sense, but in the sense that the

economy is partly controlled and partly uncontrolled—it is absolutely essential to develop a sector where the free market economy will not touch the economy of the people's food and wherewithals and these will be absolutely assured. Then alone you can have progress and you can reconstruct the society in a democratic and socialistic way. That has not been done. This is the greatest failure of his policy.

14 hrs.

When I touch banking, we will have to consider what is the structure the Finance Minister wants to build up. Let him say, because if he wants to develop a banking structure like the British, we have five big commercial banks here and the other banks have not had any voice in the economy of the country. Recently we have observed that all these commercial banks have got the utmost advantage and are working to the detriment of the regional banking institutions. Because of the difference in the bank rate in Britain and India—in Britain it is 5½ per cent, here we have got 4 per cent—they are taking advantage of this position and inviting money for short term and competing with other banks on unequal basis, offering better terms. In this manner, the regional banks that really serve the needs of the people are being weakened to that extent. Therefore, I would like to know from the Finance Minister what type of banking structure he visualises.

I am not one of those who, looking to the experience of the Insurance Corporation—I will come to that later on—say that you should immediately nationalise the whole banking structure, because the point is at this stage if you nationalise them, you have not got that business management at your disposal. You just bureaucratised it; it does not serve the purposes or the needs of the people or the needs of a growing economy. But at the same time, there should be a certain amount of rigid control, as it is said in the newspapers that the relationship of the clients of the

bank and the banker is governed not by the directive of the Reserve Bank. Therefore, a very rigid control on the commercial banking is desirable. This is my humble submission.

From my little experience, I know that there is a small bank in Maharashtra, covering the Marathi area, known as the Maharashtra Bank. It is a good institution, but when the question of Refinance Corporation is there, only 15 banks, if I mistake not, will get that advantage and these smaller banks are left out. In that manner, the policy regarding banking is going to strengthen the big banks of India like the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of India, the Birla Bank or the Central Bank, which are big commercial banks, in such a manner that even with the local industrial initiative, people will have to depend on such big banks, which are being given these facilities. Therefore, I would suggest to the Finance Minister that so far as the Refinance Corporation is concerned, this restriction should be done away with. In the pattern of banking development in this country, if you want to mop up more deposits, with certain local initiative which is absolutely essential, these banking institutions which serve the needs of the people in the region and which are working on a very sound basis, should be given greater facilities, along with the State Bank, which is supposed to meet the needs of the rural people for their credit and other purposes. Medium-term loans that are required for small industrial enterprises should be given through these banking institutions. As I said the other day, our economy today is such that the initial initiative is more and more with the well-established monopoly houses and nobody can make any small industrial adventure anywhere; no initiative is left in their hands. In order to avoid this phenomenon, I would suggest that these regional banking institutions, which are sound concerns, must be given all facilities and their position must be strengthened. This is my second submission.

[Shri Khadilkar]

Regarding insurance, we are sometimes carried away by slogans and we thought that nationalisation would solve the problem, and it would mop up small savings. Certainly it was a good and progressive measure. But after all, we must benefit by experience. What has happened? During the last year, about Rs. 70 crores of business the Life Insurance Corporation has lost. Why? The fundamental thing is this. You wanted to control their funds, but in insurance, monetary control is one aspect and field business is another. Those who were interested in creating that business used to take advantage of marriage ceremonies, other social events etc., to canvass business because there is no insurance consciousness even now; it has not reached the village level. Insurance business was much more personal in that sense and in that way they used to bring more and more business and mop up small savings. That is not functioning now. Who cares whether business grows or not? We are only looking at the Corporation. We must look and see what are the results of nationalisation.

Therefore, my submission here is, so far as the Life Insurance Corporation is concerned, already you have nationalised it. There is a Bill coming, giving a little latitude to the agents. But some machinery will have to be found out region-wise, where people will be approached in a proper manner and in a proper spirit. If that is done, even small men will participate. Just some advertisements about Janata policies will not do. This is not a country where just advertising Janata policies and saying "Your future is assured" will encourage saving by way of insurance. Certain personal contacts have got to be established. Therefore, some such organisation will have to be developed.

When we study the insurance development, what do we find? With my limited experience, I know, for instance, there was an institution in

Maharashtra, known as the Western India Insurance Company, started on a sacrificial basis. The expense ratio was very small, almost negligible. I would like to ask the Finance Minister of the Insurance Finance Corporation. In his reply, of course, he will give me some figure. But, when all these companies were nationalised, the gravest injustice has been done to these institutions, which were started and reared up, built up, on the basis of sacrifice. We have a tradition of sacrifice in Maharashtra, but unfortunately, those who are brought up in the metropolitan cities like Bombay have very little regard for this tradition. There the emoluments were much higher and in the Insurance Corporation, the gradations have been fixed without looking to the merits or the past sacrifices of the employees, because there was a certain amount of nepotism and personal relationship, doing some favour, etc. The grades were fixed taking into consideration work put in by the employees in upper grades or their integrity, as we could say about the Western India Insurance Company.

There was a commission appointed, the Lall Commission, to go into the matter of gradation. Grave injustice has been done to good insurance people, who have been put at the lower rung and who have been ill-treated. So, this injustice, so far as insurance is concerned, needs to be removed.

While pleading for the removal of this organisational injustice, I would like to make another suggestion. As I said earlier, the insurance institutions were reared up and whatever finances they gathered, they were invested in the local area. Naturally, people in that area always expected that this insurance firm that I am supporting will, in the long run, put that money in that area. With this gigantic Corporation standing, the regional aspect of development as well as investment is completely lost sight of. Therefore, I would suggest

that some such incentive should be given to those who work in that particular field that a certain percentage will be re-invested in industry or in some other way in that particular region. That modification is absolutely essential.

In the end, I would again repeat what I said earlier, that in the present pattern of Indian economy, if at all our efforts are to succeed, we will have to pay the price for it. I am not one of those who say and criticise that taxation is putting a greater burden. But, priorities must be fixed. Taxation is inevitable. A certain rise in prices is also inevitable. It cannot be avoided if you want development. This must be clearly understood. Fixing of priority and sacrifice is very important. Fortunately for our Finance Minister, the international reputation of the rupee is very high. Where he finds that taxation is insufficient to meet the needs, he is pursuing a policy of beg, borrow or steal. By inflation, I say, he is skilfully stealing.

An Hon. Member: He is not stealing.

Shri Khadlikar: By inflation, I said. Borrowing is going on. I do not know how far his mission abroad will succeed. Though internally, certain measures have been taken towards financial progress, externally, the economic policy of cold war is dominating the atmosphere. That also I cannot forget. In this context, therefore, what I would like to state is that in the present structure of our developing economy and repressed inflation, as I said, a small sector which is immune from market mechanism must be built up. No attempt has been made in that direction. The banking structure must be rigidly controlled. There should be strict control on banking, credit and investment. And, lastly, the Insurance Corporation will have to devise ways and means to mop up small savings in such a manner that ultimately the business that was lost this year may

be regained soon at the lowest expense ratio.

14.15 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Demands of the Finance Ministry. Some dormant criticisms and castigations have been levelled against the Government through cut motions and through speeches delivered on the floor of the House. There are general allegations monotonous against the Government that they are rather loath in paying attention to or are indifferent towards the general interests of the public, and amelioration of the common man, and also that they are deliberately slow in progressing towards socialism. With great respect, I submit that among the half a dozen countries which have attained Independence during last decade, our country is the first to recognise the dignity and status of the proletarian classes and also adopt socialism as the ideal goal for the welfare of the community as a whole. Therefore, these allegations are quite unfounded. I admit that, with the growing population, and with changed circumstances, our needs also are great. The thoughtless addition of population every year, which is nothing but the outcome of the infatuated, problematic emotions, is responsible for making all the questions of our country complicated and troublesome. I am proud to state that our Government have successfully shot their way to progress amidst adverse circumstances, natural calamities and agonies of partition. With goal of socialization in view various enactments have been passed, various schemes have been formulated and various programmes have been chalked out. A detailed reference to these programmes and these enactments will be merely a waste of the valuable time of the House as sufficient discussions have already taken place on those points.

Our Finance Minister has been charged as indulging in academic finance rather than a planned one. I

[Shri Naldurgker]

submit, this allegation also is not true. India is a country with a low per capita income and an undeveloped economy. The reason is that the full amount of available power and resources are not utilised or exploited. The Indian economy is predominantly based on agriculture as half of the national income is derived from agricultural sources. Another feature of this economy is that the proportion of investment towards national income is very low. Up to 1958, the investment was not more than 6.8 per cent. This is a very small proportion in an advanced economy. But, in spite of that, our economy has made very commendable progress.

At the time of the introduction of the First Five Year Plan, it was expected that the national income would increase by 11 per cent and per capita income would rise by 5 to 8 per cent. But, at the end of the First Five Year Plan, there was an increase of 18 per cent in national income and 11 per cent in per capita income. I want to quote some figures of 1948-49 and 1954-55. Agricultural income in 1948-49 was Rs. 4,250 crores. In 1954-55, it was Rs. 4,580 crores. The income from mining, manufactures and small enterprises was Rs. 1,480 crores in 1948-49 and Rs. 1,840 crores in 1954-55. The figure for commerce, transport, communications, banking etc. in 1948-49 was Rs. 1,600 crores and in 1954-55 Rs. 1,830. Other services and professions like Government services, home property etc. accounted for Rs. 1,340 crores in 1948-49 and Rs. 1,660 crores in 1954-55. After deducting the earned income remitted abroad, the net national income in 1948-49 was Rs. 8,650 crores, and in 1954-55 Rs. 9,919 crores. At the time of the introduction of the First Plan, the national income in 1950-51 was Rs. 9,110 crores and at the end of the Plan the national income is Rs. 10,860 crores. So there is a substantial increase of Rs. 1,690 crores, that is to say, 18 per cent, in the national income. The per capita income in 1950-51 was Rs. 253 and at the end of the First Plan it was

Rs. 281, that is to say, there was an increase of 11 per cent.

From this it is evident that these are not academic finance but they are sound finance and there is a substantial increase in per capita income as well as national income. Therefore, planning does not mean only development of resources. Planning connotes some other meaning. Defining planning as development of resources would mean defining it in a rather narrow technical sense. According to my opinion, planning means the harmonious development of all the intellectual, moral and aesthetic faculties, which can be utilized for building up the institutional framework adequate to our aspirations and our ambitions. That will be the proper definition of the planning and therefore I am satisfied that this is the view of the Government.

I have heard several criticisms that are levelled against the Government that they are anti-social and that they are pro-capitalists. I think all these criticisms are baseless. To those who criticise the Government as being pro-capitalist I want to quote article 10 of the Chinese Constitution. Article 10 reads:

"The State protects the right of capitalists to own means of production and other capital according to law."

The policy of the State towards capitalists' industry and commerce is to use, restrict and transform them. The State makes use of the positive sides of the capitalists' industry and commerce, which are beneficial to national welfare and people's livelihood, restricts their negative side which are not beneficial to national welfare and the people's livelihood, encourages and guides their transformation into various forms of State's capitalist economy gradually replacing capitalists' ownership with ownership by the whole people. This it does by means of control exercised by administrative organs of State.

While it is stated that all the capitalists are to be absorbed by the machinery of the State ownership, the capitalism still exists in China. It is actually a part of the economic structure of the country.

Now I want to refer to some of the enactments that have been passed by this Parliament. There are the Wealth Tax Bill and the Expenditure Tax Bill. All these measures show that Government is going towards socialism and it is not pro-capitalist. Yesterday, one of the hon Members criticised the prohibition policy of the Government. He wanted us to scrap the prohibition policy. With great respect I would submit that in the domain of social welfare prohibition is one of the principal policies of a democratic State. The Constitution also enjoins on us the duty of bringing about complete prohibition in all the States of the country. On 31st March 1956 this House passed a resolution and that resolution stated that prohibition is an integral part of the Second Plan. This House also recommended various schemes and recommendations for bringing about prohibition within the whole country as early as possible. So, as far as prohibition is concerned, we have taken oath in this House that we will be true to the provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, as far as the provisions of the Constitution are concerned, it is our duty to implement, to execute, each and every one of those provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, prohibition is quite essential. Of course, it has been introduced by Acts in various States. Now in 32.8 per cent of the total area there is prohibition, that is, nearly 45 per cent of the population have been brought under the operation of the prohibition law.

It is also important to note that the School of Economic and Sociology, University of Bombay, conducted a survey of the family budgets of addicts and non-addicts in 1950. I shall

quote some of the figures as they will be interesting.

	Addicts	Non-addicts
Food	2%	26%
Bidi, pan	20%	8%
Clothing	14%	14%
Miscellaneous	8%	20%

From this it will be evident that the expenditure of addicts on alcoholic consumption impinges on their material items such as food. A similar survey conducted in Madras in 1936-37 also brought us to the same conclusion, i.e., that if a man is addicted to alcohol, his expenditure on consumption of liquor is more than that of other items that are necessary for better living. Again, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, which conducted a survey in 1945-46 has reported that the per capita expenditure on consumption of liquor was Rs 108 against the estimated per capita national income of Rs 165. So I would submit that the prohibition programme of the Government has been quite successful. I have personal experience of some families in my own town. Some members of these families had gone to Sholapur as labourers. They were addicted to liquor. They were involved in heavy debts and they wanted to sell their property to clear off the debts. Now, due to some provisions in the tenancy law, they could not alienate their property without the permission of the Collector and the Collector could not grant permission in view of some of the statutory provisions. Afterwards, as the prohibition was already introduced in Sholapur and Bombay their position improved. They got redemption from all liabilities for payment of debts and they have made substantial savings in the banks. Now some of them have returned to their homeland and are looking after their properties. So, we see that in all matters of the economy the country has made substantial progress.

Sir, Socialism is not new to our oriental ideology. Even under monarchical rule in ancient times, the administration followed or observed the

[Shri Naldurgker]

rules of socialism and the principles of the amelioration of the common man. Even our religious and ethical principles have been quite clear on this point. We have to follow the principles followed by our great leaders like Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, we want that socialism which is suited to our own condition and our own ideology. We do not want that socialism planted on foreign soil and to be transplanted here.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): The few brief minutes you have allotted to me I would like to devote to saying a few words on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation and particularly its investment policy.

I do not take a very alarming view of the serious fall in life insurance business in 1956. For one thing it was known that there would be serious dislocation following nationalisation, for another, the Life Insurance Corporation itself was not responsible for the business during the whole of 1956. It came into existence only in September, 1956. We have to wait for a year more and see how the Corporation functions. I shall not be surprised if during the first year of its life business should be lower than in 1954 or 1955, but if even after that the Corporation does not pick up, there would be serious cause for alarm.

Incidentally the attempt to compare in an official press note the business of 1956 with that of 1953 and saying that it was not less than that of 1953 was, in the context of the business in 1954 and 1955, rather naive.

I shall not be doing my duty if I do not say that the service rendered by the Corporation has deteriorated after nationalisation. There is longer time taken for replying to letters, for adjustment of premia or for granting of loan. It is necessary that the Corporation should be asked to give very serious thought to these matters.

Shri Dange paid a very handsome tribute to the Finance Minister for the manner in which he had settled the dispute with the workers in the insurance business, but there is a lot of discontent among the field workers, and the field workers are the backbone of life insurance business. I hope the hon. Minister will act as expeditiously as he had done in the other matter and bring about contentment among the field workers so that business may not suffer. But as I said it is the investment policy on which I would like to concentrate attention.

With regard to the investment policy, when the business was nationalised the former Finance Minister gave the assurance that proportionate investment in the various types of assets would not be affected, but we found that after nationalisation investment in mortgage loans was banned or prohibited, and that was a serious hardship caused particularly to the middle class people who borrow money from insurance companies to build their dwelling houses. I do not know why all fresh investment in mortgage loans was stopped just after nationalisation. I do not know if Government have issued any direction or directive to the Corporation as to how its investment should be guided, as to what its investment policy should be. Some time ago the hon. Finance Minister stated that he wanted to set up a committee for the purpose of guiding the Corporation as to how its funds should be invested. I should like to know whether anything has been done in that matter.

We know that after this Budget was introduced in this House and there was a serious and heavy fall in the prices of shares in the stock exchanges the Life Insurance Corporation intervened in the market and bought heavily. It was probably necessary that to maintain the life of the stock exchanges the Corporation should intervene. Probably without that intervention the stock exchanges

might have collapsed. The loss sustained has been estimated at over Rs. 200 crores. But what I would like to know is whether it is the intention of the Government that they should engage in open market operations in equities through the medium of the Corporation, that whenever the prices of equities are likely to fall, insurance funds will be utilised to maintain the stock exchanges in some sort of stability. As a matter of fact, we find that even the stock exchanges today, which are the symbol of the private sector, depend upon the Government for their very life, because without the functioning of the Corporation or the investment made by it in the money market, the stock exchanges would have collapsed.

Thirdly, I should like to know from the hon. Minister the proportion of the funds of the Corporation invested through the different stock exchanges, particularly through Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

When life insurance was nationalised and the question of locating its head office was being considered, some of us opposed the head office being located in Bombay because in that way we were only strengthening the process of financial concentration. We felt that the head office should have been located in some other place. I still feel that it was a wrong policy to have the head office of all the financial organisations, whether it is the Reserve Bank or the State Bank or the Life Insurance Corporation, in one particular locality, because that way we are only assisting the process of financial concentration.

It cannot be stated that the Bombay money market is better, let us say, than the Calcutta market. If you take the barometer of the stock exchanges, it is Indian Irons which is, of course, located near the Calcutta market. You will also find that three of the most important industries in the country, namely coal, tea and jute, are near the Calcutta market. As a matter of fact, the Calcutta market was more important, but still the

head office was located in Bombay because we were told that primarily Government securities were more important to the Bombay market, but that might have been the result of the fact that the Reserve Bank head office was located in Bombay. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this matter again. I do not mind even if he takes it to Madras, his own State, although Calcutta would certainly be a better place, but I feel the way we have been proceeding in this matter is not in the national interest because there is too much concentration in one place.

There is one other point on which I should like to have information, and that is with regard to the administrative organisation of Government in regard to the financial departments having a bearing on the corporate sector. I believe the former Finance Minister had expressed the opinion that it would be better if all the departments having a bearing upon the corporate sector were brought together in one department because they could in that case oversee the activities of the corporate sector in a much better way. I believe it was his intention that the company law administration department when set up properly would be given the charge of the other financial institutions in the Government sector which have a bearing on the corporate sector of our economy. Since then we find that the company law administration has been shorn of some of its functions and responsibilities. We also read a report a few days ago in the papers that Government were considering the transfer of the company law administration department to the Commerce Ministry. I do not know what truth there is in that statement, but I should like to know if there has been any change in Government policy from what was stated to be Government policy by the former Finance Minister.

I may say here that even in Great Britain the Board of Revenue looks after all these activities, has over-all charge of institutions dealing with

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the corporate sector, and on the face of it, it would appear that that is a more reasonable proposition. So, I should like to know if there is any desire on the part of Government to change from that practice, what is it that Government want to do now and what are the reasons actuating Government to deviate from the policy formulated by the former Finance Minister.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Much as I feel the temptation to deal comprehensively with all the principles and policies behind the activities of the Finance Ministry, I must restrain my temptation and confine myself to certain isolated topics which are of vital importance to the economic life of our country. I also have a strong temptation, very naturally, to go into the affairs of the Life Insurance Corporation, but I must postpone that to the discussion of the motion of which I have given notice, and if I have time, I would only refer to certain matters in connection with the working of the corporation.

The first thing I want to point out to this House and to draw the attention of this House for remedy is the serious and clandestine operation by certain foreign firms and companies, which deprives us of valuable foreign exchange and also defrauds the exchequer of large sums of tax revenue. There are various modes of operation, various *modi operandi*, which these companies follow, and I would just illustrate it by giving examples of three modes of operation.

In the first place, today, certain East European countries are trading with our country and buy Indian tea and other products. They are eager to trade with firms which are hundred per cent Indian in management, control and finance. The British traders, to take advantage of this eagerness, set up dummy Indian companies, and have an arrangement with them by which they just sign letters in their names and they carry on the business.

Thus, the British traders carry on the business in the *benami*, so to say, of the Indian traders, and in return for it, give them a quarter per cent of the profits and appropriate the rest, and of course, remit part of it.

There are two other more serious modes of defrauding us both of foreign exchange and taxes. I have quoted the first example already. Here, part of the profit is remitted, and in that manner, we lose foreign exchange. But two other methods which I am going to point out result in much greater loss of foreign exchange and much greater loss of our tax revenue.

One method is like this. I am giving concrete instances. But, for obvious reasons, I cannot quote the names of the companies, because my informants would be in jeopardy, if I did so. So, I would not describe the companies by their real names. I would try to give them names which they very richly deserve instead. For instance, let us say, Messrs. Rectitude, London, has an office in Calcutta in Messrs. Rectitude, Calcutta. Messrs. Rectitude, Calcutta, estimate that they can sell one hundred thousand pounds of Australian butter in this country, but have no precise idea of the amount of wholesale prices, which one hundred thousand pounds of butter might fetch. Now, their Australian agents inform them that they can get the butter at Rs. 3 per pound, c.i.f. Calcutta. Messrs. Rectitude therefore request their Australian agents to ship the butter but ask them to sign the invoice without showing the actual price. Now, the butter is shipped, and while the butter reaches Calcutta, deals are concluded by which the butter is disposed of at the rate, say, of Rs. 3-10-0 per lb. Then, Messrs. Rectitude, Calcutta, fill up the invoice and show the price at Rs. 3-9-6 per lb. and take a profit of six pies per lb. Then, as for the rest, they remit Rs. 3-9-6 per lb. to Australia, and there the Australian agents deduct their own agency commission and

remit the money to the United Kingdom. Therefore, here, Messrs. Rectitude, Calcutta, only make a profit of six pies per lb. and the rest of the profit goes to their principals in the United Kingdom. We lose by this, first of all, in that we pay Rs. 3-9-6 per lb. instead of Rs. 3 per lb. which we ought to have paid for the Australian consignment, and secondly, in this way valuable foreign exchange is wasted to the extent of Rs. 0-9-6 per lb., and as the profits are depressed, as the profits are six pies instead of ten annas per lb. we lose in taxation also.

An even more pernicious method is followed, which I shall presently point out. Here also, I cannot give the name of the company. So, I shall give them the title they deserve. There are two companies operating in this instance, say, Messrs. Honesty and Co., London, and Messrs. Integrity and Co., their representatives in Calcutta. This Integrity and Co. pose as the buying agents of Messrs. Honesty and Co. in London, to the income-tax authorities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is giving them quite good names, but he is imputing them very ulterior motives.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: These are better names which they richly deserve. Messrs. Integrity and Co. pose merely as the buying agents of their London principals, namely, Messrs. Honesty and Co. Now, what happens is that they tell the income-tax authorities or the customs authorities or the exchange control authorities that they are only buying agents and nothing else. Now, suppose there is a deal in tea. But before I come to that, I must point out that although they pose as buying agents, the *poseur* is not through, which is not quite apparent from these facts. First of all, although they pose as the buying agents to the income-tax and the other authorities, yet when they deal with their customers, when they trade with their customers, they tell them that theirs is an Indian firm, because

it is a firm in India. Secondly, instead of selling or offering or shipping tea or whatever other produce it may be, at the instructions of their so-called London principals, they themselves ship it independently; they themselves offer, sell or ship the products in which they deal, independently. Thirdly, they undertake visits to different foreign countries. They undertake propaganda in different foreign countries, send their representatives, and even though they claim to be agents, they do not debit their principals with the cost of these visits, but bear it themselves. Incidentally, in that way, a huge loss of foreign exchange occurs for this country also. But the benefits, of course, as I shall show, go to their so-called principals, Messrs. Honesty and Co., in London. Lastly, if any loss occurs in the transaction, the loss is entirely borne by the Calcutta company which is the so-called agent.

That would show that it is really not an agency but somebody else who can afford to bear the loss and also afford to remit the profits.

The *modus operandi* is this. Messrs. Integrity, Calcutta, buy a consignment of, say, tea, 10,000 lbs. at Rs. 6-4 per lb. They sell that tea to a firm in New York quite independently without having any instruction from their so-called principal. After the tea has been sold and shipped to the New York firm, Messrs. Integrity give Messrs. Honesty, London, the name of the buyer, the actual purchase price of the tea and the selling price of the tea. Then Messrs. Honesty invoice the New York customer at the rate of Rs. 6-14 per lb. and get foreign exchange to that extent. In return, Messrs. Honesty pay Messrs. Integrity, Calcutta, currency to the extent of Rs. 6-4 per lb., of course in sterling.

What is the result of this transaction? The London firm earns the dollars from the U.S. firm and pays in sterling to their so-called Indian agents. Secondly, the London firm

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makes a profit of 9 annas per lb. I have not said that what the London firm remits is the cost price of tea, that is to say, Rs. 6-4 per lb. and also the so-called agency commission of 6 pies per lb. That means it is Rs. 6-4-6, so that it retains Re. 0-9-6.

Firstly it earns in dollars. Secondly, it makes a profit against labour in India without doing anything for the benefit of the Indian tea industry. Thirdly, the dollars go to the U.K. and India is deprived of the dollars. The Calcutta firm loses 9 as. 6 pies of the profit which would have given Government an increased revenue by way of taxes.

Now, the net result of this transaction is that the tea is bought in Calcutta, 10,000 lbs. at Rs. 6-4 a lb. The cost is Rs. 62,500. The price at which it is sold to New York is at the rate of Rs. 6-14 per lb., that is Rs. 68,750. The profit is Rs. 6,250. Out of this, the Calcutta firm gets 1/2 per cent, that is Rs. 3-13-8 only. The London firm gets the rest Rs. 5,936-8. India gets foreign exchange in sterling to the extent of Rs. 62,813-8 whereas the U.K. gets dollars for the business to the extent of Rs. 68,750. It must be noted that this little profit of Rs. 313-8 is barely enough to meet the expenses of the highly paid British executives with their air-conditioned rooms and houses and luxury cars which are provided to them. As a result at the end of the year, if they show any profit at all, it is almost next to nothing, and when the claim for bonus comes on behalf of labour, they say they have not the money to pay.

This is how our own country is deprived of foreign exchange dollar earnings, the Government is deprived of its tax earnings and labour is deprived of its legitimate claim for wages and bonus. This is a serious situation and must be remedied. I would request the Finance Minister to hold an inquiry into these matters and see how many firms are involved in this kind of transaction, and to devise

suitable measures and award, if necessary, deterrent punishment for this kind of transactions.

The next thing I want to point out is the need to sever our rupee from sterling. I am not urging this at the moment on sentimental grounds, although I would be quite justified in doing so, because I feel—and every patriotic Indian feels—that it is a 26-year old anachronism of the days of our slavery which should not continue any longer. But today I base my arguments on pure economic grounds, on pure considerations of our financial safety and the safety of our Second Five Year Plan.

It is bad enough that we should tie up our currency to that of another. But today a positive threat arises from the fact that the position of the sterling is very doubtful. During the last few months, many economists in Britain itself and a considerable section of the British Press, have been expressing apprehension about the serious trouble ahead if the mounting inflation in U.K. is not checked. On 10th July, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned that Britain must squarely face the problem of inflation or see continuous decline in the value of its currency. He had to admit that improved techniques not be a complete answer to this problem. The remedies he listed were a credit squeeze, which was already in progress, and two other cures, which are important for our purpose. One was the need to match investment by savings and, according to him, directors and shareholders, bankers and rate-payers must impress upon themselves that honest money must be put first and all considerations must come thereafter. The second remedy listed was even more important from our point of view. It was the need of a wage restraint.

To understand the problem, it is very important for us to realise that the main theme of the British ruling party today is that inflation cannot be checked without wage restraint. In

these circumstances, there is a clear warning which the Government must heed or bear the fullest responsibility for all consequences.

I do not know how far Government is satisfied about the efficacy of any or all of these three remedies, and particularly about Britain's capacity to carry them through, assuming their efficacy. But in a matter where our very economic stability is at stake and our whole development programme is involved, I would not gamble with it at so great a peril to ourselves and proceed with the application of remedial measures over which Government can have no control. I am not just being alarmist. But even if we can afford to place implicit confidence on credit control—which I think we should not place—we have evidence enough to warn us about the failure of the last two remedies which are considered most important in Britain—in any event about the last, namely, wage restraint. For matching investment by savings, Mr. Thorneycroft's only panacea seems to be that business and other organisations and individuals must cut their budgets and that directors and shareholders, bankers and rate-payers must impress upon one another that honest money must be put first and all other considerations a long way off.

15 hrs.

These are good sentiments but even if morality and self-discipline of British business is somewhat better than business in this country, yet business is business everywhere. If austerity or morality or self-discipline comes into conflict in a big way with substantial profits in business, one cannot be too sure of success of such self-denying prescriptions even in Britain. I would certainly not throw the currency of my country into that State. Let us, for a moment, have faith in British business and let us assume that it will fairly play its part of the game. But, what about wage restraint?

There is no doubt that according to the conservatives, wage restraint is the main and unfailing cure for inflations and it cannot be checked without more restraint. This is clear from Mr. Thorneycroft's speech itself of the 10th July, 1957. He said that if a nation paid itself more for doing no more work as happened last year, then, price increase would follow as day follows night. Mind you, it is day following night. And, naturally, the conservatives would think the price increase to be day rather than night. He further says that no system of controls can stop that process.

I have no time to dwell on the accuracy of this theory. I have no time to expatiate on whether the ills of Britain are due wage increase or uncontrolled profits and uncontrolled prices. But it is sufficient for me that men at the helm of affairs in Britain are convinced that without wage restraint there is no escape from inflation. So, we have to see whether wage restraint can be enforced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: British labour has decidedly said: No. The 13,00,000 strong Transport and General Workers' Union has given a resolution for the Trades Union Congress Session in September which shows the determined tone of British labour. It says, the Congress has no wish to choose an inflationary spiral; but, on the other hand, it is not prepared to accept a policy the effect of which would be to debase the living standards of the workers. It accordingly rejects the principle of wage restraint in any form. The resolution further continues that it reaffirms the Trade Union's determination, while prices and profits remain uncontrolled, to take such steps in industry as will ensure that wages keep pace with rising costs.

After this no one will vouchsafe that the policy of wage restraint is going to come through. If it does

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not come through, then, the Conservative Party has admitted its inability to check inflation. However, I do not wish to raise any controversy about whether Britain will succeed in taking proper economic measures to tide over her difficulties or as to how far these.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is labouring the point, that there is danger to the stability of sterling and our rupee is linked with that. So, we should separate it. The hon. Member has to conclude now. I have given him much time.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I want also to point out that the danger increases by the adventurous policy of Britain because in adventures like the Suez adventure and the Oman adventure it is repeatedly endangering its sterling.

Regarding bank advances, Shri Heda.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing new shall now be taken up. I have rung the bell three times and made two oral requests. The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri D. S. Raju (Rajahmundry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short, I would like to confine my remarks just to one problem which I think is important and that is relating to medical drugs and appliances.

Naturally, in a country like ours, with a backward agricultural economy and with a socialistic pattern of society and with a few ambitious schemes for the Second Five Year Plan, planning is very difficult and complicated.

I have no doubt that our plans will succeed. The job of the Finance Ministry is not, under the circumstances, an enviable one. Naturally, we want money for so many projects and we have to bear taxes.

In connection with drugs and surgical equipment, I would like to point out that our country is flooded with so many of these drugs and equipment which, I think, are unnecessary. That is my experience and I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of my medical colleagues that most of these drugs which are imported into this country are quite unnecessary and thereby a lot of money is being drained away from this country. From a medical point of view, one could successfully treat almost all the acute diseases with few handful medicines, etc.

For instance, penicillin is there; streptomycin is there and there are others like chloromycetin, aureomycin etc. With these few antibiotics so far as the allopathic system is concerned, we can tackle most of the serious diseases. Among other drugs, we need only a few of them such as carbonates, citrates, anti-malarials, salicylates, sulphones and sulphamides, etc.

What I would suggest is this, that an expert committee be appointed as early as possible to determine the essential drugs and equipment. This committee might be formed under the Ministry of Health having representatives from the All India Medical Council, and from the All India Medical Association. They should go round and find out and make a list of the immediate requirements about drugs and surgical equipment.

In the last war there were instances of doctors having performed major operations with only knives. Where there is a will there is way. Therefore, in view of the difficulties of foreign exchange facing us, I would say we can save a good deal of money by this which could be utilised for other purposes.

In the eighth year of our freedom, we are unable to manufacture many essential things in India; for instance, syringes and needles. That is, an immediate requirement which an allopathic doctor wants every day. Go

to the cities and towns; you will find that most of the chemists and druggists shops are full of patent medicines. I wonder how many crores of rupees are being drained away on this score alone.

This committee which I have suggested might also include some of the essential drugs from Ayurveda, from the Unani system and also from the homoeopathic system. All these systems can be taken into consideration and a sort of mixed pharmacopoea could be evolved out of them. I feel that the appointment of this committee will serve a very useful and urgent purpose. It will also make our country self-sufficient in most of the essentials—food, textiles and other consumer goods. I think that we should seriously take into consideration this problem of medical supplies and surgical equipment and I feel that by the end of this five year period, we should make our country self-sufficient in these essential and life-saving measures.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):
Sir, I wish to speak on a subject matter which is not so immediate or urgent but of considerable permanent value. I wish to advert to what is known as Parliamentary Control over public borrowing. This matter was also discussed in part when the Constituent Assembly went into the question while framing our Constitution and the relevant articles came up. We have a different system in other countries. In the United States of America public borrowing has always to be authorised by law. The borrowing powers of the federal Government are defined in the federal Constitution. The statutory limit to such federal borrowing is fixed by Congress which alone can change it from time to time. In America, some State constitutions also cover various terms of State borrowing and in some States bond proposals are required to be submitted to the electorate by referendum.

In the United Kingdom, the British practice is that the House of Commons

alone can authorise borrowing. The authority may be a continuing one as it is now under the War Loan Acts in the case of loans raised to repay existing obligations. For an addition to the national debt a resolution is introduced in the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the loan. This passes committee and report, and is then embodied in a special act or in the next Consolidated Fund Act or Appropriation Act. However, the Treasury are allowed to issue the loan as soon as the resolution has passed the Committee of Ways and Means without waiting for the Act.

Canada also follows more or less the same practice as is in vogue in the United Kingdom.

When this question was referred to in the Constituent Assembly, no less a person than our present Speaker referred to this question and if you kindly permit me, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall read a part of his speech on the relevant article:

"I wish to draw the attention of the House to what an important matter this Chapter relates—borrowing. Though the entire borrowing both of the Centre as well as of the provinces and loans that may be granted by the Union Government to States are put compendiously in two articles, 268 and 269, they are more important and require greater scrutiny than the powers to impose taxation, with respect to which and for the distribution of which—the revenues of both the Union and the States—we have devoted a long Chapter. My intention in speaking on this matter is to draw the attention of the House now, and later on to make sure that the Parliament will devote greater attention to this matter. We have been seeing from time to time that the revenues are being collected for the year by Finance Bills. So far as borrowing is concerned—they may be short or long-term, imposing heavy obligations

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upon not only the present generation but future generation also—sufficient attention is not being given to the manner in which borrowing can take place. Many of the loans which have been raised recently by provincial Governments have not been fully subscribed, some had to be withdrawn, and even we have been very chary of borrowing in the open market."

He was referring to the conditions then prevailing. He had urged that there should be something like a statutory limit on the borrowing power of the Government.

While replying to this, Dr. Ambedkar said:

"If Parliament does not make a law, it is certainly the fault of Parliament and I should have thought it very difficult to imagine any future Parliament which will not pay sufficient or serious attention to this matter and enact a law. Under the article 268, I even concede that there might be an Annual Debt Act made by Parliament prescribing or limiting the power of the executive as to how much they can borrow within that year..... As my friend Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said, we hope that Parliament will take this matter seriously and keep on enacting laws so as to limit the borrowing authority of the Union—I go further and say that I not only hope but I expect that Parliament will discharge its duties under this article."

This is what eminent persons have talked about. We are an infant democracy and we are growing and are reaching the adult stage. We should provide suitable laws so that things may be dealt within a mature way. I am sure that our eminent Finance Minister will see that healthy conventions and practices are adopted at an early date.

In passing I cannot help referring to the foreign exchange difficulty. It is to a large extent depleted; our Sterling balances have gone down. I think we were really caught napping. We do not know whom to blame. Parliament or its Members or the country or the Press or the various financial advisers in various sectors of Governmental machinery. Every Ministry is provided with a financial adviser and over and above all there is the Planning Commission with its team of advisers. With all this, there has been such a serious depletion of our reserves. Now, when we deal with it, we do not deal with a normal situation. If so, I would certainly accept the plea. But when we act in the way we do, as if we have been taken aback and are surprised at something, then it means that we have been caught napping. I do not wish to blame anyone and if I have to blame I have to blame all including the Opposition. They could have warned us about it if they knew. I see that it is really due to our infancy in this matter. We never had previous experience of dealing with heavy foreign reserves like this; like a beggar suddenly provided with a big bank balance and who did not know what to do with the wealth, we also did something. It is only ultimately that we know what is good and what is bad. I am afraid we are in a similar situation. That is how our reserves have been depleted. I hope we will be careful about it at least hereafter and take care so that the previous mistake does not happen again.

Various industries which have been started on a certain basis find themselves in difficulty. Many entrepreneurs had started many industries depending on Governmental support and continuous facilities for operating on our foreign exchange. They had to spend so that they may start production. But they are now in difficulties. It is this thing that as a democratic and free country which is growing we have to note.

श्री सुनसुनबासा (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों की धर्म-प्रणाली समाजवादी कही जाती है। समय समय पर इसके कई प्रकार के नामकरण किये जाते हैं। सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न भ्रात्र सोसायटी, सोशलिस्ट इकानोमी, आदि आदि। परन्तु इस का क्या आभास है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। यदि सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न भ्रात्र सोसायटी या समाजवादी धर्म-प्रणाली का अर्थ यह हो कि उस में सारे हिन्दुस्तान का भाव है—हमारे गांवों में जो आदमी है, उनका भी भाव है, तो जहाँ तक अब तक काम हुआ है, जिस प्रकार अभी तक यह प्रणाली काम में लाई गई है, मैं नहीं देखता कि उन का ध्यान रखा गया है। मैं इस पर अभी विशेष बोलना नहीं चाहता। जब योजना पर बहस होगी—जो कि होने वाली है—तब यदि मुझे समय मिला, तो, मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूंगा। सरकार के दृष्टिकोण से भ्रष्टाचार अन्य लोगों के दृष्टिकोण से जो प्रणाली अभी चल रही है, उस पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस प्रणाली में यह बात मान ली गई है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों रहेंगे—इस में दोनों को ही स्थान दिया गया है। अब हम को यह देखना है कि इन दोनों सेक्टरों में से रुपया पैसा लगा कर, चाहे वह सरकार का हो, कम्पनी का हो या किसी निजी व्यक्ति का हो, हम को—इस देश को क्या फल मिला, किस सेक्टर से अधिक फल मिला। इससे पहले मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता था, वह मैं कह देता हूँ। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के विषय में, या पब्लिक सेक्टर के विषय में हमारी सरकार की जो कार्यवाहियाँ हैं, वे हमारी समझ में नहीं आती और हमें पता नहीं चलता कि किस प्रकार वह काम करती है। अज्ञानक कोई बात हो उठती है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे पूर्ववक्ता ने बतलाया, फारिन एक्सचेंज के बारे में हमको अचानक जान पड़ता है कि हमारा फारिन एक्सचेंज कहाँ चला गया।

उसकी हाहाकार मच रही है। जब हमारी कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री काम करती है और हमारी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री काम कर रही है तो क्या वे इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखती कि हमारे फारिन एक्सचेंज का क्या हालत है और किसी खास कार्रवाई का इस पर क्या असर होगा। हमारे यहाँ इतने सेन्ट्रलीज्ड हैं, एडवाइजर्स हैं, मिनिस्टर साहिबान हैं, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहिबान हैं, सब कोई हैं, फिर भी इस चीज को अपनी दृष्टि में क्यों नहीं रखते कि हमको क्या करना है और यदि हमारे फारिन एक्सचेंज को यह अवस्था हो जायेगी तो हमारे देश को क्या अवस्था होगी। मैं तो यही सोचता हूँ कि एक डर्रा सा लगा दिया है और उस डर्रे के साथ चलते हैं, सारी चीज को दृष्टि में नहीं रखते। कोई एक बात एक समय खयाल में आ गयी कि इस समय कंज्यूमर गुड्स कम हैं, इसकी कीमत सस्ती होनी चाहिये, बसो बाहर से मंगा लो, और लोगों को सस्ता दे दो, कम्पिटिशन पर दो, चाहे उसकी आवश्यकता हो या न हो। तो यदि इस प्रकार की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की प्रणाली चली तो फिर इस प्रकार की विककतें आती रहेगी और कभी ऐसी स्थिति हो जायेगी जिस का परिणाम भयानक हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि भ्रात्र भ्रष्ट के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं, पता नहीं भ्रष्ट कहाँ चला गया, यद्यपि मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में भ्रष्ट काफी है। भ्रष्ट के सम्बन्ध में हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की और सरकार की यह नीति थी कि बैंको के द्वारा भ्रष्ट पर इतना कर्जा न दिया जाये। किन्तु अज्ञानक देखते हैं कि उस पर बहुत सा कर्जा दिया गया। तब हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब दौड़ते फिरते हैं कि क्या हुआ क्या हुआ। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ये सब चीजें हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में चलती हैं और ये बड़ी बड़ी बातें हैं जिनको सब कोई जानते हैं जो कि मैं ने आपके सामने रखी हैं।

[श्री शुभनानवाला]

इसके अलावा श्री भी बहुत सी शिकायतें समय समय पर व्यक्तियों की तरफ से श्रीर संगठनों की तरफ से सरकार के सामने आती रहती हैं। उस समय वे उनके प्रति ध्यान नहीं देते। यहां पर पालियामेंट में प्रश्न भी पूछे जाते हैं, उन प्रश्नों का किसी तरह से उत्तर दे दिया जाता है, किन्तु उस प्रश्न को हल करना है या नहीं इस पर विचार नहीं करते। प्रश्न करने वाले का क्या मंशा है इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। वे तो केवल अपना इतना कर्तव्य समझते हैं कि कोई न कोई उत्तर दे दिया जाये और उसके बाद वे अपना कर्तव्य पूरा हुआ समझ लेते हैं। परन्तु प्रश्न करने वाले का कुछ मंतव्य रहता है, वह जो प्रश्न कर रहा है उसमें एक गम्भीर बात होती है जिसको सरकार को सोचना चाहिये और ठीक करना चाहिये। परन्तु उसके प्रति ध्यान नहीं देते। श्रीर जो शिकायत करते हैं उसका प्रति भी ध्यान नहीं देते।

अगर मैं हर एक डिपार्टमेंट की श्रीर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की सारी बातें कहूं तो बहुत समय लगेगा और सब बात मैं कह भी नहीं सकूंगा। मोटी मोटी बातें मैंने आपके सामने रख दी हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री साहब से पूछूंगा कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं और ऐसी बातें अचानक क्यों हो उठती हैं। चार पांच बरस पहले भी ऐसा ही हुआ था। हमारा स्टालिग बैलेंस इंगलैंड में बहुत पड़ा हुआ था। अचानक देखा गया कि हमारा इतना स्टालिग बैलेंस कहाँ चला गया पता नहीं। तब हमारी समझ में बात आयी। लन्दन से भी खबर आयी कि तुम इतना स्टालिग बैलेंस ले चुके हो अब इतना रह गया है। इससे पहले वे चुपचाप रहे। हमारी सरकार कॉन्ग्रुअर गृहस मंगाली थी जिसकी लन्दन वाली की जरूरत नहीं थी। उनको अपना गैर जरूरी माल निकालने का अच्छा मौका मिल गया और उन्होंने उलाहना भी

दे दिया। अगर इस तरह का हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चला तो एक समय ऐसी हालत हो सकती है जिसे सुधारना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

इस समय बड़ी भ्रम है हमारे यहां टैक्स लगाने की। बैल्य टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है, एक्स्पेंडीचर टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है और भी अन्य बहुत से टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। इस विषय में जो बिल आयेगा उस पर अगर मुझे बोलने का समय मिला तो मैं बोलूंगा। लेकिन मैं इतना कह देना चाहता हूं कि हमको इस बात की फिक्र नहीं है कि आप कितना बेसी टैक्स लगाते हैं या कम टैक्स लगाते हैं। हां, यदि कहीं किसी पर असह्य बोझ डाला जाता है तब तो उसको फिक्र होती है। परन्तु जब अधिक टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो लोगों का यह सोचना जरूरी है कि हमारा जो खपता सरकार ले रही है, और जो प्रतिसम रूप से गरीब लोगों की जेब से ही आता है, वह किस प्रकार काम में लाया जाता है, किस प्रकार वह खर्च किया जाता है।

हमारे देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर में और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम हो रहा है। लेकिन जहां तक सरकार के काम का सवाल है हम उसके बारे में जा कर लोगों से बहुत उत्साह से नहीं कह सकते कि टैक्स की कोई परवाह मत करो। परवाह वह कैसे नहीं करेंगे। उनको तो परवाह करनी ही है। जब आदमी का निजी पैसा जाता है तो उसे दुःख होता है। पर इस दुःख के प्रति हम लोगों को यह कह कर सन्तोष करा सकते हैं कि देश का काम होना चाहिये, हम देश के लिये खपता दे रहे हैं इसमें हमको आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। परन्तु अब आदमी देखता है कि उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं होता तो उसको दुःख होता है कि हमारा वह पैसा बेकार जा रहा है।

में कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर का हिमायती नहीं हूँ। कोई भी काम करे, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर करे या पब्लिक सेक्टर करे, हमको तो उस पर इसी दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिये कि उससे देश को क्या फल मिला। जब मैं इस दृष्टि से विचार करता हूँ तो मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने बहुत कुछ काम किया है। जितना उनको टारगेट मिला उसको उन्होंने पूरा किया। दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी, मुझे आशा है, वे लोग अपना काम पूरा करेंगे। पर जहाँ तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है, उसकी तरफ हम जितनी भी अपनी निगाह दौड़ाते हैं हमको धक्का झीं दिलाता है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही कह दिया। मैं कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर का हिमायती नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि आप लोग यदि अच्छी तरह से काम करवाना चाहते हैं तो यह देखिये कि जो लोग अच्छी तरह से काम करते हैं उनके रास्ते में रोड़े मत अटकाइये, उनके रास्ते को साफ और सीधा कर दीजिये ताकि वे सहजियत से काम कर सकें। टेक्स आप जितना चाहें उसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

आप देखिये कि आपने एक कम्पल्सरी डिपॉजिट की स्कीम डाल दी है। इसका क्या नतीजा होता है? आपने यह आशा की थी कि कम्पल्सरी डिपॉजिट में १५ से २० करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि दो तीन करोड़ से अधिक नहीं मिला। इससे हमारे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो काम करने वाले हैं, जो कम्पनियाँ आदि हैं उनको बड़ी अड़चन हो रही है। उनको जिस समय पर जितना रुपया लगाना चाहिये, अपनी कम्पनी की कमाई में से, उसको वे नहीं लगा पाते। सरकार के पास एक बार रुपया चला जाने के बाद फिर उसे काम में लगाने के लिये वापस लेने में रेस्ट्रिक्शन के कारण लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होती है। यह चीज सरकार को देखनी चाहिये। वे यह सोचें

कि जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर काम कर रहा है उसके रास्ते में यदि किसी प्रकार की कोई अड़चन हो तो उसको न आने दें।

जहाँ तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सेक्टर जितना भी अधिक बढ़े, जितना भी इसका अधिक विस्तार हो, उतनी ही अधिक खुशी मुझे होगी। परन्तु जब हम इसके जो नतीजे देखते हैं, उनको देखते हैं तो हमें कुछ निराशा होती है और वे उतने अच्छे नहीं दिखते जितने अच्छे कि वे निकलने चाहिये। मैं आपके सामने मध्य प्रदेश की नेपा पेंपर मिल की मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ। कितने ही दिनों से वह चल रही है परन्तु जो प्रगति उसने की है, उसकी ओर से भी हमें अपनी आँखें नहीं मूंद लेनी चाहिये। कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रगति करने के बजाय वह नीचे की ओर ही गई है। आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सिमेंट की फैक्ट्री भी खोली है और उस पर तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। इसी कंपैस्टी की फैक्ट्रीज दूसरी जगहों पर एक करोड़ रुपये में बन गई हैं। एक करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर तीन करोड़ यदि हम खर्च करें तो इसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकल सकते हैं। इस तरह से यदि पब्लिक सेक्टर को चलाया गया तो वह बड़े दुःख की बात होगी।

एक बात और कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने टेक्सों के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल पेश किया था और उसके नतीजे के तौर पर हमने यह देखा है कि गरीबों पर और मिडल क्लास जनता पर बुरा असर पड़ा है और उनका जो कास्ट आफ लिविंग है वह बहुत बढ़ गया है और बढ़ जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय की ओर से एक पैमफलेट निकाला गया है जिस में यह दिखाया गया है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी आदि लगाने के बाद चीजों के दामों में इतनी ही वृद्धि होगी जो कि लोग आसानी से सह सकते हैं और

[श्री भुनभुनवाला]

उन्हें सहनी चाहिये। वह सब दिखलाकर वह कहते हैं कि ये जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं नाममात्र ही लगाये गये हैं और उनका कास्ट आफ लिविंग पर कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ता है। इस चीज को उन्होंने फिंगर्स देकर और हिसाब लगा कर दिखलाने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप हिसाब पर न जाइये आप देखिये कि इसका साइकोलोजिकल इफेक्ट क्या पड़ता है। आपको इसके बारे में प्रैक्टिकल व्यू लेना चाहिये और केवल सैपेमेंटिकल फेलकुलेशन्स पर नहीं जाना चाहिये। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक हाकर जो रास्ते में बैठ कर चीजे बेचता है और वे चीजे बेचता है जिन पर कि उसको कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं देनी पड़ती है, वह भी बड़े हुये भावो पर ही बेचता है। जब उससे कहा जाता है कि इस चीज पर तो ड्यूटी नहीं लगी है और तुम इसे इतनी महंगी क्यों बेच रहे हो, इसका क्या कारण है, तो वह कहता है कि जो आप कहते हैं ठीक कहते हैं और इस पर कोई ड्यूटी नहीं लगी है लेकिन मुझको भी तो खाना है तथा अन्य चीजों पर जो ड्यूटी लगी है उसका असर मुझ पर भी पड़ा है और मुझ को भी उनकी खरीद पर ज्यादा पैसे अदा करने पड़ रहे हैं। वह खर्चा जो बढ़ गया है, उसको मैं यह मामूली चीज बेच कर और बड़े हुये भाव पर बेच कर ही पूरा कर सकता हूँ और यही से मुझे उस खर्च को निकालना है। इस तरह से यदि आप प्रैक्टिकल व्यू ले तो सचमुच आप देखेंगे कि गरीबों का जो कास्ट आफ लिविंग है वह काफी बढ़ गया है और यदि आप इसका पता लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे तभी आपको पता चलेगा कि वह कितना बढ़ गया है।

आज हम देखते हैं कि जो गरीब लोग हैं वे अपना रुपया पोस्टल सर्टिफिकेट्स में जमा करते हैं। इसकी फिंगर्स मेरे पास

नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर आप पोस्टल सर्टिफिकेट्स की फिंगर्स को देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इस सब में सेविंग्स बहुत कम हो गई है। जो लोग पहले जमा किया करते थे उनकी यह हालत हो गई है कि वे अपनी जमा की हुई ही रकम में से निकलवा निकलवा कर खा रहे हैं और अपना खर्चा चला रहे हैं। इस और भी माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर आप एक्साइज ड्यूटीज देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं। १९५५-५६ में वह १४५ करोड़ थी जब कि आज एक साल के अन्दर वह २७० करोड़ हो गई है यानी ८० प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। इसका एक असर तो यह हुआ है कि कंज्यूमर्स के ऊपर इतना ज्यादा बोझ बढ़ा है। दूसरा असर इसका यह हुआ है कि इसका असर दूसरी वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर भी पड़ा है और उनकी कीमतें भी बढ़ गई हैं। अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि लोगों की दिक्कतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं और ये इस वजह से बढ़ गई हैं कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं।

मेरी इच्छा तो बहुत कुछ कहने की थी परन्तु चूँकि मुझे समय कम दिया गया है, इस बास्ते में इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री का० च० जैन। (बालासोर—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कई टैक्स लगाये हैं। लेकिन इन टैक्सों के होते हुए भी मैं उन को बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ। क्यों बर्खास्त देता हूँ इस का भी एक कारण है। हमारे देश को जल्दी जल्दी आगे बढ़ना है और

देश को भागे बढ़ाने के लिए हम को पैसे की आवश्यकता है। पैसे के बगैर हम प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम को लेंड रिफार्म्स करने के लिये एजुकेशन का प्रसार करने के लिये, तथा दूसरे काम करने के लिये पैसे की आवश्यकता है। इस पैसे की हासिल करने के लिये सरकार के सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं। एक तो यह है कि दूसरे देशों से कर्ज लिया जाय, दूसरे देशों से लोन लिया जाय तथा उस देशों पर निर्भर रहा जाय और उन के भागे हाथ पसारें और दूसरा यह कि अपने देश के अन्दर से ही पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाय। जहाँ तक दूसरे देशों से लोन लेने का ताल्लुक है हम ने अपनी पालिसी क्लीयर कर दी है और कह दिया है कि इस के साथ कोई शर्तें नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे जो सिद्धान्त हैं उन को छोड़ कर हम दूसरे देशों से ऋण लेना नहीं चाहते हैं और न ही हमें लेना चाहिये। किसी भी दूसरे देश के भागे हाथ पसारना अच्छा नहीं है और जिस के भागे हम हाथ पसारेंगे वह जरूर यह चाहेगा कि हम उस के हाथ का खिलौना बने जिस को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, जिस को हम सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस से हमारी जो आजादी है, वह भी खतरे में पड़ सकती है। इस वास्ते दूसरों पर निर्भर करना किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं समझा जा सकता है। अब हमारे पास एक ही रास्ता बच जाता है और सरकार के सामने एक ही तरीका रह जाता है और वह है टैक्स लगा कर रुपया वसूल करने का और इस का हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह ऐसी चीजों पर टैक्स न लगायें जोकि गरीबों के इस्तेमाल की हैं और जिन पर टैक्स लगाने से गरीबों की जेबों पर अधिक असर पड़ता हो या उन पर किसी प्रकार का बोझ पड़ता हो।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए सूबे हैं,

उन की ओर खास ध्यान दें। उन की ओर दयादृष्टि से देखना उन के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। ऐसे सूबों में उड़ीसा का सूबा भी आ जाता है। मैं उड़ीसा से आया हूँ और उड़ीसा की बात ही करना आहता हूँ। उड़ीसा बंगाल और मद्रास के बीच में पड़ता है। इन दोनों सूबों के बीच में होते हुए भी इस की प्रगति की ओर कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अगर अंग्रेजों को कलकत्ता और मद्रास को रेल से जोड़ने की जरूरत न पड़ती तो यह रेलवे लाइन भी हमें नसीब न होती। क्योंकि उड़ीसा बीच में आता था इस वास्ते इस लाइन को उड़ीसा में से ले जाया गया है और इस क सुविधा उस को भी प्राप्त हो गई है। यह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। और भी इलाके तथा सूबे हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं जैसे असम का है, मध्य प्रदेश का है, उन की ओर भी मंत्री महोदय को दया दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये। उड़ीसा में १३ जिले हैं और उस की डेढ़ करोड़ की आबादी है। वहाँ के लोगों का केवल एक ही घधा है और वह कृषि का है। खेती बाड़ी के लिए वहाँ के लोगों को वर्षा पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। हमारे देश में बहुत सी नदियाँ हैं लेकिन उन नदियों का कोई भी फायदा उड़ीसा को नहीं हो रहा है। उन का फायदा तभी उठाया जा सकता है, जब वहाँ बांध बनाये जायें, प्राजेक्ट्स बनाई जायें और नहरें निकाली जायें। इस के लिये काफी पैसे की जरूरत होती है जोकि उड़ीसा में प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उड़ीसा को जरा ज्यादा मदद दें जिस से कि वहाँ प्राजेक्ट्स बनाये जा सकें, बांध बनाये जा सकें नहरें बनाई जा सकें।

हम ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई है और इस समय उस पर अमल हो रहा है। हमारे सविधान ने हरिजनों को सुविधाएँ

[श्री का० च० जैना]

दिये जाने की विशेष व्यवस्था की है और ये सुविचार्यें उन को प्राप्त भी हो रही हैं। लेकिन जिस गति से हरिजनों को तथा दूसरी पिछड़ी जातियों को ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और जितना रुपया इस काम के लिये रखा जा रहा है और खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस से मुझे भय है कि हम पांच साल बीत जाने के बाद भी उन को अधिक ऊंचा नहीं उठा सकेंगे। इस गति से हम उतना काम नहीं कर सकेंगे जितना कि हम करना चाहते हैं। आज हमें हरिजनों को शिक्षा देनी है और उन को शिक्षित बनाना है, उन की आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक उन्नति करनी है और उन को दूसरे लोगों के बराबर लाना है, दूसरे लोगों के समान सा कर खड़ा करना है लेकिन हम यह सब नहीं कर सकेंगे अगर हम इस रफ्तार से चलते हैं जैसे कि अब चल रहे हैं। उस की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और इस काम पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किये जाने की आवश्यकता है जिस से कि वे उन्नति कर सकें।

मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पारादीप बन्दरगाह बन रही है जोकि महानदी पर बनाई जा रही है। आवश्यकता आज इस बात की है कि इस को जल्दी पूरा किया जाय और इस को पूरा करने में कोई रुकावटें न आयें, कोई गड़बड़ी न हो। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस काम के लिये भी उड़ीसा को रुपया दिया जाय और उस की मदद की जाय।

शिक्षा के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि उड़ीसा में केवल एक मुनिर्वसिटी है और कालिख भी वहां पर कम है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य इस मिनिस्ट्री से तो रुपया ही मांगें, शिक्षा के लिये और कालिख खोलने के लिये दूसरों को कहें।

श्री का० च० जैना : उड़ीसा ब्रूकि पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है इसलिये मैं विस मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे उस की ओर विशेष रूप के दया वृष्टि विलसायें। बस मैं और अधिक न कह कर आप में, जो मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी (कानपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्रूकि अब काफ़ी बहस हो चुकी है इस लिये ज्यादा बतते नहीं रह गई हैं जो इस सदन के सामने पेश की जाये। किन्तु मुझे एक चीज कहनी है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय ने जब टेक्सस का ऐलान किया तो एक चीज उन्हो ने कही कि टेक्सस हम इस वजह से लगा रहे है ताकि लोगो को अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास हो जोकि उन्हे दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाने में निभानी है, गोया उस की जिम्मेदारी का अहसास कराने के लिये ही यह टेक्स उस जनता के ऊपर लगाये गये जिस की कि कमर पहले से ही काफ़ी टूट चुकी थी। अगर इस टेक्स से हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना या दूसरा प्लान कामयाब हो जाता तो हम गरीब और शोषित जनता को जरूर यह सलाह देते कि वह सत्र के साथ इस बोसे को बर्दाश्त करे। इन टेक्सेस से हमें १०० करोड़ रुपया मिलने वाला है जबकि हमारे देश में दूसरे ऐसे रिसेसर्षेस हैं जिन को कि अगर हम टेप करे और लेने की कोशिश करें और जिस हिम्मत के साथ हमें छोटे लोगो की तनख्वाहों की मांगों को कुचस सकते हैं, उसी हिम्मत का अगर हम इस्तेमाल करे और उस खिपे हुए रुपये को साने की कोशिश करें तो काफ़ी बह रुपया आज हमें मिल सकता है।

टेक्स इवेजन् के बारे में हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा और मैं भी उस को महसूस करता हूँ और कभी कभी हेरान भी होता हूँ कि आखिर यह टेक्स

इवेजन् बन्द किस तरीके से हो। सरकार कहती है कि वह टैक्स इवेजन् को बन्द करना चाहती है और हम लोग भी कहते हैं कि इस-को बन्द होना चाहिये। इस में कोई मतभेद और दो राय नहीं है कि टैक्स इवेजन् रकना चाहिये लेकिन वह कब कबसे। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस को रोकने के लिये कुछ ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये जो मुमकिन है कि मुट्ठी भर भादमियों को बुरा लगे लेकिन अगर उस को हम रोक नहीं सकते हैं तो हमारे देश के प्लान को कामयाब बनाने के लिये करोड़ों और घरबों रुपयों की जरूरत होगी और उस के लिये अगर हम गरीबों की जेबों को दुबारा कतरना चाहते हैं तो मेरे खयाल में यह मुमकिन नहीं होगा।

इनकम-टैक्स मुहकमे के वे कर्मचारीगण जो इस टैक्स इवेजन् के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं हम क्या देखते हैं कि बम्बई में हमारे माननीय मंत्री जाते हैं तो बहा तो बड़े बड़े सरमायादार आते हैं और टैक्सेज के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं उन के लिये तो समय हो जाता है लेकिन जब हमारे इनकम-टैक्स के कर्मचारी उन से मिलने का समय मांगते हैं और एक मुजाहिदे की शकल में उन के सामने आते हैं तो बजाय इस के कि उन गरीब कर्मचारियों की बात सुनी जाय जिस के उन्हें कुछ उत्साह मिले और वे मुजाब रूप से काम करें, उन को सर्वेक्षण मिलता है और अगर तसल्ली मिली तो बम्बई के कम्युनिस्टों को मिली। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि टैक्स इवेजन्स को जोकि हमारे देश को खोखला बना रहे हैं और देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को धक्का लगाना चाहते हैं उन को पकड़ा जाय और उन को पकड़ने के लिये आज हमारे स्टॉफ में काफ़ी विजिलेंस की जरूरत है।

दूसरी चीज में सेल्स टैक्स के विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से चुन कर आया हूँ और वहाँ पर मैं ने देखा कि सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में कोई युनिकार्म पालिसी

न होने की वजह से पूरा व्यवसाय चौपट हो रहा है। मैं न तो कम्युनिस्ट हूँ और न ही क्राइनेस के बारे में मुझे कोई विशेष ज्ञान हासिल है लेकिन मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में गवर्नमेंट द्वारा कोई एक युनिकार्म पालिसी अपनाई जानी चाहिये।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मद्रास गवर्नमेंट के डा० पी० एस० लोकनाथन् ने भी यह विचार प्रकट किया है और मैं उन को सुनाये देता हूँ :

"Dr. Lokanathan also stressed the need for a certain consistency in the rates of sales-tax levied in the neighbouring States."

होता यह है कि किसी जगह सवा छ परसेंट सेल्स टैक्स लगता है तो कहीं पर सवा चार परसेंट है और सेल्सटैक्स में इस तरह की-विभिन्नता होने से हम देख रहे हैं कि बिजनेस चौपट हो रहा है। इसलिए आप को सेल्स टैक्स युनिकार्म बेसिस पर लगाना चाहिये और अगर आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आप का व्यापार चौपट हो जायगा। सेल्स टैक्स का अजीब कानून है और वह काफ़ी कम्पली-केटेड है और उस को सिम्पलीफ़ाई करने की जरूरत है। अब लोग सेल्स टैक्स इस तरह इवेज करते हैं कि अगर एक दुकानदार है और वह सेल्स टैक्स का पेमेंट इवेज करना चाहता है तो तीन महीने के बाद वह दुकान को बन्द कर देता है और चौथे महीने एक दूसरा साइनबोर्ड लगा कर यदि दुकान को चालू कर देता है तो उस को सेल्स टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का सेल्स टैक्स का इवेजन् हो रहा है। जब हम कहते हैं कि सेल्स टैक्स को ऐक्साइज इयूटी के साथ एम्प्लेमेंट कर दिया जाए तो सरकार द्वारा कहा जाता है कि उस के लिये बिल धा रहा है लेकिन मालूम नहीं कब तक वह धायेगा।

इंटर स्टेट्स सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि यह बड़ा कम्पलीकेटेड

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

घब इंटर स्टेट्स सेल्स टैक्स वैसे तो १ परसेंट लगता है लेकिन फ्रॉज कीजिये कानपुर का एक दुकानदार बम्बई से सामान मंगाता है तो उस को क्रायदे के मुताबिक तीन फार्म्स रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के बाद भरकर भेजने होंगे और अगर कहीं उस ने वह तीन फार्म्स नहीं भेजे तो फिर उस पर १ परसेंट इंटर-स्टेट सेल्स टैक्स नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि बम्बई का ४ परसेंट या जो भी हो वह उत्तरप्रदेश के सवा दस परसेंट में ऐड हो जायगा और इस तरह सवा दस परसेंट पड़ेगा और उस हालत में आप बखूबी समझ सकते हैं कि एक साधारण इंसान कैसे उतनी महंगी चीज खरीद सकेगा और इस तरह उस व्यापारी और कंज्यूमर्स दोनों का नुकसान होगा। सेल्स टैक्स इतना कम्प्लीकेट हो चुका है कि अगर उस को सिम्पलीफाई नहीं किया गया तो व्यापारी वर्ग और कंज्यूमर्स दोनों का नुकसान होगा।

घब सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में जहां तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है, उन को आप भलग भी कर दीजिये क्योंकि दिल्ली एक पिक्चूरियर जगह है और उन का केस भी पिक्चूरियर केस है, उन को आप खास तौर से माफ़ी दे दीजिये लेकिन दूसरे प्रांतों को तो देखिये कि वहां पर किस तरह से भलग भलग सेल्स टैक्स लिया जा रहा है। आप सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में एक मुनिफ़ार्म पालिसी सब जगह के लिये रखिये।

फूड स्टफ़्स के ऊपर सेल्स टैक्स लगने के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि फूड स्टफ़्स की प्राइसेज बैक होनी चाहियें और वे बढ़नी नहीं चाहियें। गल्ले के ऊपर सेल्स टैक्स लगाये जाने के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया था कि उस को हटा लिया जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गल्ले पर सेल्स टैक्स हटाने के बारे में क्या हुआ और उस को हटाने के लिये क्या किया गया? अगर हम चाहते हैं कि

गल्ले की प्राइसेज बैक हो तो गल्ले के ऊपर से सेल्स टैक्स हटा दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि फ़्लैटिमेटली उस का भार कंज्यूमर को उठाना पड़ेगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जब तक सेल्स टैक्स को ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी के साथ मिला न दिया जा जब तक के लिये इंटरस्टेट्स सेल्स टैक्स को सस्पेंड रक्खा जाय।

इश्योरेस कारपोरेशन के बारे में कुछ चीजें कही गई हैं, खास कर फ्रीड बर्कर्स के बारे में जिक्र आया है। कुछ दिन पहले हमारे इण्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक कौलिंग एटेशन के जवाब में कहा था कि यह इस्पेक्टर्स लोग काम नहीं करते वे इस बजह से इन को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है लेकिन मैं आप के सामने एक ऐपॉयन्टमेंट लेटर जोकि उन इश्योरेस इस्पेक्टर्स को दिया गया है उस को मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। उस की डेट २८ जून सन् १९५७ थी उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफ़ेक्ट १५-६-५६ से जिस दिन से कारपोरेशन का जन्म हुआ किया गया। एक साल पहले से ऐपॉयन्टमेंट लेटर उन को दे दिया गया और उस में लिखा यह गया है कि एक्सपेक्टेडान्स कितनी हैं। पहले तो उस का यह सेटेंस देखिये
"With reference to your previous appointment. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This letter should have to be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is an appointment letter. I will place it provided that man does not lose his job.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can the hon. Member say that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Supposing this is the specimen,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Either the hon. Member should not make reference or he should be prepared to place the letter before the House.

ऐसे एग्जाइमेंट लेटर्स दिये गये हैं जोकि १९५७ में इश्यु होते हैं और आशा यह की जाती है कि वह करीब ७ लाख का बिजिनेस, जिस का प्रीमियम तकरीबन २९ हजार के होता है, एक साल में के। साल भर पूरा आप उस को मौका नहीं देते हैं और बीच में कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा काम ठीक नहीं रहा इसलिये तुम्हारी नौकरी चली गई। इसलिये मैं अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से दल्वास्त कर्हंगा कि वह फील्ड इन्सपेक्टर वर्क्स के मामले को रिकसिडर करे और किसी तरह से उन की नौकरी को बचाये क्योंकि वही इग बिजिनेस को चलाने वाले हैं।

दूसरी चीज जनता पालिसी के बारे में है। उस का नाम जनता पालिसी दे दिया गया। इस देश की परम्परा यह है कि जनता का नाम ले कर सारा काम किया जाता है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जनता में वह चीज जाती है और जनता का उस से काफी फायदा होगा है। आप ने देखा होगा कि हमेशा से यह होता आया है। सन् १९४६ में आप देखते, चाहे कोई भी दूकान हो, उस का नाम नेता जी के नाम पर होता था। नेताजी रेस्टोरा, नेताजी हेमर कटिंग सैलून। आज जो कुछ हो रहा है सब जनता के नाम से हो रहा है। इस के बारे में तमाम आदमियों को बतलाया गया कि जनता पालिसी के द्वारा हम मजदूरों और गर्वों को इन्सपेक्टर करना चाहते हैं। बहुत अच्छी चीज है, अगर उन का जीवन इन्सपेक्टर हो जाय। लेकिन इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने ट्रेड यूनियनों, फेडरेशन्स और पोलिटिकल पार्टिज को कॉन्फिडस में नहीं लिया। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे डेवर साहब ने इस का उद्घाटन किया। वह बहुत बड़ व्यक्ति है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ से अगर आप इस को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप को दूसरे आदमियों का भी सहारा लेना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, ज्यादा बक्त न ले कर, दुबारा दरखास्त कर्हंगा अपने धाननीय

मंत्री जी से कि वह सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में अपने विचार रखें। वह साइफ इन्सपेक्टर के फील्ड वर्क्स के बारे में भी कुछ चीजें यहाँ पर रख तो मैं उन का बहुत मसकूर हूँगा।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से मैं अब की चुन कर आया हूँ, आप ने यह पहला मौका मुझे दिया है। गौकि मैं पालियामेंट का बहुत पुराना मेम्बर हूँ, कास्टिट्यूट प्रेसम्बली के समय से हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शायद इसीलिये नहीं दिया गया होगा ताकि नये मेम्बरान को मौका दिया जा सके।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी: लेकिन जरूरत तो पड़ जाती है, जिस से कुछ कहना पड़ता है।

15.55 hrs

[SHRI MOHAMED IMAM in the Chair]

वित्त मंत्रालय की मांगो पर आज दो दिन से बहस हो रही है। वित्त मंत्रालय का दर्जा बहुत ऊँचा है और इसी से यह अनुदान सब से पीछे रक्खी गई है। बूँकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिये इस मंत्रालय के विषय में बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं कह सकूँगा, लेकिन अपने घर की कुछ बातों में जरूर चहता चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति मैं आज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जब आप ने राज्यो का एकीकरण किया तो उस के बाद राज्यो को आस्थासन दिया था कि केन्द्र उन राज्यो के खर्चों को पूरा करेगा, और उन में मन्नात आदि बनाने की पूरी फेसिलिटी देंगे। विध्य प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत और भोपाल इन चार राज्यो को मिला कर आप ने एक प्रदेश बनाया और भोपाल उस की राजधानी बनाई। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विस मंत्री भोपाल की हालत को सुनें। भोपाल की

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

हालत यह है कि वहाँ कोई मकान नहीं। वहाँ जितने कर्मचारी हैं, सब तम्बुओं में रहते हैं। विन्ध्य प्रदेश को जो ४ करोड़ रुपया हर साल मदद का मिलता था वह भी आप ने बन्द कर दिया है। यह आप ने इसलिये बन्द कर दिया कि हम अब बड़े प्राक्सिस में मिल गये हैं। गोपाल, विन्ध्य प्रदेश आदि जो पार्ट सी स्टेट्स थी उन सब की सहायतायें आप ने बन्द कर दी हैं। अब आप ही बताइये कि पहले तो आप ने आश्वासन दिया कि आप मदद देंगे, लेकिन अब कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। वहाँ तम्बू गड़े हैं। भोपाल में न कोई रहने की जगह है और न सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये ही कोई स्थान है। विधान सभा तक के लिये वहाँ पर जगह बनानी है। सारे काम हो रहे हैं और जगहों पर, लेकिन वहाँ पर यह काम नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और पार्ट सी स्टेट्स को जो मदद आप देते थे, और जिस को आप ने बन्द कर दिया है, वह हर प्रदेश की दीजिये। बड़े प्रान्त में मिल जाने से यह तो जरूर है कि उन का नाम बड़ा हो गया है, लेकिन क्या यह उन की मदद हो गई? मेरी समझ में कुछ नहीं हुआ। आज तो उन प्रदेशों की छीछालेवर हो रही है। वह बड़ी परेशानी में पड़ गये हैं।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप ने यह कानून बनाया है कि जो प्रदेश ५० परसेंट खर्चा लगा कर मकान आदि बनवायेंगे, उनको ५० परसेंट आप देंगे। भला बतलाइए कि पहले तो हम ५० परसेंट रुपया लायें कहा से मकान बनवाने के लिये, फिर उस का इन्तजाम करे तो पिछले बिल लायें, तब आप हम को रुपया देंगे। न वह ५० परसेंट रुपया हमारे यहाँ होना है और न आप को देना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के झूठे वादे हमारे प्रदेश के लिये बड़े खतरनाक हैं। मैं अभी महोदय और उन के सह-

योगियों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इन चीजों को ध्यान से देखें, तभी यह प्रदेश आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश बनने के पहले विन्ध्य प्रदेश बना। तब उस में छोटे छोटे ३६ राज्य थे। उन में से हर तरह की रियासतें थी। कोई १० हजार सालाना भ्रामदनी की थी, कोई १२ हजार सालाना भ्रामदनी की थी, कोई ५ लाख की थी, कई १० लाख की थी। इस तरह से ३६ रियासतों को मिला कर वह प्रदेश बना था। वहाँ पर अब भी हालत बहुत बुरी है। न वहाँ कोई रास्ता है, न सबकें हैं। सब की सब उसी तरह से पड़ी हुई है। आप ही बतलाइए कि उस का कैसे सुधार होगा। आप ने हम को एक बड़े प्रान्त में मिला कर हमारा दर्जा जरूर बढ़ा दिया है। हमारा प्रदेश अब देश में पाचवें दर्जे पर है, लेकिन अगर आप उनकी स्थिति को ठीक नहीं करेंगे, उन को रुपया नहीं देंगे तो उन की उन्नति कैसे हो सकेगी। आप ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि आप गोपाल को राजधानी के अनुरूप होने में सहायता करेंगे। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप को इसे करना चाहिये। कुल ११ या १२ करोड़ रुपया बनता है जोकि उस में लगना चाहिये। अब आप ने यह सगड़ा डाल दिया है कि ५० परसेंट रुपया भी हम तब देंगे जब प्रदेश ५० परसेंट रुपया खर्च कर ले। न वह रुपया होगा और न मकान बनेंगे। न नौ सन तेल होगा और न राधा नाचेंगी। मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश के लिये आप ने आश्वासन दिया है वह आप पूरा करे ताकि मध्य प्रदेश की उन्नति हो सके।

दूसरा निवेदन मुझे यह करना है कि आप हमारे यहाँ टैक्स बसूल करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ का टैक्स तो डाकू लोग पहले ही बसूल कर लेते हैं। आज मिड, मोरना, जाँसी, नक्षिकपुर, सागर, दमोय आदि जो ५, ६ बिसे हैं उन जिलों में रात दिन डाकूओं

द्वारा बसूली हुआ करती है। जब वही लोग कुछ नहीं खोजें तो आप को वहां क्या मिलना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस प्रदेश की स्थिति पर ध्यान दे कर, उस को सम्मिलवायें।

मैं वित्त मंत्रालय की प्रगति पर, वित्त मंत्रालय की धामदनी करी हो रही है, कौन सा टैक्स लग रहा है, इस विषय में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे बहुत से भाई बोलेंगे और वही सब कुछ कहेंगे और कहते रहे हैं मेरा तो यही निवेदन है कि जो हमारे प्रदेश के लिये तत्व की बात है उस पर आप ध्यान दें।

16 hrs.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी (रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के एक भाई ने जो हम लोगों की मुसीबतें हैं उन का जिक्र किया। मुझे भी उन की निम्नत दो एक बातें अर्ज करन हैं। बात यह है कि वित्त मंत्रालय का कानून जो बना हुआ है कि यह कोई मकान आदि बनाने के लिये पैसा वगैरह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देता है जबकि स्टेट उस पर ५० परसेंट खर्चा कर ले। मान लीजिये कोई प्रोजेक्ट बनानी है, अस्पताल बनवाना है, स्कूल बनाना है, तो पहले स्टेट ५० फी सदी खर्च कर लेने के बाद करे, केन्द्रीय सरकार तब बाकी खर्च देती है। सब से बड़ी मुश्किल यह होती है कि पहले ५० फी सदी रुपया स्टेट जमा कर ले तब कोई चीज बने। नतीजा यह होता है कि न हम रुपया जमा कर पाते हैं और न सेक्टर से रुपया हमें मिलता है। बल्कि वह लेप्स हो जाता है। मेरा यह खयाल है कि अगर हमें किसी चीज को बनाना है, और उस को बनाने की रकम अभी पूरी खर्च नहीं हुई है, तो वह लेप्स नहीं होनी चाहिये। कास तौर से बैंकवर्ड प्रॉक्सेज में यह बिल्कुल ही नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का कंट्रिब्यूशन है वह उसे पहिले दे दे, यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि

जब स्टेट खर्च कर डालेगी और उस का हिसाब धा जायगा, वह बैंक हो जायगा, किन्तु डंग से रुपया खर्च हुआ है, तब यहाँ से पैसा दिया जायगा। इस से यह होता है कि कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है। हमारे यहाँ की रकम तो लेप्स हो जाती है और दूसरे स्टेट्स को ये रुपया और मिल जाता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। होना यह चाहिये कि जो रकम प्रोवाइडेड हो किसी प्राविन्स के लिये, वह उस को मिलनी चाहिये।

इस के बाद मुझे यह धाज करना है कि हमारे यहाँ एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को तकाबी दी जाती है। वो मोर फूड वगैरह के लिये उन को पैसा दिया जाता है। लेकिन होता यह है कि किसानों को बहुत कम पैमायश पर पैसा दिया जाता है, जिस से उन का काम नहीं चलता है। मिसाल के तौर पर उन को पचास रुपया दिये जाते हैं। अब आप ही बताइये कि उस से वह बैल खरीदे या क्या खरीदे। जिस तरीके से गवर्नमेंट किसान को तकाबी देती है, वह एक साहुकारी तरीका होता है। ऐसा न हो कर अगर एग्रीकल्चरल बैंक्स की तरह रुपया देने का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाय, तो इस में जो अड़चन आती है और किसानों को जो तकलीफें होती हैं, वे दूर हो जायेंगी। धाज कल हालत यह है कि किसान ने अभी रकम ली नहीं होती और दूसरे रोख ही लोग उस से पैसा लेने के लिये धा जाते हैं। अगर किसानों के लिये एग्रीकल्चरल लोन का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाय, तो उन को बहुत सहुलियत हो जायगी।

यह मैं जानता हू कि वित्त मंत्रालय के सामने क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं। उन को प्रॉविडेंट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर को भी देखना है और टैक्सेशन को भी देखना है। लेकिन अब समय धा गया है कि मिनिमम बेज फ्रिक्स कर दी जायें। हम देखते हैं कि हमेशा डीयरनेस एलाउंस बढ़ा दिया जाता है, लेकिन अब एक मिनिमम सीकरी फ्रिक्स कर दी जानी चाहिये। वह १०० रुपया हो,

[श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह जी]

या जो भी हो, लेकिन इस बारे में अब फैसला कर देना चाहिये। आजकल हर एक प्राबिस से छोटी छोटी माँगें आती रहती हैं। भोपाल में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सरवेंट्स को जो कुछ भी मिलता है, उस का असर उन लोगों पर पड़ता है, जोकि उतना नहीं दे सकते हैं।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि मैक्सिमम सेलेरीज भी फिक्स होनी चाहिये। हमारे आई० सी० एस० आफिसरों की बात तो दूसरी है। उन की तनख्वाहें हमारे विधान में—कानून में—रखी हुई हैं। मैं उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। जो लोग आई० ए० एस० वगैरह के हैं वे वही काम करते हैं, उन के और दूसरे के काम में कोई फर्क नहीं है, लेकिन दूसरों की तनख्वाह से आधी मिलती है। इन डिफरेंसिज को हटा देना चाहिये। इस तरह हम को करप्शन को भी बन्द करने का मौका मिल जायगा। इस के बाद आप जरा वेस्टेज को देखिये। मैं किसी पर आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। इधर से ये लोग अपनी पूरी तनख्वाह ले लेते हैं और उस के बाद जितने एपायटमेंट्स होते हैं, उन में छोटे बगों के आफिसरों को नहीं लिया जाता है। आप किसी भी कार्पोरेशन वगैरह को लीजिये। जो सीनियर मोस्ट आफिसर रिटायर होता है, वे वहाँ डाल दिये जाते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जूनियर आफिसरों को भी चास मिलना चाहिये। अगर आप उन की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते हैं। भिलाई कार्पोरेशन में यह हालत है कि वहाँ पर बाहर से आदमी आ रहे हैं। जो लोग वहाँ के रहने वाले थे, उन के लिये कोई खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता था, लेकिन जो लोग बाहर से बुलाये गये हैं, उन के लिये करोड़ों रुपये से घरो का इन्तजाम हो रहा है। जो लोग वहाँ के रहने वाले हैं, जोकि काम को जानते हैं, समझते हैं, उन को मौका दे कर इस वेस्टेज को खत्म किया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक बेंटरमेंट लेवी टैक्स का ताल्लुक है, हालत यह है कि इरिगेशन का—पानी का—इन्तजाम तो शायद चार, छ दस साल के बाद हो, लेकिन लोगों से बेंटरमेंट लेवी देने के लिये अभी से कहा जाता है। उन से कहा जाता है कि अगर बेंटरमेंट लेवी नहीं दोगे, तो इरिगेशन कॅनल बन नहीं सकती। आदमी जब पानी लेगा, तभी वह कुछ दे भी सकेगा, लेकिन जहाँ वह सोचता है कि टैक्स देना है, तो इरिगेशन का काम बन्द हो जाता है, चाहे फायदा ही हो और माग भी हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोग देने के लिये तैयार हैं—एक नहीं आप तीन लीजिये—लेकिन पहले पानी का तो इन्तजाम किया जाय। लेकिन यह शर्त लगा देना कि पहले दो, फिर कॅनल्स खोलेंगे और पानी देंगे, मेरी समझ में गलत है।

एक बात और मैं आखिर में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक जगली इलाके से आता हूँ, जहाँ पर बैकवर्ड और एवारिजिम्ब क्लासिज के लोग रहते हैं। वे अपनी कनजम्प्शन के लिये—कामशियल पायट आफ व्यू से नहीं—अपने खेत में तम्बाकू लगाते थे। पहले उन से कोई टैक्स नहीं लिया जाता था, लेकिन पिछले दो तीन सालों से उन से टैक्स वसूल किया जा रहा है। उन लोगों को यह शिकायत है कि आज तक तो हम ने यह टैक्स नहीं दिया था, अब सरकार यह टैक्स लगा कर एक नई बात ला रही है, हालांकि हम लोग तम्बाकू वगैरह अपने कनजम्प्शन के लिये पैदा करते हैं। मैं ने खुद इस बात को देखा है। इसलिये मैं विनय करता हूँ कि वह टैक्स न लिया जाय।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं ने वहाँ पर रखी हैं, मन्त्रालय उन पर विचार करेंगे।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Chairman, this is the last Demand that the House is going to discuss; but this

is the beginning of my troubles. I think I shall be in the House and the House will have to put up with me for the whole of next week in respect of the measures that the House will discuss, and practically every aspect of the work of the Finance Ministry will come under its purview—taxation, Plan, general administrative and economic policy and so on.

So, I hope the House will permit me, and will not treat it as a discourtesy to the hon. Members who have spoken on several matters, if I divide the subjects with which I have to deal into two broad categories—subjects that will have to be dealt with today and the subjects that I have to deal with when I am replying to the Finance Bill debate. I propose to deal with the question of taxation and economic matters affecting the Plan when I reply to the Finance Bill. I shall take up the questions of administration today and deal with them to the extent that is possible. If anything is left over, naturally the hon. Members will draw my attention and all be able to give as much satisfaction as I am able to offer.

To begin with, I think I will take the House back to a statement made by my colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, in replying to the Demands of the Commerce and Industry Ministry when he said that I would take over or take up from where he left this question of the foreign exchange position as it is today, and also deal with the sins of commission and omission on the part of the Government during the last five years. In doing so, I am conscious of the fact that I was in charge of commerce and industry for 4½ years and long with the then Finance Minister I had a very large responsibility in shaping policies.

The foreign exchange position cannot be altogether divorced from the Plan. In fact, today if we have no Plan, no industrial development, no planned expenditure in several directions, the foreign exchange position will not cause us any serious difficulty at all because I am perfectly sure that it will be possible for any person who is

in charge of commerce and industry to break even with a measure of control on exports and imports if there are no planned demands on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. So, one cannot fail to make some reference to the Plan.

The problem really, so far as foreign exchange is concerned, is in regard to one of the aspects of the resources of the Plan, and it cannot be seriously divorced from questions of domestic inflation with which the balance of payments deficit is intimately connected.

I placed before the House when I presented the Budget on analysis of the economic situation. There is no doubt that we are passing through a very difficult phase. The Second Plan is an exacting one. Let hon. Members make no mistake about it, let there be no illusions about it. It can be seen through only if the maximum effort is forthcoming from practically all sections of the community. But, as I said not merely at the time when I introduced the Budget but also on previous occasions, I believe the Plan can be seen through. Well, hon. Members may call me an optimist, perhaps I am one, but I must say that the order of effort called for is quite different from what was required by the First Plan.

In fact, I was reading, re-reading the Plan in regard to foreign exchange, and I found a reference made there in regard to the foreign exchange estimates made in the First Plan and the fact that the amount of sterling balances which they expected would be used up was not used up. Therefore, when I say that the Plan can be seen through in the present context, I am referring to the fundamentals of the Plan, the more crucial programmes in the Plan, and I do not mean that everything that is in the Plan can be seen through.

As I have said before, the resources position is a difficult one and the drain on our foreign exchange reserves necessitates a strict order of priorities in terms of which we have to proceed. Therefore, some kind of pruning is

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implicit in all this. You call it repheasing, you call it re-allocation of priorities, but what it really means is that we must concentrate on the most essential things.

I have used the phrase "the core of the Plan", namely the steel projects, mining programme, and related power projects and transport. These matters are now being examined by the Planning Commission and the various Ministries. Meantime we are proceeding on the basis that we do not sanction new projects which are not in the core of the Plan or for which foreign exchange assistance is not forthcoming.

The next two years I am afraid are going to be very difficult years, and very much will depend on the amount and timeliness of the supplementary resources we can raise, perhaps from abroad. Therefore, I would like to say that this crisis which some say is a crisis of confidence and various other things which are less complimentary, is really a crisis of development—certainly not a crisis of stagnation, certainly not a crisis of confidence, because I think we feel that we can see it through.

It is in this connection that hon. Members, some of them, did some retrospection in regard to our foreign exchange policy, especially the import policy. I believe my hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose rather heavily dwelt on this aspect when dealing with the Commerce and Industry Demands.

Retrospection undoubtedly has its place in life. I think if there is no retrospective thinking I am afraid a person will not even be intelligent, but it is never a substitute for forward action.

It is not my desire, nor do I think it necessary, to offer an apology for the sins of commission and omission that might be attributed to any member of Government or to Government as a whole. The record is there for any

one to see—only he has got to see it properly. You should not take over a particular portion and say here is something which has been done. It is there for any one to see, and I would very humbly submit to this House that it is a promising record so far as the over-all picture is concerned.

The country has made steady progress over the last few years. My young colleague, the Minister of Industry, the other day categorised the many developments that we have made, many strides that we have taken in the industrial field. May I say that the Government can take some credit for what has happened?

The production potential has been strengthened, new developments have been initiated for which not merely the future generation but the immediate future will be grateful. The path of development, as hon. Members know, is not always smooth, and that is what is now in dispute.

During the last few months we have taken various steps to correct the domestic inflationary trend. This is where is where I deal with Shri Khadilkar. He might say that the policy, the fiscal and credit policy, and the actions in the fields covered by it were imperfect, halting, did not produce results. Of that more anon. But undoubtedly we have taken some steps even to arrest the drain on our foreign exchange resources, and this is the most serious problem that we have to face.

At the end of March, 1956, our sterling balances were about Rs. 745 crores. I would like hon. Members also to realise that the Commerce and Industry Minister at that time was a person called T. T. Krishnamachari. They have now come down to Rs. 393 crores. We have thus spent Rs. 353 crores of our reserves and have, in addition, utilised the IMF credit of Rs. 95 crores. This adverse position in the balance of payments has, I must stress, been caused essentially by heavy development imports.

The Reserve Bank has recently published some relevant figures on which my hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose depended. I do not propose to go into those figures in detail, but I must say that the Reserve Bank figures do not warrant the conclusion that Shri Bimal Ghose drew. The figures given by the Reserve Bank show that the payments for imports in 1956-57 were Rs. 326 crores higher than in 1955-56. Nobody disputes it. It is important to see precisely what these higher imports were. Import of machinery, vehicles, iron and steel and other metals in 1956-57 were larger by Rs. 143 crores and of food by Rs. 73 crores. These two items total Rs. 216 crores.

In fact, we have made several essays in regard to these imports. In fact, I have taken 13 articles of producer goods which over a period of years from 1952-53 to 1955-56 have been averaging somewhere about Rs. 250 crores. In 1956-57, during the period from April to December, it was Rs. 290 crores, and if you include paper and paste-board, some of which goes into manufacture, motor vehicles and spare parts, motor vehicles in CKD conditions (spare parts), which are also to some extent capital goods, not completely consumer goods, that will add another Rs. 40 crores, making a total of about Rs. 324 crores of imports of what you might call essential goods, very essential goods, over a period of eight months as against an average of Rs. 250 crores during the previous four years. I think this tempo has been stepped up during the last three months rather than retarded.

My colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry mentioned something about imports of consumer goods. But, anyway, coming back to the figures of the Reserve Bank, the net increase which the Reserve Bank figures show in respect of items like raw cotton, raw jute, oils, chemicals, drugs, medicines etc. is not very much; it is somewhere about Rs. 20 crores. Imports of cotton and jute are on the

low side. But the decreases must be set off against increase under oils. The increase under chemicals is Rs. 9 crores, and under electrical goods and other apparatus Rs. 12 crores. One may draw one's own inferences about the margin of squeezability in these respects, but the margin cannot on any reckoning be large. There is then the residual increase of Rs. 82 crores to explain. The Reserve Bank's treatment of these items is not by any means exhaustive. Of these Rs. 92 crores, Rs. 50 crores were Government imports, imports other than food and machinery. The balance of Rs. 40 crores is accounted for by a large number of assorted items, some of which are raw materials not listed, and only a few are consumer goods.

The real point about it is this. Even in the question of consumer goods, people might think consumer goods are toys or something of that nature.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I say one thing? The Finance Minister might well say that in good faith, he had been licensing goods to be imported to develop the country and in the result, he might have overshot the mark. But that was not my main point. My main point was that the Reserve Bank had stated that there were Rs. 143 crores of goods imported, more than was planned for goods outside of what might be called plant, machinery, vehicles, metals and food.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not yet come to the end of my story. I would like to deal with this point about the Plan a little more. As I have time, I may come to this question of consumer goods.

People seem to think that consumer goods are what you find in the shops in Connaught Circus, some of which, according to my hon. colleague, the other day, are smuggled. No. It means essential consumer goods like medicines. In fact, I had a letter from a very important person who was a medical man, the other day, complaining against our freezing practically all imports for three months. He says

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the question of medicine is going to be a very serious thing. We are importing somewhere about Rs. 15 to 17 crores worth of medicines. The cost of the medicines is now going up.

And there are quite a number of essential items in these consumer goods. One hon. friend may think that infant foods are not essential consumer goods, and we might even stop their imports. But they are essential consumer goods in a country like this. I do not know if my hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose knows that it is not the well-to-do man that buys the imported infant foods.

Shri Bimal Ghose: But you are cutting it down now.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I might have to cut down many things, many essential things. But I would like to tell my friend that it is not the well-to-do man that buys the imported infant foods. It is the poor man that buys it, the man who probably gets Rs. 150 or Rs. 120. He is unable to find milk for his child, sustenance for his child, and he feeds the child sometimes, for a period of time, when the child is ill or recovering from illness, with imported infant foods. I have worked on this business for four and a half years, and I can tell you that if you squeeze it, you cannot squeeze it to Rs. 28 crores in a year. It is not possible.

If my hon. friend quotes the Reserve Bank and says that it is something outside machinery, I shall deal with that point presently. The reference that I am going to make presently in regard to the increase in the industrial potential in the country, in regard to the phenomenal increase in industrial production, as a consequence makes the viability against imports less and less, so far as we are concerned. We become more and more vulnerable to imports, because we have got to import the raw materials for our industry. And that adds Rs. 148 crores. If you break it up, you will

probably find some essential raw materials for industry.

But I would like to say this to the House. I very humbly submit, and as I said, my experience warrants my being able to say it with confidence, that let there be no mistake about this, that the import policy we have followed over the First Plan period and are following at present is geared only to one purpose, namely, to help to accelerate the process of development. We have not hesitated to liberalise imports, when such liberalisation was found to be necessary for increasing domestic production and investment, and even for purposes of raising domestic quality of production.

At the same time, we have always kept in mind the need for keeping down non-essential imports. I do not wish to bore the House with details of the import policy during the last five years. But hon. Members would, I hope, permit me to point out a few salient points in this policy. Hon. Members speak about open general licence. They seem to think that open general licence is a licence for people to import whatever goods they like. No, it is not so, not since 1952. The open general licence during 1952 has been there, because we had a definite purpose behind it; it may be goods which are raw materials for industries, which people will have to import, where they will, not because there is no period of stringency, over-import or stockpile. In 1953, we removed some 20 items from the soft currency area and the General Area Open General Licence. In 1954, there was no major change in the open general licence, but we added a few items to the Open General Licence like conditioned sulphur—Hon. Members do not think it is a consumer good—and roller bearings, which are very necessary for industry. In 1955, certain items with

an indigenous industry angle, like hand saws and borax were removed from the open general licences. We followed it up in 1956, when 26 items were removed from the dollar Open General Licence and 31 from the soft currency Open General Licence. In respect of the import licensing policy in 1953, Government decided to follow a more liberal policy in respect of raw materials, including semi-manufactures required for industrial use, so that adequate stocks are available in the country, and in particular, to import more liberally commodities whose imports had been severely restricted in the latter half of 1952, except when the restrictions were meant to help indigenous production. This liberalisation was also to extend to essential categories of consumer goods, and in a comparatively small way also to some items totally banned and very much restricted earlier. The essential criterion was to develop indigenous production. In administering these decisions, we restored cuts on import quotas partially, and liberalised adequately quotas for machinery, industrial raw materials and certain specific items of consumer goods like spices and fruits.

In 1954, we introduced liberal licencing and included items like photographic goods, palm oil, brass tubes and sheets, copper pipes etc. in the latter half of the year 1954, as a sequel to the tariff amendment policy, quotas were increased in respect of certain items where the import duties had been considerably enhanced. During the period January-June 1955 we extended the liberal licencing scheme to cover about hundred items. During the second half of 1955, while established importers' quotas were reduced for a number of items, the actual users' list was extended. During the first half of 1956, quotas were increased for some 20 items, while at the same time 13 were removed from the liberal licencing system, and quotas were reduced for 27 items. We tried to keep the needs of the Second Five Year Plan in view, and restrictions were imposed on the import of a large

number of consumer goods, while items relating to machinery and spare parts were somewhat liberalised.

If one sees the figures of licencing, one will certainly understand and that whereas importers', that is, established importers' quotas have continued at a fairly steady level, over the four or five licencing periods, prior to 1956, there has been a progressive increase in the licencing of capital goods, industrial raw materials and iron and steel.

In the conduct of Government, and particularly of its economic affairs, anyone who had gone into the history of nations can easily see that one cannot afford to lay down dogmas or to work out dogmas. That is the way of economic atrophy, perhaps even of extinction. In an expanding and developing economy, one cannot at any moment say 'I will import no more' or 'I will only import such and such commodities.' Developed or under-developed, every economy bears within it a balance of stresses and strains, and the measure of good stewardship lies in the success one has in adjusting the fresh impacts of the changes in the balance that subsisted in the economy.

Under-developed India has to develop by industrialising. One does not industrialise by cutting out imports or even by cutting out all consumer imports. We have to import capital equipment and a variety of semi-manufactured goods and raw materials. Imports of raw materials for scheduled industries had risen from Rs. 67 crores in July-December 1953 to Rs 333 crores in January-July 1957—only the scheduled industries, that is, actual users of licences. Import of caustic soda went up by 20 per cent between 1951-52 and 1956-57, notwithstanding an increase in domestic manufacture. In the same period, imports of copper more than quadrupled and of sulphur nearly doubled.

All this is evidence of the growing industrial economy. We had also to cater to consumer goods where we

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could not indigenously produce or attempt to produce. Of course, consumer imports remained on an even keel and even showed a downward trend, as was pointed out by my hon. colleague, the Commerce and Industry Minister.

To promote local production, we thus readjusted, to the extent possible, the import schedules and gave protection to a number of important industries. Massive protection to indigenous industry by steep increases in duties necessitated efforts to keep down local prices and liberalisation of imports of goods bearing a high import duty follows as a consequence, which hon. Members who merely think of consumer goods we have imported, would not know or would not care to know. Both to support internal production and to maintain our foreign exchange position, we liberalised our export policy in industries where domestic output had expanded so as to acquire new markets and also to continue and develop our traditional markets.

The success of these measures is proved by the fact that our sterling balances which stood at Rs. 687.17 crores in May 1952—I mention that date because it has got a significance—rose in December that year to Rs. 707.4 crores; in June next year it was Rs. 713 crores, in December 1953, Rs. 724 crores, in June 1954, Rs. 744 crores, in December 1954, Rs. 733 crores, in June 1955, Rs. 716 crores after allowing for Rs. 12 crores repaid to the International Monetary Fund, in December 1955, Rs. 738 crores, after allowing for a further payment of Rs. 7 crores to the IMF, in January 1956, the balance was Rs. 742 crores, in March 1956, Rs. 748 crores. Thus between May 1952 and March 1956, there has been a steady improvement of nearly Rs. 60 crores in our sterling balances.

This, together with the fact that essential imports have been encouraged and had resulted in a buoyant as well

as stable well-balanced economy, ought to point to a moral. The moral is certainly that people should look to the facts before they criticise.

Hon. Members who are critics of our commercial policy must also bear in mind one fact. In the long run, we can build our trade position in the world not merely by denying ourselves what we need by way of imports but by developing ourselves into a position where we can export more and more manufactured goods. This requires, as a first step, encouragement of domestic industrial production, and secondly, large imports of raw materials and components. I am repeating this *ad nauseum* because that is a fact that is always lost sight of.

I may humbly claim that altogether the commercial policy followed by this Government since 1952 has served the development of the country well. It has given the economy a good start, and until recently at any rate, it kept our balance of payments in very good shape.

I do not wish to minimise the seriousness of the situation,—the imbalance that has recently developed in our external account an index nor indeed the magnitude of the task that lies ahead of us over the rest of the Plan period. The difficulties in regard to foreign exchange resources were recognised and even emphasised in the Plan. I would like hon. Members—I do not want to trouble them by reading passages—to read from pages 94 to 105 of the Plan. The planners have not hidden any facts. They have highlighted those facts in our economy which show strength, but they have also shown that there is a gap. That gap is of the order of Rs. 4,100 crores. They estimated that Rs. 200 crores could be drawn from the sterling balances. Therefore, there is an unbridged gap of Rs. 900 crores. I would invite hon. Members to read again this particular chapter, because I think this subject will come back again like Mesopotamia.

Various factors had actually added to the magnitude of our difficulties. Some of the Plan provisions were themselves inadequate. Prices of many of our imports have gone up. It is a fact which is mentioned here. A 10 per cent increase in the terms of trade will make a further addition to the imbalance of Rs. 80 crores. To add to these, we have been forced to import more foodgrains and to spend considerably larger sums on defence.

Finally, investment in the private sector has been higher than was initially expected. This factor, of course, is not an unmitigated evil. The Plan assumed that the development over the private sector would be more or less on an average basis. And so far as the departments of the Government of India are concerned, they are only dealing with five-year targets; they are not dealing with annual targets, because every industry takes five years to start. To that extent, the strain on our balance of payments would be less in subsequent years because industries have imported this machinery now and it is perhaps possible for us even to put the lid on for some time without any serious detriment either to the tempo of our development or to the employment potential. But you cannot do it for all time.

The House is aware of the steps we have taken to correct the imbalance in our payments position. As a first step in this direction, we have centralised foreign exchange control during the second half of 1956. All Ministries and State Governments were informed that the strictest scrutiny would be applied to all proposals involving expenditure of foreign exchange. Even hon. Members who want to go out will find that their demands are cut down very severely and they are not permitted to go unless they have a good reason to go. Steps have also been taken to reduce expenditure of foreign exchange on invisibles.

The import policy for the period January-June 1957 provided for a reduction in quotas on a number of items, many of them partly essential

and quite a number of them non-essential. Importers of capital goods were advised to explore ways and means of reducing their immediate foreign exchange payments to the minimum by trying to obtain foreign investments or by arranging imports on deferred payment basis. We had said that the first payment must start in 1959; we have now made it 1960.

In view of the continued difficulty in the foreign exchange situation, it was decided to impose a virtual freeze on fresh foreign exchange commitments during the three months, July-September 1957. Licences were issued only to actual users on a very restricted basis for importing raw materials and essential items needed to maintain the economy of the country. Capital goods licences for new schemes, both in the public and private sectors, are issued only on deferred payments or foreign participation basis.

16.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The OGLS have been withdrawn except for certain small items like fruits and fresh vegetables from Pakistan.

Simultaneously, every effort is being made to promote exports. This, I must admit, is a difficult task. The degree of success we can attain does not depend only on what we do at our end; it is conditioned also by factors outside our control. There is the further dilemma that the more we export, the greater is the strain we cause on domestic supplies and prices. As my hon. colleague, the Commerce and Industry Minister, said the other day, we can export groundnut oil. But we are not doing it because of its impact on internal prices. It is the intention of the Government to exert itself to the utmost to step up exports wherever possible. The House will also remember that in framing the Budget proposals, I have kept prominently in view the objective of export promotion. The measures that we have taken are quite stringent and we propose to keep a very tight hold on our imports as long as necessary.

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Nevertheless, I must bring to the attention of this House one fact. With the utmost effort on our part, it will not be possible to eliminate the strains in our balance of payments for the next year or two without a sizable inflow of resources from outside. For a time we shall necessarily have to rely on our resources for meeting our urgent needs. But the requirements of the Plan or even the core of the Plan are such that we must make every effort to secure external finance.

In accepting a Plan with a foreign exchange gap of this magnitude to which I referred a little while ago, I had again to repeat that, admittedly, we run certain risks. We did this because we felt that without an effort on the scale envisaged in the Plan, the economy cannot be put on a steadily progressive course. When Parliament adopted the Second Plan, there was a foreign exchange gap and as I pointed out the gap was of the order of Rs. 900 crores.

A journalist abroad, interested in India, recently asked one of our ambassadors the question whether by adopting a Plan of such a foreign exchange gap, we are not also automatically taking on ourselves a built-in foreign exchange crisis. That question has some substance in it. But, a reply to a question of that nature must necessarily come from the framers of the Plan. Speaking in this House, on the 26th of May, 1956, my distinguished predecessor said:

"The foreign exchange gap, hon. Members know, is Rs. 1,100 crores and we think that Rs. 200 crores can be used from the accumulated Sterling Balances. Therefore, Rs. 900 crores has to be secured by way of net inflow of resources from abroad. There is this possibility. If we increase or improve our agricultural production to the extent to which it is not needed for consumption, it might also help us either to reduce our imports or to earn some money by way of export.

The other methods are given there—loans from international institutions, loans from the general markets of the world, grants from international institutions bankers' credit and so on and so forth. The only item in regard to which there is always a doctrinaire difference between ourselves and some of the hon. Members opposite is about foreign investment.....The figure that we have taken is not a very large one. It compared favourably with the figure we know of—the foreign investment which has been attracted to this country in the last seven years. I think it was about Rs. 130 crores."

One cannot say that my predecessor did not mention this—it was mentioned by him—nor was it in our conception that the difficulties would arise and would be expected merely because of some imprudent action on our part. There were thus many uncertainties in the initial picture. Nevertheless, Parliament adopted the Plan. It undertook the risk. I am only mentioning to the House that the House undertook the risk and that risk was largely that we may not be able to close that gap without a considerable sacrifice and hardships to the people.

Since then, Mr. Speaker, many things have happened. Defence payments in foreign exchange have vastly increased. World costs have sharply risen and various extraneous factors like the Suez Crisis have had their effect. We had to find more funds for oil development and for key projects, immanent but not fully provided for in the scheme of the Second Plan. The Government had put these matters before Parliament at every stage.

Speaking some ten days after I took charge of this office, I told the Rajya Sabha:

"What appears to me today is not so much the paucity of internal resources for the fulfilment of this Plan, but rather other conditions which might perhaps make it difficult for us to achieve

the targets set for ourselves in this Plan, namely, the question of foreign exchange, the question of prices all round."

I further said:

".... I can also tell the hon. Member that the gap is not Rs. 800 crores. It is going to be much more, and we are now thinking in terms of Rs. 1200 crores. Well, how am I to bridge it? There are certain possibilities, certain directions in which we are already proceeding."

My colleague, Shri Kanungo, pointed out to me just now that on the 12th April, 1956, speaking in this House on the Demands for Iron and Steel Ministry, I had mentioned that we had a foreign exchange gap of Rs. 1,000 crores. Where is it to come from? Some portion must come from our Sterling Balances but we cannot balance our foreign exchange gap of Rs. 1,000 crores from the Sterling Balances. I have said that. He has pointed out to me that I had mentioned this about more than a year and a half back.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It was anticipated to be about Rs. 400-500 crores at the time when the Plan was framed and there was an assurance of about Rs. 400 crores coming

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member may read it again. Then, there were certain non-planned expenditure coming in which were inevitable. I will come to it a little later.

Two days later, I told this House:

"These developments have also to be viewed against the background of our foreign exchange position, which has deteriorated sharply of late. The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India declined from Rs. 748 crores and odd on the 30th of March 1956 to Rs. 634 crores and odd on the 31st August, 1956."

"Nevertheless," I said, "the present rate of decumulation of foreign exchange reserves is too rapid. The fact that the Second Plan envisages a substantially increased level of outlay in the public sector and high investment rates in the private sector indicates that high priority has to be given to the ways and means of conserving and enlarging upon the country's foreign exchange resources."

I went on to say:

"It is possible to equate the demand and supply by slowing down investment. Such a policy would, however, be contrary to the expansionist approach of the Plan. In fact, it would be contrary to the spirit of the Plan. Development is in the last analysis a process of generating new and cumulatively increasing demands, and of finding ways and means, through more effective development of resources, of increasing the supplies available in the system to meet these demands."

I reiterate my point today that the Plan is our first priority. However, the developments I have outlined above indicate the need for the greatest caution and for exerting ourselves to the maximum in respect of our foreign exchange situation.

In this connection, I also like to mention this. The hon. Members in this House—several of them, I do not say hon. Shri Ghose, but several of them—speaking on the Defence Demands stressed the need for increasing the defence potential in the country. They were right. I had listened to the debate and I have seen the debate. But, where is the money to come from? We are spending some money. But that is non-planned expenditure. Not only is there a gap of Rs. 900 crores in our foreign exchange so far as planned investment is concerned but there is no provision for the non-planned expenditure which is essential. Then there is the question of food imports. The Plan has been

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framed in the context of the position in 1953-54 or something like that obtaining. The non-planned expenditure is always there. All this adds to our difficulties.

Nobody says that we have no difficulties. Nobody says that we should not cut down what is not necessary. But, there is no point in saying that the Government did not foresee all these, that this gap was not foreseen, that the commercial and the industrial policy pursued by the Government was completely divorced from the Second Plan aims. The policy that was pursued was the preparation for the Second Plan. In fact, if there had been no First Plan, there could be no Second Plan for industrial development. If I did not know the industrial potential in this country, I would not have thought of 12-15 million tons of cement or 6 million tons of steel. One leads to the other.

It is undoubtedly true that having budgeted for a gap, gaps of a different nature do come in; inevitably we are in trouble. But the fact was and is this. We took a calculated risk and that is why my predecessor has mentioned that we took a calculated risk and we had to go through it. My young friend here—I suppose because of politeness—said that we need not blame anybody for the foreign exchange crisis.

It is mere politeness. He would like to blame me. But the point is, you cannot blame anybody, nor could you blame the Planning Commission today because we have accepted the Plan. The Planning Commission made some proposals. We could have said: "No, we do not accept the Plan, we do not want a Plan of this magnitude, we do not want all this employment potential."

Therefore, I submit, so far as this foreign exchange position is concerned I have tried to explain to the extent of my ability that Government have been preparing themselves to meet

the increased foreign exchange demands, preparing themselves to meet the industrial structure, the industrial platform, the industrial foundation that is necessary for the Second Plan, during the First Plan period.

And, I will certainly—hon. Members speak of a Commission of Enquiry—stand any Commission of Enquiry if anybody can appoint one. But, if a Commission of Enquiry is appointed, it will have to condemn ultimately the people who approved the Plan, because the Plan is the cause of the trouble, not the policy that has been pursued, and to that extent, I humbly submit, the hon. Members opposite, those who were here before, are equally committed, so far as the Plan is concerned, as we are.

There are one or two other matters mentioned by hon. Members here to which I will make a brief reference. As I said, somebody mentioned about State loans. I think Shri Mohiuddin mentioned about it. I am happy he mentioned it. I am also happy that an hon. friend from Madhya Pradesh said that betterment levy should not be levied. The whole point is, when we have lent about Rs. 800 crores to the State Governments on what are called projects which will yield results....

Shri Birendra Singhji: I never said that betterment levy should not be levied. My submission was that when the irrigation projects are complete then certainly it should be levied.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am with the hon. Member then. But, anyway, the various multi-purpose projects account for about Rs. 500 crores. Actually, this is being given to the States for definite purposes of development and they, either from the tax resources or from the receipts, whether they have the betterment levy now, or later, or from irrigation dues, put down an amortisation fund so that they can pay back. After all, hon. Members forget the fact that they are Members of Parliament and

they stand committed to any expenditure that I make here. If you sanctioned the expenditure and say, well, give it free; wherefrom are you going to find money when you want money? After all, we lend money on certain resources and certain capital assets.

I would also like to mention that the States have to find out whether these projects will yield a return. Often times, maybe, for reasons of political pressure or otherwise the Planning Commission and the Central Government might agree to a project being started, which may yield 2½ per cent and which may yield less later on. That means the State carries the responsibility to amortise that loan in regard to that particular project.

My attention has been particularly drawn to the question of rates of electricity that are being levied by certain States, particularly States which go to the World Bank for loan. The World Bank has pointed out that at these rates they cannot repay the loan to the World Bank, leave alone the question of loans from the Centre.

This question of loans to States does want an examination. But hon. Members here must realise the fact that these are central assets which have been raised by very severe taxation, which are being given to the States, which ought to be preserved by them and returned, because ultimately it is the people of India that bear the burden and not the States. Therefore, there is no use taking a parochial view of the situation.

My hon. friend mentioned something about the Accountant General's Office. I would like hon. Members to be aware of one fact, that while the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who controls the Accountant General's Office, is independent, I am still dependent on him for my accounts. Sometime or other the accounts have to be separated. Then I can answer the question raised by my friend Shri Shankaraiya. Now, to go to the Comptroller and Auditor-General and tell him, see, your Accountant-General

misbehaves, I have no power. Many people think that the Finance Minister is really controlling the Accountant-General's Office. It is not so. I cannot even walk into his office. He might say, you are not my superior officer, walk out. The only thing I can do is to withhold his salary until such time as the Parliament rescinds my order. That is my difficulty.

Shri Bimal Ghose mentioned two points. I hope to be able to finish them in two minutes. I was, rather surprised Shri Ghose did not mention it earlier, because I was expecting those points to be raised from that quarter. He took a particular interest in Company Law Administration. He said that somebody has given an assurance that the Company Law Administration would control all matters pertaining to companies' investments and so on. If anybody had given that assurance, that assurance is a wrong one, because ultimately it is the Economic Affairs that manages every matter concerning capital issues and things of that nature.

Company Law is merely a matter of administration, statistics, and with the Company Law that has been enacted, as has been pointed out by one hon. friend here, we are not able to do anything about selling agents. It is true that the Company Law is defective that way, and that is what we are trying to mend. But merely because there is a Company Law it does not mean that we ought to have a special administration and give everything else to them. I do not know from where my hon. friend gets that idea. I have no intention of making the Company Law Administration an omnipotent force, because ultimately I am responsible for economic affairs. And, if my hon. friend has been informed by anybody that the Company Law Administration has been sheared of its glory, I think it was time that it was done. The Company Law Administration is not entitled to any glory because it is an administration that has merely got to look after administration and nothing else. Changes were made, and advisedly made, by me with full

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sense of responsibility as Finance Minister, and if my hon. friend had any doubts about it, he could have asked me and I would have told him. I am afraid the information comes from a quarter which is perhaps interested.

My hon. friend asked some questions about investments by the Life Insurance Corporation. May I refer him to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 640, dated 13th August, which gives practically all the answer, and in regard to the assurance given by my distinguished predecessor on this point, I think I have more than maintained that assurance. I have introduced an element of stability in a market where stability is a thing which is extremely evanescent and, therefore, whatever has been done by the Insurance Corporation in this regard is something that has been done well.

Other questions were raised by my friend Shri Sadhan Gupta. Well, if he can pass on that information we will see if we can plug the loopholes. We have had 60 prosecutions in regard to foreign exchange deviations, but I am perfectly sure that there are many more. My hon. friend is able to get some information. The best thing for him to do is, to enable me to take action which apparently is what he desires, for him to pass on that information.

Well, Sir, if there are any points outside these which have to be dealt with, if hon. Members will remind me, I will deal with them when I deal with the Finance Bill.

An hon. Member: Sales tax.

Mr. Speaker: We have reached the end. I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the fourth coloumn of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos:—27 to 41 and 109 to 115"

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 27—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 28—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1958, in respect of 'Customs'".

DEMAND NO. 29—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'".

DEMAND NO. 30—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX AND ESTATE DUTY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,46,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty'".

DEMAND No. 31—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Opium'".

DEMAND No. 32—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Audit'".

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Currency'".

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,84,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 39—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Planning Commission'".

DEMAND No. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'".

DEMAND No. 41—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Pre-partition payments'".

DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'".

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'".

DEMAND No. 112—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 113—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'".

DEMAND No. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,41,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 115—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,66,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

Mr. Speaker: The outstanding demands are 99, 100, 102 and 103. I shall put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos.—99, 100, 102 and 103."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 100—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND NO. 102—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'".

DEMAND NO. 103—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'".

17 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL* 1957

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58"

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58 be taken into consideration".

I need not say anything in this connection, because this Bill covers practically all the demands that have been

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

discussed, beyond those few items which you mentioned today and which came under the guillotine. There has been an exhaustive discussion in this House. No departure has been made in regard to the demands that were discussed and therefore I do not think there is anything for me to say excepting to ask the House to accept this motion.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58 be taken into consideration".

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It is rather very surprising that Members of Parliament are called upon to speak on a Bill a copy of which is not before them. May I remind this House that the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill is not yet circulated to hon. Members?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may be given a copy now.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My suggestion is that this Bill be taken up on Monday morning.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that an hour ago it was announced in the notice-board that copies of this Bill are available in the Notice Office and that copies may be taken from there. Evidently, the hon. Members were all sitting here and could not take copies of the Bill. (Interruptions) I can say there is nothing here except the schedule relating to the demands that have already been passed.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Anyway, I shall proceed. The subjects on which I desire to speak and which were not discussed during the various stages in the budget are these. They relate, first, to the Ministry of Defence and I desire to speak about the pattern of military expenditure which requires to be changed in the light of the changed nuclear and atomic warfare.

On the Ministry of External Affairs, I desire to refer to the question of Goa. On the Ministry of Finance, I shall refer to the contribution to political organisations and further, the repercussions of reducing the backing of fiduciary currency. On the Ministry of Labour, I desire to speak about the ineffective implementation of Employee's Provident Funds Act and finally, on the Ministry of Law, I desire to refer to the dual system obtaining in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, but, I propose to finish my speech within 15 minutes.

Sir, throughout the defence budget, there is no reference to the type of equipment to be purchased. Only we have been told by the hon. Defence Minister that Rs. 50 crores odd are going to be spent in addition, this year, and a large part of it will go for the purchase of equipment. What type and what category of equipment will be purchased is not known. I can understand the plea of the hon. Defence Minister that certain facts could not be disclosed to the House because they are military secrets, but nowhere in the world have I heard anything any of Parliament where even the category of defence expenditure has not been stated. We should like to know whether still, today, our Defence Ministry is prepared to fight the last world war, basing its assumption on the fact that still there might be air-raids and there must be some ground defences with anti-aircraft guns and so forth; whether they are still contemplating the occurrence of the sea warfare of the same type as in the case of the second world war, and whether they have taken into consideration the fact that ballistic weapons have been developed which render obsolete completely the weapons of defence that were used so very effectively in the second world war. The Defence Minister has not disclosed to this House what is going to be the pattern of arms in the light of the changed technique of warfare, complicated by the fact that atomic and tactical weapons are going to be used

in future. This House is completely in the dark about what is going to be our defence strategy. I submit that it is very necessary that if the Defence Minister considers that these are military secrets, a small select committee of the hon. Members of this House be appointed to examine the changed pattern of warfare. Otherwise, I say that it will be wasting very useful foreign exchange in purchasing equipment which are completely out-of-date and which have no effect whatsoever in the changed techniques of warfare. I therefore plead for the appointment of a committee of the hon. Members of this House to examine the pattern of defence and military expenditure and to revise the pattern.

Coming to External Affairs, I refer to the question of Goa. For how many years it has been pending, I do not know. But the time has come when this House should accord recognition to Nagar Haveli as a sovereign State. Let Nagar Haveli be made a sovereign State, a territory which can prosecute the campaign of liberating the Portuguese enclaves. It is not possible for me within the very short time allowed to me go into the details, but I do say that I have got a plan whereby the Portuguese enclaves could be liberated, and whereby the restriction which the Government of India has laid upon itself, namely, that it is not prepared to use force, can also be observed. While that restriction can be well observed, still, the Portuguese enclaves can be liberated. I want the Government to consider this point of view, namely, why we should not recognise Nagar Haveli and create it as a sovereign independent State, and let Nagar Haveli pursue the question of the liberation of all the remaining Portuguese enclaves.

Coming to the question of finance, I have one point to make, and that is about the reduction in the backing of fiduciary currency. I heard with careful attention the speech of the hon. Finance Minister the gist of which is that Parliament is the guilty party in accepting calculated risks of the

second Plan which were beyond the nation's capacity. It is now being said that all possible steps will be taken, and one of the steps is that we are reducing the backing of fiduciary currency by Rs. 100 crores. I do not know how it will benefit the country. I take it that this House appreciates the fact that backing, particularly in the form of foreign assets is there because we deal largely with sterling area. Our volume of trade is with the United Kingdom and the sterling areas, largely. Therefore, a good size of foreign assets is necessarily held in sterling in order to enable us to fulfil our engagements.

Besides that, I would also like to say that these assets create confidence in our paper currency which would be disastrous to impair. It is very desirable that once having enacted the Reserve Bank of India Act and laid down a minimum, we should not go below it. I am afraid the time has come when we shall have to revise the Reserve Bank of India Act and eat more into the foreign assets that the Reserve Bank holds in its Issue Department.

It is not enough for us to hear from the hon. Finance Minister that every possible step has been taken both in the matter of encouraging exports, curtailing imports and many other things. May I tell him that the Government may have done its best, but its best is not good enough in order to save the Plan. That is what I apprehend. Though it is correct that our currency is so strong that barring Swiss currency it has stood better the stress and strains of devaluation than any other currency, may I remind the hon. Finance Minister that after all, currency and exchange is a delicate mechanism and what is strong currency today may overnight and to become a weak and suspect currency. Unless measures are taken which unfortunately I have no time to detail, I am afraid the time is fast coming when we may be forced to devalue the rupee. Let the hon. Finance Minister say whatever he likes. He has explained to us everything. He says

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that we go down to the core of the Plan. Whether he goes to the core or the nucleus, the point is that still we have got to bridge a large gap, and the hon. Finance Minister has not explained how he is going to meet that gap. To that extent he has passed on the blame to the Parliament,—that Parliament has taken a calculated risk. It is for the Parliament to find out what to do. But while we may quarrel among ourselves as to where the responsibility devolves, the fact remains that international payments are not going to wait until we decide who is responsible for this mess. The time has come when we have to slash the second Five Year Plan.

Regarding contributions to political parties, I have given notice of a Bill, on which I will speak at great length. Let me say that the Government has to be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Once they start accepting Contributions from various companies and capitalists, Government become suspect. I shall deal with this when I discuss the Bill of which I have already given notice. Suffice it to say for the present that this is a policy which has been condemned by the High Courts of two States and the Government must think of revising the Companies Act in the direction that I have suggested in my proposed Bill.

Coming to the question of the implementation of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, may I say that the Government has so negligently implemented it? I went to a place in my constituency called Pachora. There is a firm called Bharat Vanaspati Company Limited. The employers have closed the firm and swallowed the provident fund of the workers. I repeat that the employers have closed the company and swallowed the provident fund of the workers and still no action has been taken. I ask, what is the Government going to do in the many cases where employers have committed criminal breach of trust? Why are they not arrested?

Why should not the Employees' Provident Funds Act be amended to make this a cognizable offence? Today we find that the employees' earned wages, earned gratuity and earned provident fund are swallowed and this Government just looks on at the whole show, saying, "What can we do? We have got no powers." Why should this partiality administration of the Employees' Provident Funds Act be in favour of the employers. They have committed breach of trust, but the Government does not prosecute them. Why? Because political contributions will not be forthcoming otherwise. I make that charge.

The final point I want to make is about the dual system obtaining the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta. I want to know from the Government whether they have reached a decision about the abolition of the dual system or not. I am not going to enter into controversial matter at this stage, but I simply desire, by way of information, to know from the hon. Minister whether this system is going to be continued or not.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I said I would take 15 minutes and I have finished in much less than that. I hope the points that I have mentioned will receive attention at the hands of the hon. Minister and he will give his reply to such of the points as I have raised in the course of his reply.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: About the first point raised by the hon. Member, he has presumed that the pattern of defence has to be changed. He has also presumed that we can afford to change the pattern of our defence. From that he has gone to the solution. Assuming that his first two premises are right, the solution is certainly bad. I am sure hon. Members in this House will not take the responsibility for defining how the pattern of defence should be changed, so as to meet nuclear war. I think hon. Members would leave it to the scientists to do. So, the solution is as

bad as the premises. We have no intention of doing anything of the sort.

In regard to Goa, it is an old question and I think it would be better for the hon. Member to wait until we deal with it in the foreign affairs debate which is going to be introduced in this House on the 2nd September.

So far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, my hon. friend is extremely considerate. He is so anxious that I should look after the well-being of this nation, and therefore I should devalue the currency. I will tell him 'no'. I do not know where he was going to lead to, but that is the solution that he has suggested.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have not suggested devaluation; I said that you might be forced to that position.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not particularly agree with my hon. friend that devaluation is the remedy, no matter how serious the ailment is. The ailment, of course, is serious. But if my hon. friend thinks that somebody somewhere has spoken about devaluation and so that is the remedy, it is not the remedy, because in the context of the economy of this country, foreign exchange transactions form an infinitesimal part of the total economic transactions in the country. If you agree not to ruin the economy merely because you want to save a very small part of it, I think it would be an extremely unwise procedure to resort to. Therefore, it is not something which can be lightly discussed or answered on the floor of the House. Even the country which devalues goes on persisting in saying until the last date that they are not going to devalue. I may hold this assurance to this House that I do feel that assuming that we get no aid, assuming that we get no resources, if this House is prepared to back me, I do not think we should dread the situation and I do not think the Government should devalue up to March, 1959. Anyway, time will look after our position then. Therefore, I am

afraid this suggestion which he has made is unwise.

Again, my hon. friend is extremely sensitive to the fact that the world and the people in India might say that the Congress Government here is accused of being partial merely because some companies have given, openly and undoubtedly by cheques, the Congress Party funds for party purposes....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How much?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am extremely grateful to my hon. friend for the extreme consideration that he shows for our reputation. He has referred to Caesar's wife....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Give them concessions in return.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He has referred to Caesar's wife. Yes, Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. I do not suppose here is a case where a divorce is at all necessary. My hon. friend there, many Members of that party, are accustomed to say in a light-hearted way, "Give them concessions". Yes; if concessions are merited, they will be given. If concessions are not given, hon. Members are prepared to challenge that we have done something else. It is not that the hon. friends there are angels. I do not think their background could be scrutinised. I cannot understand this attitude, this very light attitude of saying, "give concessions". If we are going to give concessions, they will be given. They will be published and they will be subject to scrutiny by every Member of this House. So, concessions have no relation to the contributions to party funds. Probably my hon. friend did not spend any money. But, after all, there are hon. friends on that side who have spent money; they have got money from various sources. This kind of trying to attack the policy by being good friends, candid friends, is something which I cannot understand. My hon. friend is rather young; he should have been longer in this world. I am

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not going to walk into your parlour. I would like to tell my hon. friends that there is nothing more to be said about it.

He very faintly touched on the last subject, namely, the dual system obtaining in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta. I may tell him, my hon. friend, the Law Minister was himself a very distinguished lawyer in Calcutta till recently and it is for him to decide, whether he thinks that the dual system is good or bad, whether he should follow the Madras example and remove the dual system. I do not think there is much that I can say about it.

I do not think there is any substance in any points raised and therefore, I would earnestly request the House to pass the motion.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the consideration motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-58 be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the lauses....

An Hon. Member: Have you got the Bill at least?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I must put it correctly. There is only one schedule.

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 T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

GUNA-UJJAIN RAIL LINK

Mr. Speaker: We have got a half-an-hour discussion. Hon. Members are aware of the rules; ten minutes for the Member who starts.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raise this Half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answers given on 6-8-1957 to starred question No. 659 regarding the Guna-Ujjain Rail link. When I asked the hon. Deputy Minister the other day whether this rail link will be completed, whether there is any chance of its being completed in the Second Plan period, his reply was that depends on the availability of rolling stock and particularly, the track materials, but we hope to make a start during the Second Five Year Plan period.

This answer is rather very unsatisfactory. Not only that. It depicts the complacent and smug attitude of the Railway Board towards the Plan. This rail link was included in the Second Plan after a great deal of scrutiny. First, this link had to await the completion of the survey whether Bina-Bhopal doubling should be done. When it was included, it was included on the basis of priority given to certain rail links. The priority laid down in the Second Plan was that any rail link will be taken up when the other railway lines have reached the saturation point and to increase operational efficiency, or rail links essential for the development of coal mines. This rail link was included because during the Second Plan period, it is proposed to raise 7 million tons of coal in the Madhya Pradesh coal fields.

This coal has to be transported to the textile mills in the State of Bombay. As we all know, 60 per cent. of textile mills in the country are located in the State of Bombay. Today, on account of short supply of coal, some of the mills have to be closed down or they have to get coal from Bihar and Bengal coal fields by steamers. The freight charge paid on account of transportation of coal by ships is twice as much as the freight for carriage by rail. Not only that. It entails a good deal of delay. So, this rail link was included.

What do we find today? The Minister replies that traffic and engineering surveys have been carried out for the following three alignments; Guna-Biaora-Agar-Ujjain (172.85 miles), Guna-Biaora-Shahjapur-Maksi (134.86 miles), Guna-Biaora-Agar-Nagda (173.83 miles). In these three links, a certain distance is common. That is, traffic and engineering survey carried on will not be for all the 175 miles, it will be far less. After 18 months of the starting of the Second Plan, we are still having traffic and engineering surveys only. In this too, I do not see where is the necessity for this third survey of the link, Guna-Nagda. Probably, Birla Brothers, the owners of the factories in Nagda have made a representation that the line should pass through that place. I do not see any other reason.

Three surveys have been undertaken. I do not know when the final traffic survey will be undertaken and when it will be completed, when the railway link will be taken up and when the line will be completed. It has been thoroughly discussed and decided when the second Plan was discussed that we only undertake to have new railways to the tune of 842 miles. There were several lines which were of great importance to certain areas. But, we decided to have 842 miles of new railway lines. I am afraid, at the rate at which we are going, we will not be able to have 842 miles of railways. What will happen? Even if this minimum is not

completed, I am afraid, the whole Plan will founder for lack of transportation facilities.

The Central Railway covers an area of 2,10,000 square miles and serves a population of 4.4 crores. The Central Railway passes through that beautiful Madhya Pradesh, endowed richly with natural resources, which remain unexploited. There are manganese and coal mines and forests too. Unfortunately, that land lies unexploited for want of proper transportation facilities. Even the roads in that State are completely inadequate. Even the Road transport cannot help. Therefore, it is very urgent and very necessary that this rail link should be undertaken. Not only that. Madhya Pradesh is one of the big States. If you see the railway mileage per square mile, it is less than in any other State in India, barring, of course, Assam. If you take the population basis also, it is low.

During the Second Plan period, we are going to have a big heavy electrical plant installed there. This coal is not only to be sent to the Bombay State, some of the coal has to go even south, because, the freight paid for transporting coal by steamer is very heavy. It works out, as was pointed by the Estimates Committee, to twice as much. If this link is not taken up, if the railway capacity is not increased, we will have to curtail the production of coal. We have a plan, a very ambitious plan to raise 60 million tons of coal. Already we know, coal miners are saying, we have accepted 10 million tons additional production in coal, but the railways are not going to transport it and, therefore, we need not worry about our development projects.

Another point that I would like to emphasise in this connection is, some energetic and effective steps should be taken. Even now, though late, it is not too late, and if energetic and effective steps are taken, I am sure this rail link which is 175 miles in length would be completed by 1961.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

I do not know why the Informal Consultative Committee is not constituted for the Railway Ministry. Whereas for all other Ministries there is the Informal Consultative Committee, here it is not constituted. Here, we are told that the National Railway Users Consultative Council is there wherein are represented some Members of Parliament and various interests are represented and that would be enough. But, in view of the fact that we have undertaken huge development projects, I would suggest that a small committee should be appointed. Last time, the National Railway Users Consultative Council met in February; I do not know when it will meet again. I do not think it has been re-constituted. In the meantime, I would urge upon the Minister to constitute a small sub-committee of non-officials and Members of the Railway Board. It must be a small committee consisting of 5 to 7 members. This Committee should be entrusted with the task of scrutinising the progress of our development plans especially with regard to new rail links, the doubling of tracks, and the dieselisation of tracks. They could meet either once in a quarter or, if it is too early, once in four months, but not less than three times a year to scrutinise and make certain recommendations to the Railway Board so that they can carry out these development works speedily so that we can keep up to our targets and thereby succeed in implementing the Second Five Year Plan.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : मैं सब से पहले तो अपने मित्र श्री विट्ठल राव जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को यहां पर उठाया। उस समय तत्कालीन रेलवे मंत्री माननीय शास्त्री जी ने खुद उज्जैन से ग्वालियर तक उस रास्ते पर जा कर के वहां की कठिनाइयों को अनुभव किया था और ऐसा महसूस

किया था कि यह रेल बनना बिल्कुल जरूरी है। उस के बाद सर्वे हुआ तो इतना हो गया कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह शुरू हो गया। अब तो जबकि इस रेलवे लाइन को महत्वपूर्ण समझा गया तो आप नें जल्दी इस कार्य को पूरा क्यों नहीं कराया? खैर, जो कुछ हुआ, हुआ। सर्वे समाप्त हुआ। गुना से ब्यावरा तक ऐसा रास्ता है जोकि जो तीन मार्ग बनाये गये हैं, उन सब में कामन है। फिर इस गुना से ब्यावरा तक की लाइन को बनाने का कार्य क्यों नहीं प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाता? वह कार्य बहुत जल्दी शुरू हो जाना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट सोचे और रेलवे बोर्ड सोचे कि कौन सा मार्ग अपनाना है। इस में देर क्यों की जा रही है?

दूसरे जब प्लेन में नई रेलवे लाइनों का उद्देश्य रखा गया है तो उस में यह भी है कि जो नये माल का उत्पादन हो: इ कोल, स्टील वगैरह, और भी बहुत सा सामान होगा, उस को भी इधर से उधर पहुंचाया और ले जाया जायगा। अब जो रेलवे लाइन है, उस पर काम इतना अधिक बढ़ गया है कि दूसरी लाइन का बनना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। उज्जैन और भोपाल की लाइन पर मालगाड़ियों का काम इतना बढ़ गया है जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। अभी पिछले दिनों में ने देखा कि अनाज के बैग्स भरे हुए स्टेशनों पर पड़े रहे। पानी आ गया और उनमें भर गया। उन में भंक्रुर उठ आये, लेकिन तब तक बैगन नहीं आ सके। मैं ने यह भी देखा कि सिहोर में बीस, बीस और पच्चीस पच्चीस दिन तक भरे बैगन पड़े रहे। मैं ने जेनरल मैनेजर को इस के विषय में लिखा। लेकिन उन के पास से जवाब आया कि और नई लाइनें चलाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है क्योंकि काम बहुत अधिक हो गया है और भार बढ़ गया है। एक बात तो यह है कि जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री विट्ठल राव जी ने कह कि कोल इतना पैदा होने वाला है, दूसरा

श्रमान पैदा होने वाला है, उस को पहुंचाना है बम्बई में, मध्य प्रदेश में पहुंचाना है। मध्य भारत में पहुंचाना है जहां पर कि इंदौर और उज्जैन में काटन मिल्स काफी है। वहां कोल आदि की विककत है जोकि इसी लाइन पर जा सकता है। और सामान भी वहां बराबर पहुंचाया नहीं जा सकता। वहां पर भरे हुए वैगन्स पड़े रहते हैं। कई दिनों तक यात्री गाड़ियां रोजाना लेट आती हैं। मालगाड़ियों का आना जाना वहां ऐसी क्वाकट पैदा करता है कि लोग परेशान हैं। इसलिये इस में देर नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जो भी थोड़ा बहुत रुपया किसी तरह से मिला है, उस को खर्च कर के भ्रगर रेलवे लाइन का ४० मील का टुकड़ा भी हम न बना सके तो माल का उत्पादन हो भी जायगा तो भी वह इधर धर नहीं पहुंचेगा। इस चीज से देश को लाभ नहीं मिल सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कार्य में विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है। इस को जल्दी से शुरू क्यों नहीं किया जाता? सब होने की मजूरी होने के बाद निर्णय में कुछ समय लगेगा। उस के बाद लैंड वगैरह का रिक्विजिशन करने के लिये बहुत सी कार्रवाई करनी होगी। आखिर यह कब से शुरू होगा। तीनों लाइनों के बारे में सब हुआ है। शाजापुर एक जिले का हेडक्वार्टर है, उस का भी ध्यान जरूर रक्खा जाना चाहिये। जी० आई० पी० ने भी पहले एक सबे करायो था। वह तो लड़ाई शुरू हो गई, जिस की वजह से यह काम रुक गया। आप के सामने यह रेकार्ड भी मौजूद है। छोटी से छोटी लाइन को पहले ले लेना चाहिये जिन में कम खर्च हो।

नागदा का प्रश्न है, पता नहीं यह प्रश्न कैसे उठाया गया, लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक बहुत बड़ी कन्समें ने कोशिश की थी और जगह जगह जा कर वहां के चैम्बरस आफ कामर्स से और मंत्री कमेटीयां जो हैं, इन से प्रस्ताव पास कर के मिजबाया था

कि इधर से लाइन फैलनी चाहिये। उस ने खुद कोशिश की थी अपने इंटरैस्ट में। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। उज्जैन और इंदौर दो बड़े महत्वपूर्ण शहर हैं, और देवास भी उन से निक कर लिया गया है। उन का सम्बन्ध गुना, राजगढ़ ब्यावरा के लोगों से है। तो क्या वह नागदा जा कर और चालीस मील का चक्कर काट कर फिर वापस आयेगे और इन जगहों को पहुंचेंगे? जितने भी गुड्स हैं वह भी क्या नागदा जा कर फिर वापस आयेगे। मैं नहीं जानता कि नागदा तक लाइन बनाने का खर्च क्यों फुजूल किया गया और इस रेलवे क क्या जरूरत थी, जिस की वजह से उस को ले लिया गया। न उज्जैन वालो ने उस की मा की थी और न गुना वालो ने ही की थी। हमें बताया जाय कि यह किस ने चाहा था।

इन प्रश्नों का माननीय मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दे कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह कार्रवाई कब शुरू होने वाली है। वह इस के निर्माण कार्य में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता का सहयोग ले ताकि और विलम्ब अब इस में न हो। पता नहीं वह इस को लेने वाले हैं या नहीं। मैं बताना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट इस के लिये कोई कमेटी बना दे इस क्षेत्र में ताकि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग जनता का ले सके और आप के काम में भी मदद करे, जिस से जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम पूरा हो जाय।

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch Castes): I want to know whether the Railway Board is now in a position at least to state when the final engineering survey will be carried out I also want to know when actually the construction of this line will start

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have initiated this debate and given me an opportunity of explaining the position. It has been alleged that there has

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

been undue delay in carrying out these surveys. This line was sanctioned in June 1955 and the field work of engineering survey was started in December the same year. It has been going on and my friends Mr. Vittal Rao and Mr. Radhelal Vyas might be glad to know that it has been completed in January this year. Even when the survey was ordered, it was thought that it will take about fourteen months and it has not taken any time longer than what we anticipated.

The hon. Members will appreciate that when a line is selected for carrying out survey work, there is a lot of preliminary work to be carried out. Then, in addition to this line which is to be constructed newly, there are other works such as doubling of 214 miles of track, 191 miles of electrification, conversion of 154 miles in the Central Railways etc. All these works call for expert engineering survey and that survey makes a call on our engineering personnel. So, for all such surveys engineering personnel is required and, as the hon. Members are aware, we do not have very much surplus staff, particularly in the engineering line. So, these surveys were carried out, and I again reiterate that there has been no undue delay. Even the traffic survey, which was started in December 1955, was completed in October 1956. After the surveys are completed, all these dates have to be compiled and consolidated. We hope to receive the full report in the Railway Board by October, that is in a couple of months from now, and as soon as we receive it, I may assure the House, from this end there will be no delay.

We are fully aware of the necessity of constructing this line as early as possible. The House is aware that this line is being constructed as an alternative to the doubling of the Bina-Bhopal section which has almost reached the saturation point.

I am very grateful to my friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao for drawing attention to the utmost necessity completing this work as early possible and also its effect on South, particularly on coal traffic, and its usefulness for opening up the Madhya Pradesh area which is very rich in natural resources. We are fully aware of all these things.

The House is aware that recently the Railway Board had to send a mission to negotiate with the World Bank. Luckily they were successful in their efforts and we have been able to secure a substantial amount of foreign aid. Also, when I made that last statement to which my hon. friend took objection, we had a mission that had gone abroad to secure materials, particularly iron and steel. Only the other day my senior colleague, the Railway Minister, made a statement in the Rajya Sabha in which he said categorically that he was glad to inform the House that the railways are now in a position to say that as far as we are concerned, the Second Plan will succeed and we will be able to complete all our targets.

So, all I can say is that we have succeeded in our negotiations for the procurement of the requisite amount of iron and steel. As I said in my reply the other day, we were very short of track material and were experiencing great difficulty. Luckily our mission that went abroad was successful. They have entered into firm commitments and we are now in a position to say that we will see that the Second Plan succeeds, and I can assure the House that on account of the railways the Second Plan will not fail.

As I said, we hope to start this work as early as possible. I cannot give a firm commitment, but as far as we can foresee we will be able to fulfil our targets. As far as this line is concerned, we hope we will be able to complete it but we cannot say so

finitely. It depends on so many
ctors. Unforeseen factors crop up,
it as far as we can foresee we will
art this work without any undue
lay and we will do our utmost to

complete it as early as possible.
17-44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday the
26th August, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[Saturday, 24th August, 1957]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

9695-9733

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1121	Residents of Purana Qila	9695-97
1122	Manufacture of 'Pozzolon' Cement	9697-98
1123	Documentary on Peasants	9698-900
1124	Export Promotion Committee	9700-02
1126	Co-operative Societies	9702-04
1127	Khadi and Village Industries Board	9704-05
1130	Betterment Levy	9706-10
1133	Small-scale Enterprises	9710-11
1134	Nepa Newsprint Factory	9711-14
1135	Evacuee Property	9714-16
1136	Paper Mills	9716-18
1137	Tea-Estate Owners in Kerala	9719
1138	Manufacture of Newsprint from Sugar-cane Bagasse	9719-22
1142	Minimum Wages Act	9722-24
1143	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	9724-25
1144	Expansion of Engineering Industry	9725-26
1145	External Marketing Scheme for Handloom Fabrics	9726-28
1146	Export of Onions	9728-30

S.N.Q. No.

19	Commercial Broadcasting in All India Radio	9734-47
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

9730-33

S.Q. No.

1125	Printing Press at Gangtook	9734
1128	Prohibition Measures	9734
1129	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.	9734-35
1131	Cottage Industries	9735
1132	Government Advertisements	9735
1139	Relief and Rehabilitation Work	9736
1140	All India Handicrafts Board	8736
1141	Evacuee Lands	9736-37
1147	Extradition Treaty with Pakistan	9737
1148	Closure of Textile Mills	9738
1149	Copra and Betelnuts	9738-39
1151	Development Works	9739
1152	Tin Requirements	9739-40
1153	15th Labour Conference	9740
1154	Indian Traders in Burma	9740-41
1155	Recruitment through Employment Exchanges	9741
1156	Strikes by Unions	9741-42

U.S.Q. No.

Subject

864	Export of Iron Ore	9742
865	Ambar Charkha Training Centres	9742-43
966	Community Radio Sets	9743
967	Migration of Hindus from East Pakistan	9743
868	Handicraft Training Centres	9743-44
869	Orphananj Market, Calcutta	9744-45
870	Second Five Year Plan	9745
871	Khadi and Handloom Industries	9745-46
872	Evacuee Agricultural Lands	9746-47
873	Technical Personnel	9747

MEMBER SWORN

9747

Shri Joginder Sen made an affirmation in Hindi and took his seat in the House

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

9748-49

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (i) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Tea Rules, 1954:—
 - (i) S.R.O. 2494, dated the 3rd August, 1957.
 - (ii) S.R.O. 2495, dated the 3rd August, 1957.
- (2) A copy of each of the following Annual Reports for the year ending 31st March, 1957:—
 - (i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilisers).
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Alkalis).
 - (iii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps.
 - (iv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries.
 - (v) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries.
 - (vi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous metals

[DAILY DIGEST]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

(vii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine-tools industry.

(viii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles

(ix) Annual Report of the Development Council for Pharmaceuticals and Drugs

(x) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry

(xi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Industry

(xii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry

PETITION REPORTED

9750

Secretary reported the receipt of a petition signed by a petitioner in respect of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

9750-51

Shri Narayanankutty Menon called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the accident to the Howrah bound Janata Express on the 19th August, 1957, between Palasa and Pundi Stations on the South Eastern Railway. The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED

9751-52

Seventh Report was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 9753-9876

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance concluded and the Demands were voted in full

Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Secretariat of the Vice-President were also voted in full

BILL PASSED

9876-86

The appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1957 was introduced by the Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari). The motion for consideration of the Bill was also moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. After discussion the motion for consideration was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 9886-96

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answer given on the 6th August 1957, to Starred Question No. 659, regarding Gurga-Ujjain Rail Link. The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) replied to the debate

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1957

Consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957.