

Monday, August 26, 1957

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

9901

9902

LOK SABHA

Monday, 26th August, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Canal Water Dues from Pakistan

*1157. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 52 on the 15th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since received any communication from the Pakistan Government regarding the payment of Canal Water dues; and

(b) if not, the action taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No reply has yet been received from the Government of Pakistan in regard to the payment of 'disputed' charges.

As regards 'undisputed' charges, these have been paid, almost in full, upto the quarter ending June, 1957.

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the Government of Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the amount that the Government of Pakistan owe to us, so far as disputed charges are concerned, and also the items included in these disputed charges?

Shri Hathi: From 15th August, 1957, upto 30th June, 1950 the total sum due towards undisputed amount was Rs. 91.75 lakhs. The sum deposited was Rs. 89 lakhs. The disputed amount was Rs. 29 lakhs. They deposited all the Rs. 29 lakhs. After 1950, the amount due is Rs. 85 lakhs for disputed charges. After 1950, they have not paid that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the reasons given by the Pakistan Government for not paying these charges which our Government describe as disputed charges?

Shri Hathi: The main reason, as they say, is the difference in the rate of calculation of the rate of interest on capital works, either at 4 per cent or at 2 per cent. There are many other excuses, of course, which they put forward.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that the Government of Pakistan are disputing the payment of water rates, may I know whether the Government of India will stop the supply of water on that ground of dispute?

Shri Hathi: So far as the undisputed items are concerned, they are not disputing; they are paying. But so far as the disputed amount is concerned, the interest charged is at 4 per cent on the capital works at four times the value; they say it should be 2 per cent on the capital works at the priceable value. That is the difference; that has to be settled.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the latest statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan that he will lay down his life on

the question of the canal water dispute?

Shri Hathi: There was some paper report.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether in the previous settlement of the disputed amount, the position regarding this 4 per cent interest was accepted or not? What was the basis of that settlement?

Shri Hathi: There was no settlement. There are two items. One was the undisputed item, on which they agreed. The other was by itself a disputed item.

Shri T. N. Singh: Before the year 1951, the disputed items were also settled.

Shri Hathi: These are the two categories.

Agriculturist Tour Programme

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*1158. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Balakrishnan:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated a programme under which peasants and agriculturists would be able to tour the country as well as other agricultural countries in the World;

(b) if so, the precise nature of such a scheme and programme;

(c) when the scheme will be put into operation; and

(d) what are the financial aspects of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The details under which peasants and Agriculturists would be able to visit other parts of India only are being worked out.

(b) The Scheme is intended to develop interchange of ideas and agricultural practices.

(c) As soon as the details have been finalised.

(d) No expenditure will be incurred by the Government. The cost is to be borne by the participants.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know by what time the scheme will be ready and put into operation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The scheme is almost ready, but it has to be given a final touch. But as a pilot project, we have already decided to select six farmers from Andhra Pradesh and Madras and send them to Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the organisations of agriculturists and peasants have been consulted or their opinions have been invited in this regard?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, this was discussed by the Farmers' Forum, and initiated by them, and Government accepted that principle.

Shri Yajnik: May I know the standards on the basis of which the selection of these peasants is made for foreign trips as well as for the other tours? Are the persons selected only from the Farmers' Forum or are there other people also who are interested in agriculture?

Shri Ranga: Other peasants' organisations.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This question refers to the farmers touring inside the country. But the hon. Member is asking a question about farmers being sent out of the country. The selection is made under the Ford Foundation. The selection is made by a selection committee of the States. They send a panel of names to the Centre, and at the Centre, a committee is constituted, and that committee selects the persons.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that these kisan trains had been organised by the Andhra Kisan Sammelan, in addition to a special bogie, and a lot of experience has been gained in taking the kisans from one area round the whole of India, will Government consider, or have they considered, the advisability of taking advantage of this experience and also popularising the pamphlet that they have brought out?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is a very good thing. A good beginning has been made. These kisan trains are, in fact, doing a great service. But I want to tell the hon. Member that I saw in one kisan train some banias were also there in the name of agriculturists. They take advantage of the concessions given in the name of kisans, and utilise it to go to a *mela* or to visit Banaras or other *kshetras* for *yatra*.

But it is better that we do make use of this experience. In Andhra Pradesh, two specials were run, and most of the persons were kisans, because I received them and I took them to the Pusa Institute. They also saw the Prime Minister. Most of them were kisans, but in some other trains, there were banias also, who had come to see the *kshetras*.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Banias are also kisans.

Shri Ranga: I made a special mention of this kisan train, for this purpose. I did not ask the Minister to volunteer all the information that he knows fortuitously about these banias and other people who had travelled in those trains. I am only concerned with the special trains run by the Andhra Kisan Sammelan. The Minister says that he had met those people. I do not want him to give any special assistance to those people. I am only asking whether Government propose to take advantage of their experience in preparing their own programme?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yea, we want to take advantage of the experi-

ence of all the kisan organisations and all those interested in kisans in the country, and I invite hon. Members to send me all their suggestions.

बिहार में रेलवे लोक सेवा आयोग

*११६०. श्री विभूति विध्वंश : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने यद्य तक बिहार में रेलवे लोक सेवा आयोग का प्रधान कार्यालय स्थापित नहीं किया है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का वहाँ प्रधान कार्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाह जां):

(क) से (ग). सरकार की यह नीति नहीं है कि हर राज्य में अलग-अलग रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन लाले जायें ।

श्री विभूति विध्वंश : क्या सरकार को पता है कि रेलवे की जो बड़ी लाइन है, उसमें नौकरी पाने के लिये इंटरव्यू के बास्ते हमारे यहाँ के लोगों को कलकत्ता जाना पड़ता है तथा छोटी लाइन में नौकरी के पाने के लिये उन्हें गोरखपुर जाना पड़ता है? क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी सुविधा उनको नहीं दूहीया कर सकती है कि नजदीक ही किसी स्थान पर उनको इंटरव्यू कर ली जाया करे ?

श्री शाहनवाह जां : इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई इन चार जगहों के ऊपर हमने रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन कार्यम किये हैं और जो लोग इन मरकज़ों या सेंटर्स के करीब होते हैं वे उधर बुझा लिये जाते हैं और यह भी जरूरी नहीं है कि इन्हीं 'जगहों' पर बुलाये जायें बल्कि कई और दूसरे मुकामात पर भी ऐसे कमी सुरादाबाद और कभी दिल्ली में जिस डिवीजन के लोग नजदीक पड़ते हैं वहाँ से लोगों को बुलाया जाता है ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is the intention of the Ministry to set up a Railway Service Commission in each zone?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the time being, our four Commissions are coping with the situation and we have no such intention now.

Shri Ranga rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of policy that hon. Members are raising. They want a Public Service Commission at the headquarters of each State. That is a matter of policy which cannot be raised now.

Shri Ranga: The only question is whether this particular point has not been placed before the Government for a number of years and why is it that they have not taken any action

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can only ask questions to elicit information. No question on policy is allowed. They know there is ample time for them to change the policy. It cannot be done now

Despatch of Telegrams from New Delhi Railway Station

*1162. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telegrams sent from New Delhi Railway Station are wired to the Delhi main Station to be relayed to the Central Telegraph Office from there; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this causes unnecessary delay and telegrams about arrival of persons reach later than the persons concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a certain amount of avoidable delay. Steps have, however, already been taken to introduce direct working between New Delhi

Railway Station and New Delhi Central Telegraph Office.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The steps that have been taken may give some relief. But may I know if it is a fact that the telegraph lines or carrier lines have not been increased commensurate with the increase in traffic volume of telegrams?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The average number of telegrams received at the New Delhi Railway Station is 27 a day. Although the number is not high yet, because of the growing importance of the Station, we have already provided a direct circuit between New Delhi Railway Station and the Central Telegraph Office.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the strength of the staff in the Central Telegraph Office is adequate?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think so.

Locomotives

*1165. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the price for the locomotives manufactured by Tata Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, how it compares with similar locomotives manufactured elsewhere in India or imported from outside, and

(c) the basis on which the above price is fixed?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 92.]

(c) The prices fixed were based on the prices which the Tariff Commission recommended to the Government as a result of a detailed technical and cost investigation.

Shri Morarka: From the statement, it appears that while the cost of an imported locomotive is Rs. 3½ lakhs, the price fixed here is Rs. 7 lakhs. May I know on what consideration

the price is fixed at such a high level when the price of a broad gauge locomotive in Chittaranjan is just the same as the imported broad gauge locomotive?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is less.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is true that the prices quoted by the Tatas are considered to be on the high side. The Railway Ministry referred this question to the Tariff Commission, and the prices that have now been fixed have been fixed as a result of the recommendations of the Commission.

Shri Morarka: It was recommended that while fixing the price by the Tariff Commission, an expert from a foreign country should be associated with them. May I know if such an expert was associated with them, and if so, what was the recommendation of that expert?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I think that question should be referred to another Ministry.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know the imported price of the same type of locomotive as the one which is manufactured by TELCO?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The prices vary—Rs. 3,40,150 in case of West Germany, Rs. 3,18,334 in Japan and Rs. 4,15,833 in case of U.K.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What are Government paying TELCO?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Very nearly Rs. 7 lakhs.

Shri C. D. Pande: Are Government aware that certain indigenous engineering firms have offered to construct locomotives and tenders at the same prices as the imported ones?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I would like to submit that in the initial stages, during the development period, it is but natural that the prices should be high. But the Tariff Com-

mission have fixed the prices on a grading scale, and they have laid down different prices for different periods.

Shri C. D. Pande: My question is different.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I will come to that. The price fixed by the Tariff Commission in the first period was Rs. 6,90,000 and in the third period, the price has been brought down to Rs. 4,44,000.

Shri A. C. Guha: When will the third period start?

Mr. Speaker: Let him complete his reply.

Shri Ranga: What is the answer he has given?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should hear the hon. Minister with patience. He has not finished. Before that, they are already on their feet.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: During the third price period, the price fixed is at Rs. 4,44,000. This compares very favourably with the imported price so far as U.K. is concerned.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not in Germany.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Tatas are going to further expand their capacity and we hope that when they have attained that expansion, the price will compare favourably with those imported from Japan and other countries. Therefore, the question of other firms coming in and making a start right from the beginning has not been considered by us.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What is the price of the WG type locomotive (broad gauge) manufactured at Chittaranjan and the imported cost of the same type?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not give the exact figure, but it is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6 lakhs both ways.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is the price at which Chittaranjan is manufacturing

the WG type broad gauge locomotive less than the price which we are paying to TELCO for a metre gauge locomotive?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is more or less the same—compares very favourably.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What favourably?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The prices of TELCO locomotives are much higher than those of imported locomotives.....

Shri Ranga: Why are we paying more to TELCO than we are paying to Chittaranjan?

Mr. Speaker: On a question, we have entered into a discussion. I will allow a half-hour discussion on this matter.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: One hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: This evening or tomorrow.

Shri T. N. Singh: Half an hour will be too short for this very important question.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: One hour.

Shri T. N. Singh: More time should be allotted. It may be taken up next week.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, in which case hon. Members will give notice.

Economic Assistance from Netherlands

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1164. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Shivananjappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture has offered his Government's economic and other assistance to the Prime Minister of India during his recent visit to that country; and

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of assistance offered?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Netherlands Minister of Agriculture presented to the Prime Minister two memoranda during the Prime Minister's recent visit to the Hague. The Memoranda contain offer of financial and expert assistance for the establishment of an advanced training centre for work in hides and skins flaying, curing, tanning and the manufacture of shoes at Bakshi-ka-talab near Lucknow, U.P. and financial support for the operation of a pilot scheme for the reclamation of saline soils in the north Coastal area of Saurashtra (Bhal area).

The Netherlands Government have earmarked a sum amounting to approximately 650,000 guilders (Rs. 812,500) for the training centre at Bakshi-ka-talab and about 850,000 guilders (Rs. 10 lakhs) for the execution of the project for the Bhal area in Saurashtra.

The offer is under consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the plans for execution of these two projects just now referred to by the hon. Minister have been prepared by the Government of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I just say a word? There is nothing new. No fresh offer was made to me by the Dutch Government. These things were under consideration by the State Governments concerned for sometime past. I was merely informed that they have made these offers to the State Governments concerned, and no decision had been arrived at. Later it has come to the Government of India. No doubt, the Government of India would give a decision soon about it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I supplement that answer? The project will be considered in co-operation

and consultation with the Netherlands Government, the State Government and the Central Government.

Overcrowding in Malabar and Cochin Express

†

Shri Nanjappa:
"1169. { Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious overcrowding is reported on the Malabar Nilgiri and Cochin Express trains on the Southern Railway;

(b) what steps are taken to increase the Third Class accommodation on these trains;

(c) whether in this connection Government propose to consider the discontinuance of the air-conditioned coach in the Nilgiri Express which is being run daily in all seasons of the year; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce new trains on these sections?

†The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Some overcrowding has been noticed on these trains on certain sections.

(b) One additional III class coach is being attached to the Malabar and Cochin Expresses to relieve seasonal overcrowding during the summer months when the traffic is heavy on account of the increased movement of marriage parties, school children etc.

(c) No.

(d) Not at present.

Shri Nanjappa: What are the difficulties in running Janata Express from Shoranur to Madras and vice versa or at least from Olavakote to Madras?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The difficulties are lack of line capacity and rolling-stock.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: Recently the Railway Minister stated in Rajya Sabha that where the occupation ratio of the air-conditioned coach is less than 40 per cent, he would discontinue it. May I know whether the air-conditioned coach has an occupation ratio of more than 40 per cent?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes; it has.

Shri Ranga: Is it during the season or during the off-season also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: During the season the percentage of occupation is very high; it is 70 to 80 per cent.

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that the Cochin Express actually requires no air-conditioning because the climatic conditions are such that it is not needed? Will the Government consider the discontinuance of that?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The air-conditioned coach is very well patronised.

Shri Nanjappa: Where is the necessity for running an air-conditioned coach for a distance of 300 miles and that too in the night time?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving reasons for discontinuance.

Project at Pochampad in Andhra Pradesh

*1171. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have proposed to investigate a major project on the river Godavary at Pochampad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the approximate expenditure to be incurred on detailed investigations;

†This answer was later corrected by the Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) vide Debate dated the 6th September, 1957.

(c) whether Government have received any progress report on investigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The investigations for a Dam at Pochampad are to be carried out by the Government of Andhra. The anticipated expenditure on this account is not known.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: May I know by what time the investigation will be completed?

Shri Hathi: It may take about a year and a half or so.

Shri Ranga: Has the investigation begun?

Shri Hathi: They are starting it; we have advised them to start investigations.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: What is the proposed ayacut to be irrigated by this project?

Shri Hathi: All this can be said only after the investigations are made.

Varetha-Timba Road Railway Line

*1173. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway line exists between Varetha (Taranga Hill) to Timba-Road joining Taranga-Mehsana railway in Mehsana District;

(b) whether it is a fact that the railway line is in working order except stations without roofs;

(c) whether it is a fact that the area in which the Varetha-Timba railway is, can be developed if the Varetha-Timba Road railway is run as there are metal-quarries and sugar-cane cultivation; and

(d) when goods or passenger trains will be run on this rail-track?

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

is a quarry siding 5 miles long taking off from Varetha station on the Mehsana-Taranga branch line.

(b) The line is in working order as a quarry siding.

(c) There are no prospects of sugar-cane traffic in the vicinity of the metal quarry.

(d) There is no proposal to run goods or passenger trains on this siding.

Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Government consider the proposal if it is to come from the people to have a train running on this line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We will consider everything that comes from the people; but whether there is any justification for running it or not is another matter.

Diversion of Australian Wheat to Pakistan

*1175. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have recently diverted a ship containing Australian imported wheat to East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether this is in part repayment of wheat which India had obtained from Pakistan some time back; and

(c) when the balance will be repaid by India?

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

(c) This is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know what is the quantity which was diverted to Pakistan and its value?

Shri A. M. Thomas: First 8050 tons were diverted. That was in May 1956. Later on 4,922 tons were again diverted and the balance is only 1,128 tons.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether in view of giving

wheat to Pakistan we are going rice from Pakistan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We had taken a loan from Pakistan and we are only repaying it.

Housing Colonies in Delhi

*1176. **Shri R. J. Rao:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications are pending for private housing colonies in the controlled areas of Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether and when Government propose to approve those plans?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Some applications for the approval of layout plans of housing colonies are pending with the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority. These plans are at various stages of consideration and in a number of cases further information or details have to be supplied by the Coloniser. The plans will be approved upon the preparation of a satisfactory layout plan by the Coloniser which is acceptable to the Authority. I should like to add that till now the layout plans for 27 colonies have been approved; the layout plans for 22 colonies are pending consideration, some of them for want of information which has been asked for. Fourteen colonies are affected by land which is sought to be acquired by Government, in accordance with the recommendations of the Interim General Plan. That is the position.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Is it a fact that about 70 applications are pending for over a year?

Shri Karmarkar: I gave the figures. Twenty-seven have been approved; 22 are pending approval or consideration by Government and 14 have been affected by land which is sought to be acquired by Government. That is the position.

देहरादून में कागज-संयन्त्र

*११७७. श्री भक्त दह्माई : क्या जानकारी तथा हृषि मंत्री २४ जुलाई, १९५७ के ताराकित प्रश्न संस्था ३१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वन गवेषणा संस्था, देहरादून में कागज संयन्त्र लगाने के बारे में विलम्ब होने के कारणों की जांच का भार जो प्रोफेसर एम० एस० थैकर को सौंपा गया था, क्या उन्होंने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह प्रतिवेदन अधिवास उस के सारांश की एक प्रति समाप्ति पर रखो जायेगी; और

(ग) उस संयन्त्र को शीघ्र लगाने के बारे में कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

सहकार मंत्री (डा० प० शा० देशमुख):

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) क्योंकि पूर्वतात्पर एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी (Estimates Committee) के द्वारा की हुई एक सिफारिश के आधार पर शुरू की गई थी, यह रिपोर्ट उस कमेटी को थोड़े ही समय में भेज दी जायेगी और उसके पश्चात् उसको या उसके संक्षिप्त विवरण को सभा की टेबिल पर रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) कागज बनाने वाली मशीन पहले ही लगाई जा चुकी है। पल्पिंग संयन्त्र (pulping plant) और उसके लिये इमारत का बनाना बाकी रहता है। टी० सी० एन० सहायता कार्यक्रम के अधीन मशीनरी और हंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं के लिये ५-६-१९५७ को एक पू०० एस० फर्म के साथ टी० सी० एम० द्वारा एक ठेका किया जा चुका है। इस ठेके के अनुसार ये सब आइटम्स (items) सितम्बर, १९५८

तक देने हैं और आशा की जाती है कि १९५८-५९ के अन्त तक यह प्रूप संवर्धन बन जायेगा और उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

Shri Barman: May we have the English translation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As the enquiry has been undertaken on a recommendation made by the Estimates Committee, the report will be submitted to that Committee shortly and the question of placing it or a summary thereof on the Table of the Sabha will then be considered.

(c) The paper making machine has already been erected. The pulping plant including the building to house it remains to be erected. A contract for the machinery and engineering services required for this under the T.C.M. aid programme has been entered into by the T.C.M. with a U.S. firm on 5-6-57. This contract provides for these items to be supplied by September 1958 and it is expected that the complete plant would be erected and brought into production by the end of 1958-59.

बी भृत बर्मन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर बैकर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या किसी प्रधिकारी या कर्मचारी को इस देरी के लिये उत्तरदायी बतलाया है? और यदि बतलाया है तो उस के लिलाफ क्या कारंबाई की जा रही है?

बाबू और हृषि चंद्री (बी भृत भूम) : प्रोफेसर बैकर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया के किसी सात कर्मचारी को इस के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता । लेकिन मैं सदन को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रोजेक्ट जिस तरह से बचा वह बहुत गलत तरीके से हुआ । इस में ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं हुआ । हम ने बार बार इस बात की कोशिश की कि इस में कुछ अल्पी हो, लेकिन टी० सी० एम० के जरिये से इस बारे में

एक अमेरिकन फर्म से कुछ ऐसियेंट हुआ था । जो शर्तें पहले बंधूर और नहीं थीं, उनमें उम्होने बार बार उलट पलट किया, जिस की कजह से देरी हुई ।

बी भृत बर्मन : क्या मैं ज.उ सकता हूँ कि यह जो पाइलट प्लांट लगाया जा रहा है इसमें जो कागज बनाने की प्रणाली होगी उसमें वर्तमान प्रणाली से कोई अन्तर होगा, यानी क्या इसमें किसी विशेष प्रणाली से कागज बनाया जायेगा ।

बी भृत भूम : इतना तो मैं टैक्निकल प्रादर्शी नहीं हूँ कि कोई याकूल जबाब दे सकूँ । लेकिन यह सही है कि सन् १९४६ में कागज बनाने के ऊपर कुछ प्रयोग करने की तजबीज थी, उसी बहत यह तै हुआ कि एक छोटा सा पाइलट प्लांट लगाया जाये । पर सन् १९४६ से यह बुलकता चला जा रहा है और लगा नहीं है ।

बी भृत बर्मन : हस थोजना में कुछ कितना सर्वा होने का अनुमान है और यह जो देरी में प्लांट लगाया जा रहा है इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है?

बी भृत भूम : जाहिर है कि इससे नुकसान होगा क्योंकि जितना रुपया है वह लाक-प्रप पड़ा हुआ है और काम नहीं हो रहा है । वह तमाम बांच जो लोली गयी थीं उस के ऊपर ३० लाख का एस्टीमेट या जिसमें से सेडी हिल्स आयरन बांच बर्स, यू० एस० ए० को १३ लाख ५० हजार का ठेका दिया गया और उसके बाद यी कुछ इंजिनियरिंग मशविरे देने के लिये उनको कुछ पेमेंट किया गया ।

Shri T. N. Singh: There being sufficient experience of paper manufacture in India, may I know what was the special thing about it that all this delay has been caused?

Shri A. P. Jain: An Advisory Committee on which the trade was

represented had approved of the plan but, unfortunately, one thing or another has been going on, with which I am not at all happy.

क्षी अवल बहान : मह जो प्लांट है इसमें सांचारण कागज बनाने की योजना है या अस्थारी कागज बनाने की, और इसकी प्रोडक्शन कंपेसिटी क्या होगी ?

क्षी अ० प्र० जैन : जहां तक मुझे याद है, मैं बहुत यकीन से तो नहीं कह सकता, क्यायद इसकी कंपेसिटी दस टन की है। मुख्तलिक किस्म का कागज बनाने के लिये इसमें प्रयोग किये जायेंगे और प्रगर वे सफल हुये तो दूसरे कारखाने वाले भी उनका इस्तेमाल करेंगे ।

Oil Pollution of Sea

*1178. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether India has accepted like other nations the International Convention for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil, which was drafted at the International Conference held in London on the 12th May, 1954?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No. So far as India is concerned, the question of ratification of the Convention is still under consideration.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether our sea coast is affected by the oil or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think any serious problem of oil menace has appeared on our coast line.

Shortage of Postal Forms

*1179. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of Money Order

forms. Acknowledgement receipt forms and other forms in many cities and rural Post Offices in Bombay State;

(b) if so, what is the difficulty in supplying the forms; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to remove this difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Only Money Order forms are reported to have been in short supply.

(b) Inability of the Government Presses to cope fully with the rapidly increasing demand of forms in the P. & T. Department with the growth of traffic. Local printing through private presses could not also be resorted to as the cartridge paper required for printing of Money Order forms is not stocked in the stock depots. Besides, the powers of Heads of Circles to get these forms locally printed are very limited and do not permit printing of such forms in large quantities locally.

(c) The Printing & Stationery Department is adopting necessary measures to expand the capacity of Government presses. Further the Government have set up high power Committee to examine in detail the printing, storage and distribution of forms to P. & T. offices and recommend such measures as may be helpful in improving the situation. In the meantime steps are being taken to get the forms printed in other presses. The Aligarh Press is also being pressed to print the Money Order forms expeditiously. Supplies of one to two lakhs of Money Order forms are now being made daily to the Bombay Circle from Aligarh to meet the shortage. Printing of Money Order forms has also been arranged by the Postmaster-General, Bombay through the Government Press at Kohlapur.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the forms are printed in all the important language of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are printed in English, Hindi and Hindi-English.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister just now said that a committee has been appointed. May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed by which the Committee has been asked to report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are some long-term measures which the Printing and Stationery Department under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has proposed. They are: provision of a forms wing in the Government of India Press, Nasik, expansion of the Government of India Press, Aligarh, installation of two rotaries in the Press attached to the Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta and setting up of a Government of India Press in the south. The high-power committee has been set up to devise short-term measures, and on that there are representatives of the various departments concerned.

Shri Mohiuddin: Is it not a fact that last month there was shortage of inland air letters at various post offices, and only a limited number of three or four were given at a time to each buyer?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The forms are divided into two categories, essential forms which are about 750 in number, and non-essential forms which are about 1,300 in number. Our Presses with whatever capacity they have got are trying to cope with the demand. At the moment I may say that as many as 3,51,42,600 forms are on order and are under print.

Shri Yajnik: May I know why Government has discontinued printing of these forms in the local languages of India, in view of the fact that 13 to 14 languages have been recognised in the Constitution of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a separate question, but I may say that it has been decided as a matter of policy that the forms should be in two languages and that this should be bilingual also—English, Hindi and Hindi-English.

Chairman of Calcutta Port

*1182. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to 1947 the Chairman of the Calcutta Port used to hold office for 15 to 17 years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that since 1947 the tenure of office of the Chairman is varying between 3 to 6 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications
(**Shri Raj Bahadur:**) (a) The incumbent of the post of Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, who retired in 1947, held the post for about 15 years. His predecessor held office for about 8 years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in future the Government will reduce the term, or they will go back to former terms?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The office of the Chairman is an important office, and in selection for it we take good care. I hope the Chairman continues so long as he is found useful, or he can continue in service.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the term of service of the Chairman in Calcutta Port is at par with the terms prevalent in other ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In each case the appointment is made on specific terms, and I do not think comparisons can be drawn between the terms of different appointments.

Shri Ranga: Under what terms, Sir, are these appointments made? Are they made for three years, six years? Is there no time-limit at all, or is it that you appoint a man for three years and if he still continues to be useful you extend the term for another three years?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is made for a number of years; the term is fixed.

Shri Biren Roy: Is there any special qualification on the basis of which the Chairman of a Port Trust is appointed, or is it just an I.C.S.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not only I.C.S., but suitable administrative capacity for a post is also taken into account.

Shri Ranga: What is the exact position in Calcutta? For how many years has this gentleman been appointed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: He has been there for over an year now, and he is an I.C.S.

Shri Ranga: I want to know for what period he has been appointed; I am not asking for how long he has been continuing.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Generally, the Chairman, Port Trust, Calcutta, is appointed for about three years, but during the last few years we found that a change was necessary in one or two cases. Therefore, change was made rather prematurely, before that period expired, but it was in the interest of work and the Port that we found it necessary to make this change. The present incumbent is continuing, and I hope he will continue for some time, unless we find that his work also is not satisfactory. The House is aware that in the Calcutta Port Trust the problem of congestion has arisen. I suppose, if the officer concerned is not able to improve the situation certainly we will have to take action.

Shri Biren Roy: Since 1947 till today, has anybody except an I.C.S. been appointed to this job?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of the past history, but it is true since 1952, I know, there has always been an I.C.S. Officer.

Machkund Soil Erosion Scheme

*1184. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 555 on the 1st August, 1957 and state:

(a) the reasons for less subsidy being given to Andhra Pradesh in connection with the Machkund Soil Erosion Scheme during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount of subsidy asked for by Andhra Pradesh for the above period?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to the approved pattern of financial assistance for such schemes in tribal areas, Central subsidy is limited to 75 per cent. of the total estimated expenditure on items other than regular staff and buildings; balance being granted by the State Government. The amount not permissible as subsidy is given as loan where asked for. Subsidy was granted to the Andhra Pradesh Government in 1957-58 on this pattern.

(b) Rs. 7,00,691

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, what is known by "approved pattern of financial assistance"?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have laid down certain rules in respect of almost everything like the G.M.F., soil erosion work, etc. We give certain subsidies in certain cases and the rest is given as loan.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that this work is being carried on in places where the areas are considered as backward, including Andhra, and, if so, why the Central Government has not given sufficient subsidy?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. We have been following the pattern all through and in the tribal areas we have got special terms according to which assistance will be given.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): May I add to the answer, Sir? As a matter of fact, 75 per cent. of the cost of the project

has been already given as subsidy, and the State Government has to find the remaining 25 per cent. Even in regard to that 25 per cent., if the State Government wants it as a loan, it can be advanced from the Centre.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My question is this. The Orissa Government and the Andhra Government are interested in this project. The Orissa Government has been given a few lakhs more than the Andhra Government. I want to know the reason for the Andhra Government getting less.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is on the same pattern and the same principle. There is no differentiation.

Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee Report

***1185. Shri R. Narayanasamy:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 576 on the 10th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have since implemented the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee regarding centralisation of administration of Drug Control; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have considered the question and have decided that the Central Government should have power to fix standards for drugs, issue instructions for the maintenance of those standards and appoint inspectors for inspecting places of manufacture. The existing powers of State Governments with regard to the control on drugs should continue subject to the standards laid down and directions issued by the Central Government. Action is accordingly being taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Diesel Trains between Kanpur and Lucknow

***1188. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to

have diesel trains between Kanpur and Lucknow; and

(b) if so, the number of such trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No decision has been made regarding running of Diesel trains on the Kanpur-Lucknow M.G. section.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what steps are being taken to minimise overcrowding in the train running between Kanpur and Lucknow?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The usual steps. When there is room on the trains, we attach extra coaches on it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How many coaches have been attached? There is a train at 10.0 a.m. and then again there is another train at 4.0 p.m. In the absence of any train in between, overcrowding is much more. Thousands of passengers travel.

Mr. Speaker: He wants additional trains to be run.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At present there is no line capacity on that section.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि लखनऊ से कानपुर के बीच की लाइन को डबल करने का जो प्रस्ताव था, उस में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

Mr. Speaker: Double line does not arise out of Diesel train.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any track has been dieselised after a decision was taken to dieselise certain tracks at the beginning of the second Five Year Plan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. We are running Diesel rail-cars on certain sections.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Diesel locomotives.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have ordered 100 Diesel locomotives. They have not yet been brought into use.

क्षी भवत इर्हन : मेरा मतलब यह था कि वहां पर ओवर-क्राउडिंग को कम करने के लिये लाइन को उबल करने का जो प्रोपोजल था, उस में प्रगत हो रही है या नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: It is not a general question of overcrowding. It is a specific question regarding the running of Diesel trains. It has been answered. Next question.

Labour at Howrah and Sealdah Stations

***1189. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum and other communications from the casual and contract labour (State Railways) working in Howrah and Sealdah stations; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Some representations have been received.

(b) A statement indicating the points raised in these representations and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 93].

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement, it is evident that the question of extension of the Minimum Wages Act to casual labour is under consideration. It has been under consideration for a long time. In view of the fact that there are about 2 lakhs of casual and contract labour working in the railways all over the country, and in view of the fact that casual and contract labour working at Howrah and Sealdah are given just Re. 1 to Rs. 1-12-0 each a day and they work for 56 hours a week, may I know if the Government is going to extend the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act to embrace these workers immediately?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This is rather a big question and it is at present receiving the attention of the

Planning Commission and then, later on, it will have to be approved by the Cabinet because, once the railways accept this, then the other Ministries also will have to extend this Act. So, it is rather a big problem and until it is approved by the Planning Commission and the Cabinet, I am afraid the Railways are not in a position to take any action.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: At the moment, where is it lying? Is it in the Planning Commission or in the Railway Ministry, because, an assurance was held out in the 1956 budget session that something will be done for casual labour.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All I can say is that the matter is receiving attention in the proper quarters.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the final stage of consideration.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is more than what I can say.

Shri Hem Barua: It has been receiving attention since 1956. It is another question. Now, in view of the fact that these workers at Sealdah and Howrah are in a registered trade union, may I know if the Railway Ministry is going to recognise the unions of these workers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Railway Ministry will recognise only the unions of railway employees. At present, casual labour cannot be classified as railway employees.

Bakra Nangal Project

***1190. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have allotted any amount for the Irrigation and Power works under the Bakra Nangal Project during 1957-58; and

(b) what are the main works of development to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An amount of Rs. 12.98 crores has been provided in 1957-58 towards loan assistance to the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan for irrigation and power works of the Bhakra Nangal Project.

(b) The main development works to be undertaken are as follows:

- (i) Construction of roads in the region served by the Bhakra Canals;
- (ii) Development of mandis; and
- (iii) Provision of water supply and drainage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know where the mandis are to be developed? Have the Government received any concrete scheme about the development of mandis?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. The Bhakra Control Board has a scheme and the places where these mandis are to be developed are nearly 22 in Punjab and 24 in the old PEPSU area.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any break-up of these figures can be given so far as road development programme is concerned with reference to the present State of Punjab and the State of Rajasthan?

Shri Hathi: I can give figures for the expenditure on roads in the Punjab area up to 31st March, 1957. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,45,65,922 covering 2,00,81 miles of roads. The provision in 1957-58 is Rs. 37,50,000 for the Punjab area.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any amount has been set apart for purposes which can be described as social welfare purposes?

Shri Hathi: At present, these are the three activities which I have mentioned, namely, construction of roads, development of mandis and provision of water supply and drainage.

Pension Scheme for Railways Staff

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*1191. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions with the representatives of labour on proposals for introducing the pension-cum-gratuity system for the Railway staff have been completed;

(b) if so, whether proposals have been finalised;

(c) the important features of the final proposals accepted; and

(d) the time when this pension scheme is to be brought into force?

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

(b) and (c). The scheme which is awaiting Government's sanction is the same as the pension system with death-cum-retirement gratuity applicable to other Central Government servants.

(d) It is proposed to apply the scheme to all new entrants from 1-4-57, but those already in service on that date will be given an option.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the time by which the whole scheme will be put through?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Very recently we have had consultations with the representatives of labour and we have come to some sort of agreement. We hope to introduce this system very shortly and when it is introduced it would take effect from 1st April, 1957.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: So far as this matter is concerned, regarding the new entrants, may I know whether there is any agreement between the representatives of labour and Government on this point or whether there was any point of difference?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There was a slight point of difference. The labour representatives thought that after five years, the scheme should be reviewed and if the people wanted to opt for provident fund, they should be given the opportunity to change their option after five years. That we have to consider.

Shri Mohiuddin: What would be the additional cost to the railways as a result of the introduction of this new scheme for pension and provident fund?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are introducing this scheme more as a measure of social security scheme than from any other point of view and the effect, I might say, is not going to be very much.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If those who are already in service want to opt for the pension scheme, will there be any arrangement for them also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They will be given the option.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If they opt for the pension scheme, will there be any reduction in their emoluments, because they will have the benefit of both the schemes?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There will be no reduction in emoluments, but they can have either the pension or the provident fund.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If they opt for the pension scheme, will the amount that they have already contributed to the provident fund be forfeited?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They cannot have it bothways.

Mr. Speaker: Have the details of the scheme been worked out?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The scheme is under the consideration of the Government. My colleague has been discussing this matter with me and the matter is now

before the Home Ministry. The point mentioned by my hon. friend opposite would certainly operate if a person has a large accumulation in the provident fund; very naturally he might not opt for the pension scheme. But it may be more attractive for the people who have just started. The cost of the scheme itself might be not negligible and it has to be worked out. But my colleague has taken the decision that the scheme should be placed before the railway employees and if they agree to it, it should be implemented. The details are now being worked and proposals will be placed before the Government for their approval. There will be an integrated scheme before long.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: May I know whether in the case of a employee who opts for the pension scheme, he will be given the benefit of his own contribution to the provident fund and in calculating the pension, the number of years of his past service will be taken into consideration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I have said just now, these are matters of detail. Maybe in certain cases where the accumulation in the provident fund is reasonably high, the employee may not like to opt for the pension scheme. But these are matters of detail, for which no answer can be given at this stage, until the entire picture is placed before the House.

Indian Airlines Corporation

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*1192. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bomb exploded in a van of the Indian Airlines Corporation when the van was on its way to Delhi from Srinagar; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under investigation by the State Police authorities.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this bomb explosion occurred in spite of the fact that round-the-clock patrolling was going on by the police?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, the matter is under investigation by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, who are primarily concerned and they have taken every possible measure. We cannot add anything more to what they have informed us.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether other bomb explosions have also occurred about 10 days previous to this occurrence?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The whole matter is under investigation.

Mr. Speaker: Including the first

Ammonium Sulphate

*1193. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the States to which no quantity of ammonium sulphate was supplied during the year 1955-56; and

(b) the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Only Rajasthan during the calendar year 1955.

(b) There was no demand from the State as it had a large carry over stocks of Sulphate of Ammonia of the previous year.

Shri Morarka: May I know what steps Government are taking to popularise the use of this fertiliser in the country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Both the Central and State Governments are popularising this by way of propa-

ganda and publicity, by improvement in the distribution arrangements, granting short-term loans, fixation of uniform rates and various other measures. In Rajasthan, the farmers do not require much of fertilisers, because they have manure like the cattle manure and sheep manure. In Rajasthan villages, they have more cattle and cattle manure is cheap. The second thing is that the fertiliser is used generally where there is assured water-supply and mostly for the paddy crop. In Rajasthan, there is very little of paddy crop. In other States, the consumption of fertiliser has gone up by 200 per cent, compared with the beginning of the first Five Year Plan. In six years, the consumption of fertiliser has gone up by 200 per cent. because of intensive campaign and more credit facilities.

Shri Morarka: In view of the fact that more and more land in Rajasthan is now coming under irrigation, may I know what special agency the Government is setting up for popularising the use of this fertiliser there?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: What are the special steps that are being taken to familiarise the people with the use of fertilisers in the irrigated areas of Rajasthan?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have already stated that the steps taken are publicity and propaganda, giving them short-term loans and various other measures like making fertilisers cheaper. In some cases, it is distributed free of charge also.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the agency employed by the Government of India in distributing this fertiliser in Rajasthan and in other States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It differs from State to State. It is entirely the responsibility of the State Government. In some States, it is done by the co-operatives, in some States by the trade and some other agencies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that there was a large stock of fertilisers in Rajasthan, the farmers use more manure and so no new stocks were sent there. May I know if, in view of these facts, the rate of the fertiliser has not been increased in Rajasthan as high as it is done in other States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rajasthan differs from the other States because it does not use much of fertilisers. Also, as my colleague said, the use of fertiliser requires an assured water-supply. In Rajasthan, except in certain canal areas, fertiliser is not used; most of the agriculturists use the cattle manure.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to know whether the price of fertiliser has gone up in Rajasthan, as it has done in other States.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The fertilisers are sold throughout India at a uniform price through the State Trading Corporation of India. We have got a pool price for the whole of India. We supply it at the rate of Rs. 350 and the maximum price at which it can be sold is Rs. 380.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the co-operative societies in the various parts of the country are trained in the distribution of these fertilisers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In Andhra and Madras, it is mostly distributed by the co-operative societies.

Telephone Connections

*1197. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for telephone connections were received at Ahmedabad in 1955, 1956 and upto 30th June, 1957;

(b) whether telephone connections are given in order of serial numbers of applications received or some preferences are given; and

(c) the reasons why preferences were given and to whom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a):

	(i) Under the 'Own Your Telephone' Scheme.	(ii) From Exempted category applicants.
In 1955—	297	115
In 1956—	478	87
In 1957 upto 30-6-57	194	58

(b) 70 per cent. of the available number of telephones are allotted for sanction under the 'Own Your Telephone' Scheme. These telephones are provided in order of serial number of applications except as explained in (c) below.

30 per cent of the available number of telephones are allotted for sanction under various exempted categories. These telephones are provided under advice of the Telephone Advisory Committee. They sanction the telephones as per serial number of the applications in a particular category except as explained in (c) below.

(c) Out-of turn telephones are sanctioned under 'Own Your Telephone' Scheme in special cases where connections are required urgently by Government or semi-Government Departments and other private parties recommended by State and Central Government and undertakings in the national interest. The number of 'Own Your Telephone' connections given in this manner during this period of 2-1/2 years is 28.

Telephone Advisory Committee is authorised to sanction on out-of turn basis, 30 per cent of the allocable quota of telephones under each exempted category. They sanction these as they consider best in the interest of the waiting applicants. Number of exempted category connections provided in this manner during this period of 2-1/2 years is 22.

Sometimes a connection sanctioned in the strict serial order has to be skipped over due to technical difficulties in the particular area. Such a connection is, however, provided as soon as the difficulty is removed.

गणक योजना

* ११६७. श्री विभूति विश्व : यक्ष सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की अनुवानों की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुये उन्होंने गणक नदी के बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किये थे उन्हें व्यान में रखते हुये क्या गणक योजना पर १९५७ अवधा १९५८ में कार्य आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है?

सिचाई और विद्युत उपभंगी (श्री हाथी) : गणक परियोजना की रिपोर्ट तैयार हो गई है और उसकी तकनीकी जांच हो रही है। योजना के अनुसार पश्चिमी नदी प्रणाली नेपाल सेत्र में हो कर जाती है इसलिये नेपाल सरकार की स्वीकृति आवश्यक है। इस प्रश्न पर नेपाल सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है। परियोजना के बारे में यथाशीघ्र निर्णय किया जायेगा।

श्री विभूति विश्व : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो तत्परता कोसी योजना में दिखलाई, वैसी तत्परता गणक योजना में क्यों नहीं दिखला रही है?

श्री हाथी : सरकार तत्परता दिखला रही है, अभी योजना तैयार हो रही है।

श्री विभूति विश्व : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हमारे मंत्री महोदय काठमाडू बौद्ध कर गये और कोसी योजना को भवूर करा कर ले आये, उसी तरह गणक योजना के बारे में क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री हाथी : गणक योजना के बारे में टेक्निकल रिपोर्ट भा गई है और जांच

प्रक्रिया हो रही है और नेपाल सरकार के साथ पत्र व्यवहार भी हो रहा है।

Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Port

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

(a) the reasons why the post of a Deputy Chairman of the Port of Calcutta has been kept vacant since 1950;

(b) whether it is a fact that since 1950 the duties of the Chairman have increased manifold;

(c) whether the Chairman has also become the Chairman of the Dock Labour Board; and

(d) whether Government are thinking of appointing Deputy Chairman again?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) When the post of Deputy Chairman fell vacant in 1950, the then Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners recommended that it need not be filled as, in his opinion, the work involved did not justify the appointment of a full-time officer.

(b) and (c). Since 1953, when the Chairman also became the Chairman of the Dock Labour Board, there has been an increase in his duties.

(d) A full-time Deputy Chairman of the Dock Labour Board has been appointed to assist the Chairman in the work relating to the Dock Labour Board. The question of appointing an officer to assist him in Port Administration work has been taken up.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The next question may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: The Question hour is over.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

Mangla Dam in Mirpur

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S.N.Q. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 No. 28. Shri Naushir Bharmcha:
 Shri Raghu Nath Singh:
 Shri Supakar:
 Shri R. S. Lal:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have prepared a plan for constructing a Dam, known as the Mangla Dam Project, in the district of Mirpur in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, what are the details of that plan;

(c) whether the execution of the plan is in consonance with the terms of the cease-fire agreement; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The Permanent Representative of the Government of India in the United Nations recently addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council in regard to the commencement of execution of the Mangla Dam Project by the Government of Pakistan. A copy of this letter with its enclosure on the Mangla Dam Project is being laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 94].

2. As will appear from this letter and the note, any such proposal is a violation of the Security Council Resolutions and the assurances given by the Chairman of the United Nations Commission to the Prime Minister of India.

3. Such details of this project as are known are given in the papers being laid on the Table of the House.

4. It has been stated in the Pakistan newspapers that notifications have

been issued to acquire land in the Mirpur district for this project. It is not known what other steps have been taken in furtherance of this project.

5. No reply has been received by Government to the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council. It is not proposed to raise this question for discussion in the Security Council at this stage.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It appears from the papers that have been laid on the Table of the House that the Government of Pakistan was carrying on investigations and other works for a long time such as construction of roads, buildings, staff quarters, etc. for constructing that dam and the first news regarding that dam appeared on September 17, 1956.

Shri Supakar: March, 1956.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I stand corrected, if it is March, 1956. May I know why the Government of India did not approach the Security Council at that time and waited until Pakistan brought to the notice of the Security Council the charge regarding contravention of the Resolution of January 17, 1948?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know what to say in reply to the hon. Member with reference to generally raising this question of Pakistan consolidating its position in the areas occupied by them. The building of roads, etc., cannot be objected to normally. It is when a formal scheme comes up that we can object to it. Of course, we might have objected to the idea of having such a dam. Nothing has been done so far. Even now, actually not much has been done, except some preliminary steps to acquire land.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the number of persons who are likely to be rendered homeless and the towns and villages which are likely to be destroyed because of the construction of this dam, and whether the Government will bring this fact also to the notice of the Security Council?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the Pakistan papers, I believe, it is said that 100,000 persons are likely to be rendered homeless. We have no correct figures. No doubt that means a large number of villages will also be submerged.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या यह बात ठीक है कि यह जो ईम होगा इसके पारा काश्मीर का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा बल्कि इसका पूरा पूरा लाभ वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान को होगा और काश्मीर की एक इच्छा जमीन भी इससे नहीं सीधी जा सकेगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य कोई बात कहें वह गलत हो सकती है ।

Shri Radha Raman: Besides sending a note through India's representative in the United Nations to the Security Council, has the Government of India approached directly the Pakistan Government regarding this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think so. I find that we are not succeeding in instilling virtue by admonishing the Pakistan Government.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There is one other Short notice question.

Shri Naushir Bharucha rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members who have given the question must be the first to rise so that I can first exhaust them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Three times I got up.

May I know why the Government is even now fighting shy of having this issue raised in the Security Council?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nobody is fighting shy of it. One cannot send every odd issue for discussion in the Security Council whenever it arises. The Security Council has to deal with the whole world. The matter will, no doubt, come up at the right time when this question is considered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Alleged use of Air Bases in Kashmir by Soviet Planes

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 Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
 Shri C. R. Narasimhan:
 S.N.Q. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 No. 21. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the question in the Pakistan National Assembly on August 24th instant regarding Russian air bases in Kashmir and Russian planes carrying material to Kashmir under a secret agreement with India and permitting them to use air bases in Kashmir;

To this question the Foreign Minister of Pakistan is reported to have replied that "Soviet Planes were known to have been landing in Kashmir."

(b) Is there any truth in the allegation that Soviet Planes have been landing in Kashmir or carried any material there; and

(c) Is there any secret agreement as alleged in regard to the use of air bases?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There is no truth whatever in the allegations made. They are flights of fancy and imagination. There are no foreign air bases in Kashmir. No Russian or other foreign planes have landed there except when the Soviet leaders, Mr. Khruschev and Mr. Bulganin, and their party visited Srinagar during their visit to India in 1955. They went there on their own aircraft, Ilyushin 14. This Aircraft only went to Srinagar and did not touch any other place in Jammu and Kashmir State. No Russian plane has ever landed at Leh. There is no new aerodrome at Leh. There is only an improvised landing ground where

thus far only Dakotas have landed. No military or other stores have been transported to the Jammu & Kashmir State in Russian aircraft. There is no secret agreement in regard to the use of air bases there.

Thus the allegations made in the reply of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in the Pakistan National Assembly are completely without foundation.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: As the United Nations General Assembly is due to meet shortly, it is possible that Pakistan intensifies further the false propaganda against India among the delegates there. What steps are contemplated by the Government to counter such propaganda and to disabuse the minds of the delegates of any wrong impression that might have been created about India by this false propaganda by Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just ventured to say in answer to another question that though virtue triumphs in the end, it is difficult to catch up with vice.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Is it not the view of the Government that all this propaganda is put up to camouflage Pakistan's intransigence in not vacating the aggression, to nullify the effect of the Jarring Report, and to cloud the Kashmir issue by raising the Russian scare?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has put the question and answered it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government have any information that Pakistan has allowed the construction of military bases in that part of Jammu and Kashmir which is under the occupation of Pakistan and that foreign aeroplanes are touching those bases?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is our information, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether these "flights of fancy and imagination" pointed out by the Prime Minister were adopted by Pakistan to justify their association with the

United States of America—the military alliance?

Mr. Speaker: Is he not, like Mr. Ramaswami, putting and answering the question?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know..

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might draw any conclusion as to the motive of the Pakistan Government in this matter.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: We want to hear from the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: You can raise it.

Shri Radhela Vyas: May I know whether it is a fact that a few days back some Pakistani planes were seen flying over the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I read something about it in the newspapers. I am not prepared to say definitely what took place

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to another allegation made by the Pakistan Foreign Minister on the same day that India has been converted into a Russian base and, if so, whether the Government propose to tell the Pakistan Foreign Minister the truth of it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As was stated by one of the hon. Members, evidently the Foreign Minister of Pakistan is suffering from a disturbed conscience.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Engine failure of Grand Trunk Express

*1159. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 13th June, 1957 the engine of G.T. Express failed

when the train was half-way through the 900 yard long tunnel between Malangir and Dharuka; and

(b) if so, whether, as a result of choking by smoke and steam, the driver and the firemen of the back engine were found unconscious?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. But 16 Dn. South-bound G.T. Express, while passing through tunnel No. 5 situated between Dharakhoh and Maramjhiri Stations on 13-6-57 was brought to a halt with the rear five bogies and the banking engine standing inside the tunnel due to the alarm chain having been pulled by one of the passengers in the rear bogie of the train.

(b) The fireman of the banking engine became unconscious and the driver of banking engine was in a semi-conscious state due to the dense smoke from the banking engine.

Patna Aerodrome

*1161. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the modernisation and expansion scheme of the Patna aerodrome;

(b) whether it is a fact that some time back Government decided to expand the capacity of the aerodrome in Patna, so that bigger planes may be able to land there;

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

(d) the steps Government propose to take in near future to expedite the expansion programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The present aerodrome is the property of the State Government and no development works can, therefore, be undertaken by the Civil Aviation Department until it has been transferred to that department.

(b) to (d). Due to its close proximity to the town, it is not technically possible to extend the existing aerodrome at Patna for taking in aircraft bigger than Dakotas which require longer runs for taking off and landing.

Wireless Signalling Apparatus

*1163. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to use the wireless signalling apparatus in every train to avoid accidents; and

(b) whether these machines are being manufactured in Bharat Electronics, Bangalore?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन

*1164. **Shri Nek Chand Prabhakar:** क्या जाति तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन द्वारा विदेशों से स्वरीदी गई मशीनरी को प्रयोग में लाये बिना ही बेच दिया गया ;

(ल) यदि हा, तो उस मशीनरी का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह क्यों मगवाई गई थी ?

जाति तथा हृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० चैन) : (क) से (ग) . सभा की टेलिस पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

(देल्ही परिविष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६५)

Indebtedness of Railway Employees

*1167. **Shri Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average annual percentage of the clerical staff of the South-Eastern Railway who take

loans either from the Co-operative Society or from the Provident Fund Account;

(b) whether the tendency of getting loans from all avenues available is increasing gradually in the middle class employees of Railway in general; and

(c) if so, why?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The average annual percentage of the clerical staff who take loans from the co-operative Societies is 41.59 and that of those who take loans from the Provident Fund Account is 25.2.

(b) No such trend is in evidence.

(c) Does not arise.

Erosion by River Icchamati

*1168. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special engineer deputed to study the erosion by river Icchamati to Taki Town has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations?

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

(b) A Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 96].

Water-Supply and Sanitation Schemes

*1170. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount granted for safe water supply in the Community Project and National Extension areas during the First Five Year Plan period under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme have been fully expanded;

(b) if so, the number of wells and tanks constructed in each State at the end of the First Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if not, the amount not spent by each State?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Retired Railway Drivers

*1172. **Shri R. C. Majhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retired drivers Grade 'C' have been re-employed in the same grade in the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from Loco Running Staff regarding this?

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

(b) Eight persons have been re-employed to avoid dislocation of train services owing to shortage of staff.

(c) No.

गाड़ियों में साधान बेचने वाले

*1174. श्री गणपति राम : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि बदंवान और मुगलसराय के बीच यात्री गाड़ियों में शीशे भव्यता कंघियां बेचने वाले व्यक्ति डाके डालते हैं और यात्रियों से जबरदस्ती रुपया छीन लेते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि गत कुछ मास से यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और कई यात्रियों से उन का शय्या छोड़ लिया जाया है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की सारांरत को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां):
(क) इस तरह के दो मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली हैं—एक जनवरी में और दूसरी जून में । राज्य की रेलवे पुलिस ने इन पर कारबाई की है । लेकिन इनमें से कोई ढक्की का मामला नहीं था ।

(ख) ऊपर बताये गये दो मामलों के अलावा इस तरह की और कोई घटना नोटिस में नहीं आयी है ।

(ग) लास-लास सवारी गाड़ियों में हिफाजत के लिये रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल (Railway Protection Force) का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है और रेलवे पुलिस को आगाह कर दिया गया है कि वे कहीं निगरानी रखें ।

Re-employment of Retired Railway Employees

*1180. Shri L. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on all the Railways retired Railway employees are being re-employed in non-technical posts specially as clerks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) To meet the need for experienced personnel for the implementation of the 2nd Five Year Plan and the increased tempo of operation and maintenance activities accompanying it.

Import of Rice from U.S.S.R.

*1181. Shri R. S. Lal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between State Trading Cor-

poration of India (Private) Ltd., New Delhi and the Government of U.S.S.R. by virtue of which the Soviet Government has agreed to supply 37,500 tons of rice to India; and

(b) if so, the main conditions of the agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This rice was purchased by the Government of U.S.S.R. from Burma. They agreed to sell it to us at the same price at which we are obtaining rice from Burma. They also agreed to accept payment in rupees.

रेलवे स्टेशनों के हिन्दी नाम

*११८३. श्री राम सहाय तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेशनों के नाम-पट्टों पर, हिन्दी समयसारिणी में तथा टिकटो पर एक ही स्टेशन के नाम को भिन्न प्रकार से लिखने की विषयताओं को दूर कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या स्टेशनों की हिन्दी में एक वर्णनुक्रम सूची तैयार करवा के उनके नामों में एक स्पष्ट लाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां): (क) और (ख). यह काम सर्वे आफ इंडिया की सलाह से किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Post Offices in Tripura and Manipur

*1186. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened on an experimental basis but made permanent in the territories of Manipur and Tripura;

(b) the number of experimental Post Offices still running at a loss of Rs. 240 per annum after completion of the term of five years; and

(c) the number of Post Offices closed down because of their unremunerative character?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

	Manipur	Tripura
(i) No. of experimental post offices opened during the period from 15-8-47 to 31-3-57.	82	120
(ii) No. of those at (i) above made permanent so far.	13	38

(b) Presumably the information is required in respect of experimental post offices still running at a loss exceeding Rs. 240/- per annum after five years of their existence, as those working at a loss of Rs. 240/- p.a. and less are eligible for permanency after two years from the date of their opening. If so, there are 4 such post offices in Manipur and 3 in Tripura.

(c) One, namely, Heirok Part II Extra Departmental Branch Office in Manipur, as, besides being unremunerative, it was situated within 3 miles of Heirok Part I Extra Departmental Branch Office.

Dredgers

*1194. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the need for dredgers and other equipment for rivers have increased;

(b) what are the estimates of Government in regard to the requirements; and

(c) the amount allocated for the said purpose during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It is not possible to make any general statement regarding the need for Dredgers and other equipment, but Government are aware that dredging is a method which helps in increasing and maintaining the necessary depth of water in navigable channels in rivers. The usefulness of dredging will differ from river to river and according to the seasons.

(b) The extent to which navigable channels on various rivers can be improved through dredging is a matter on which Government would like to await the report of the Committee on Inland Water Transport. An estimate of requirements will then be possible.

(c) The Second Five Year Plan for Inland Water Transport includes a provision of Rs. 84 lakhs for building dredgers for the Ganga-Brahmaputra region and Rs. 1 lakh for building snag-clearing boats for operation on the Brahmaputra.

Inter-State Scheme for Control of Yaws

*1195. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2547 on the 28th May, 1956 and state:

(a) the amount spent on the inter-State scheme for the control of yaws worked out in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh so far;

(b) the number of patients treated in each State so far;

(c) the equipment supplied for the scheme;

(d) whether they are adequate; and

(e) whether the affected people are responsive and are co-operating with the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 97].

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

*1196. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) how many meetings of the Works Committee of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works were held during 1957 so far;

(b) the total number of Members of the Works Committee elected as well as nominated, and

(c) whether all the elected Members attended all the meetings of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) None.

(b) There are 48 members in the Works Committee, of which 32 are elected and 16 nominated

(c) Does not arise

Kakinada-Ramachandrapuram Railway Line

*1200. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether orders have been issued by the Railway Board to re-lay the rail line between Kakinada and Ramachandrapuram (Andhra Pradesh) which was dismantled during the World War II?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir. It is not included in the 2nd Plan period approved by the Planning Commission.

Flood Control Schemes in Andhra

*1201. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved or have under consideration any schemes to control floods in Andhra;

(b) if so, what are the schemes; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for these schemes?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 98]

Medical College, Kanpur

*1202. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) what amount has been sanctioned by the Centre for the Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Medical College in Kanpur, and

(b) whether this amount has been sanctioned for the Chest Department?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs 15 lakhs was sanctioned during 1956-57 by the Centre for the Medical College at Kanpur and not for any particular Department

Indian Seamen

*1203. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Seamen's strike in Bombay has been called off due to the agreement reached between the National Union of Seamen of India and the foreign shipping lines, and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It is presumed that the seamen's strike referred to is the one which was launched by the National Union of Seamen of India, Bombay, and the United Seafarer's Federation, Bombay, on 2nd August, 1957 over the issue of payment of 'Food Money' to the crews selected in advance of the date of engagement. If so, the answer is in affirmative.

(b) A statement indicating the terms of agreement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 99].

Ganga-Brahmaputra Inland Water Transport

*1204. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Joint Steamer Companies' (M/s. R.S.N. and Company Ltd. and I.G.N. & Railway Company Ltd.) have got the monopoly in inland water transport business from Calcutta to Assam in the Ganga-Brahmaputra route;

(b) if so, whether they bear any part of the expenses incurred in dredging the said rivers; and

(c) if so, what is the amount per year?

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

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

Post Offices in Orissa

*1205. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Post Offices of all categories in the Orissa Circle are housed in the rented buildings;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to acquire sites for the construction of buildings for the Post Offices in all the districts under this circle;

(d) whether proposal to construct quarters for the staff working in this circle is under contemplation; and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Post Offices in Orissa are located in rented and

Departmental buildings as in other parts of the country.

(b) Usually for reasons of economy rented premises are used. Departmental construction is resorted to when suitable premises on reasonable rents are not available.

(c) Yes. There are proposals for acquiring land for post offices at District Headquarter stations where there are no suitable rented or Departmental buildings available to house such offices.

(d) Yes.

(e) More than 100 units of quarters have been constructed at various places in Orissa Circle since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. More quarters are proposed to be constructed in the Circle during the Second Five Year Plan subject to the availability of sites.

Navigation in the Estuaries of Godavary and Krishna Rivers

*1207. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation was made as to the navigability of the estuaries of Godavary and Krishna Rivers in Andhra for coastal steamers; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No such investigation has been carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Bombay Suburban Trains

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the local suburban trains between Bombay and Kalyan run at irregular intervals and late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 (c) whether Government propose to take steps to stop the irregularity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There has been some deterioration lately in the performance of suburban trains between Bombay and Kalyan.

(b) (i) Vacuum destroyed.
 (ii) Alarm chain pulling.
 (iii) signal defects.
 (iv) Unit defects.
 (c) Yes.

Deccan Queen

*823 { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Naushir Bharucha:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the train Deccan Queen between Bombay and Poona is running at a loss on account of having only first class compartments;

(b) whether Government propose to attach second and third class compartments to this train;

(c) whether any representations have also been received from the public suggesting attachment of at least one third class coach to it, for passengers holding season tickets between Bombay and Poona; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) The question of attaching third class coaches to this train is being considered.

(c) Yes.

(d) Reply covered by part (b).

Sea Erosion around Bombay City

*947. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has examined the peculiar behaviour of Arabian Sea in regard to its scouring and erosion activities around Bombay City, particularly damage caused by sea to Versova Mahim Causeway and Marine Drive;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions reached by the Commission;

(c) whether there is any danger of the scouring activities of the sea assuming greater proportions; and

(d) whether any steps can be taken to remedy the position?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 100].

Bombay Suburban Trains

*964. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of punctuality of arrival and departure of trains on the Western and Central Railways on Bombay suburban sections;

(b) whether it is a fact that late arrival of trains due to frequent breakdowns is a daily occurrence on these local trains; and

(c) the causes of frequent breakdowns and the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure 101].

(b) No.

(c) The causes of occasional breakdown and steps proposed to be taken to eliminate same are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

National Highways in Andhra

874. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of National Highways running in Andhra Pradesh (route-wise);

(b) the annual expenditure sanctioned for their maintenance; and

(c) the development schemes proposed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 102].

(b) The annual allotment sanctioned during the last three years from 1954-55 to 1956-57 was Rs. 33.13 lakhs, 32.50 lakhs and 46.35 lakhs respectively.

(c) A sum of Rs. 678 lakhs has been provided in the plan on the following categories of works:—

	Provision made in the Plan
New bridges	Rs. 345.00 lakhs
Reconstruction & improving existing bridges.	Rs. 36.00 lakhs
New Road including missing links.	Rs. 144.00 lakhs
Improvements to existing roads.	Rs. 153.00 lakhs
	Rs. 678.00 lakhs

लक्ष्मीपुर स्टेशन के लैंटफार्म पर छत

पृष्ठ. श्री कृष्णरत्न राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लक्ष्मीपुर स्टेशन के लैंटफार्म पर अभी तक छत नहीं बनाई गई है जब कि उसके

लिये आवश्यक कुल सामान लगभग २ बर्षे से स्टेशन पर पड़ा हुआ है और वह धूप व बर्बादी में खराब हो रहा है; और,

(ल) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मीपुर ज्ञान):

(क) और (ल) : लक्ष्मीपुर स्टेशन के लैंटफार्म की छत अभी नहीं बनायी गयी, क्योंकि उसके लिये जितने सामान की जरूरत है उसका तिरंगा थोड़ा सा हिस्सा अभी मिल सका है। इस्पात का जो काम तैयार है उस पर प्रबन्धी तरह रोगन कर दिया गया है। इसलिये धूप या बरसात में उसके खराब होने का ढर नहीं है। काम शुरू होने में जो देर हो रही है उसकी खास वजह यह है कि इस्पात की बहुत कमी है। लेकिन अब जरूरी भाग में इस्पात मंगाने का प्रबन्ध हो गया है और उम्मीद है कि छत बनाने का काम अक्टूबर, १९५७ में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा, क्योंकि तब तक पूरा सामान मिल जाने की सम्भावना है।

S. S. Amada

876. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Captain of S. S. Amada was sentenced by a Magistrate of Cochin Port area;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry had been made by Government in the matter; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to avoid repetition of such occurrences?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Master of the Ship was found guilty of overloading and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 2,000/-.

(b) Beyond the court proceedings, no further enquiry has been held into this incident.

(c) Ships which are detected to be in overloaded condition are liable to a fine under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

Punctuality of Trains

877. Shri Rajagopal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a lot of public criticism about the chronic unpunctuality of trains coming to Waltair from Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether Government have received any representations from any passenger associations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There has been no public criticism particularly about the late arrival of trains at Waltair.

(b) No specific representations for late arrival of trains at Waltair have been received.

(c) The punctuality drive has been intensified. Divisional Operating and Mechanical Officers have been directed to pay sustained attention to improve matters. An improvement in the performance has been recorded in July this year.

Accidents at Parhihara Railway Station

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent accidents met by animals and human beings at the Parhihara Railway Station on the Northern Railway owing to there being no fencing and that the people of Parhihara had drawn the attention of the Railway authorities to this fact;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate protection and the time by which the proposals if any, are to be implemented; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider taking necessary steps immediately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In July 1957, a representation was received by the Northern Railway from the residents of Parhihara village, which is situated along the railway land boundary about a mile from the railway station, for provision of a fencing along the railway boundary, with a view to prevent accidents to animals and human beings.

(b) and (c). Parhihara is a small village with the boundary of inhabited area touching railway land boundary. Level crossings exist for the villagers to go across the railway line and accidents will be minimised if the residents and their cattle pass only over the level crossings.

As a normal practice, fencing is not provided along railway land boundary between stations. It is under investigation, however, whether provision of fencing or boundary wall is desirable opposite Parhihara village for improving safety.

Additional Trains

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

(a) whether Government have considered or have under consideration any proposal for running two trains a day between the Suratgarh Junction and Anupgarh Station on the Northern Railway in view of the expanding population resulting in heavy traffic;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative whether Government

propose to examine the feasibility of starting two train services over this portion?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The matter has been examined but there is no traffic justification for introducing any additional train between Suratgarh and Anupgarh stations.

N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks in Bombay

880. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks opened in the five districts of Marathwada merged in Bombay State after reorganisation;

(b) the number of such blocks proposed to be opened under the Second Five Year Plan;

(c) the items for which expenditure is borne by the State Government in these Extension Service and Development Blocks; and

(d) the total amount spent so far by the Government of India on these blocks in Marathwada?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Blocks opened so far:—

N.E.S. Blocks	..	12
C D. Blocks (by conversion from N.E.S.)	..	4
C.D. Blocks which have entered post-intensive phase	..	2
(b) N.E.S. Blocks	..	87
C.D. Blocks (by conversion from N.E.S.)	..	35

(c) In self-financing schemes like Irrigation, Reclamation, Housing etc., Centre provides loan repayable with interest in 12 equated annual instalments. In schemes other than self-financing, the States bear 50 per cent. of recurring and 25 per cent. of non-recurring expenditure.

(d) Total, Expenditure including State's share on these Blocks from inception upto, May, 1957 is as under:—

C.D. Blocks	Rs. 44,65,326
N.E.S. Blocks	Rs. 11,65,833
	Rs. 56,31,159

Recruitment for Signal Operation

881. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state: .

(a) the number of candidates recruited for signals operation in the Southern Railway in 1956;

(b) the number of Schedule Castes candidates among them;

(c) whether any reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes were offered to others on the ground that some of the candidates from Scheduled Castes were not found up to the standard; and

(d) if so, their number during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 621.

(b) 114.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

New Railway Station

882. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress so far made in connection with the opening of a new Railway Station at Irugur in Southern Railway in Jalarpet-Mangalore Section (Broad Gauge) between Sulur and Singanallur Railway Stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The proposal for providing a Train Halt at Irugur, between Sulur and Singanallur Railway Stations on the Southern Railway, has been investigated and found to be financially not justified.

However, it has been decided to provide a Contractor-operated Halt at this place as an amenity to passen-

gers, and the General Manager, Southern Railway is being asked to take the necessary further action in the matter.

Passenger Amenities

883. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what passenger amenities have been provided at the stations on the Kalka-Simla Branch line of Northern Railway during the First Five Year Plan?—

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The following passenger amenities have been provided at stations mentioned below:—

KALKA:

- (i) Benches on platform No. 1 and a water cooler.
- (ii) Improvement in water supply.

SOLAN:

Provision of electric lights.

Passenger Amenities

884. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what passenger amenities have been provided at the stations on the Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Branch line of Northern Railway during the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The following passenger amenity works have been executed at the stations on Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Branch line during the First Five Year Plan:

Jullundur Cantt:

1. Two Units class I vendors shop.
2. Provision of sanitary fittings in bath rooms attached to waiting rooms.

Passenger Amenities

885. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what passenger amenities have been provided at the stations on the

Jullundur-Mukerian-Pathankot line of Northern Railway during the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The following passenger amenities have been provided at different stations on Jullundur-Mukerian-Pathankot Section during the First Five Year Plan:

Jullundur City:

- (i) Better type of flooring in III Class Waiting Hall and in II Class Waiting Room.
- (ii) Removal of the Cycle Stand from the main entrance of the Station.
- (iii) An improved concourse and a portico.
- (iv) Improved lighting on passenger platform by providing mercury vapour lamps.

Tanda Urmari:

Provision of a Class III Vendor's shop.

Dasuya:

-Do-

Uch Basst:

Provision of a pucca station building in place the old one.

Indian Delegation to China

886. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) which of the recommendations made by the Indian Delegation to China on Agricultural Planning and Technique, have been implemented by the Government of India;

(b) whether any improved seeds and plant materials of China will be imported for trial and breeding; and

(c) if so, what are those seeds and plant materials?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement giving the required information

is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 103].

(b) Yes, as and when requests from State Governments and Central Institutes are received.

(c) Improved cotton seeds for the present.

हिमालय के लंगड़ों में खाद्यान्नों का गिराया जाना

दद७. श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब से देश की खाद्य स्थिति बिगड़ी है, हिमालय के कटिपय लंगड़ों में भारतीय वायु सेना के वायुयानों द्वारा अनाज गिरा कर वहां की जनता की सहायता करनी पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन स्थानों गिराये गये अनाज के परिमाण, लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या और विभान्नों की उडानों इत्यादि पर किये गये व्यय का एक विवरण सभा-पट्टल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री श्र० प्र० जैर) : (क) और (ख) : हिमालय क्षेत्र के उन एकान्त स्थानों में जहां पर इन्हीं किसी सवारी द्वारा पूँचना कठिन था, भारतीय वायु सेना के वायुयानों द्वारा कुछ अनाज गिराना पड़ा था। अनाज के वायुयानों द्वारा गिराने का कारण देश में खाद्य स्थिति का बिगड़ना नहीं था। निम्नलिखित तालिका में विस्तृत विवरण दिया गया है।

राज्य	क्षेत्र	वायुयानों द्वारा गिराये गये अनाज का परिमाण	लाभ उठाने वाले-व्यक्तियों की संख्या	जो व्यय हुआ
पंजाब	कज्जा-स्पौती बादी में	५०० मन चावल	२४२२	हिमालय क्षेत्र में वायुयानों द्वारा गिराये गये अनाज पर जो व्यय हुआ उसकी अलग सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।
	कीलांग-लाहौल वादी में	६७८ मन आटा ४८८ मन चावल	१४०० परिवार	
	गुरदामपुर-जिले में कुछ स्थान			सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।
उत्तरप्रदेश	मुनशियारी-ग्रामोड़ा-जिले में	१५६०० पौँड गेहूं	१११७ परिवार	११८०० रुपये
	हिमाचल प्रदेश वादी में	२२६ मन गेहूं	६४२	सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है
असम	उत्तर-पूर्व सीमान्त क्षेत्र	४१०३१ मन चावल २२१६ मन आटा ६१० मन मैदा (जनवरी से मई तक)	१२६००	५,५८,६०० रुपये।

Nepalese Officials Visit to Post Offices

888 Shri Bibhuti Mishra Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that two officials of Nepal Government visited different cities in India to study the working of the Post Office, and

(b) if so, the places visited by them and the extent of assistance given by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) Yes

(a) The names of places visited by those Officers are (1) Allahabad (2) Bombay (3) Calcutta (4) Delhi (5) Lucknow (6) Motihari (7) Muzaffarpur (8) Patna (9) Varanasi

These Officers were taken round Post Offices Telephone Exchanges, Telegraph Offices and RMS and Air Sorting Offices and the general working procedure followed therein were explained in detail to them

Reservation of Vacancies for Scheduled Castes

889 Shri Kodivan Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No 31 on the 15th May, 1957 and state

(a) the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes in each of the Railways in 1956 57, and

(b) the actual number of vacancies filled by the Scheduled Castes on each Railway during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 104]

गाडियो का बार से चलना

८६०. श्री राजेश्वर स्वामी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन-भोपाल सेक्षण के मध्य रेलवे से परिचम रेलवे में आने के बाद से उज्जैन-भोपाल के बीच गाडियों के बराबर देर में चलने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालम है कि इन गाडियों के देर में चलने में इन गाडियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को बहुधा उज्जैन नागदा, रत्नाम और भोपाल पर गाडियों का मेल नहीं मिलता, और

(ग) इस स्थिति पर मुश्वरने के लिये और यात्रियों को गाडियों के देर में चलने में होने वाली असुविधा व परेशानी में बचाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे उपर के (श्री शहनवाज खान) (क) १-३-५ में, जब से यह सेक्षण परिचम रनव म मिलाया गया है गाडियों के बक्त की पावनी जैसी हानी चाहिये वैसी नहीं रही है। बक्त की पावनी म कभी की वजह यह रही है कि उज्जैन के मिहस्त्य में के निय कुछ और गाडियों चलायी गयी थी, जिसम इस सेक्षण की गाडियों के समय पर चलन मे अडचन पैदा हो गयी। इस सेक्षण म बक्त की पावनी मे कभी का एव कारण यह भी है कि इस पर पुरान (overage) इजन चलाये जाते हैं।

(ख) जो हा, । कभी-कभी मेल नहीं होता ।

(ग) (१) कुछ इजनों के बदले अच्छे किस्म के इजन रखे जा रहे हैं।

(२) गाडियों के समय मे १-१०-५७ से हेर-फेर किया जा रहा है, ताकि हालत सुधर सके।

Over-bridge at Kelsinga Railway Station

891. Shri B. C. Prodhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct an over-bridge at Kelsinga Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The State Government submitted in 1956 a list of road over-bridges to be constructed, indicating their priority. In this list, the bridge at Kelsinga Railway Station is 8th in order of priority.

(b) The work on this bridge will be taken in hand when other bridges which have higher priority are completed, and the State Government arranges to construct the approaches.

Sugar Factories

892. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of sugar factories whose affairs were investigated during the last four years; and

(b) whether the reports of these investigations together with Government action thereon would be placed on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The affairs of the following sugar factories were investigated under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last four years:—

- (1) M/s. Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuiyan, District Deoria, U.P.
- (2) M/s. Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshmiganj, District Deoria, U.P.
- (3) M/s. Maheswari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramkola, District Deoria, U.P.
- (4) M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur, District Meerut, U.P.
- (5) M/s. Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna, District Deoria, U.P.
- (6) M/s. Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda, District Deoria, U.P.
- (7) M/s. Panniji Sugar and General Mills Co., Panninagar, District Nainital, U.P.
- (8) M/s. Shree Janki Sugar Mills & Co. Doiwala, District Dehra Dun, U.P.
- (9) M/s. Sugauli Sugar Works Ltd. Sugauli, District Champaran, Bihar.

(b) It would not be in public interest to lay the reports of the Investigation Panels on the Table of the Sabha. The action taken on these reports was, however, duly published in the Gazette of India, *vide* Notified Orders detailed below:—

S.R.O. Number	Date	No. and date of (a) cancelling order or (b) extending order
(1) 2085	10-11-53	(a) S.R.O. No. 1672 dated 21-5-54.
(2) 2120		
(3) 2121	14-11-53	
(4) 2122		
(5) 3436		
(6) 3437	8-11-	(b) S.R.O. Nos. 2542-A & 2542-B dated 7-11-56.

S.R.O.
Numbers

Dated

No. and date of (a) cancelling
order or (b) extending order

(7) 3440	.	.	.	9-11-55	(b) S.R.O. No. 2275 dated 5-10-56.
(8) 3564	.	.	.	25-11-55	(a) S.R.O. No. 1569 dated 5-7-56.
(9) 3565	.	.	.	16-7-56	
(10) 1623	.	.	.	8-9-53	(b) S.R.O. Nos. 2123 & 2124 dated 19-6-57.
(11) 2039	.	.	.	21-1-57	
(12) 271	.	.	.		

In respect of sugar mills at S. Nos. 7 and 9 of (a) above no action under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 was considered necessary.

Sugar Factories

893. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the names of the sugar factories whose management has been taken over by the Central Government during the last five years;

(b) the dates from which the managements have been acquired; and

(c) the working results of each such mill during the Government management?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Particulars of Sugar Factories whose managements were taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, together with dates of assumption of control, are given below:

Name of Sugar Factories

Date on which

Management was taken over	Control was withdrawn	Control was reimposed
---------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

1. M/s. Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuyian	.	10-11-53	21-5-54	25-11-55
2. M/s. Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshniganj	.	14-11-53	21-5-54	8-11-55
3. M/s. Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramkola	.	14-11-53	21-5-54	8-11-55
4. M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur	.	14-11-53	21-5-54	16-7-56
5. M/s. Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna	25-11-55
6. M/s. Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda	.	9-11-55
7. M/s. Shree Janki Sugar Mills & Co. Doiwala	.	8-9-55

(c) The quantity of sugar produced and recovery obtained in each factory during the past four years are given below:

Name of Sugar Mill	Sugar produced (in tons)				Recovery %			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1. M/s. Jagdih Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuiyan.	3,580	5,474	4,790	No Control	9.80	9.78	9.32	No Control
2. M/s. Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills, Ltd., Lakshmuganj.	4,849	6,979	6.81	7,214	94.48	9.67	9.38	9.10
3. M/s. Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramkola	5,766	8,604	7,560	8,041	9.38	9.63	9.64	9.1
4. M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mihindinpur	9.760	15,443	13,468	13,974	9.77	9.84	9.84	9.72
5. M/s. Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna	4,575	5,272	5,395	No control	9.10	8.53	9.18	No control
6. M/s. Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda.	3,172	4,959	5,396	5,976	9.55	9.11	9.39	9.38
7. M/s. Shree Janki Sugar Mills & Co. Doiwala	3,642	5,176	6,298	7,597	9.08	8.01	8.30	9.58

Elevators

894. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two elevators and 50 prefabricated structures have been bought from America; and

(b) if so, the reasons for buying them from America, a hard currency area?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Two soil-cum-elevators and 50 prefabricated structures have been received from U.S.A. under the T.C.M. Aid Programme;

(b) As their cost including freight etc. upto the Indian Ports was paid by the Government of U.S.A., the question does not arise.

Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives

895. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the stipend and pay scale offered to candidates for training in Auxiliary Nurses and Midwife by different States?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): With the exception of Kerala, a stipend of Rs. 50 per month is admissible to the students undergoing training in the various States, under the Government of India's Scheme for the training of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives under the Community Development Programme. The Government of Kerala are, however, paying a stipend of Rs. 30 per month to

Auxiliary Nurse Midwife students which is the stipend paid to other nurse students in the State.

A statement giving the scale of pay and allowances fixed for the Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives by the various State Governments is given in the annexure. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 105].

Over-bridge at Siddhpur

896. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India proposed last year to construct an over-bridge at Siddhpur (Western Railway) Station to avoid hardship to labourers of two mills there;

(b) if so, the reasons for the postponement of the same;

(c) what will be the estimated expenses of constructing the same; and

(d) whether it is a fact that two persons were killed in accident as there is no over-bridge at Siddhpur Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been under consideration for a foot over-bridge.

(b) Government of Bombay's acceptance to the estimate of the deposit work is awaited.

(c) Rs. 95,077.

(d) One trespasser was runover in the yard on 26.1.56 while shunting was going on.

Indigenous and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have applied for any financial assistance for encouragement and promotion of the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount applied for; and

(c) the reaction of Government to it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of Orissa have applied for financial assistance in respect of the scheme for the improvement of the Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapitha, Puri. No request has been received from the State Government for financial assistance in respect of Homoeopathic System of Medicine.

(b) Rs. 3.94 lakhs.

(c) The request has not been considered by the Government of India as previous grant of Rs. 14,200 sanctioned during 1955-56 has not yet been fully utilised.

Lohna Road Station

898. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of upgrading the Lohna Road Flag Station of the Darbhanga Nirmal section of the North Eastern Railway by making it a crossing station and increasing the status of the station by providing more amenities for passengers has been considered or is proposed to be considered.

(b) if so, the programme in this respect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A proposal for converting Lohna Road Flag Station into a crossing station has been included in the North Eastern Railway's Second Five Year Plan, and the work is likely to be taken up during 1960-61.

There is no proposal at present for provision of additional amenities at Lohna Road. The programme for the provision of amenities is drawn up annually by Railway Administrations in consultation with their Passenger Amenities Committees; in drawing up future programmes the requirements of Lohna Road station, *vis-a-vis* other stations, will, no doubt, receive due consideration.

Ex-Railway Employees of Assam

399. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railwaysmen originally appointed in the Assam Rail Link Project during 1947-48 were discharged in 1950 and subsequently reappointed in the South-Eastern Railway as fresh entrants; and

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(b) whether any decision has been or is being taken on their representation for restoration to them of continuity of service and its concomitant benefits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, they have been treated as fresh entrants for all purposes except that their pay has been fixed at suitable stages taking into account the experience gained by them on the Assam Rail Link Project.

(b) No proposal is under consideration.

कुनुबरोड नई दिल्ली की सफाई

६००. स्वास्थ्य मंत्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से कुनुबरोड होने हुये सदर बाजार को जाने वाले मार्ग पर बजीराबाद के पास रेलवे लाइन के किनारे इतनी कम्पनी रहती है कि जिसकी बदबू के कारण उधर से निकलना कठिन हो जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस स्थान की सफाई के लिये क्या किया है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (जी करमरकर) :

(क) यह बदबू कुनुबरोड के कूड़ा-कचरा जमा करने की जगह से आती है।

(ख) उस स्थान को प्रतिरित करने की एक योजना तैयार हो गई है जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

Paradip Port Railway Line

६०१. { Shri Sanganna:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay a railway line from Cuttack to Paradip Port for the development of the Port and transport of iron ore to Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether there is a proposal to construct a railway line from Rajuan-dagasu Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway Zone to Malkangiri via Jagdalpur and Jeypore for the implementation of the Dandakaranya Scheme for the resettlement of the displaced persons from the East Pakistan; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to Rajnandgaon on the South Eastern Railway.

There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Jute Cultivation

६०२. Shri Rajagopala Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there has been any request from Srikakulam Jute Market Committee in Andhra either to Government of India or to the Central Jute Committee for financial assistance?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Government of India have not received any request from Srikakulam Jute Market Committee in Andhra for financial assistance. Such a request was, however, received by the Indian Central Jute Committee in December, 1956 and the Jute Committee had replied that in view of the fact that the Committee had agreed to give financial assistance

ance to Andhra State for improvement of Bimlipatam Jute, it was not possible for them to give any separate financial assistance to the Srikakulam Jute Market Committee in Andhra State.

Railway Porters

903. Shri Radhamohan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the scheme of Railway porters (i) engaged for Railway work and (ii) passengers work;

(b) the nature of system for porters at present in vogue;

(c) whether those engaged in Railway work are treated as Railway employees;

(d) if not, why;

(e) whether the Railway Porters have formed their own co-operatives for mutual benefit and better service and discipline;

(f) if so, at what places; and

(g) whether Government render any help or encouragement to these Co-operatives?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The porters licensed for carrying passengers' luggage were previously licensed through contractors at many stations. They are now directly licensed by the Administration at most stations.

At the remaining stations also the direct licensing of porters is proposed to be introduced.

At certain stations these porters previously employed under the contractors were doing also part-time railway work, i.e. handling of parcels, booked luggage, etc. Now they are generally required to do only the passengers' work, the railway work being done generally through contractors employing separate labour. Where the licensed porters do any railway work on a part time basis

they are paid at the rates prescribed for the purpose.

(c) and (d). No, as they are mainly employed on a work i.e. carrying of passengers' luggage, which is not the direct responsibility of the Railway.

(e) and (f). Such societies are known to have been formed at Lucknow Cantt. and Lucknow Charbagh stations of the Northern and the North-Eastern Railways, respectively.

(g) Although these societies are not recognised by the Railway Administration, not being unions of railway employees, any representations put forward by them are looked into.

Hill Allowance

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

(a) whether hill allowance was being given to the Railway personnel at Igatpuri proper to the year 1956;

(b) if so, whether it is being continued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the matter of grant of Hill Allowance, the classification of the State Government is followed. Igatpuri has not been classified by the State Government as a Hill Station for the purpose of grant of compensatory allowance, nor are the State Government giving any Hill Allowance to their staff stationed at Igatpuri.

Agartala Municipality

905. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the major items of reconstruction programme proposed to be undertaken by Agartala Municipality during 1957-58;

(b) the total amount expected to be spent on each item; and

Pay Scales of Teachers in Railway Schools

909 Shri B S Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the pay scales of graduate teachers employed in Railway primary schools?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The scale of pay prescribed for teachers in Railway primary schools is Rs 68—4—120-EB—5—170 and the minimum qualification required for the post is 'matric trained'. There is no separate scale for graduate teachers.

पुरानी दिल्ली में इमारत का गिरना

६१० श्री भोहन स्वरूप : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३१ जुलाई १९५७ की रात को पुरानी दिल्ली में हैदरकुली हवेली के एक भाग के गिर जाने से चार आदमी मर गये व लगभग १० व्यक्ति घायल हुये,

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि दिल्ली में ऐसी बहुत सी इमारतें हैं, जिनका किसी भी समय गिरने का भय है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का जन जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिये ऐसी समिति की नियुक्ति करने का विचार है जो इन जीर्ण मकानों की स्थिति का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न करे?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमटकर)

(क) जी हा। चार आदमी मरे और कुछ व्यक्ति घायल हुये।

(ख) दिल्ली नगरपालिका न १५ जून, १९५७ से ६० अग्रहानों की स्थिति खतरनाक घोषित की है। इसमें से ५८ तब तक गिराये जा चुके हैं और शेष दो के मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) गन्दी बस्ती (सुधार और सफाई) अधिनियम १९५६ के अन्तर्गत "कम प्राचिकरण" को खतरनाक इमारतों को

गिराने का आदेश के पर्याप्त अधिकार हैं, अतः इस कार्य के लिये समिति नियुक्त करना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता।

विषय म गम्य: बस्तियों की स्थापना

६११ श्री भोहन स्वरूप : क्या स्व स्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि दिल्ली के मोतियालाल और अष्टेवालान मोहल्लों में लोग छोटी छोटी ज्ञोपड़ियों में, जो कि मनुष्यों के रहने के सर्वथा अयोग्य हैं, रहने हैं।

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि इन बस्तियों के निम्न स्तर पर स्थित होने के कारण वर्षा और मूँग तौर पर इन बस्तियों में पानी भर जाता है, जिससे यहाँ के निवासियों को आने जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है,

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि इन बस्तियों में हर समय गन्दी पक्की रहती है तथा उसको सफाई का कोई भी समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमटकर)

(क) जी हा।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) ऐसी बात नहीं है। दिल्ली के तमाम भागों से गन्दी हटाने के लिये दिल्ली नगरपालिका का समुचित प्रबन्ध रहता है। गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। वर्षों के दिनों में जो पानी जमा हो जाता है उसे पपो द्वारा निकाल लेते हैं।

(घ) इन बस्तियों के विकास के लिये दिल्ली सुधार प्रन्यास करने उठा है।

Advisory Committees in Development Blocks

912 Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state

(a) in how many Development Blocks and Community Projects of Tripura, there are Advisory Committees to assist Government in their work, and

(b) in how many cases, elected representatives of Lok Sabha and Tripura Territorial Council have been represented in these Advisory Committees?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S K Dey): (a) Four

(b) None The existing Committees were formed before the election of the members of the Territorial Council. They are however, being reconstituted with a view to including these members. Lok Sabha members are not represented as none of them resides in the areas covered by the existing blocks.

Selection of Journeymen in Railways

913 Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway Public Service Commission in Calcutta advertised vacancies for journeymen electrical during the month of March, April or May, 1957,

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the number of posts for which vacancies were notified,

(c) the number of applicants called for interview, and

(d) how many were selected at the interview?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in April 1957

(b) 140 applications were received against 32 vacancies advertised

(c) 64

(d) 13

इंदौर-उज्जैन एक्सप्रेस रेलवाही

६१४. श्री क० मे० बालदीप : क्या रे० ए० मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन के समक्ष इंदौर से अजमेर तक एक्सप्रेस सवारी गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या रेलवे प्रशासन उक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के लिये शीघ्र निर्णय करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे उपमर (श्री शा नवाब ज्ञानी)

(क) और (ख) अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के लिये यातायात काफी नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ मेक्षणों में जो भीड़ रहती है उसे दूर करने के लिये, अजमेर और खड़वा के बीच चलने वाली ४२७ अप/४२८ डाउन और ४४७ अप/४४८ डाउन गाड़ियों में जल्द डिब्बों की तादाद बढ़ाने का विचार है।

Agricultural Loans

915. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No 2594 on the 28th May, 1956 and state

(a) whether the Manipur Administration could complete necessary formalities for grant of agricultural loans for the year 1956-57 and whether the sanctioned loans was utilized, and

(b) how many applications for agricultural loans were received in 1956-57 and how much money was granted to the agriculturists as loan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No special long and medium-term loan was sanctioned to the Manipur State Government during the year 1956-57. Such a loan sanctioned during the year 1955-56 lapsed, since the State Government could not complete the necessary formalities during that year.

Mobile Dispensaries in Manipur Hill Areas

916. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 11th December, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of villages visited by the mobile dispensaries in the hills of Manipur during the year 1956-57; and

(b) the means of transport by which medicines and other medical equipments are carried while touring the villages?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 333 villages in the Hills of Manipur were visited by the Mobile Dispensaries during the year 1956-57.

(b) By mobile vans where they function and in other cases by hired porters.

Nangal-Mukerian Link

917. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a railway line connecting Nangal with Mukerian in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out in this respect;

(c) if so, what railway alignment has been proposed; and

(d) how much time will it take for the proposal to materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Railway Protection Force

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a report in regard to the working of the Rail-

way Protection Force on the North-Eastern Railway for 1956-57 has recently been submitted to the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof in regard to important points; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the table of the Sabha?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

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

रेलवे प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में हिन्दी

६१६. श्रामी रामानन्द शास्त्री: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रह्लंदी भाषी लेन्डों वाले रेलवे के प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में रेलवे के नये कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये अस्थायी तौर पर नियुक्त किये गये शिक्षक, ऐसे प्रशिक्षार्थियों को, जो स्कूल में तीन त्थीने, छ: महीने, नौ महीने या उससे अधिक अवधि तक पड़ते हैं, कौन सा पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ते हैं;

(ख) क्या सब रेलवे प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में उक्त अवधि के लिये पाठ्यक्रम एक सा ही है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ;

(घ) इन प्रशिक्षार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने से पहले हिन्दी की कौन सी साधारण परीक्षा पास करनी पड़ती है, उस परीक्षा का स्तर क्या है और उसका संचालन कौन करता है ;

(ङ) क्या इस परीक्षा में अनुतीर्ण होने पर प्रशिक्षार्थी की नौकरी पर भी कोई असर पड़ता है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

रेतवे उत्तराधी (श्री श. हृनवदःव वर्ण):
 (क) से (घ) जिन प्रशिक्षार्थियों की ट्रेनिंग की अवधि एक महीने से कम होती है, उनके प्रशिक्षावाला वाकी सब प्रशिक्षार्थियों को रेतवे ट्रेनिंग स्कूलों में ट्रेनिंग पूरी करने से पहले हिन्दी की एक परीक्षा देनी होती है। प्रशिक्षावाला व्येणी के प्रशिक्षार्थियों के लिये हिन्दी-परीक्षा का जो स्तर रखा गया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

(१) जिन प्रशिक्षार्थियों की ट्रेनिंग की अवधि तीन महीने तक है, उन्हे देवनागरी भजन-माला का बोध और हिन्दी की पहली पुस्तक पढ़ने की योग्यता होनी चाहिये।

(२) जिन प्रशिक्षार्थियों की ट्रेनिंग की अवधि छः महीने तक है, उन्हे हिन्दी का प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान और हिन्दी के भासान और सरल वाक्य पढ़ने की योग्यता होनी चाहिये।

(३) जिन प्रशिक्षार्थियों की ट्रेनिंग की अवधि छः महोने से अधिक उन्हे "प्रबोध", हिन्दी-परीक्षा पास करनी होगी।

(१) और (२) में जो परीक्षामें बतायी गयी है वे स्वयं ट्रेनिंग स्कूलों द्वारा ली जाती है। इन दोनों परीक्षाओं के लिये कोई पाठ्य-क्रम निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(३) और (४) यदि कोई प्रशिक्षार्थी सरे विषयों में पास हो लेकिन सम्बन्धित हिन्दी परीक्षा में फेल हो जाय, तो उन्हें रेतवे की नौकरी में माने से रोका नहीं जाता।

लेकिन ऐसे कमेंचारियों को ट्रेनिंग स्कूल छोड़ने के बाद एक साल के अन्दर वही हिन्दी परीक्षा पास करनी होती है। यदि वे इस परीक्षा में भी फेल हो जाय, तो उन्हे दूसरे साल वही पास करने का मौका दिया जाता है। और यदि, वे फिर फेल हो जाय तो उन्हे नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है। जो प्रशिक्षार्थी मुख्य के रूप में हिन्दी लेकर मंटीकुलेशन या उसके बराबर की कोई दूसरी परीक्षा पास हो, उनके लिये ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में हिन्दी की रीक्षा अनिवार्य नहीं है।

Storage of Foodgrains

920. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of food grains decayed and rendered unfit for consumption during 1956-57 in the Central Godowns;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the total cost of the food grains so wasted?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 168 tons (during 1956 calendar year)

(b) Dampness and other unavoidable factors.

(c) Rs 74,354.

(Quantity decayed or rendered unfit for human consumption works to 0.01 per cent of the quantity stored in Central Godowns. The grain so decayed or rendered unfit is not a total loss as it is generally disposed of for either industrial use or as cattle feed according to its condition and a portion of the value is thus recovered)

Deep Sea Fishing

921. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 789 on the 12th August, 1957 and state:

(a) what facilities are being given to deep-sea fishing companies; and

(b) the assistance given to traditional fishermen in general?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Facilities are available to Deep Sea Fishing Companies for financial assistance under G.M.F. rules through the State Governments. Technical assistance is being provided by making available the data relating to fishing grounds, suitability of fishing gear, improved methods of handling, processing and storage of fish. The results of investigations of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Station, Central Marine Fisheries Station and the Technological Station are available for their benefit.

(b) Financial assistance is given to the traditional fishermen through the State Governments for the purchase of boats, engines, fishing gear and other requisites and also for organisation of fishermen Co-operative Societies and facilities for transport and marketing. Technical assistance is provided for training fishermen in the use of mechanised boats and improved methods of fishing in the training centres, whose expenditure is shared equally by the Centre and the States. Technical assistance is also provided through experts obtained under the Foreign Aid Programmes.

रेलवे वर्मचारियों के ओवर टाइम भर्तों की शेष राशि

६२२ श्री भोटन स्वरूप क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को ओवर टाइम के भर्तों की शेष राशि अभी तक नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह शेष राशि का प्रश्न सरकार के पास काफी समय से पड़े हुए है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस शेष राशि के न देने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कामाही करना चाहती है?

रेलवे वर्मचारियों (श्री लालमदास जी का):
(क) भीर (क) जो हाँ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों ने देर से 'प्राप्त ऐसा किये और उनसे सम्बन्धित रिकार्ड जल्द मिल न लके। पिछले दावों का निकटारा करने के लिये विशेष कर्मचारी लगा दिये गये हैं।

लालमदास

६२३ श्री कुमार सत्र र.व. क्या लालमदास हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की चौनो मिलों में गत मई, जून और जुलाई के महीनों में कितना गश्त पेरा गया,

(ख) २५ मई से लेकर जुलाई, १६५७ में गश्त पेरने के आविर दिन तक प्रत्येक मिल में प्रतिदिन चौनो की प्राप्ति की दर क्या रही, और

(ग) ८ मई, १६५७ में लेकर गश्त पेरने के आविर दिन तक प्रत्येक मिल में किसानों की गश्त का क्या मूल्य दिया गया?

लालमदास हृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की चौनो मिलों में मई से जुलाई, १६५७ तक निम्नलिखित परिमाण में गश्त पेरा गया है

(लालमदास में)

मई	₹ ८४
जून	₹ ६६
जुलाई	०.२०

(ख) प्रतिदिन चौनी की प्राप्ति का परिमाण उपस्थित नहीं है। एक विवरण जिसमें २५ मई, १६५७ के पश्चात चलने वाले प्रत्येक मिल में चौनी की सापाताहिक प्राप्ति का उल्लेख किया गया है

पटव पर रख दिया गया है। [ऐसिये परिस्थित है, अनुमत्त संस्था १०६]

(ग) पूछी हुई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। गम्भे की दी जाने वाली कीमत उन मिलों में जिनको गम्भे की कीमत चोनी की द मई के पश्चात् प्राप्ति के साथ सम्बन्धित करने की अनुमति मिली हुई है, साथ में नत्य किये गये विवरण के अनुसार नियमित करनी पड़ी है।

L. M. F. Doctors in Tripura

924. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of L.M.F. doctors engaged in Government Service in the Administration of Tripura at present?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sixty L. M. F. doctors are at present engaged in Government Service under the Tripura Administration.

Indian Areacanut Committee

925. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters of the Indian Areacanut Committee from Kozhikode to Mysore; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No. However, a Sub-Committee has been set up by the Indian Central Areacanut Committee to go into the question of the location of the permanent headquarters of the Committee at a suitable centre either in Kerala or Mysore State keeping in view the facilities that would be made available by the State Governments for the efficient working of the Committee. The report of the Sub-Committee is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE-TAX BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Expenditure-tax Bill, 1957.

WEALTH-TAX BILL AND EXPENDITURE-TAX BILL

EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEES LAID ON THE TABLE

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before the Select Committees on the Wealth-tax Bill, 1957 and the Expenditure-tax Bill, 1957.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AIRCRAFT IN GING VILLAGE IN LAMAKIN AREA

Shri Hem Barua: Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The air-crash on the 19th August, 1957 in Ging village in Lamakin area resulting in the death of eight persons."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): I have a statement which I will place on the Table of the House and, if you will permit me, I shall give only a summary verbally

I deeply regret to state that Dakota aircraft VT-ARH operated by the Indamer Company Limited, a non-scheduled operator, crashed while engaged in food dropping operations in the NEFA area on the 20th August 1957. All the eight occupants of the ill-fated plane were killed and the aircraft completely gutted.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

The aircraft had made earlier two flight sorties on the morning and it was during the course of the third sorty that this unfortunate accident took place. The place is some three or four miles from the dropping centre of Lemeking. A helicopter was sent the next day and, with great difficulty, on the 22nd, it reached the spot.

The Chief Inspector of Accidents was sent to that area and he tried to reach the crash site but the Captain of the helicopter did not agree to go because, he said, it was very dangerous. An attempt has been made to fly over the area but that also has not been found possible on account of bad weather. The Chief Inspector is there and he will try to reach the area as soon as it is possible as we are informed that at present the only way of getting there is by foot and it may take as much as fifteen days to reach the crash spot. However, we are undertaking enquiries if any helicopter can be used to bring the Chief Inspector as near the site of accident as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: Out of the eight persons that were killed, may I know how many were crews and how many were passengers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There were three members of the flying crew and five members of the carrying crew—unloading crew. There were no passengers.

STATEMENT

I deeply regret to state that Dakota aircraft VT-ARH operated by the Indamer Company Limited, a non-scheduled operator, crashed while engaged in food dropping operations in the N.E.F.A. area on the 20th August 1957. All the eight occupants of the ill-fated plane were killed and the aircraft completely gutted.

2. The Dakota first took off from Mohanbari on the morning of the 20th instant at 06.09 hours I.S.T. for Augneto to drop supplies. After the drop,

the aircraft landed at Jorhat aero-drome at 07.54 hours I.S.T. It was reloaded and carried out another supply dropping mission in Towang Dropping Zone. It returned to Jorhat at 11.45 hours I.S.T. It was then loaded for a supply dropping flight to Lemeking. The aircraft had, as on the two previous sorties Captain H. S. Sadarangani as Pilot, Shri M. M. Chandy as Co-Pilot and Shri N. P. Thakur as Radio Officer. In addition, it had five ejection crew on board, namely Sarvashri Chait Singh, Ganesh, Devi, Devanand and Keshar. Its all-up weight inclusive of 205 imperial gallons of petrol was 26,845 lbs. at the time of take off for Lemeking from Jorhat at 12.19 hours I.S.T. The aircraft was due to return to Mohanbari after the food dropping flight.

3. The Mohanbari Air Traffic Control received a departure message from the aircraft at 12.26 hrs. I.S.T. At 12.35 hrs. I.S.T. the aircraft again contacted Mohanbari and gave its expected time of arrival at Mohanbari as within two hours. There was no further contact with the aircraft.

4. At 16.25 hrs. I.S.T. a message was received by the Mohanbari Air Traffic Control from the N.E.F.A. authorities that the aircraft had crashed about four miles west of Lemeking at 13.20 hrs. I.S.T.

5. Rescue operations were started by Messrs. Indamer Coy. on the 21st August. A Dakota aircraft took off from Calcutta carrying a Helicopter and landed at Daporijo, the nearest airstrip where Dakotas can land, at 12.00 hrs. I.S.T. on the 21st August. The Helicopter was assembled and flown to the site of the accident on the morning of the 22nd August to bring the dead bodies. Only the body of Captain Sadarangani could be identified and brought to Mohanbari.

6. The Chief Inspector of Accidents who has been deputed to inspect the accident reached Mohanbari on the 22nd August. He has not yet been able to reach the site of the accident

as even a flight by Helicopter is considered risky. Nor has he been able as yet to fly over the crash site on account of adverse weather. An inspection on the spot will be carried out as early as possible but this may take some time on account of difficult terrain and uncertain weather.

7. Information collected by the Chief Inspector of accidents indicates that the aircraft crashed in a steep nose down attitude facing South East at a point estimated to be 3 to 4 miles from the Lemeking dropping zone. It is reported that no supply drop was made on that day. The Chief Inspector has also been informed that the estimated elevation of the site of the accident is about 2000 ft. on the steep side of a ravine with high mountains about fifteen to sixteen thousand feet on either side. The spot is about 54 miles as the crow flies from Daporijo and according to available information is inaccessible except by foot.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957. As the House is aware, twelve hours have been allotted for the various stages of the Bill. I should like to take the sense of the House as to how these twelve hours may be distributed among the various stages of the Bill.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I would suggest 8½ hours for the consideration stage, three hours for the second reading and half-an-hour for the third reading.

Mr. Speaker: Is that enough?

Shri Ranga (Tenali): For third reading half-an-hour is not enough.

Mr. Speaker: Then we will have eight hours for general discussion, three hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading of the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Three hours may not be sufficient for clause by clause consideration. There are quite a number

of amendments. I think the clause by clause consideration should have least six or seven hours. We may require at least four hours for amendments.

Mr. Speaker: There are many clauses to this Bill and there are a lot of amendments. So, it is no good saying afterwards: we did not anticipate that it will take so much time; now the time has to be increased. Now the hon. Members who have moved amendments may like to speak on them. Therefore, the reasonable thing would be to have six hours for general discussion, five hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for third reading.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): That is all right.

Mr. Speaker: So we will have four hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for third reading. Hon. Members make the clause-by-clause consideration also general discussion. Therefore, there is no difficulty. The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for members and 20 to 30 minutes, if necessary, for the leaders of groups. Now the hon. Minister.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): On a point of order. This Bill, we are informed, has obtained the consent of the President for its consideration. But the hon. Minister proposes to make certain amendments as well. I seek your guidance....

Mr. Speaker: Amendment for increasing or decreasing the rates?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: For both. How do you propose to treat these amendments? Are they to be treated as part of the Bill or as ordinary amendments? Anyway, consent of the President is called for under article 117.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly. As hon. Members are aware, whenever in a taxation measure there is a proposal to reduce the incidence of taxation, no recommendation of the President is

[Mr. Speaker]

necessary. But when it is sought to increase the rates, as the hon. Minister is too well aware, it requires the recommendation of the President. No separate Bill is necessary by way of amendment. An amendment can be moved provided there is a recommendation of the President. I shall see. Hon. Members also may be watchful, and if the recommendation of the President is not there, that amendment will not be allowed. The hon. Minister himself will not introduce or move that amendment. Let us wait and see.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Also some of the amendments to the rates relating to income-tax which vary the share of the States in income-tax require the President's recommendation.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): These are matters which should be taken up when the amendments are moved, not at the stage when I have not even moved for consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Before I hear him, how can I say it relates to the amendment or to the Act itself?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: My point is that these amendments should be treated as part of the Bill. I raise this point at this stage because these amendments which the hon. Minister has sought to move, to a certain extent alter the scheme of the Bill. That is why I sought your guidance as to whether we are to treat these amendments as part of the Bill or not.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They cannot be treated as part of the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How can it be unless they are accepted by the House? The Bill is there, and unless the amendments are accepted by the House they cannot form part of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: All that I can suggest at this stage is this. First of all, for

an amendment the recommendation of the President is necessary, then the House may not accept the amendment, but in anticipation of the House accepting and the recommendation coming, hon. Members also will table amendments to amendments. Let these be considered when these amendments are taken up. If they so alter the nature of the Bill as to be inconsistent with the scheme of the Bill, let us consider at that stage. I cannot dispose of the question of relevancy, whether it arises, or whether it is consistent with the scheme of the Bill or not unless I have the amendment before me. The time for consideration will be when the amendment is moved. This disposes of Shri Naushir Bharucha's objection also.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1957-58 be taken into consideration."

The Bill has been before the House for almost three months now, and there have been usual comments on the provisions of the Bill both inside the House and outside. By and large, the criticisms against the Bill have been against the lowering of the exemption limit for personal income-tax and the reduction of the income-tax burden on the higher slabs of income. It is always possible to advance seemingly convincing arguments to support particular isolated view points but here we have to consider the picture of taxation as a whole and strive to achieve the maximum possible effect consistent with the objectives underlying the taxation proposals.

As I had stated in my budget speech the objectives of our taxation policy have to be shaped in accordance with four important criteria. The House

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

will pardon me if I repeat those criteria again. They are:

- (a) They must produce a sizeable addition to public revenues;
- (b) They must provide incentives for larger earning and more savings;
- (c) They must restrain consumption over a fairly wide field so as to keep in check domestic inflationary pressures and to release the resources required for investment; and
- (d) They must initiate such changes in the tax structure as would make tax yields progressively more responsible to increased incomes and facilitate an orderly development of the economy with due regard to the social objectives that have been adopted by Government.

I have re-examined the provisions in the Finance Bill that I am now seeking to place before the House in the light of the criticism made in the House and elsewhere, and I have come to the conclusion that the provisions of the Bill do not suffer from any imbalance or serious deficiency in any of its essential features.

These provisions have already been explained in brief in the explanatory memorandum prepared by the Ministry and circulated to hon. Members along with the budget papers. A further note explaining the various taxation proposals in greater details was also subsequently circulated to hon. Members. It is not, therefore, necessary for me to take the House in detail through the various provisions of the Bill. I shall therefore, confine myself here to the more important amendments that have been found necessary to the original provisions.

To take direct taxation first, I do not propose to make any further major changes in the original propo-

sals relating to personal taxation excepting those which I had already mentioned in the House at the conclusion of the general debate. I have given notice to the House of an amendment by which a children's allowance of Rs. 300 per child, subject to a maximum of Rs. 600 will be added to the marriage allowance. This would mean that a person with two or more children will not pay income-tax unless his income is above Rs. 3,600 while those persons with income above Rs. 3,600 will pay a little less than what they would have had to pay under the original proposals. These children's allowances will however, not be available to individuals whose total income exceeds Rs. 20,000—a level at which such allowances are unnecessary. In fact, I propose to go a step further and withdraw even the marriage allowance for persons having a total income of above Rs. 20,000.

In the personal tax rates proposed, no surcharge is leviable on incomes up to Rs. 7,500 in the case of individuals, and up to Rs. 15,000 in the case of Hindu joint families. It is only beyond these incomes that the surcharge begins to operate. Even so, there has been some criticism that the shareholders in this class would be put to some disadvantage by reason of the fact that they would not be entitled to a refund of the Wealth Tax paid by the companies in which they hold shares. Fears have also been expressed that the payment of Wealth Tax by companies will result in the reduction of the return on the shares held by small shareholders and the value of their shares will also go down. These fears of any noticeable fall in the value of holdings of this class of assessee are, to my mind, somewhat exaggerated. However, I feel that it is worth while providing an incentive for these persons to invest in the equity capital of companies. I am, therefore, proposing that the normal limit exempted for surcharges should be increased by the amount of dividends if any received on equity shares, subject to a maximum of Rs 1,500.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Hon. Members are aware that I proposed in the Bill a new structure of personal tax rates. This structure consists of a basic rate schedule applicable to all incomes and three items of surcharges. However, one of the items is a surcharge on unearned income. In fact, the nomenclature used is convenient and had to be used. It is not the intention and it was never intended to be in the nature of a Central surcharge. It has been argued that while a surcharge for the purposes of the Union has been a recurring feature in the Finance Acts for the past several years, the splitting up of even the ordinary rate into a basic rate and a stiff surcharge on unearned income will result in the diminution of the taxes normally available for the divisible pool.

This, however, is not the intention, but there is undoubtedly force in this argument. I, therefore, propose that the unearned income surcharge should be specifically mentioned as forming part of the divisible pool. I had no doubts about it in my mind, but the issue was raised and my advisers think that there is an interpretation of that nature possible. I had no intention that the Central should take anything beyond the normal surcharge of 5 per cent plus the additional surcharge over a particular limit of another 5 per cent, and this surcharge on unearned incomes, where as I have said we have used that nomenclature because it is convenient, should not deprive the States of the amount of money they will get by this money going to the divisible pool. The rest of the surcharges will, of course, be for the purposes of the Union.

Certain changes have been proposed in the original Bill in respect of what are known as 23A companies with a view to encouraging industrial companies to plough back their profits into their business for the purpose of maintenance and development to a larger extent than was possible under the

existing law. While I am not proposing any changes in the original proposals in this respect, I propose to amend section 23A so as to remove its applicability to genuine public companies which, under certain circumstances, fall within the mischief of section 23A as it now stands. Shares held by Government or by statutory corporations like the Life Insurance Corporation or by companies in which the public are substantially interested are proposed to be treated as shares held by the public. Further, in deciding whether less than six persons hold the majority of shares in a company, the shareholdings by such legal entities as Government, statutory corporations or a company in which the public are substantially interested are proposed to be left out of account. Hon. Members will realise that it is our expectation that in the future, shares equity capital of those concerns which have a national importance will be progressively helped by agencies such as those I have mentioned, and the very fact that they hold shares should not convert the character of these companies into something which they are not really, because, after all, Government might represent the entire 370 millions, and the corporation might represent the entire lot of tax-payers in the corporation. We propose to remedy that defect by this amendment.

At present, the interest payable on moneys borrowed abroad and brought into India is chargeable to income-tax and supertax. In order to facilitate borrowing of funds from abroad by Government and local authorities, it was proposed in the Bill that interest on such borrowing abroad should be exempted from tax. Since then, I had given further thought to this matter. In the context of the present foreign exchange position, I consider it necessary to help industry to obtain finance in foreign countries. With the previous permission of the Speaker, I have already announced this measure in a press communiqué.

am proposing an amendment to give effect to this decision, by which interests payable by Indian industrial undertakings on loans taken from approved financial institutions in foreign countries are sought to be exempted. Further, interest payable to a non-resident supplier or financier by an Indian industrial undertaking on loans obtained for the purchase of capital goods abroad are proposed to be exempted from tax, if the terms of the loan are approved by Government prior to the contract being completed.

Certain other amendments which I propose to the original provisions relating to procedural matters are more or less of a clarificatory nature and will become clear when the relevant clauses are taken into consideration.

I now turn to the Central excise duties. The House will recall that in deference to the wishes of the majority of the Members of the House, expressed during the general discussion on the Budget, I had announced the withdrawal of the proposed increases in the Finance Bill on the excise duties on tea as well as coffee. This decision was immediately given effect to by the issue of an exemption notification. It is now proposed to delete the original suggestions through an amendment which I shall be moving separately. At the same time, I had also assured the House that I would be examining sympathetically whether any further assistance is needed by the smaller categories of match factories, to enable them to compete on favourable terms with bigger units in the industry. As a consequence of our examination, I am glad to be able to say that it has been possible to give sizable relief to these two categories of match factories. Here again, effect was given to this decision by issuing suitable exemption notifications. I shall be separately proposing an amendment to incorporate these changes in the Bill itself. A similar amendment is proposed restoring the pre-Budget rate of duty with regard to kerosene oil.

I now come to tobacco. I must refer in some detail to the excise duty on tobacco in respect of which there appears to be a considerable amount of misunderstanding. Hon. Members will observe that the Bill proposes two changes. Firstly, there is an increase proposed in the duty on *biri* tobacco, from 14 As. a lb. to Re. 1 per lb., and on other tobacco from 6 As. per lb. to 8 As. per lb. Secondly, there is a change in the tariff classification of tobacco. As I mentioned in my Budget speech, the tariff so far was based on what is known as the capability test. In other words, tobacco which, in the opinion of the Excise Department, was capable of being used for making *biris* was charged a higher rate of duty, while that which was not so capable or not considered to be so capable, was charged a lower rate of duty. The committee presided over by my hon. friend Shri Raghuramaiah went into this matter in great detail and came to the conclusion that instead of a capability test, we should have the test of physical form. The latter would provide an objective criterion, while the capability test was necessarily a subjective test, largely confined to the particular officer who determines the category.

Since the introduction of the Bill, I have received from many sources appreciation of the changes in tariff classification. I have, however, also received numerous representations on this subject, and it seems to me that the grievances are not so much against the increase in the duty itself as against the application of the higher rate of duty to tobacco, which under the old 'test' was being charged with the lower duty. The latter complaint is in some cases genuine, and the reason is not far to seek. The types of tobacco grown in our country, the methods of processing and the manner of their use are so varied that there still remain some marginal cases in which, although the form is such as to attract a higher rate of duty, yet the actual use is for fur-

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poses which should really attract the lower rate of duty.

There are two ways of meeting this difficulty, which, I may inform the House, arises in respect of not more than ten per cent of the total production of tobacco. Firstly, we should give the growers time for adjustment. For this purpose, it has already been announced that till 31st December, 1957, unmanufactured broken leaf tobacco of inferior type other than the flue cured tobacco will be charged to the lower rate of duty on condition that the tobacco had been broken before the 16th May, 1957.

Secondly, difficulties in respect of particular types of tobacco are being examined, and the grievances sought to be removed. In this way, it has already been decided that Kampila tobacco of U.P., which is cured in single leaf form and not in bunches and coils etc., Kuttii, Tikkia, Khandia and Pakwa tobaccos grown in U.P. Bihar and Punjab, which are chopped in green state before curing, should be classified as subject to the lower rate of duty. Similarly, Hooka tobacco grown in and around Jhansi, which is practically cured in whole leaf form but is presented for assessment in broken leaf form is allowed to pay a lower rate of duty. I have every hope that a solution will be found to other similar difficulties. But I hope hon. Members will appreciate that these are not basic problems which are of a fundamental nature, but marginal cases inevitable in any change made in the tariff classification.

Coming now to the increases originally proposed in the postal rates, the subject was fully discussed here during the general discussion on the Budget, and in my reply, I had already announced Government's decision to withdraw the proposals relating to increases proposed on post-cards and parcels. I had indicated at the same time that to compensate the resulting loss in revenue, it will be

necessary to raise the rates for inland letters from 13 n.P. to 15 n.P. At the same time, the initial slab of weight for inland letters will be raised from 1 tola to 1½ tolas. The additional weight will also be computed in 1½ tolas instead of 1 tola as at present, and the rate for every additional 1½ tolas would be increased to 10 n.P. as against 6 n.P. per additional tola at present. As I pointed out in my reply to the general discussion of the Budget, this will mainly affect business-houses and not the common man. I propose to move the necessary amendments to this Bill at the appropriate time.

Certain points were raised by hon. Members in regard to those changes that are being made which are in the nature of new impositions or increases in taxation. Essentially, I think, they relate to the postal rates. Care has been taken to see that any lacuna that there might possibly arise by reason of the constitutional provisions not being observed will be avoided. And I am sure the Secretary to the Lok Sabha has the necessary authority with him in regard to the changes that we have made. In fact, it is a matter where it is rather difficult for us to decide whether we should bring these changes in the form of a new Bill, even though the changes are made as a consequence of certain changes made in the original Bill. I sought advice, and the advice was that it could be made in the original Bill and it need not form a new Bill. Ample care has been taken to see that these changes are covered by requisite authority from proper quarters.

Mr. Speakeer: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1957-58 be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment to this motion to the effect that the Bill be circulated. But the hon. Member who has tabled that amendment is not in his seat. Therefore, it does not arise.

I would now call hon. Members. Some of them may speak on the financial aspects, and some others on administration, and some others, of course, on both. I want to see that the level of the debate is high.

I will ask one from the Opposition side and one from the Government side to speak on the same matter. It will enable me to chose speakers from among the list that has been given to me.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: Why does he start with 'unfortunate'?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Because it is unfortunate—that I have to speak for the first time against the Bill.

The Finance Minister speaking just now told us—of course he avoided to speak of the basic problems of a fundamental nature now because he has talked of them in his earlier budget speech—in explaining further he told us that the four important criteria which he had enumerated in the budget speech had been followed even in moving his amendments. The first thing is that we must look at this Finance Bill not only from the point of view of the central budget scheme but generally on a national scale as to what is actually happening in the States and in their budgets and how people are being taxed there, and hence how we should tax them here. We are told that all these new taxes that are being imposed are fundamentally for three reasons. One is to implement the Second Five Year Plan. The second is naturally our advance to the socialist pattern of society, to reduce disparity in wealth. The third is to reduce expenditure. Of course, the Finance Minister always finds scope to reduce expenditure only so far as the common man is concerned, and he has come forward to hit him below the belt.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Reduction of expenditure is not aim-

Shri Nagi Reddy: He says he is aiming at reducing expenditure. Reduction of expenditure is a very important factor not so far as the Government is concerned—Government, of course, never reduces its expenditure; it increases it, and sometimes very unnecessarily. All the same, a very important factor in bringing forward all his proposals is that the common man must reduce his expenditure. Therefore, he thinks that he should tax the very common articles.

One feature I have found in these ten years of rule is that there is a very important, fundamental criterion of the taxation proposals. It is very evident from a little historical knowledge that our socialist pattern of society is very clearly being dispensed with. We are told that in the First Five Year Plan period the national income of the country has increased and, therefore, the per capita income too. But in all these five years of the First Plan I have found that in our taxation proposals, Government has come forward only to tax the common man. Therefore, we have been finding a steep increase in the curve so far as the taxes that are collected from the common man are concerned, but not so through direct taxation.

Let us look at the figures. In 1948-49, the income from direct taxation has been Rs 183 crores. After 8 years, in 1956-57, after the national income has increased and the per capita income has naturally increased—I do not know, unless we are told that the millionaires have become paupers—the increase through income tax or direct taxation is almost nil because the figure is Rs. 189 crores.

Going back to the central excise duties, we can see that in 1948-49, the income on this account has been about Rs. 51 crores. By 1956-57, it has increased to Rs. 188 crores. Of course, by the latest taxation proposals, we will add probably about Rs. 56 crores

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and then we will know as to where we stand.

Even in the central excise duties, where are we hitting at? Our protagonists socialist pattern of society tell us that we must all sacrifice, tighten our belts therefore increase production for the sake of the good of the country. It is for the sake of incentives of monopolists that we have been giving them concessions from 1948. I can read out the list of concessions that have been given to them from the time the Congress Government has come into power in 1948. It is a very big list. I will just give a few examples.

We have at one stage reduced the business profits tax, reduced the tax on undistributed profits; then there is reduction of income tax on companies (along with the concession for income of Rs. 25,000 and below), reduction in super tax, then abolition of the capital gains tax itself. Then we come to super tax reduction, business profits tax abolition and so on and so forth. I can go on enumerating them. But I would like to ask whether Government has thought fit at any time in its history of ten years to come forward to give a little hope and a small incentive to the common man by reducing the tax on any item on which the common man depends!

Let us take kerosene. Without the new tax that had been imposed—fortunately, at least on one thing the people's voice got into the ears of the Finance Minister and therefore, he had to bow down to it—kerosene was fetching us only Rs. 20 lakhs in 1948. It is now fetching something like Rs. 10 crores. The rate of increase can be seen; and income-tax, of course, does not increase. Naturally, we must think that the purchasing power of the common man has increased so much that the millionaires are unable to provide us with a little more money so far as Government's construction programmes are concerned!

The tax on sugar which was Rs. 5 crores in 1948, increased to Rs. 18 crores in 1956, and we are going to increase it to Rs. 37 crores if we accept the present taxation proposals. All this because we are expected to feel that sugar is being consumed too much and we must reduce our consumption for the sake of increasing exports. It is very funny logic to say that the common man must reduce his expenditure, the middle-class man must be prepared to tighten his belt, at the same time, allowing quite an amount of profit for all the industrialists!

In the same way we come to vegetable oils, oils which are commonly used by the poor people because they cannot use ghee or butter. Vegetable oil is used only by the working classes in the villages and the smaller people in towns. Naturally, they will have to bear the burden of the increase, from Rs. 2 crores in 1948 to Rs. 8 crores. Similarly, in the case of matches too.

I would have been very happy if the Government had come forward in 1956 with these proposals and then entered the elections. They were hiding behind the screens. Now that the elections are over and they have come back in a huge majority, they come forward with any proposal because they have got the road-roller majority. The people will have to wait and see what the Finance Minister is doing.

This is not the only reason why I say that the Finance Bill has to be opposed. It has to be opposed for the simple reason that this Bill will be responsible for increasing the disparities in wealth, for increasing the wealth of the wealthier classes and for reducing the capacity of the poorer classes and for making them poor still further. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan we will certainly see that the country as a whole might probably be richer because the national income might have grown up but the middle classes

and the poorer classes will not gain anything from it. We have warned about it.

Shri P. C. Jain one of the economists of the country has told us that the way in which the Government is proceeding today will only mean that the wealthy classes will grow wealthier and the poorer classes will certainly be reduced to still further poverty.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): What will become of the Wealth Tax?

Shri Nagi Reddy: We know that. After the wealth has been exempted, we are going to tax it; after exempting expenditure we are going to tax expenditure. The Estate Duty has fetched only Rs. 2 crores because Millionaires are dying paupers; otherwise they would not go to heaven. This Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax is only a sugar coating to cajole the people to swallow the present Finance Bill. The Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax are ornaments that just glitter. Scrape them and you will find that they are not gold. I would not use that word—I do not know whether it is parliamentary or not—but I would as well say: Let me be away from being in that category of those who are deceiving the people through the Wealth Tax and the Expenditure Tax in front and the Excise Duty behind. At least I am not going to deceive people like that. Surely, people of our country are capable of understanding exactly what is happening now.

Let us take the country's overall picture. Our national budget has to be seen only through the eyes of the whole nation. We should also see what is happening in the States because people are being taxed by the Centre, by the States and by municipalities and in so many other ways. The Centre should know that people are being taxed the Sales Tax and that it is the only major tax on which the State Governments are depending for their income. No State Government comes forward with a Wealth Tax; no State has come forward with an Agricultural Income tax. They are

not prepared to tax the people who are capable of paying, except, probably, one State Government which has taken the cue from the Finance Minister and taxed wealth. That is the Kerala Communist Government.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Oh! they have taken the cue from the Finance Minister. (Interruption).

Shri Nagi Reddy: It does not matter; it is mutual understanding. (Interruption.)

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Why should you enjoy it all yourself?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Everywhere it is a deficit Budget. Every State Government except the Government of Kerala has produced a deficit Budget and therefore the country is going to be led through greater inflation. The inflationary tendencies are growing. The Central Government must at least come forward and say: 'If you are not going to tax wealth, agricultural or other wealth, then we will tax it and collect it on your behalf and give you that income'. So, instead of increasing our taxes on matches, on sugar and other commodities which are very essential for the common man, let us come forward with a new proposal. Let us see that the Wealth Tax takes into account the agricultural wealth also. Unless we are able to do that I am sure the present Finance Bill is not going to increase our capacity to finally implement the Second Five Year Plan.

We have been told that our national income has increased and the per capita income has increased; and, therefore, we must mop up the excess money that is there in the country. The Finance Minister and the Government must be able to know where the increase in the national income and the per capita income has taken place. The country is not one entity; it has got different sections and different classes of people with different incomes. There is the agricultural labour class. Everybody knows—and even the Government reports say—that their income has not increased.

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There is the poor peasant class. Because of the extremely low prices in 1955, they must have been hit very badly. At least the Rayalaseema Co-operative Society Report says that the poor Peasants' income has not increased either due to a rise in prices or a fall in prices. He is worse off than what he was even in the war period. The income of the middle classes has not increased. We know that for the simple reason that the rise in prices has been there along with the standard income they have been receiving for the past 5 years. Their per capita income has not increased. Where is the increased income? Where should we go to tap the excess which exists in the nation. That is exactly what is not being seen. That is why I say the Finance Minister is blind to the economic changes that are taking place in the country, and when talking about big people he talks about national production and incentives, increasing our industries and so on and so forth. It is said that it is only the working class or the common man who talks of his wages, of his own stomach, his own food etc. whereas the monopolists are always thinking in terms of national development, in terms of incentives, in terms of national production, in terms of national income and so on. They always come forward with proposals that for the sake of incentives they should be excluded from the Wealth Tax, for the sake of incentives they should be excluded from the Income-tax etc.

There are a good number of loopholes in every tax and, of course, we will not be able to plug them all. We are not even prepared to plug them and so we give them greater scope for tax evasion. This is what exactly is happening with regard to the Expenditure Tax Bill. That is what I am afraid is happening with regard to the Finance Bill.

13 hrs.

A lot of incentives have already been given to the bigger monopolists.

Because the income from the income-tax is going to be reduced due to further concessions in this bill the Finance Minister has to find the money; so he has lowered the base. That is always the best way of increasing your income-tax. The base has been reduced from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 3,000. At the same time he wants to give incentive to the higher income group, because he wants our productive capacity to be increased. You are eager to give incentives to the capitalists. But is no incentive necessary for the common man? We have been told that the country has to produce more. But so long as the country is dejected, demoralised and not at all interested, when the common man finds himself in tight corners in his daily life, he cannot have much incentive.

Therefore I say that this is a new kind of socialism that I have been hearing of; this is de luxe socialism. I have certainly not understood for the past so many years this twentieth century socialism, made in India, propounded by our Prime Minister and now being put into action by our Finance Minister. I am sure that he is going to lead us to greater poverty and therefore to greater troubles.

In the same strain the foreign capital has also been given a lot of concessions. I have been a student of our Prime Minister, when he had not yet become a Prime Minister. I have read his books and his speeches, in which he had said that any foreign private capital that enters into any other country, especially on their own terms, will not increase capital formation in that country. We know how foreign capital is now entering our country. We are even reducing tax on them; we have reduced even the wealth tax and given them a lot of concessions. We are told all these are incentives for the foreign capital to enter our country and increase our productive capacity.

Shri C. D. Pande: It has gone on strike already.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It will not go on strike so long as we are prepared to give them all kinds of concessions. Foreign capital is capable of threatening a strike. We are not afraid of our own people going on strike and we would give no concessions to them; but we are always prepared to give concessions to the foreign capital, because our Finance Minister is capable of being approached by the bigger people. How can a common man come and approach him and tell him how he is suffering from his taxation proposals? There are Chambers of Commerce which can meet him; there are manufacturers' associations that can go and talk to him and he is very close to them. But how is the agricultural labourer, how is the peasant, scattered in millions of villages in our country to go and talk to the Finance Minister to explain his difficulties? It is an impossibility. The foreign financiers are much cleverer in that respect because they have got experience of hundreds of years of exploitation of this type, and we have certainly been giving them quite a number of concessions.

Throughout his budget speech what does the Finance Minister talk of? He speaks of giving "incentive to work and save;" "reduce taxation to encourage foreign investment," "the shareholder or the investor expects to get a reasonable return on his capital". But the common man does not expect any return for the work he does. He speaks of greater need for providing incentives for those who work and manage concerns. I can hear from this place our Finance Minister's heart throbbing in sympathy for all the difficulties that the monopolists are undergoing in such great numbers. But I can always feel that his heart is very hard when it comes to a question of giving some relief to the common man. This is the way we have been proceeding.

I must say that for the past so many years we have been trying to increase production. I am not against taxation. I am certainly for taxation, and I can

tell the Finance Minister that I am also for sacrifice. I also want the country to bear the burden and to produce more. But I would say: let there be equal sacrifice from all sections of the community; let there be equal sacrifice from every one. But the present method of accumulating capital for greater production is not the proper method. You might say that this is destructive criticism. I may be asked; where are we to find the money? No country in the world, especially a backward country at that, has ever increased its productive capacity without mopping up the dead capital that existed within itself. The dead capital in our country is huge. We have not tried to mop up the capital with the feudal landlords and the princes—in the form of gold. You may say that you have given them some guarantees and so you cannot tax them, by going back on your word. I would like to remind them what we told the people in 1930 and in 1936? How is it proper, I ask, to go back on those promises that we made some thirty years back and stick to those which we made only about four or five years back?

I would like to remind the Finance Minister, probably he was not a congressman in 1920 or 1926 when Gandhi ji gave his famous speech in the Banaras Hindu University.....

Shri Bimal Ghose: When did he become a congressman

Shri Nagi Reddy: That I have no idea .. asking the princes to bring down and place their wealth, especially jewels and gold that they possessed so that the country can make use of them and increase its own capacity to produce We have all become Ministers.....

Shri Bimal Ghose: Not we.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Congress has come to the Treasury Benches. Unless they follow up their programme which they have placed before the country, there is no possibility of ever increasing production to the extent that we

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want. In the end I would only warn them that if we proceed in the manner in which we are doing there would be only a greater crisis after two or three years and for that the responsibility will be only on those who are in the Treasury Benches today.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to announce that Secretary has received a letter from the Finance Minister to the effect that the President has, in pursuance of Articles 117(1) and 274 of the Constitution, recommended the moving and consideration of the amendments No. 1, 13, 14 (which introduces new clause 16) and 15 and 16, which have already been circulated to Members.

Shri C. D. Pande: Sir, never before in the history of this Parliament has the taxation policy of the Government raised such a storm and has disturbed so much the economy of the nation. Within the last three months we have seen various criticisms of the Government, various criticisms of the heavy taxation and various criticisms of the lack of enthusiasm on the part of private entrepreneurs, and nobody seems to be happy about what has been done. One can understand that the heavy taxation can displease a handful of capitalists. We do not mind that; we can ignore them. They are about 30,000 or 40,000. But the question is whether we have pleased anyone. The question is whether we have pleased the middle classes; the question is whether we have pleased the intelligentsia of the country, the doctors, the lawyers and the proletariat. As far as the proletariat is concerned, they have got their pistol in their hand and Government is always willing to bow to them.

Therefore, the classes which are worst hit by the taxation policy of this Government are the upper middle class and the lower middle class. It is in the interests of these classes of people that I want to say that there is something fundamentally wrong in our conception of taxation.

We have brought down the exemption limit of income-tax from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 3,000. In these days of inflation, when prices are rising, when wheat is being sold at Rs. 20 a maund, from a family consisting of five or six members, many of whom are dependants and are not employed, do you think only a sum of Rs. 3,000 is good enough to be exempted from tax? Do you think that such a family is not making any sacrifice for the cause of this country? When they purchase sugar, match box, beedi and other things, are they not conscious of their obligation to the country in the form of the Second Plan? Even the Prime Minister came to the help of the Finance Minister by saying that the limit of Rs. 3,000 is an excellent one, because he wants to broad-base the taxation policy.

I do not agree with him on two fundamental points. One is, the income of Rs. 3,000 a year is so low that we cannot conceive of taking direct tax from a man who has got that income. He has already got enough burden of indirect taxes, leave him alone at that. Secondly, the exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 is so low that you will be roping in about two lakhs to three lakhs of people more. If you do not care for them, if you just bestow your attention on people with higher incomes—I am, in fact, in favour of raising the exemption limit from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 5,000—it is likely that you may get more amount with your present staff, which is already depleted and which will be depleted still further in the collection of wealth tax, expenditure tax and other taxes. Your staff will be utilising its time better, with greater emphasis and greater production in income-tax.

Therefore, I would suggest that the income-tax exemption limit should be raised from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 4,800 for the two reasons that I have already mentioned. I want that you must do this as a matter of gesture, otherwise your sympathy for the down-trodden will have no meaning.

Apart from this, I want to touch a few salient and most important questions that are facing the nation today. The question is whether we, in our efforts to tax or to embark on a new taxation policy, have given an incentive to those who are engaged in industry. Of course, there is a sort of cold war in this country against the private sector. I do not mind that, provided the public sector rises to the occasion and proves to the country that it can manage things better. We do not mind if private entrepreneurs do not come forward, if they have no enthusiasm. But, are you prepared, is this country prepared, is Government's machinery prepared to take upon itself the entire mechanism of production of wealth in this country, whether in the form of jute mills, cotton mills, cement factories, paper factories and things like that.

The Finance Minister might say, yes, we are willing to take, let them resign and we will take their position. But you have not shown your capacity to manage the public sector in the manner that one should expect from you. I will take only a few examples. Take the Nepa Mills. It is a well known fact that Nepa Mills produces newsprint and the factory costs Rs. 8 crores, whereas from ordinary estimates if other persons had taken that concern it would have cost only Rs. 4 crores. The rated capacity is 30,000 tons a year, whereas production is 10,000 tons a year. Is not that enough to show that you have not got the proper staff or technical skill, or even the ability to manage such concerns with efficiency and economy?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I, Sir, remind my hon. friend that the Nepa mills was started by the private sector and the public sector merely came in for purposes of salvage?

Shri C. D. Pande: It was better to close it down at that stage rather than keep it alive. The annual loss in the concern is Rs. 15 lakhs. I do not know for how long it will continue. Some reckless adventurer took to making newsprints without any capital, and you went to his help. That was not

the occasion to help such adventurers. It is better that they fail. They should have been allowed to fail instead of your taking over concerns which will never prosper.

Then there is another example of coal mines. Of course, a Minister himself admitted this, when he asked: "Well, Pande, do you expect Government to get things so cheap as they get in private agencies"?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do remember to have admitted anything of that sort.

Shri C. D. Pande: The hon. Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh told in this House that the Government concerns, naturally, cost a little more. The question is whether your coal production is at par or on a competitive position with that of the private owners.

There is the Churk Cement Factory. Other factories are selling cement at Rs. 83 a ton or something like that. That factory has got a selling margin, which has been fixed by the Government, of Rs. 20 higher than the price at which other factories of the same type are selling.

If you are not satisfied with all these examples, you have now taken the biggest concern from private owners, and that is the insurance business. Within the last 18 months the insured amount has gone down by Rs. 68 crores, according to the figures given by you in this House. Every year there was a rise of Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 40 crores in the insurance business. In the last 18 months, when you managed the business, it has gone down by Rs. 68 crores. Can anyone expect that there is a possibility of this business being managed in a better way in the public sector?

I leave this chapter at that. There are other things on which I want to speak. There is this question of foreign exchange. Much has been said about frittering away of our assets in foreign land. In fact, I do not mind that much, because the Finance Minister's speech has convinced me to a certain extent that on the basis of

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these purchases in foreign countries our Plan has come to what it is today in the private sector as well as in the public sector. But, I am more concerned about the frittering away of the enthusiasm that had gathered in this country five years back, and which is not there today. People are not coming forward to start new industries. Is that frittering away of enthusiasm of the people less harmful than the frittering away of national assets in foreign lands? Both are harmful. I consider that the withering away of enthusiasm, which is life of the private sector, is more harmful. You will never be able to replace that amount of activity. You may say, let them have their own funeral. It is not their funeral, I should say. They may be dishonest or fraudulent, but they are discharging a duty to the country, to the society, and that is production of wealth, whether by way of cotton mills, jute mills, sugar, cement, paper and things like that. They are doing some service to the country. They may be having large profits. Mop up their profits by all means, but do not paralyse, do not wage a cold war on them; it is nothing short of a cold war.

The Finance Minister has brought before this Parliament two very vital measures of taxation, and he has promised two more. He has brought forward the wealth tax and the expenditure tax. Do you know what it has cost the country already, what it has cost the Exchequer? The total capital of these companies was Rs. 1,000 crores. By your single speech, by your single remark here, the capital of these companies has come down to Rs. 850 crores from Rs. 1,000 crores. The shareholders have lost Rs. 150 crores within the last 15 months, and you have lost a great deal.

Shri Mohiuddin (Secunderabad): May I know who is this "you"?

Shri C. D. Pande: "You" means the treasury here. I am sorry. The Speaker has not got that much assets to lose; therefore, it is only the Government that can lose. The share-

holders have lost Rs. 150 crores and the Exchequer has also lost tax on that. If I may put it in another way, you have lost, the community has lost ten years appropriation of the taxes.

Mr. Speaker: Why not the hon. Member say: "We have lost"?

Shri C. D. Pande: We in this country have lost. We have already lost what we will be realising from the shareholders in the coming ten years. Such a precious national asset has been lost. Rs. 150 crores have been lost, and your taxation rate is only one per cent. What we have lost will not be realised within ten years, because your taxation is only Rs. 12 crores and the country has already lost Rs. 150 crores.

There is another aspect. That is what you call a check on the inflation. I have never been able to understand how the mopping up of the capacity of a handful of persons, whose purchasing power does not at all effect the common man, will lead to inflation. In fact, I was reading in this morning's papers a news from a correspondent in London. It was the Statesman. There, the correspondent has said that what matters is the common masses' purchasing capacity. If that increases, that causes inflation. The labouring classes who have got the pistol in their hands, if they get more wages, then there is greater inflation, and there is rise in prices. If they ask for more wages, then the spiral of inflation starts. To meet that, what you have done is nothing. Your simple remedy is to mop up the purchasing capacity of the handful of persons. The purchasing capacity in the hands of a handful of persons has no effect whatsoever on the inflation or the check on inflation. Therefore, the Government will have to be careful and they will have to realise that inflation will not be stopped merely because we have mopped up the purchasing capacity of the few. In fact, it is the bringing down of the prices that will help, so that the proletariat may not ask for higher wages. If the higher wages go to the proletariat by force of circumstances, inflation starts.

But I do not grudge what has been granted to them. I welcome the step that has been taken by the Government to appoint a Pay Commission, but I am sure that it will entail an expenditure of Rs. 20 crores. When that amount goes into the market, there will be a further rise in prices and that rise will again compel our friends and even us to ask for more wages. This is inflation. You are not having any remedy to meet that situation.

There is another question. People say that we have given enough concessions for the industries to be brought forth and for the industrialists to come forward with its capital and investment. Then, of course, saving is the greatest burden of the song of the day. I am absolutely against this pure saving. I am in favour of the wealth being earned and wages being distributed and all that amount should pass through the economic mill. Then the cream should come to you and the economic activity which is increased thereby should come to you. That should be the real economic policy of this Government which the Government have not followed. Merely because you have mopped up the purchasing capacity, it is not enough. Merely because you make an appeal to the people that they should save, things will not improve. What is saving? Saving this year is a taxable wealth next year. Do you think that saving requires any sermons from the Government? Saving is a natural instinct. Tagore has said in a couplet of his—I am rendering it in English,—as follows: "Cupid's archery requires no schooling". Similarly, this instinct of saving is there. Man's instinct is to save, provided he has the margin to save. There is a sense of safety in future, provided there is the margin to save. If these two things are there, there is nothing which will prevent savings to be achieved. Saving is a tendency, a proclivity of man. Saving is an inborn thing for man, only provided that there is the margin to save, and provided they have a faith in their future. What is their faith in their future?

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Retired—Sch. Castes): What about the Communist countries?

Shri C. D. Pande: They also save?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The people?

Shri C. D. Pande: They get 20,000 roubles there. The hon. Member is thinking of the Communist countries 20 years back. Today they have changed. So, by a mere appeal to save, do the Government think that everything will go well? The ordinary man has lost faith in any incentive. He thinks that if any wealth is acquired, it will not be his in the future. So, if there is no faith in the future of his wealth and if there is no faith in his property, how do you expect that people will starve themselves today so that their children might leave some wealth tomorrow, because that is not guaranteed now. Of course, I do not blame the Government that they have not visualised. But they should visualise further and see what their policy leads to. It is very easy to tax, but its repercussions on the public mind, those people who have not to pay expenditure tax, are great, and they are disturbed. Those people who have no property whatsoever are disturbed. Why? Because, a new philosophy has been taught to the people of India. But it will take years for you to teach the people of India that the money that they have earned and the money that their parents have left is not to be spent according to their desire and that Government can interfere and say what they have to spend. I think even if I go to the villages or to the people of this country everywhere, it will mean hard efforts to make them understand the thing. It will be difficult to make the poor man understand that the money he has earned cannot be spent by him and that he has no right to spend it, because, if he spends on something, he will be interfered with by the Government. So, you should prepare the country for such things and then launch such taxation measures as are likely to enthuse the people to save and not to lead to a tendency for inflation.

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Then, it is said that we have made enough margin and enough concession for the foreign firms coming to this country and investing. I had occasion to speak to a few big businessmen who had come here from the West. They told me that if they had known the course of events in this country and the possibilities of such taxations, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company would not have established a refinery in Bombay and the other refinery would not have established itself in Waltair. They have to pay Rs. 20 lakhs a year. Do you think that after this taxation, any foreign capital will come to this country? My friend was referring just now that the Government have given this much. But I tell you, within the last two years, not a single company has come from a foreign country and it is not likely in the future also, because you have barred the way of their coming to this country by your taxation.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Rs. 62 crores from Russia.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is not an economic money; it may be political money. There should be a careful scrutiny of the measures of taxation and you must realise what will be its repercussions on the public mind; and whether saving and appeal to saving is enough or whether there should be a climate for saving and whether the people are assured that the saving will not be taxed so much and that it will become useless. The people should not lose the value in terms of money, and as it is, the people seem to have lost faith in insurance and in property. Even the ordinary man has lost his faith in a dwelling house. These are the conditions. What is the remedy that the Government propose to take recourse to so that the things might improve. Merely a policy of hatred and jealousy towards wealth and a little lip-sympathy for the poor is not enough. If it is considered enough, then I am sorry that you will not realise your dream.

As far as the possibility of fulfilment of the second Five Year Plan

programme is concerned, I can say that your figures are not firm. At one time, it was Rs. 4,800 crores. Then it became Rs. 5,300 crores. I can say that today our estimates have already risen in every project. The estimates are rising and you are granting the rise. At this rate, it will be Rs. 7,000 crores. So, you tell the country. The country has the right to know from you what is the final estimate of the Plan. If it is Rs. 4,800 crores, they may be satisfied. But, if it is Rs. 7,000 crores, they might not, because it might go beyond the possibility of achievement. A single steel plant was estimated to cost about Rs. 100 crores. Within the last three years, it has come to Rs. 170 crores. For Durgapur, the estimate has come to Rs. 170 crores. For Bhilai, it is Rs. 160 crores.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Rs. 138 crores and Rs. 131 crores respectively.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I wish the hon. Member is not interrupted. His train of thought is interfered with, when he is so full of figures which are inaccurate

Shri C. D. Pande: Do you think it is going to stick to Rs. 100 crores? If it is not Rs. 170 crores in Bhilai or Rs. 170 crores in Rourkela, it can go up to Rs. 120 crores and Rs. 150 crores respectively. I have some justification in saying it. It might be wrong by two or three crores.

Now, on Bhakra Nangal, this House made a tremendous appeal to make economies. I have never seen a single item of real economy. It is not by pruning a small item here or a small item there or by sending one paper less to the Members of Parliament or by putting the paper in a less beautiful envelope that economies are achieved. What we need is economy of the real kind. If the figure was estimated at Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 120 crores, and if the prices had gone up, the same project should cost Rs. 150 crores, or Rs. 160 crores, but not Rs. 190 crores. There has been no sustained effort to prevent the huge wastage in certain cases and things which are not

necessary, which are being done. Therefore, the country has no faith in the sense that you are spending more. Can you make people understand that in a budget of Rs. 4,800 crores, there is no possibility of economising Rs. 200 crores? I think those in this country who have seen the public works being done, the Government works being done, will never be convinced that there is no possibility of a 5 per cent. saving. People put the possible saving at 15 per cent., but I put it at 5 per cent., which comes to Rs. 250 crores. If you do that, you save that much of taxation and it will give you results which are not possible by this squandering. You are imposing taxation without minding what would be the effect of it. The lesser the taxation, the greater is the incentive for the people to produce wealth and to spend. In the scheme of things, where excise duties and sales-tax predominate, I think that the best policy is to let the people alone and give them the incentive to produce wealth and to spend as much as possible, because your mechanism of sales-tax and other taxes are such that they will bring you more money than you need.

If one example is needed, I believe one single item, the excise duty on sugar and cloth, will be producing a greater amount of money than the entire wealth-tax. If wealth-tax, according to the latest estimates of the Finance Minister, will bring you Rs. 12 crores, the excise on cloth has already been bringing much more. So also the excise duty on sugar.

Mr. Speaker: What I would suggest to hon. Members is this. Wealth-tax and expenditure-tax are independent taxes. Any subject can be brought in here, but hon. Members will have an opportunity to speak on them separately.

Shri C. D. Pande: I have almost finished. I was just going to tell that it is very easy to disturb things, but it is very difficult to construct them in a very constructive manner. Therefore, the taxation policy should be such that people should be inspired to save and invest money. You should allow them the fullest unhindered

economic activity, so that the country might prosper. There should be no apprehension for the future, because today every man's mind has got certain apprehensions and nobody is pleased. We should change that situation and there should be no fear in the country at least in the bulk of the masses, if not in the capitalists.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Mr Speaker, I think the House owes its thanks to the previous speaker, speaking as he has done from the ministerial benches, for the manner in which he has reflected, in my view very accurately, the very wide-spread feeling of disquiet, uncertainty and insecurity that has been caused by many features of taxation which have been placed before this House. He said that never before in his recollection did he know of a Finance Bill creating as wide-spread a feeling of disquiet as this. I think the last one, one can remember from one's experience, is the Liaquat Ali budget, at the time of which some of us were present in this House

I would like to confine myself only to one part of this Finance Bill and that is the excise duties which fall on the middle-classes and wide sections of the poorest classes of our people. The Independent Parliamentary Group, to which I belong, does not find it possible to lend support to the imposition of the new excise duties and we shall vote against them, because we believe them to be an oppressive burden on the common people of this country which is not justified by the needs of the case.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Common?

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes; the excise duties fall on the common people, as the hon. Member knows well.

In the speech I made in June during the general discussion on the Budget, I said three things which I can recall. First, I deplored the burden on the middle-classes, the lower middle-classes and the poorer people in this country represented by these new excise duties. Secondly, I expressed a fear that these duties would aggravate

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inflation rather than combat it. Thirdly, I had suggested that the remedy was through a cut in the expenditure, both developmental and non-developmental, which was growing at a fantastic rate in this country. I suggested that the time between the last session and this session might be utilised to consider seriously a cut-back in expenditure, both in the Plan and outside, which was possible and which should be undertaken.

I do not want to dilate on the burden of these excise duties. The first speaker has given examples to show how high is the incidence of excise duties on the necessities of life. The excise and customs duties put together have gone up at a fantastic rate over the last five or seven years, out of all proportion to anything that has been known in the budgetary history of this country. This year itself no less than Rs. 49 crores as excise and Rs. 6 crores as customs duties are being levied as fresh burdens on the common man, the consumer. I expressed the apprehension that these duties would aggravate inflation, rather than combat it. The hon. Finance Minister, replying to the discussion in the Rajya Sabha had said that it was wrong to say that we were setting up inflationary tendencies.

The proof of the pudding is always in the eating. Let us see what has happened since the budget was introduced. I have before me figures produced by the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, reproduced in the monthly bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India of July 1957. I shall read out the trend of prices in regard to certain basic commodities used by the common man to show how these duties, even before they are approved by the House, have played an inflationary role.

Sugar and gur, were as 96 in April, 1957 and they rose to 102 in May. In June, 1957 they were already 110. The figures for July and August are not available, I am sure this trend would have continued and is continuing. Edible oils—122 in April, 27 in May

and 128 in June. Liquor and tobacco—88 in April, 90 in May and 92 in June. Fuel, power and lubricants—107 in April, 109 in May and 111 in June. Food articles put together were 104 in April, 107 in May and 109.3 in June. If you put all the commodities together, you get the following indices: 106.5 in April, 109 in May and 110.6 in June. As I see it, there is no evidence that this trend is going to be checked or has been checked. Therefore, it will be fair to say that the fears expressed by some of us, when the budget was first introduced, that these duties were of an inflationary character have already been unfortunately justified by events.

The real cure, as the previous speaker said, is not to rely too much on mopping up purchasing power. This concept is being ridden so hard that it is becoming non-sense, in the way it is applied out of context. The only cure for inflation is to increase the volume of goods and services in the country. Inflation very simply is a phenomenon where money in circulation in the country is growing at a faster pace than the volume of goods and services. You can try as a palliative, to keep down the money in circulation. They were not doing that, since they were going for deficit financing. Certainly, the only fundamental answer to an inflationary situation is to concentrate on increasing the volume of goods and supplies. The import of these taxation proposals is to hinder that very process. To add a tax to the value of a commodity is hardly a way of reducing the cost of the commodity, so long as the quantity of that commodity in the market has not increased. Substantially, the tax is added to the price and passed on to the consumer. How, in these circumstances, these duties are supposed to be anti-inflationary baffles my imagination, which is not simply strong enough to understand this. I can only say that the previous speaker has showed its fallacy.

The communist Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Gomulka, with whom I

hope certain Members on this side of the House have got familiar since the last discussion, has made an interesting statement and I think that we in this country should learn a little from these reformed communists. In June, 1957, Mr. Gomulka made this statement in connection with how to combat inflation, which is also a phenomenon in his country. He said:

"In economics, there are no miracles. It is governed by an iron law. Each zloty paid out and put on the market must be covered by an equivalent in goods."

This is economic bedrock. Any policy that does not take into account these economic laws is bound to fail, however well-intentioned it may be.

I may be asked; if you are opposed to Rs. 50 crores of excise duties where is the money to come from. Whom are you going to tax. My answer is I will not tax any one, because I do not admit that this money is really needed. I do not admit that this Rs. 50 crores is necessary for the economic well-being and good governance of our country. Mr. Kaldor has said, that outside the corporate sphere, Rs. 200 to 300 crores constitute the total tax evasion in this country. This is anything from 22 to 33 per cent. of our average tax collection. If this evasion could be stopped, this country would get Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 crores over the five year period of the Plan. If any one therefore asks where this money is to come from, I would say: enforce your Income-tax and other taxes and see that they are paid, and the money is there. You do not have to have these new imposts on the common people if that is what you want. Tax the people honestly and see that they pay their taxes honestly. You will get all that you need. If this cannot be done, I am not prepared to admit that any additional taxation is called for by the economic position of our country.

We cannot invest resources that we do not possess. That is an economic fact which we are trying, by the Plan, to bypass. The more we try, the more

this fact will come in our way. We have got so much; we can invest only so much. It has been said that all our troubles, whether inflation in India or the foreign exchange gap abroad, stem from the fact that we have attempted in the last two years to over-invest in heavy industries and in the railways. These two institutions are trying to eat up an amount of investment that this country does not possess either at home or in credit abroad. This is the root cause of our troubles.

I have heard it said that we are trying to alter the Plan, while others are standing on all fours on the Plan.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Would the hon. Member indicate in which directions we could have cut down our programme of heavy industries?

Shri M. R. Masani: This programme should not have been undertaken. When the Planframe was first published, Prof. Shenoy and many amongst us raised our voice, against it and we pointed out that Prof. Mahalanobis's Planframe was a deceptive, dangerous document which would lead our country into a morass. It was a plan that could never be carried out. It was clear to many eminent economists that it could not be done. Yet, this country was launched on that path. It is not for me to say today, just now, when we are half way through the Second Plan, without knowing all the facts that the Government know, where you can apply the pruning knife. I am quite confident that it can be done if the will to do is there. I am not only referring to the Plan projects. I have also the civil and non-developmental expenditure in mind. I will come to that in a moment.

As I said we are accused of whittling down the Plan while others stand by it. That is not true. Every one is altering the Plan. Different people are altering it in different directions. The figure of the Plan, as originally introduced, was Rs. 3,800 crores. That was the figure to which the previous Parliament agreed. It never agreed to Rs. 4,400 crores which

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was the next figure or Rs. 5,600 crores or Rs. 6,000 crores which is the basis of the estimate today or Rs. 7,000 crores that some economists fear it is going to commit the country to. Who is altering the Plan? It is the Government that is altering the Plan. It is trying to make the country accept new Plans to which it is not committed, to which this Parliament is not committed. A sum of Rs. 3,800 crores was the Plan....

An Hon. Member: Rs. 4,800 crores.

Shri M. R. Masani: All right. Are we prepared to limit the expenditure to Rs. 4,800 crores? Any one who goes beyond that, as the present Government is going, is going beyond the Plan in circumstances where it is not justified. The Planning Commission said that the margin of new taxation which, in their view, was possible over the next five years was of the order of Rs. 45 crores a year. Two or three years ago, it was felt that all that the country could bear was another Rs. 45 crores a year. Yet, in this very Budget, we are being asked in this House to sanction Rs. 78 or 80 crores of new taxation....

An Hon. Member: Rs. 93 crores.

Shri M. R. Masani: Rs. 33 crores, about twice what the Planning Commission themselves admitted in the Plan that this country could possibly bear. If this breaks the back of the country, is it any surprise? When the Planning Commission's own Plan is being set aside, are we the people to be accused of departing from the Plan. I say that the very people who speak for the Plan are violating this Plan, are exceeding the targets that they themselves have set down in cold blood, and that it is not for them to accuse others of trying to change the Plan while they stand by it.

Turning to non-developmental expenditure, the same cow feeds both the Plan and the civil and military expenditure. Actually, out of the new taxation of Rs. 93 crores or 80 crores or whatever it is, I understand, the Plan will get only Rs. 40 crores and

the rest will be frittered away for normal revenue expenditure over this year. Expenditure outside the Plan is going up at a rate which is alarming. In 1950-51, the expenditure outside the Plan was Rs. 301 crores. In 1956-57, it has gone up to Rs. 534 crores, which is an increase of Rs. 183 crores in ordinary revenue expenditure—a rise of 52 per cent. in expenditure over a period of six years.

Much of this expenditure goes into the process of the proliferation of the bureaucracy which we are watching but we unable to stop. Under the garb of functioning as a welfare state, this country is being saddled with an inflated, swollen bureaucracy which it does not need. Those who are familiar with the working of the secretariat know perfectly well that today there are two or three or four people doing the job of one. I am not referring to the higher ranks where certainly talent is necessary. If one goes down to the clerical ranks, he would be a brave man who will deny that we are saddled with an army of clerks that we do not need and we should not be saddled with. Two or three persons are doing one man's job. The average amount of work has been estimated variously at 4 or 5 hours' efficient work a day. We have too many holidays in our country. It has been estimated that 151 out of 365 days are spent by government servants either on leave or on holidays. One hundred and fifty one out of 365 days are unproductive in the government machinery. This leads me to say that until the Government shows its seriousness by stopping all further recruitment in the civil services, I for one would not be prepared to vote any more money to go into their coffers. I do not suggest retrenchment. I do not suggest that a single clerk should be thrown out of a job. I do suggest that all recruitment should be stopped immediately until we restore a better balance between our income and expenditure.

An Hon. Member: What about employment for others?

Shri M. R. Masani: If the hon. Member feels that on the miserable salaries and wages against which our civil servants are rebelling, more people should be brought into the secretariat to provide employment, then, I am afraid, that is not my concept of how fresh employment has to be created. The previous speaker told us how fresh employment could be created. It can be created by giving incentives to work, reward for labour, reward for enterprise, by letting money fructify in the pockets of the people by letting them earn more, spend more and save more. These are the policies that we need. To provide a few more miserable jobs and get clerks into the secretariat is no solution for the problem of unemployment in this country.

In this connection also, let us follow the example of a communist country which has turned a new leaf. A few days ago Mr. Gomulka announced that 27,000 civil servants were going to be dispensed with and 12,000 more were to follow in the next few months as a measure of economy, to stop the bureaucracy from attaining unpractical proportions. I have not suggested anything so violent. I am only suggesting that recruitment in the clerical grades in the civil services should be suspended altogether. Those who are surplus can be trained and diverted to new jobs within the services. I am sure that the present army of clerks and civil servants will be adequate for many years without need for fresh recruitment.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: We are appointing Economy Committees.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not satisfied with the appointment of Economy Committees at this stage. Those who have been in public life long enough know how many Economy Committees have been appointed in this and other countries and how little comes out of their labours. Out of a mountain of effort what emerges is a mouse. I have made a very practical proposal of having a moratorium—on recruitment. There are today twice the

number of people to do the work and so there will be no need for expansion.

Now, before I sit down, I want to draw attention to what has been happening in a neighbouring country of ours, a very close and good neighbour of ours, a good ally of ours, a country that is ruled by a Government that also is socialist—I refer to the Government of Burma. That country also has been going through travails and trials like our own. It is led by a great and brave socialist U Nu, a great friend of our country, one who is admired by our Government and people, a man who has been a socialist for the bulk of his long life. Recently, Prime Minister U Nu made a speech in Rangoon, which has been printed by the Burmese Government. I am reading from the publication of the Director of Information, Union of Burma, where he admitted all the mistakes that he and his Government have made. They have stated that they are going to undo those mistakes and take a more realistic.....

An Hon. Member: But our Government does not make any mistake at any time.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not saying anything about our Government. I am pointing out how that Government, when it realised that it had committed a mistake, had the courage to admit the mistake, a path that other Governments may choose to follow. It is not for me to draw parallels here. I leave it to the hon. Members to draw parallels. Let me read a few passages from this excellent address of U Nu:—

"Let me admit that I am mainly responsible for such hasty actions.

"We have been prompted with an intense desire to achieve national self-sufficiency, to promote living standards and to create a Pyidawtha. In bringing about these results, we adopted hasty methods. We wanted to get a thing done in one month which normally should take one year.

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Now, it is evident that we cannot unduly hasten our plans. Therefore, out of the new economic projects, only those projects which are considered indispensable will be allowed to proceed. All others will be suspended. While these new projects are suspended, measures will be taken in the operation of all existing projects to remedy the defects I have just enumerated."

He goes on to say:

"How then shall we utilize these sums (the Japanese reparations)? Do not spend a single pya out of the Japanese reparations towards the new Government projects not yet started.....

Spend whatever is considered necessary for the adequate supply of the people's consumer goods.

Then, from practical experience, U Nu says:

"...I no longer like to see Government's finger in all sorts of economic pies. If it is allowed to go on unchecked, then due to lack of proper supervision and efficient management, the State enterprises will sooner or later only line the pockets of thieves and pilferers."

U Nu ends up with another passage which reads:

"The plan may be the best that could be devised for the Union, but if it is not in consonance with the financial resources and manpower resources of the country, then it may be likened to a health scheme which prescribes two eggs and one viss of milk a day and a well-ventilated and quiet house for a poor labourer. It will be divorced from reality. The plan may be ideal but it is important to remember that it should be practicable."

There is no better conclusion to which I could come.

Mr. Speaker: Now I propose calling Mr. Somani. Then I will call Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Dr. Krishnaswami and Shri Dwivedy and then others. I will try to give opportunities to all the groups, one from each group.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): You may kindly announce the names of the speakers so that they can be present here.

Mr. Speaker: If I announce the names of the other speakers, I am afraid, all the others will go away. I will try to give opportunities to as many members as possible.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Jangir): Those who were not given an opportunity during the budget discussion must be given preference.

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Saigal's name is also in my list.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Even since the Finance Minister introduced his budget proposals on the 15th May last, so much has been said about the repercussions to his far-reaching proposals on the economy of our country that I would try to be very brief and not repeat the arguments which have already been placed before this House and before the hon. Minister from so many quarters. The real situation is that we are faced at present with a crisis in the economic field. So every effort should be made not to indulge in endless controversies and to talk of each other but to understand each other's difficulties and to appreciate the real situation, as it stands, in its proper perspective and then to take measures which will in the real sense, promote the economic development of our country in as short a period as our resources will permit.

Just now two hon. Members spoke. The one who spoke first and the hon. Shri Masani drew attention to the terrific burden that has been imposed on the common man by the excise duties.

18.56 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

While I am not quite in favour of indiscriminate increase in excise duties, I still fail to follow the logic which those two hon. Members took in referring to the excise duties proposed by the Finance Minister. I would, in this connection, like to read a summary from the brochure which was published by the Ministry in explaining the taxation proposals. It says:

"On the basis of these figures the incidence (the incidence of the indirect taxation) was 1.63 per cent. and 3 per cent. in rural and urban areas. In 1956-57, on the basis of the rates now proposed in the budget, the corresponding figures would be 2.34 per cent. and 4.38 per cent. respectively, after taking into account not merely the excise duty on consumer goods but also those of producer goods. In other words, the extra incidence of the proposals made in the budget on the expenditure at all levels would be 0.73 per cent. in rural areas and 1.38 per cent. in urban areas. On this basis, the increase in the expenditure at all levels of expenditure would be 0.48 per cent. in the rural and 1.48 per cent. in the urban areas. On the whole, the effect of the extra expenditure is not more than 0.75 per cent. in the rural areas and 1.5 per cent. in the urban areas."

This is what the Ministry has explained by showing what would be the extra incidence of the imposition of these indirect taxes on the common man.

Over and above that, we should also remember that the Finance Minister has already indicated in his budget speech that an amount of Rs. 25 crores would be spent in subsidising foodgrain prices in various centres. That being so, I do not quite follow the logic that the excise duties that have been imposed are so unduly

burdensome, as has been tried to be made out by the two speakers.

Now, coming to the point of the direct taxation, I would like to make a few observations about the incidence of these taxes on companies as well as on individuals.

14 hrs.

So far as companies are concerned, the hon. Finance Minister, when he justified the imposition of these taxes, made a comparative statement of the rates prevalent in various advanced countries of the world and thereby tried to show that the total incidence of taxation on our corporate sector compares very favourably with the taxation prevalent in other advanced countries of the world.

In the first place I would submit that there is no relevance in comparing the rates of taxation of an under-developed country with the highly developed countries of the West. It is clear that if we are to go ahead with our development plans in as quick a period as possible, naturally during that developmental period a policy of taxation will have to be followed which will promote and encourage the developmental programmes to be fulfilled.

Over and above that, the comparison itself, to my mind, was not quite correct inasmuch as the Finance Ministry in giving those figures did not take into account the incidence, for instance, of the wealth tax on companies, the tax on bonus shares, the tax on dividends, the capital gains tax and the scheme of compulsory deposits. If a full appreciation is made of the incidence of all these levies on the companies, it will be quite clear that the total incidence of tax on the corporate sector in our country is among the highest in the world, and if anything, it can be said that the incidence on certain important companies, due to the operation of this dividend tax, will be even much higher than that prevalent in other countries. As a matter of fact, this tax on dividends and bonus is hardly prevalent in other countries, and therefore, may

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submission is that when any comparison is made regarding the incidence of taxation in this country and other countries, then we have to make a comparison of the total incidence as it stands.

Instead of elaborating the point further, I might say that my point in drawing attention to this heavy increase in the tax on the corporate sector is that it is likely to have very adverse and undesirable repercussions on our corporate sector, and thereby will retard the development of industries which have so much in view.

I would, in this connection, like to give certain figures, figures which show a disquieting trend so far as the capital formation in companies is concerned. I find that since November, 1956 there has been a serious decline in the over-all increase in the paid-up capital of our companies. During the period 1956 to March 1957 the total increase in the paid-up capital of all companies was of the order of Rs. 6.46 crores as compared with Rs. 11.08 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year.

In the first eight months of 1956-57, joint stock companies increased their paid-up capital by as much as Rs. 46.72 crores, a monthly average of Rs. 5.84 crores. As compared to this the monthly increase on the average in December 1956 to March 1957 was of the order of Rs. 1.61 crores only. What is particularly significant is that the increase in the paid-up capital in every month subsequent to November, 1956 has been much less than the increase in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Then again, the figures published by the office of the Controller of Capital Issues of consents given for raising capital also indicate a slowing down in the rate of investments in these ten months. During the quarter January-March, 1957 the amounts for which consents were sought in the applications disposed of aggregated Rs. 37.89 crores and the amount actually consented was Rs. 21.13

crores as compared to Rs. 121.26 and Rs. 116.59 crores respectively for the quarter October-December 1956. In January-March, 1957 initial issues accounted for less than 17 per cent of the total amount consented as compared to 41 per cent. in the calendar year 1956, 38 per cent. in 1955 and 52 per cent. in 1954. Further, greater reliance is being placed on raising capital by means of loans rather than by issue of shares.

My point in giving all these figures is that there is already a slowing down of capital so far as the industrial programme goes. As a matter of fact, we have got a very ambitious target of development under the Second Plan, but these figures of the raising of fresh capital by the existing companies as well as by the new companies indicate a reversal of the trend of development that was prevalent up to the end of last year. I am afraid that the repercussions of the present taxation policy may accentuate this trend further. In other words, I am afraid that so far as internal finances available to the companies for developmental purposes are concerned, this taxation will encroach on them very severely and to that extent the resources left to the companies for developmental purposes will be much less than the needs of development at present.

I would make a very simple proposition to the Finance Minister. Let me take the example of an amount of Rs. 5 crores. In one case let us say that this Rs. 5 crores is taken away by the Exchequer by way of additional taxation while in another it is left to the corporate sector for its own development. My submission is that the corporate sector, if left this sum of Rs. 5 crores, will be easily able to raise another Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 crores out of the present system of deferred payments and other facilities available, and thereby the corporate sector would be able to create additional investment in production to the extent of Rs. 15 to

Rs. 20 crores. This additional investment of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 crores out of the resources left by the Exchequer with the corporate sector will enable a turnover of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores which in its turn will bring a profit of at least Rs. 5 crores, and since our Government happen to be the senior partners with private sector, I am prepared to submit that if a proper calculation of it is made, the contribution which this saving of Rs. 5 crores left to the private sector will bring to the Exchequer and the saving that may be available to the Exchequer by taking away this Rs. 5 crores will show a tremendous difference. My submission is that Government will be reaping a very rich dividend by leaving this Rs. 5 crores or any other amount—this Rs. 5 crores is only taken by way of illustration—to the private sector than by depriving it of that as it goes directly into productive investment, and from that point of view I suggest that the incidence of these taxes on the industrial development of our country may be properly assessed.

In this connection, I would also refer to this important question of foreign investments. I do not agree with the hon. Member who spoke in the beginning criticising Government for giving certain preferential treatment to the foreign investors. It was another thing at the time of foreign rule when this investment had its own features, but at a time when we are in such dire need of foreign exchange, the need to attract foreign investment is quite obvious, and therefore, in the context of our present needs, we cannot take objection to whatever Government can do to attract foreign investment. In the ordinary course, of course, it is not a sound policy to give preferential treatment to foreigners over the nationals, but at a time when we are in such a critical position in regard to foreign exchange, Government have got to do something in regard to foreign investments.

I gather that this whole question of foreign investment was submitted by

Government for study by the technical experts of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. I also find from certain press reports which have appeared that this team of experts has already submitted its report to the Ministry. It will be very interesting if the hon. Finance Minister were to make a copy of that report available to the Members of the House so that the nature of this foreign investment policy could be properly assessed by the Members.

Here is a certain report of a study made by experts about the whole problem of foreign investment.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Which report?

Shri Somani: The report prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. I understand that the Ministry of Finance had made a reference to that body to study all the implications of foreign investment, and that body has made a very comprehensive report available to the Ministry. What I am requesting is that a copy of that report may be made available to Parliament to enable the Members to assess the present position of foreign investments in the country.

Whatever has appeared in the press has indicated that they have taken a very gloomy picture of the investments of foreigners in this country, and they have shown that unless a series of measures, both in the administrative field as well as in the taxation policy, are taken by Government, there are no prospects of our Government attracting the foreign investors to the extent to which we desire.

At a time when our Finance Minister is going abroad shortly, and when also a delegation sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has gone on a goodwill mission, it will be quite in the fitness of things, if Government, instead of taking measures piece-meal study that report minutely and take such measures as would

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really attract foreign capital; then these visits to which I have referred will really prove fruitful. Of course, we are looking forward with great hopes to the visit of the Finance Minister, at a time when the country is faced with such a difficult position, and I have no doubt that the very shrewd and intelligent way in which he handles economic questions will certainly have a favourable impression in the foreign capitals, and will bring its own reward, if not immediately, at least in the long run.

I believe that these implications of attracting the foreign capital are also linked with the taxation policy, so far as the indigenous private sector is concerned, because, after all, the policies are inter-related, and to that extent, I would like a very realistic appraisal of all the factors which go into the way of development, both of the indigenous industrialists as well as of the industrialists abroad.

Now, I would like to make a brief reference to the policy of credit squeeze which is being followed by the Reserve Bank. Of course, I have no objection, so far as restraint in regard to the advances against foodgrains is concerned. But I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that so far as the advances against industrial goods are concerned, the Reserve Bank should not in any way discourage the banks in their policy of giving liberal advances or advances that are necessary to keep the industries running. At present, the textile industry is faced with very abnormal stocks, and I hope the Reserve Bank will see that the banks are not in any way discouraged to give proper lending facilities to the textile units, so as to enable them to keep those stocks until they could be disposed of.

The last point I want to raise very briefly is about the question of regional disparities. Of course, I had to say a lot on this. In fact, I had said a lot when the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the

Ministry of Commerce and Industry had taken place; and, therefore, I do not want to repeat those arguments. I had also made certain suggestions to the minister at the time of the general discussion of the Budget. But it appears that the Minister is not quite in favour of taking those measures. What I would like to know from him is the nature of the measures which the Ministry proposes to take to remove the level of disparity between one State and another.

My point is that so far as backward areas are concerned, the Ministry of Finance should have some positive policy of giving a certain encouragement by locating public sector projects in those States and also encouraging the location of industries by the private sector, so that the level of disparity may come down. From that point of view, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the desirability of taking some remedial measures so as to achieve this object.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. The hon. Member is not here. So, I shall now call Shri M. P. Mishra.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र(बौसराय) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अभी कुछ दिन हुए पूरोप गए थे और वहा उन्होंने अपन भाषणो में कहा था कि भारतवर्ष में लोगो पर टैक्सों का बोझ काफी ज्यादा हो चुका है। हिन्दूस्तान दुनिया में सब से अधिक टैक्सों से भारा हुआ देश है और अब हिन्दूस्तान के लोग टैक्सों का और अधिक बोझ बर्दाशत नही कर सकते हैं। इसके विपरीत हमारे वित्त मंत्री जो इसी हाउस में कहते हैं कि इस देश के लोगो पर टैक्सों का जो बोझ है वह बहुत कम है। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि अभी योहे दिन हुए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जो अमरीका तशरीफ ले जाने वाले हैं और वहा जाकर, हो सकता है कि वह कहें कि हमारे देश में लोगों पर टैक्सों का बोझ बहुत हो चुका है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री तथा हमारे वित्त मंत्री

शायद यह नहीं जानते कि दूसरे देशों में जाकर जब वे एक शब्द भी बोलते हैं वह दूसरे ही दिन यहां चला आता है और प्रखलारों में अप आता है। यहां पर जो वे बोलते हैं, मुझे पता नहीं, वह विदेशों में चला आता है या नहीं।

जो नये टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं उनका हमारे देशवासियों पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमारा देश सब से अधिक टैक्सों का भार ढो रहा है परन्तु हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि उन पर टैक्सों का बहुत कम भार है। कोई एक सौ करोड़ के टैक्स जो कि नये हैं, केंद्रीय सरकार ने और कोई एक सौ से अधिक रुपये के नये टैक्स प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने देशवासियों पर लगाये हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन टैक्सों का सबसे अधिक भार मध्य वित्त के लोगों पर पड़ेगा जिनकी बात आज कोई मुनता नहीं है। काले मासकं की किंताब जिन्होंने पढ़ी है वे समझते हैं कि बीसवीं सदी में दो ही वर्ष रह गये हैं। एक तो वह वर्ष है जिसको मजदूरों का वर्ग कहा जाता है और जो कारखानों इत्यादि में काम करता है और दूसरा वह जो कि पूँजिपतियों का है जिसमें सोमानी साहब जैसे सेठ लोग हैं। लेकिन यह जो अम है यह बिल्कुल मिथ्या है। एक तीसरा भी वर्ग है जो कि बहुत भारी संख्या में है और जिसको मध्य वित्त वर्ग कहा जा सकता है, मिडिल क्लास कहा जा सकता है। अगर यह बात न होती तो इग्नैड में लेवर पार्टी को ही सरकार होती कंजरवेटिव पार्टी को सरकार न बनती। इस मध्य वित्त वर्ग की सबसे बुरी हालत है। यह वर्ग न सिफ़ इस देश में ही है बल्कि सारी दुनिया में है। जो टैक्स हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने लगाये हैं वे टैक्स इस मध्य वित्त के लोगों की कमर तोड़ रहे हैं। पांडे साहब वे प्रभी कहा कि जो कारखानों में मजदूर काम करने वाले हैं वे सरकारी कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं वे यूनियन बना कर, आन्दोलन चला कर, हड़तालों की ओर की दे कर अपनी बात

मनवा लेते हैं, अपने हक बसूल कर लेते हैं और आज उन के ही हाथ में ताकत है। यदि आप पिछले दस वर्षों के इतिहास को देखें तो आप को उत्ता चलेगा कि जो रुछ भी हुआ है वह उन्हीं लोगों के कायदे के लिये हुआ है जिन के हाथ में ताकत है, जो घमकी दे कर अपनी बात मनवा सकते हैं और मिडिल क्लास वालों के, मध्य वित्त वालों के लिये बहुत कम हुआ है। जिन के हाथ में ताकत है, जो पोस्ट मार्फिसिस में हैं, जो रेलवे में हैं और जो इसी तरह के दूसरे विभागों में हैं, जो हड़ताल की घमकी दे कर सरकार को झुका सकते हैं और झुका लेते हैं, उन के लिये नो सरकार सब कुछ कर देती है। आप टैक्स बढ़ा दीजिये, चोजों की कीमतें अपने आप बढ़ जारेगी और इन लोगों की तरफ से हड़ताल का घट दे दिया जायगा और इस के नतीजे के तौर पर आप मुक्त जायेंगे। यह भी ठीक है कि आप कानून लायेंगे और हड़ताल को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर देंगे। लेकिन हड़ताल को गैर-कानूनी घोषित करना एक प्रजातंत्रीय राज्य के लिये, मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ। जब आप हड़ताल के घट दे के सामने मुक्त जाते हैं तो भी दुःख होता है लेकिन वह बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग अपना काम करवा लेते हैं। लेकिन जो शिक्षक हैं, जो पढ़ाने वाले हैं और जिनकी तादाद लाखों में है तथा जो किरानि हैं। जो कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं, उन के हाथ में झुकाने की पावर नहीं है, वे सरकार से लड़ नहीं सकते हैं, उन की मांगों को आप स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। अगर शिक्षक कहते हैं कि हम हड़ताल करेंगे तो आप कह देते हैं कि हम स्कूलों तथा कालेजों को ही बन्द कर देंगे एक साल के लिये, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि शिक्षक लोग मारे जाते हैं और उन की सुनवाई नहीं होती है। किरानि भी इसी डर से हड़ताल तक नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन लोगों की ओर देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। यहीं वे लोग हैं जिन पर आप टैक्सों का बहुत ज्यादा भार ढाल रहे हैं। मैं उन दोस्तों

[भी म० प्र० मिश्र]

के साथ एक राय रखता हूँ को यह कहते हैं कि अधिक टैक्स देश पर मत लगाइये, उस की कमर मत तोड़िये और उस के बजाय सरकार का जो खर्च है, उस में कमी कीजिये। सरकार के खर्च में कमी करने के अभी भी हजार रास्ते हैं। कुछ भाइयों ने बतलाया है कि जो लोग टैक्स नहीं देते हैं और जो बच निकलते हैं उन के बारे में आप अपनी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को कड़ा कीजिये और उन से टैक्स बसूल कीजिये। काफी रुपया आप को इस तरह से प्राप्त हो सकता है। यदि यह रुपया आज आप को प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है तो इस में दोष किस का है। आज में देखता हूँ कि जो लोग टैक्स बसूल करने के लिये रखे जाते हैं अधिकतर यही इस के भी दोषी हैं। लेकिन, सरकार के सोग यह कह देते हैं कि इसके लिये लोग दोषी हैं और हमारा जो समाज है वह भी बिगड़ा हुआ है। आज सरकार की तरफ से बार बार कहा जाता है कि यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है, इस को रोकना बहुत कठिन है, समाज ही बिगड़ा हुआ है। यह जो दबल दी जाती है, इस को मेरे एक गलत दलील समझता हूँ। इस दलील की शरण ले कर के बच निकलने की कोशिश करना गलत बात है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा धोखा है। हमारे अफसरों के बारे में यह कहना कि चूंकि समाज ही बिगड़ा हुआ है, समाज ही अप्ट है, इसलिये हमारे सभी अफसर भी अप्ट हैं ठीक नहीं है, उचित नहीं है। यह गलत बात है। हमारे जो अफसर लोग हैं बहुत अच्छे हैं, उन्हें उठे हुए हैं और इन्होंने बड़े पवित्र और उच्च आचरण के उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किये हैं। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि ये जो आई० ए० एस० के अफसर हैं, जो आई० बी० एस० के अफसर हैं, जो उच्च पदों पर काम करते हैं, ये जो सेक्रेटरियेट के बड़े अफसर हैं बहुत ही उच्च कोटि के हैं और मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें से कितने ऐसे हैं जो चोर हैं। इस तरह के अफसर बहुत ही कम होंगे, अपवाद के तौर पर ही होंगे। मैं ने अपने यहाँ आई० ए० एस० क्लैक्टरों

को, आई० ए० एस० मजिस्ट्रेट्स को तबा प्रॉलिस के बड़े अफसरों को देखा है और मैंने, देखा है कि उन का बहुत ऊँचा चरित्र है। इस तरह का बहाना करना और यह कहना कि सभी चोर हैं, चूंकि समाज चोर है बिल्कुल गलत है और यह कहना कि हम इस को रोक नहीं सकते हैं, बिल्कुल निराधार है। जो चोरी, जो इस प्रकार की बरबादी सरकार की दृष्टि में ग्राती है, उस को बन्द किया जा सकता है, उस को रोकना सरकार का फौज है और इस का शायद उस को पत नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली के किसी भी रेस्टोरां में बैठ कर किसी से भी पूछिये कि भालड़ा नंगल के बारे में उस की क्या राय है, वह आप को कहेगा कि जितना भालड़ा नंगल पर खर्च किया गया है उसका मुश्किल से ५० सेंकड़ा ही उस पर खर्च हुआ है और बाकी का नाली में चला गया है। रेस्टोरां में बैठा आदमी, अखबार के दफ्तर में काम करने वाला पत्रकार यही बतलाता है कि सरकार जो इतना खर्च बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं पर कर रही है, उस में से ५० प्रतिशत ही असल में उन योजनाओं में खर्च किया जाता है और बाकी का ५० प्रतिशत नाली में चला जाता है।

अभी हमारे मित्र ने बताया कि यहाँ पर एक किरानी का मुश्किल से काम होता है यहाँ पर पांच किरानी काम करते हैं। पांच की बात तो मेरी नहीं कहता और शायद यह न भी हो लेकिन तीन किरानी एक किरानी का मुश्किल से काम करते हैं। सात घंटे काम उनको करना होता है लेकिन मुश्किल से वे पांच घंटे ही काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा साल में कितनी ही छट्टियाँ उनको मिल जाती हैं और छट्टियों की भी उनकी दृढ़ी ही रहती है।

तो मैं यह कह रहा या कि जो मजदूर वर्ग है और जो ऐसे कारखानों में काम करता है जिन कारखानों का जनता के जीवन के लिये बहुत महत्व है और वे कारखाने बड़े महत्व के होते हैं, वे तो हड्डियाँ जैसी बम्पी देकर अपनी चीज बसूल कर लेते

है और जो ऊपर के लोग हैं उनके हाथ में सो सकता है, वे अफसर हैं हीं, और उनकी आमदनी में आप कभी नहीं कर सकते हैं। साथ हो साथ में यह भी कहता हूँ कि जो पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, उनकी आमदनी में भी आप कभी नहीं कर सकते हैं तथा जो स्टेट लैजिसलेचर्स के मेम्बर हैं उनकी आमदनी में भी कभी कर सकना आपके लिये सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन जो शिक्षक हैं या जो डाक्टर, वकील या किंतु है और जिनकी तादाद लाखों में है, उनके ऊपर इन टैक्सों का बहुत अधिक बोझ पड़ने वाला है।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): What about agricultural labourers?

श्रोता श्र. प्र. मिश्र : किसान भी मध्य वित्त में ही आते हैं। उनके लिये भी मेरे दिल में दंद है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उन लोगों पर टैक्सों का बहुत अधिक बोझ पड़ रहा है और इस बोझ को आप कम करें तथा खर्चों को घटा कर आप अपनों आमदनों बढ़ा सकते हैं और जो टैक्सों को घटाने से आपको नुकसान होगा, उसको आप पूरा कर सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह जो आयोजन है, इस आयोजन के हम साथ हैं लेकिन आयोजन के बारे में, जो एक आदर्शवादी चीज़ आ गई है, जो चीज़ ऐसी है कि हमारे मन में बैठ गई है और हम चाहते हैं कि हमें इतना काम करना है और इतना काम हम करेंगे और इतना हमें खर्च करना ही होगा, अपने रवैये को हमें बदलना होगा। योजना को व्यावहारिक होना चाहिये, योजना को प्रेक्टिकल होना चाहिये। और इसलिये उसमें कठरव्योत होनी चाहिये और इस तरह से होनी चाहिये कि ऐसी चीजों को उसम निकाल देना चाहिये जिनके बारे हम अपना काम चला सकते हैं।

मैं एक बात कहता हूँ। आपने असोक होटल बनवाया है। यह बहुत

बड़िया होटल है और देखने में बहुत प्रचलित लगता है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। देश की शान को भी यह बढ़ाने वाला है और जो बिदेशी यहां आते हैं वे इसकी तारीफ भी करते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि अशोक होटल जैसे मकान के लिये दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की क्या जरूरत थी। पठना में भी मैं देखा है तथा देश के कूसरे भागों में भी देखा है कि प्रस्तातालों के लिये बड़े बड़े मकान बनाये जाते हैं। डॉ स्वाइटजर ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि आश्रम के जैसे, सिर्फ जंगलों के पत्थर लेकर और कोलोटिड शीट्स लेकर प्रस्ताताल बनाये जा सकते हैं और वहां स्वास्थ्य और सफाई का बहुत बड़िया प्रबन्ध रह सकता है। हमारा देश बहुत कठिनाई में से हो कर गुजर रहा है और इस प्रकार के बर्चों को हमें जरूर कम करना होगा और उन खर्चों को बन्द करना होगा जोकि इतिजार कर मिलते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि नाजमहल बनवाने की भी जरूरत पड़ी है। लेकिन आज हमें ताजमहल बनाने के लिये पैसा खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये। जब देश की सम्पदि हो जायगी, तब ताजमहल बनाना ठीक होगा। अभी हमें अपने देश का एक एक पैसा उन चीजों पर खर्च करना चाहिये जिससे कि देश की पैदावार बढ़े। हमारे दो तक होंगे कि ये जो बड़े बड़े मकानात बनायें जाएं हैं इनके द्वारा लोगों को जिगार मिलता है। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि लोगों को इनसे रोजगार मिलता है। लेकिन यह नकली रोजगार है और हमको नकली रोजगार की जरूरत नहीं है। हमको वैसा रोजगार चाहिये जोकि एक आदमी को जिन्दगी भर उसमें लगाये रखे और उसके बाल बच्चे उस रोजगार में आवें और उस रोजगार को करें। लेकिन इन प्रस्तातालों के लिये बड़े बड़े मकान बनाना ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि आज देश को प्रस्तातालों की जरूरत है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर चार गांवों पर एक बड़िया प्रस्ताताल

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

हो। पटना में, दिल्ली में, बम्बई में अस्पता नो के मकान पर, रिजर्व बैंक के मकान पर मैंने सुना है पांच पांच करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ....

श्री श० रा० भारत : पांच करोड़ रुपया?

श्री श० प्र० मिश्र : यदि पांच करोड़ रुपया नहीं, तो कितना रुपया खर्च आया है; आप ही बताइये।

उपाय्यक्ष महोदय : जब इनकी बारी आवेगी तब वह बतायें, अब तो आपकी बताने की बारी है।

श्री श० प्र० मिश्र : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी सर्वे में बहुत कमी की जा सकती है और टैक्सों के भार से देश के मध्य वित्त वर्ग को बचाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हड़ताल की धमकी देते हैं उन्हीं की मांगों को स्वीकार करना और दूसरों की मांगों की उपेक्षा करना भी ठीक नहीं है। ये जो शिक्षक लोग हैं या ये जो किरानिये हैं, जोकि हड़ताल नहीं कर सकते हैं, जोकि धमकी नहीं दे सकते हैं, क्या करेंगे। देश में यह बातावरण पैदा करना, देश में यह जलवायु पैदा करना कि हर वर्ग के लोग सरकार को धमकी दे और सरकार छुक जाया करे, इसका नतीजा आगे चल कर बहुत बुरा होगा। अगर वे लोग भी धमकी देने लगें जिन के हाथ में सब से बड़ा बल है देश तो उसका बहुत खराब असर पड़ेगा और इस तरह तो देश ही खत्म हो जायेगा। इस लिये इस चीज को रोकना चाहिये। दूसरी तरफ वह असन्तोष है जो कि चुपचा। गरीब शिक्षकों को और किरानियों के घरों में पलता रहेगा क्योंकि आपके इन बड़े हुए टैक्सों के भार से तो उनकी कमर बिलकुल ही टूट रही है। यह ठीक है कि वे अगर हड़ताल करेंगे भी तो उससे कुछ नहीं बनेगा। सरकार स्कूल बन्द कर देगी और वे हड़ताल से सरकार को न

झुका सकेंगे लेकिन उस का नतीजा क्या होगा यह भी क्या आपने सोचा है? अगर इसी तरह उनकी खराब हालत बनी रही और उनके असन्तोष को दूर नहीं किया गया तो उनको कल या परसे कम्युनिस्ट बनने से कोई नहीं रोक सकेगा, उनको जनसंघी बनने, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ में जले जाने और फासिस्ट हो जाने से कोई नहीं रोक सकेगा और इस तरह वे एक दिन आपने भारत को और इस देश के भाग को भाग में डाल देंगे। इस लिये सरकार को यह चीज देखनी चाहिये कि जनता के सब वर्गों में सन्तोष हो और सर्वे सन्तोष और शान्ति का बातावरण हो और तभी हम अपनी इस द्विसीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफलतापूर्वक चला कर कामयाद बना सकते हैं।

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में बड़े जोश से कहा जाता है कि हमने जो टार्गेट्स बना लिये हैं उनसे पीछे हम नहीं हटेंगे चाहे कुछ हो और चाहे जान जाय या रहे, उन में हम कमी नहीं करेंगे और उनको पूरा करके रहेंगे। ठीक बात है, योजना को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार और लोगों में इस तरह का साहस और संकल्प होना चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम यथार्थता और वस्तुस्थिति से आखे बन्द कर ले और हम स्वप्नों के संकल्प बनाते रहें। यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि योजना के लिये जितना हमने पैसा निश्चित किया है उतना पैसा हम जरूर ही खर्च क: और जितना हमने टार्गेट बनाया है उसको जरा भी कम न करके पूरा करें। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमें योजना को सफलतापूर्वक चलाने के लिये जनता के हर वर्ग का पूरा पूरा सहयोग मिले और पूरी नेशन का दिल हमारे साथ हो और यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि उनमें पूर्ण सन्तोष हो। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री सी० डी० देशमुख ने जो कि भारत

सरकार के वित्त मंत्री रह चुके हैं और जिनका कि इस योजना के बनाने में बड़ा भारी हाथ रहा है उन्होंने भी इस तरह के विचार प्रकट किये हैं कि अगर जनता का पूर्ण सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये ज़रूरी हो तो योजना में जो टार्गेट्स फिक्स किये हैं उनमें अगर कुछ कमी करना पड़ जाय तो कर देना चाहिये। उन्होंने जो 'एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट्स इन इंडिया फॉरम '६४६ इ१६५६' नामक किताब लिखी है, उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है :

"To me it seems that what matters is not the actual percentage of the total premeditated that may be spent in five years but the fact that the country does put in maximum effort and gains in stature and self-confidence at its own achievements. If the nation has this satisfaction, there would be nothing really tragic or depressing in a slight distortion in the outlay proportions or in the Plan being fulfilled only, say, to 85 per cent of the proposed outlay. A plan which succeeds 100 per cent, or more can be an awful contraption".

तेग रूपान ने यह श्री सी० डी० इंशापूजा कई वर्षों से न सिर्फ इस देश के वित्त मंत्री ये और इस देश का वित्तीय प्रबन्ध करना उनके हाथ में था बल्कि वह योजना को बनाने वालों में से थे और यह उनकी राय है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

धीरे धीरे कर के आपने जनता के किसी वर्ग को भी इन टैक्सों की मार में अछूता नहीं छोड़ा है। यह जो एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स आपने लगाया है, मैंने पढ़ा है कि दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से में एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स नहीं लगा हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि इस टैक्स का असर बड़े लोगों पर पड़ता है। जैसाकि यह जो हम दुनिया को दिखाना की नियम करते हैं कि देशों हम बड़े समाजवादी हैं, तलत चीज है। आखिर यह लोग भी आपने तरीके से देश को बनाने में कुछ सहयोग कर रहे

हैं। हमको आपने पूंजीपतियों से कोई प्रेम नहीं है, लेकिन उनसे रेसी धृणा भी नहीं है कि हम कहें कि उनकी गद्दें काट दो मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ मजदूरों और कम्पनियों को खुश करने के लातिर इस तरह को बात करना उचित नहीं है बयोंकि वे लोग भी देश को आगे बढ़ाने में हमारे स.य सहयोग कर रहे हैं। जो भी हो, हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का मंतोष तो जरूर हो जाओगा कि आज तक जो यह कहा जाता था कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय पंजीपतियों के बड़े दोस्त है, स्वर्ग पूंजीपति है, इन टैक्सों को लगा कर उन्होंने अपनी पौजीशन साफ कर दी है और मब लोग उनको गाली नहीं देंगे। लेकिन इनसे देश का क्या भला होगा और मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है कि इस ढंग में गलत चीजें नहीं की जानी चाहियें।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सरकार और इस योजना के दो मूल उद्देश्य हैं। पहला उद्देश्य तो यह है कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और दूसरा यह कि उत्पादन इस तरह में बढ़े जिससे कि देश में सामाजिक न्याय हो और देश में जो धन पैदा हो उसका सब लोगों में ना कर साथ न्यायोचित ढंग से बंटवारा हो सके। हमको इन दोनों उद्देश्यों से पूरी दोस्ती है और हम सभी लोग इन दोनों उद्देश्यों को पूरा होने देखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार योजना और टैक्सों के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति बरत रही है उससे न देश की पैदावार बढ़ेगी और न देश में समाजवाद बढ़ेगा और न ही देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे देशों के उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। कम्पनिस्ट देशों में समाजवाद के नाम पर क्या हुआ? खबर नारे लगाये गये और खूनखराबा किया गया लेकिन हम पाते हैं कि आज रूस में जनता की आमदनी का धन्नर अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, स्वीडन और नार्वे से १० गुना और २० गुना ज्यादा है और इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि हमारी सरकार को सिर्फ नारों के पीछे नहीं बह जाना चाहिये। सरकार द्वारा विरोधी पक्षों से अक्सर

[श्रे. म० प्र० मिश्र]

कहा जाता है कि वे नारेबाजी में न पड़े लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस नसीहत की स्वाहमार आर्न सरकार को है जो कि मेर समझ में नारो के चक्कर में पड़ी हुई है। उसको नारो से ऊपर उठ कर यथार्थता और व्यवहारिकता के स्तर पर आना चाहिये।

आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इन्ही नारो के फेर मैं पड़ कर यह सरकार और यह योजना बाले इस देश के बड़े भारी अचल को और इस देश की अर्थ नीति के एक बड़े हिस्से को आग में झोकने जारहे हैं। वह इस तरह है कि वह कोशिश करने जा रहे हैं कि इस देश की ज्येती को सहकारी ढग पर चलाया जाय। जहाँ तक सहकारी ढग पर ज्येती करने का सबाल है, कम्युनिस्ट देशों को छोड़ कर दुनिया में अन्य कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ सहकारी ज्येती चलती हो। किसी भी गैर-कम्युनिस्ट देश में सहकारी ज्येती नहीं चलती। इस सम्बन्ध में हजारायल जर्लर एन अपवाद है लेकिन उसका आधार दूसरा है। वहाँ दूसरा देशों से लोग आकर बसे हैं और उनके पास काफी स्थायी हैं और उन्के पास हैं। भवना भी है और उन्होंने आपस में मिल कर सहकारी ढग की सफल ज्येती की है और मैं उनको उनके लिए मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। हमारी चुरकार समाजवाद के नारे के जोश में आकर कहती है कि हम सहकारी ढग के आधार पर ज्येती चलायेंगे। अभी पाटिल साहब एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल लेकर जीन गये थे और उनसे बहा के प्रधान मन्त्री चू-एन-साई से तीन बार मुलाकात की और इसका उनपर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ा। जीन से वे बड़े प्रभावित होकर कहते हैं कि इस देश में सहकारी ढग पर ज्येती चुक करो। जहाँ तक किसानों से इसके लिये अपील का ताल्लुक है, मुझे उससे कोई ऐतराज नहीं, यह जीव उन पर छोड़ दी जाये। लेकिन आप लोगों को खासकर फिरनंग को इस सहवार बी में आने के लिये मजबूर न कीजिये। आज सैकड़ों बर्ब के बाद जमीदारी प्रबा समाप्त हुई है और

किसान जमीदारों के बुगल से आजाद हुए हैं और पहली बार किसानों के हाथ में उनकी जमीन आई है और वे अपनी जमीन के मालिक बने हैं, तब उन किसानों की जमीनें सहकारी ज्येती के बास्ते छीन लेना और उनको मजबूर बना देने की जो कोशिश है वह बहुत खतरनाक है और इस कोशिश को हमें रोकना होगा। पाटिल साहब हालांकि कहते हैं कि किसानों को सहकारी ज्येती में शामिल होने के लिये मजबूर नहीं किया जाएगा लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सहकारी समितियों को तो ज्यादा मदद दें और किसानों को मदद न दे, तो यह मजबूर करना नहीं हुआ तो क्या हुआ? जीन की एक बड़ी खतरनाक बात जिसको कि यह सरकार शायद मान लेगी वह यह है कि भूमिसुधार के नाम पर पाटिल साहब ने कहा है कि किसी किसान के पास उन्हीं ही जमीन रखें जितनी पर कि वह अपने परिवार के स्तोमों के साथ मेहनत कर सके और उसको उन्होंने समझा भी दिया है कि जो गाव की फैमिली होल्डिंग है, मुहिकल से इस देश में डाई एक फैमिली होल्डिंग पड़ती है, उसकी दुगनी एक किसान के पास होनी चाहिये, यह सीरिंग उन्होंने रखी है और इस तरह एक किसान परिवार के पास पाटिल साहब के अनुसार पाच एक से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं होगी। पाटिल साहब सहकारी ढग पर ज्येती चलाने के लिये बहुत स्वाहिषणन्द है और आहिर है कि उसके लिये किसानों से उनकी जमीनें छीनी जाये। लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सोवियट रूस अपने किसानों की जमीनें छीन कर ज्येती में ४० वर्ष जीत जाने पर भी सफल नहीं होसका और आज वह एक आग के ऊपर बैठा हुआ है जो किसी क्षण भी भड़क सकती है। इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोबीय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों से उनकी सारी जमीनों को छीन लेना और सहकारी ढग पर ज्येती करवा कर इस देश की तरक्की करना, यह एक बहुत खतरनाक रास्ता होगा।

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, no one can deny that the economic situation is very grave and disturbing. I am not speaking as a defeatist. I want to ask my hon. friends here to analyse the situation for themselves and then find out what exactly should be the remedies. I intend concentrating this evening on the foreign exchange crisis and finding out how far we should take steps in order to get out of the present muddle in which we are.

We are in a tight corner. There is no doubt about it. How we got into it may be important; but, it is certainly not as important as our getting out of it. If I refer to the events of the last year or two briefly, it is only with a view to obtaining light on the type of remedies that we should have.

The Reserve Bank of India in its monthly bulletin of July, 1957, pointed out that last year our imports amounted to Rs. 1,077 crores, about Rs. 300 crores more than in the previous year. Briefly, the principal increases occurred in foodgrains, in cutlery; secondly, hardware, electrical goods and apparatus; and, thirdly, in machinery, iron and steel, chemicals and drugs. Our exports declined by about 4 crores only.

But, here, I should like to point out that our exports have never been buoyant since the cessation of the Korean War. In fact, one of the troubles of our economy has been that our exports have not been as much as we should have wished. But, as a result of these two factors, as a result of our exports not having been buoyant and as a result of our having to import so much, our foreign exchange resources have declined by Rs. 320 crores over the previous year, when there was an overall surplus of Rs. 15 crores. Since March we have been losing at the rate of Rs. 6 crores per week.

The Reserve Bank monthly bulletin in its account says that the operational as distinguished from the analytical

causes of the change from surplus to deficit could be traced to the larger volume of import licences which were issued during 1956 and the effect of which is likely to extend beyond 1957.

Now, as everyone knows, there is bound to be a time lag between the issue of licences and the import of goods. It is perfectly true to suggest that if we have issued licences, say in 1956, goods may be imported only in 1957. Nobody can blame Government for what has occurred because there necessarily must be given a time interval for businessmen and others to get into touch with others and have these goods imported. It may, however, be pointed out that had we been wise enough to impose the policy that we have imposed now, early in July 1956, possibly the situation might have improved to our advantage.

But the main part of the trouble is on account of the heavy import of capital goods both on public as well as on private account. Now, according to the Second Plan, we were told that the target of imports in 1956-57 should amount to Rs. 870 crores. The figure is given on page 640 of the Reserve Bank Bulletin. The actual amount that we imported was Rs. 1,070 crores. People speak of the deficit being a planned one. I can understand that if the variations had been only marginal in character, if instead of Rs. 870 crores, we had imported, say, about Rs. 900 crores or Rs. 920 crores. But, where the variations are so large, where there is a difference of about Rs. 200 crores, it cannot be marginal. Therefore, there ought to be found some other explanation of this huge import.

In my opinion, I should suggest that there was a gross under-estimate of the value of the high import content of the goods to be imported on public account. Looking back over what has transpired, the main cause of this deficit is attributable to our error in the estimate of the import content of our goods. It is not a good suggestion that Parliament approved of all these deficits. We might have approv-

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ed a bit of import deficit. But the fact of the matter is that the calculations that have been made regarding the import content were really not correct and that has been one of the main causes of our difficulties. We have been liberally under-estimating our resources in this country: we have been most conservative from the point of estimating the costs of these investments.

I suggest that since we have committed ourselves and since we have got into this sort of difficulty, it is necessary for us to approach this problem in a rational way.

We are in a pickle and we have got to get out of it. Parliament is bound to give its suggestions, and whether the Government accepts them or not is a totally irrelevant matter, but at least the country should know what Parliament has to say on this matter. It is not so much what has occurred that is troubling us Members of Parliament, but what we intend to do to get out of the present awkward situation in which we find ourselves.

What are the problems that face us? There are, briefly, two problems facing the Government and the country. Firstly, how are we going to finance the import content of increased investment and, incidentally, of increased consumption? I do not agree with some of my hon. friends who suggest that you can cut down the import of consumption goods altogether, nor do I agree with some of my friends who suggest that consumption can be held down at a low level. In a developing economy we have naturally to make some concessions or the other to the need for increasing a certain amount of consumption in the country; otherwise the country will not progress. And, certainly, in a democratic society, where there are many pressures, along with the development needs we are also to take account of the consumption needs of the community; otherwise there will not be that mobilisation of enthusiasm which we have to take into account. It may be that

in a particular period we are over-generous in importing consumption goods but, generally, as a matter of principle, we have to take this into account that, as we are progressing in our developing economy, there ought to be given some margin or other for an increased amount of consumption goods.

The second point which I should like to make is that we ought to find out how we are to service the credits that we now acquire on a large scale. Today, according to the Finance Minister and others in Government, we are able to have a system of deferred credits, which they say are useful. Certainly, they are very useful in so far as deferred credits do not involve a draft on our current resources, but ultimately we have to pay that, and it is here that we have to take account of the problem of servicing. So far as I can make out, few people seem to have devoted attention to these two problems, as to how we are going to finance the import content of increased investment, and how we are going to service the credit that we now acquire on a large scale. I, therefore, suggest, if we think of how we are going to do it and if we can evolve some method whereby we are going to be sure of it, there will be a greater amount of confidence in our economy than there is at present from people abroad.

I also want to deal with some of the remedies that have been suggested. Some people suggest that we should tinker with the value of the rupee. I am not at all in favour of tinkering with the value of the rupee. Devaluation is not the remedy in the present circumstances for an excellent reason. Devaluation, unless it is accompanied by curtailment of imports, would do no good to the country. But, since we have embarked on a large developmental programme, which necessitates imports on a very large scale, it would be wise to affirm that it would be next to useless to think of devaluation of our currency in the present circumstances.

There is another influential school.....

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Who is thinking of devaluation?

Dr. Krishnaswami: You may not think of it, but I am talking of the school of thought which is advocating it, and I certainly think I have a right to say that, because, even when we do not think of it, as a result of our policy you may have to blunder in it and that is exactly the reason why I have to refer to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not deserve such a charge.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am sorry

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Member that he should address the Chair.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no doubt that he never intended this to the Chair, the chance of its blundering into anything.

Dr. Krishnaswami: There is however, another influential school of thought which, I do not know, seems to have some sort of a measure of influence in influencing the policy. That school of thought is suggesting that there is no need for a currency backing, and that the purpose of keeping reserves is to use them in the present.

I should like to point out that the suggestion that we can go on utilising reserves for meeting demands ignores an important factor in the stability of our rupee, namely, confidence. The very fact that successive reductions occurred in the reserves that we have creates a disturbing impression abroad, it gives an impression to those abroad that the malaise is not temporary, that there are going to be other difficulties and that eventually something will happen. It is to guard against this doubt that Governments have to take very very strict action, and find out how far they are going to avoid successive reductions because, if successive reductions take place, as has

been pointed out, what will happen is that there would be an impression given that the value of the rupee cannot be held. Once this is created, adverse capital movements will start which cannot be easily arrested, and other difficulties will come into the bargain.

These are only two of the suggestions that I have to cut. It has been suggested that there is some scope of pruning the Plan. Originally, spokesmen on the other side were very reluctant to think even of cutting the investment or of pruning the Plan. But, of late there has been a change in thought. I congratulate them on having made that change. There is some scope for pruning the Plan and cutting down expenditures, and I certainly think that in cutting down expenditures they have to take account of one or two factors which are very important and which I shall bring before their notice.

In the first place, the heavy drain on foreign exchange so far has been mainly on account of import of capital goods, which must have started a sizable investment boom in our economy. It may well be that the fullest impact of this investment on increased demand for consumer goods imports will be felt only after a time lag. If so, we may experience difficulties of a slightly different nature, with increased demand for consumption following the wake of increase in incomes present on export industries such as textiles, sugar, oil and light engineering goods. To a large extent this leakage has to be taken into account before estimating the extent to which import content of investment has to be reduced to avoid our going on the rocks.

This is a very difficult problem to estimate no doubt, but we have some idea of what exactly are the capital imports that have been imported and how far they are likely to increase income. And, certainly, when we are thinking of cutting down the import content of our investment, these are

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factors that we have to take into account.

When we talk of pruning the Plan, I suggest that there is a limit below which we cannot prune, for the simple and excellent reason that we have already committed ourselves. We have committed ourselves to steel plants and expenditure has been incurred on them. We have to commit ourselves to power, because without spending on power the steel plants would not serve any purpose. We have committed ourselves to transport, because without transport these steel products cannot really be moved from place to place.

Therefore, there are certain things which are practically impossible to be scaled down. But, this contraction in imports, while it may be appreciable, will therefore not be of a sufficiently large magnitude.

The core of the Plan, let us realise—the core of the Plan as the expression has been used—has a high import content, and those in authority have under-estimated the import content of the core of the Plan. It is only of late that there has been a realisation that the core of the Plan has a high import content, and unless we get aid from abroad it may be very difficult even to fulfil the core of the Plan. This is a point which we have to take into account. I wish the country had been told this earlier, but I am glad at least now the country has been told, because we know where we stand.

Since we have to live within our resources, this is an important point which we have to bear in mind. Certain difficult decisions have to be taken and it is to them that I should like to invite your attention.

What do we propose to do about some of these items which fall outside the Plan, and on which we have to incur inevitable expenditure? Take Defence, for instance. What do we propose to do about Defence? Today we have increased our demands for

Defence. It may be quite correct to do so. But a certain stage will be reached when we will have to take a decision whether we ought to increase the amount on Defence or whether we ought to stay put.

The first thing that I would like to place is that there are two approaches. The first is that if we do not anticipate threats of a serious nature to our security as a nation, then, we need not go on increasing our defence commitments. Then we might take a calculated risk and depend on our moral strength and on our friends to help us in any emergency. But if we do not have such a view, let us be clear about it and let us tell the country that the situation is such that we will have to increase our defence commitments in which case every naya paisa spent for defence means less for developmental needs. That is a stark fact which we have to take into account. In any event, we ought to take into account as to where we are going to draw a line and that decision will have to be taken soon.

Then, if we cannot do much about imports and defence, there are only two alternatives. The alternatives are to increase exports and obtain foreign aid and foreign investment from abroad. Now, I would like to deal with the encouragement of exports and the commodities which have a ready market. I want to bring to the notice of the Government a fact of some importance. The prices of ground-nut in the internal market were much higher in 1952-53 and yet we issued export quotas without damaging the economy. Today, in view of the high food prices, we have decided to move slow, but there is a danger of not only our losing

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to tell my hon. friend that he is not quite correct. The export quotas were issued long before the prices went up. I think we found ourselves rather in a very difficult situation in 1952-53. The export quotas for that year did not affect anything. But it was not when the prices went up. It

was issued before the prices went up. May be, as a result, the prices went up.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I accept the amendment, but the Government didn't think that it was sufficiently low to cancel the export quotas.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We did, to a considerable extent.

Dr. Krishnaswami: But what I am suggesting is that it did not lead to such a sharp rise in price as was anticipated, but eventually we reduced it. But there is a danger—this is what I was suggesting—of our not only losing good market; but, in any case, if we find it difficult to issue export quotas we have to make our choice and say that we cannot be extending imports, and that therefore we have to find some other remedy. That is the point which we have to take into account. It is a matter of judgment which will have to be made and I do not think I can make that judgment, because it is those in Government that have to weigh the alternatives.

Do we want higher internal prices and are we willing to make a sacrifice, or do we want a greater amount of export earnings? Naturally, the balance that will have to be struck depends upon an appreciation of these factors and also on an appreciation of how the market and the consumers react.

Now, I would like to deal with foreign investment. I will be very brief. My hon. friend the Finance Minister is visiting Washington. I wish him success in his mission, because, on his success depends, I suppose, a lessening in the trials and tribulations

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My mission is to attend the meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Well, Sir, then let us hope that incidentally he will consider the problem of foreign exchange resources. It may be that

sometimes he can accidentally stray into the paths of virtue, and therefore it might be that we should have the benefit of this increase in resources. I would like to point out that while we attract resources from abroad, they may be marginal compared with the investment expenditure in our country. But certainly these marginal resources will make the difference between success and failure of our Plan, between the elongation of the Plan and our Plan being worked very quickly. I want only to say that if we want our foreign investments to increase, the ground has not been prepared for the reception of foreign investment. We are talking so much of investment being encouraged, but what is it that we have done during the past two years? Indeed, during the past year, we have been pursuing contradictory policies. In fact, the Government suffers from a split personality, in this matter. On the one hand, we are anxious for foreign aid and, on the other, we are pursuing contradictory policies. We are, for instance, insisting on compulsory deposits of companies' reserves. We have levied a wealth tax on companies and all these factors have to be taken into account, because investors also have to take into account how these factors act. I shall not speak on the wealth tax on companies here, because a debate on that will take place shortly when the Bill is introduced by my hon. friend. But I would like Members of the Government, with great deference to them, to consider this question and to find out what sort of policies we should pursue. Since we have to live strictly within our means, we have definitely to make a choice between alternative ends. I do hope and trust that as a result of our taking the right decision, we would be able to surmount these two problems which I have mentioned, namely, financing the import content of increased investment and incidentally of increased consumption and servicing of the credit which we are now acquiring on a large scale, and we will be able to do it with the minimum cost to the

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

community. That is exactly what I have to say on this matter.

I would like only to say that in all these matters where a choice has to be made, let the factors be weighed properly and let a decision be taken, a decision which will be in the interests of the country. Planning cannot be done without tears, I agree, but planning should be done with avoidable hardship and I sometimes feel that the manner in which we are approaching these problems on planning—it gives the impression to many of us at any rate—is such that many of the hardships which could have been avoided have not been avoided. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government and other people interested in the Plan to think over all these matters, to think well and think wisely.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Re-served—Sch. Castes): The Finance Minister has been criticised by so many hon. Members of this House from the point of view of middle-classes, from the point of view of teachers, Government servants, and also from the point of view of big industrialists and those who could pay the wealth tax, expenditure tax and all that. No one has yet said anything about how these taxes and also the financial policy and the Finance Bill are affecting the poor growers. The general notion is, the growers are generally persons who will incidentally pay a very small amount of the indirect taxes on commodities which they generally use. I apprehend that it is on account of that notion that no other hon. Member has touched that point. I think it my duty to place the case of one set of growers before the hon. Finance Minister with the hope that with his breadth of vision and broad heart he will consider their case. If he thinks that it is a fit case, he will consider it even at this late hour.

We have to accept this responsibility of the decision that has been passed

in this House, namely, the second Five Year Plan. This Plan envisages that out of Rs. 1,200 crores of deficit financing, at least Rs. 450 crores will have to be raised by additional taxation. That decision has got our approval. Of course, circumstances have changed and with the change of circumstances, Government will have to modify the Plan so far as it is possible and reasonable. But the overall picture is that we have accepted this responsibility, and by this Finance Bill the Finance Minister is going to raise, according to the Bill itself, Rs. 88 crores which comes to Rs. 450 crores in five years. So, we cannot make an all-round attack upon the Finance Bill. I keep that in mind and everyone should bear in mind the fact that if we are to bring our second Five Year Plan to a success, each one of us, beginning from the poor to the rich, will have to bear a certain share in the national effort. But my submission is that that burden should be equally distributed, according to capacity. I think it was Lord Salisbury who said that the lance must be directed to that part of the body where the blood is congested. I am not going to imitate that, but I will simply say that while taxing a person, you have to consider to what extent you are taxing him, what is the incidence of taxation on his income and what is his level of income. These are the facts which will have to be considered. From that point of view, I will place facts and figures before the hon. Finance Minister about that class of persons who are going to pay a very high tax on excise.

15 hrs.

Incidentally, I may mention that hookah tobacco, which is grown beginning from Punjab right up to Assam in the northern belt of India, has been in quick succession taxed at higher and higher levels. In the Finance (No. 2) Bill, it has been proposed to raise that tax further higher. Uptill now, the tax was 6 annas per lb. of tobacco. That is going to be raised to

8 annas. In the beginning, in the year 1943, the central excise duty was imposed on hookah tobacco at the rate of one anna per lb. It was increased to 3 annas per lb. in 1944-45, to 4 annas in 1948-49 and to 6 annas in 1951-52. Uptill now the rate was 6 annas, but under the Finance (No. 2) Bill, it is proposed to raise it from 6 to 8 annas per lb. What is the incidence of this taxation?

According to the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report, Volume II, page 302, we get the following figures for 1944-45 to 1953-54. It began with 15.8 per cent in the year 1944-45 and in the year 1953-54, the incidence of taxation was 39.5 per cent. I put a question in this House asking for the price that is obtaining in the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57. The answer I got from the Finance department is this. The price per maund of hookah tobacco in 1954-55 was Rs. 92.9-2 and taxation Rs. 30.14-0. The incidence of taxation was 33.36 per cent. In the year 1955-56, the price of tobacco came down. It is Rs. 72.5-9 and the tax per maund is Rs. 30.14-0. The incidence is 42.66 per cent. As regards Motihari tobacco, the price until 1956-57 was Rs. 90.4-9. The tax per maund is Rs. 30.14-0 and the incidence is 33.9 per cent.

If the tax is raised from 6 to 8 annas, according to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, it will mean that for a maund of tobacco sold in the market at the average rate of Rs. 90 I am taking the maximum price—the tax will be Rs. 41.2-6. That means, a tax of more than 50 per cent will have to be paid I will ask the hon. Finance Minister to consider that the price given by his department is the average price. There are certain inferior varieties of tobacco, sold at much lower prices. He said that he has got several representations regarding tobacco. There is one petition in which it is said that tobacco produced in 1952-53 has not been sold, because it does not fetch the tax itself, because it was an inferior quality. Even when the duty is 6 annas, growers of inferior quality

tobacco are not able to sell it and pay the tax. To raise that tax further is, to my mind, unconscionable.

I do not know whether there is any other commodity grown by a small man, which is taxed at this high rate. When a person earns much, even if he pays 50, 60 or 80 per cent tax, he has got enough left to spend for himself. But here it is the case of a poor agriculturist, growing one or two maunds, or sometimes even less, of tobacco. It requires the greatest amount of labour and manure. For all that, he does not get anything in return. Would he dare to grow tobacco at all? It may be said, "let him grow some other commodity". But I may say that tobacco is grown in such lands where no other crop can be grown. Also, it is the only money crop in some places. I can say about North Bengal; I do not know about other States in northern India. It is the only money crop that is grown. It is very well for us to say, "there is enough tobacco; give up that cultivation". But what about that poor man? If you are going to exploit him, it is unconscionable. That is my estimate.

I would ask this House to consider whether I should implore the Finance Minister to consider whether he will raise that tax further. Tax a man for whom, after paying the tax, some money is left to spend for himself. Do not tax a man who is already highly taxed and who is already finding it difficult to pay the tax. If you just tax him 2 annas per lb. more, you get more than Rs. 6 crores. That should not be any justification for taxing that man. Get that Rs. 6 crores from some other sources. I have no objection to any other indirect taxes. After all, we have to pay tax if we want to progress and prosper and to advance towards our economic salvation. But there should be some proportion in our judgment. I must humbly, even at this late hour, implore the Finance Minister to consider this. I have quoted figures from the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and from the replies that had

[Shri Barman]

been given by his department. We have got so many petitions in the Petitions Committee objecting to this raising the tax, so far as hookah tobacco is concerned.

So far as flu-cured tobacco is concerned, I find that it sells at very high prices and though the taxation is high, still something is left. I find from the report that in the year 1954-55, the average price of flu-cured tobacco was Rs 250-9-0. Out of that, Rs 82-5-0 are paid as tax. Still that grower is left with about Rs 200, per maund of tobacco. But for the hookah tobacco grower, if he sells it at Rs 72 and if he has to pay Rs 41 as tax, there are barely Rs 30 left. It is not enough even for his daily labour, apart from the seed, manure, watering, etc. This is most illogical in our method of taxation.

Another point is,—the hon. Finance Minister has already referred to this—about the incidence of taxation. I do not get his exact words—tobacco in its powdered form is to be taxed at double the rate because it is to be taxed on the criterion of size and not according to the quality of tobacco. According to the amendment that has been proposed to the Finance Bill, even the bits that automatically break at the time when the tobacco is tied into bundles or hangs are to be taxed in this way. At the time of bundling they automatically break and these broken pieces

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. No

Shri Barman It comes to that

Traders have objected to it. Being a tobacco grower myself, I know that when it is bundled, it breaks.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It should not be grown too much now.

Shri Barman: What shall I grow? There is no other cash crop. I am not speaking for myself. But, these poor people have no other alternative. While the tobacco leaves are bundled, you have to handle them and at the

time of handling, the leaves being dry and brittle, some pieces break. You cannot avoid it. While you propose to tax the full leaf at the rate of eight annas a pound, you propose to tax the broken bits at the rate of one rupee per pound, because you are going to tax on the size under the Raghu-ramaiah Report. That would result in these bits being unsold and they will have to be destroyed. Just as Bispat has gone out of cultivation, these bits will be destroyed. No one grows it. The cultivator has lost his money. In exactly the same way, these broken bits will be destroyed because they cannot pay the tax. At the proposed rate of tax, it will not pay the dealers. They will be destroyed. It will bring less money to the cultivator. It will be a loss to the Government. You cannot get the tax unless it is sold. I submit these two points for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah). Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am in agreement with the taxation proposals proposed in the Finance Bill. The Finance Ministry has to deal with almost all the subjects dealt with by all the Ministers and he has to control the financial aspects of the work of all Ministries. He has also to find resources to meet the expenditure of all the Ministries and the developmental works. I would only submit that, whoever may be at the head of this Ministry, he will not be able to escape criticism because he must tax all the sections of the people who have the capacity to pay.

In a developing economy, when developmental works are undertaken, each one has to contribute his mite to the nation. Every person has to contribute to the revenues of the State according to his capacity. Therefore, there is no use of criticising the Finance Minister for each and every proposal that he brings forward in the Finance Bill. But, I have to mention one thing. While considering these proposals, we have to consider

whether any of the proposals hit the poor man or the common man

In this connection, I want to mention one thing about the increase in the levy of excise duty on diesel oil. Diesel oil is used by many of the small landholders who have installed pump sets where there are no other irrigation facilities. They use a lot of diesel oil in a year. There is a proposal to increase the duty from Rs 30 to Rs 40 per ton. By this, the cost of agricultural production will increase by at least 25 per cent. I would only request the Finance Minister to consider this aspect and see that the diesel oil in so far as it is used for agricultural purposes, is exempted from the increased levy.

The other day, while the Finance Minister was speaking, he said that the Second Plan is our first priority. He also said that the Plan must be seen through. Every one is agreed that the Plan must be seen through. I would only submit that while he has to implement the schemes laid down in the Second Plan, he has to see that all the regions of the country are evenly developed. In the Second Plan, great stress is laid on the development of industries. Though the emphasis has shifted from agriculture to industries, at the same time, vigorous efforts are being made to increase agricultural production also. Problems of poverty and unemployment etc could be tackled only by developing the country industrially. Every one agrees with that. But, when developmental works are undertaken, each region has to be developed on an *ein basis*. The National Development Council, the Planning Commission, every one agrees that there should be an even development of the country. The Industrial Policy resolution of 1956 also lays down that the plans will be so devised as to lead to a balanced development of the country.

In the same way, persons in authority have said that they will see that there is a regional balance both in the allocation of funds and in the development of the country in regard to in-

dustries, that is, in regard to location of industries. But, I have a complaint against this Ministry for doing injustice to the Andhra Pradesh. As an instance, I would only submit this. A sum of Rs 2559 crores has been allotted in the industrial sector. This sum of Rs 2559 crores is allotted to meet the Centre's share in the States' developmental plans as also to implement the Centre's schemes and project. Out of this amount only a sum of Rs 27 crores is allotted to the Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is the fourth biggest State in the country with a population of 33 million people, roughly 9 per cent of the total population of India. If the population is considered as the basis, at least Rs 230 crores ought to have been allotted to Andhra Pradesh. Only a sum of Rs 27 crores is allotted to Andhra Pradesh. I would only submit that the treatment meted out to Andhra Pradesh in this regard is rather unfair.

Shri B. S. Murthy The hon. Minister himself is more than an Andhra He was connected with the Guntur

Mr. Deputy-Speaker It is not necessary that the Minister should belong to Andhra to do justice to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Rami Reddy In regard to location of industries also, I have a great complaint. The State Government has been making several proposals for the location of a fertiliser factory, a steel fabricating plant and other industries. But, the Centre has not chosen to locate any industry started by it in the public sector, in Andhra Pradesh. In regard to the fertiliser factory, I want to make a special mention. The State Government had made the proposal for its location either at Bezwada or at Kathagudam. Bezwada is a central place and it is connected by a well-knit canal system with all the districts that utilise a lot of chemical manures. Moreover, lignite deposits are available in the districts of Krishna and Godavari. Power is there, water is there, everything necessary for start-

[Shri Rami Reddy]

ing the industry is there. In spite of all these facts, the Centre has not chosen to locate any industry there. The State Government has also stated that coal is available at Kathagudam and it will have no objection if the industry is located at Kathagudam. But, the Centre has denied this request of the State Government for the location of a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh where fertilisers are in great demand.

Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Finance Minister to set matters right because, as I submitted earlier, unless there is even development of the country, unless there is even development of the regions of the country, there cannot be any national development. So regional development should form part of the national development.

In regard to the prices of agricultural commodities there has been a hue and cry in the country that the prices of commodities, especially those of foodgrains, have gone up very high. Agriculture is the backbone of our country's economy and so it should be given proper encouragement. In Andhra, they say, millers are not coming forward to deliver rice stocks available with them. They have been proclaiming every now and then that they are prepared to deliver the stocks at the average price as per the Essential Commodities Act, i.e. the average price of the past three months immediately preceding that date. But the Kerala Government, which came to purchase that, was not willing to purchase it at those rates. Therefore, the millers could not deliver the goods at that time. Therefore, it would not be fair for the Government here or for anybody to make allegations and insinuations against the rice millers that they are hoarding the stocks in spite of the request of the Central Government.

I will make another request, and that is in regard to minor irrigation works. There are several tanks in Andhra Pradesh, which require im-

mediate repairs. If a few crores of rupees could be allotted for the Andhra Pradesh for the repair of these minor irrigation tanks, they could be repaired and then the lands will give more crops. Further, the question of repairs of minor irrigation tanks does not involve any foreign exchange because no machinery is required for these repairs. But they would yield results immediately. So, I would only request that more grants may be allotted to Andhra for minor irrigation schemes so that more foodgrains may be produced in that area.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Before this House agrees to this measure, it is essential that the House should know whether the far-reaching taxation proposals are going to serve the purposes for which they are meant. The present taxation policy can only be considered in the context of the Plan. But the Plan contemplates certain new taxation measures and has indicated the sources. But we are still in doubt whether the Government is going to stick to the Plan, as it is presented before us, or they are going to change it. The Finance Minister had told us on Saturday that the Plan may be pruned. But since the hard core of the Plan is to be retained and as there will be some changes in the priorities, it is expected that there will be some change in the finances required also. Therefore, before any measure is brought up in this House, we should know in precise and exact manner as to how these measures are going to help in augmenting the finances of the Plan. Every new measure should be definitely related to the anticipations and assumptions of the Plan and the shortfall in each year should be clearly pointed out. The planners have laid down that both the Centre and the States would raise Rs. 70 crores a year out of the existing rate of taxation and an additional Rs. 90 crores from additional sources of taxation. That means, in every year we have to raise about Rs. 160 crores. I would like to know what is the present position. Almost

all the State budgets so far announced, excepting one or two, show deficits. In view of this, is it expected that the annual target of Rs. 160 crores would be achieved? We are in the second year of the Second Plan. There has already been a shortfall in the first year. So, in order to obtain Rs. 800 crores in the five year period, it is inevitable that the annual taxation for the coming years should go up. So, I would like the Finance Minister to take this House into confidence and tell us whether there is any likelihood of these targets being achieved so that there may not be any disappointment or frustration at a later stage.

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair.]

Then, we have to consider this budget, not only from the financial point of view, but also from another perspective. One of the objectives of the Plan is to remove disparities and to raise the standard of living of the people. In a socialist society this aspect is more important than the economic development. But so far we are completely ignorant as to how far we have progressed in this direction. In spite of all the changes introduced in the tax structure, there is no definite evidence that the gap of inequalities has been reduced. And it is regrettable to find that the estimate for Estate Duties, which was Rs. 18 crores, has been halved; it has come to about Rs. 9 crores. Then again, the wealth and expenditure taxes are being considerably watered down in the interest of the vested interests. Whenever there is a question of direct taxation, all curious arguments such as incentives, administrative difficulties etc. are raised. But in the matter of indirect taxes there is no inhibition because the common man is to suffer. So what I suggest is that this House should also be told every year as to how far we have progressed in reducing inequalities. I am told that this inequality is an economically measurable concept. If that is so, since the

Government has the Indian Statistical Institute, I would ask: is it not possible for the Government to entrust this Institute with the task of measuring the co-efficient of inequality in this country and its variation? These reports may be made available at a longer interval than the price index or the cost of living. I think this is one of the essentials that is needed.

Thirdly, apart from these two things, I want to take into consideration the spending aspect of it. Parliament is passing measures after measures for new taxation. But we do not know whether the money that is provided under different heads are being properly utilized or not. People in general are averse to pay taxes because they feel that the money that is given to the Government is wasted, there is bad planning and there is uneconomic expenditure. Now this impression has to be removed and the people must be convinced that each pie that goes to the pocket of the Government is made proper use of. And where do we invest these amounts? Apart from administrative expenditure, the two other fields in which our resources are mostly invested are big development projects and grants and loans advanced to the States. The Finance Minister told us on Saturday that the Centre has advanced about Rs. 800 crores to the State Governments for what are called projects which would yield results. He also stated that these are being given for definite development purposes and the States will pay them back. I have grave doubts as to how far this is practicable. The budgetary position of the various States at least gives us a different feeling. I think one day or other the Centre will have to write off this money, but that is not a matter of concern. What we are concerned about is the spending of the allotted money.

It is very good that the public sector is expanding. I welcome this. I feel that the public sector should expand as quickly as possible so that it may envelope the entire economic

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi.]

life and the private sector may play only a very minor role, being completely under the grip of the State economy. But we have a great responsibility and Parliament itself which is approving these taxation measures and giving this money to the executive, must know where it stands.

Some reports of the various projects are sometimes made available to us. The balance sheets are also there. I speak about the State undertakings. But these are made out in such a clumsy manner that one cannot make out anything out of them. I want that these reports should be presented in a more practical manner to show the cost of the project, the total investment, the depreciation permitted, the total output and the return, if any, so that an layman can know whether or not we are proceeding on proper lines.

There is too much red-tapism, huge wastage and serious delay. I can only quote one or two instances. In my State of Orissa, a big steel project is being undertaken at Rourkela. It is reported that contracts have been given to a large number of firms, but there is hardly any co-ordination to accelerate the establishment of the works.

Then again, the Chief Minister of Orissa made a statement in the Orissa Assembly saying that one of the reasons why the amount given to the State in the First Plan has not been properly spent is that there has been delay in getting sanction from the Centre. I do not know whether he is right or the Centre is right.

Anyway, it is poor man's money and we should not play with it like this. Therefore I want to know if there is any machinery to evaluate how far moneys invested either in the projects or given to the States are being properly spent. Mere erection of ten or twenty plants is not a goal in itself. It must be reflected in the improved standards of living of our

nation. They are not mere articles to be put in the show-window to be shown to the foreigners. They must have a bearing on the economic life of the country.

So, what is needed is that we must have an independent evaluation machinery to scrutinise and check these things and report to Parliament. We must also see that these undertakings are run in a business like and economic manner, because already there is a cry that you are wasting money in State projects. People do want nationalisation and socialisation, but if we fail, it will affect our future programme because there are interests in this country which are always anxious to point out that nationalisation is not going to be profitable at all. From that point of view also it is necessary that we should be able to present our schemes in a convincing manner.

I do not want to go into details as to how the money that is allotted to the States is being spent. I have personal knowledge about the grants which are being spent only for party political purposes. You will be surprised to know that even a grant to any industrial undertaking is not made unless the party concerned or the person concerned in some way or other helps the ruling party, but that is by the way.

What I really wish to stress is that there must be an independent evaluating machinery to go into this problem. I want this machinery to be independent of the Government like the Election Commission or the Supreme Court. The Finance Ministry may have its representative or the House may have its representatives on it, even the Reserve Bank may have its representative, but this machinery should be completely free of the executive and be able to evaluate whether these moneys are being properly spent.

I do not want to curtail the autonomous character of the States, nor do

I plead that the autonomous character of the State projects should be curtailed. What I want is that this machinery should go into the problem and show us that really money is properly spent and that the undertakings are run in a proper manner.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): There is the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: His jurisdiction has not been extended even to Kashmir. Certain concerns have their own system of auditing and the Auditor-General's powers are not extended.

The last point I would make is about this indirect taxation. There is considerable resistance among the people, and rightly so. People do not want to pay taxes further, and this indirect taxation has always hit the common man. So, I have a suggestion which I want the Finance Minister to consider if he thinks it is worth while. I feel that instead of resorting to indirect taxation, we should tap other sources like savings in this country. We do have certain savings programmes, but at the same time I think that when there is a choice between indirect taxation and savings, in a socialist economy we should always go in for savings. In this country we have a traditional habit of storing gold. This habit is there because we have no facility of banking. Banking facilities are not available to the people.

You know when these currency notes were introduced, there was considerable resistance in the beginning, but at present people prefer currency notes to coins. I think we should tap our gold resources. The Bombay planners, consisting of some conservative elements, some capitalists, even ten or 15 years back suggested that if the gold resources were tapped, Government would be able to get thousands of crores of rupees.

There was a question put in this House the other day about how gold smuggling is taking place. That is a

matter known to everybody. Even the gold resources that are in our country are not being properly tapped, not being exploited to the advantage of our economy. Therefore, I would suggest that banking facilities should be made available to the rural population. There may be a mobile banking system, or the present banking laws may be amended in such a way that the banks may be able to function for a fortnight or more during the harvest period so that the people can invest their money. If this habit grows, I think we can get more money and the people will be ready to invest in savings rather than paying taxes.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): I congratulate the Finance Minister on the measures that he has been taking to usher in the socialist pattern of society. The object of all his actions has been to bring prosperity and peace to the people of our country. But I wish that he had taken some more steps to fight the disparity that exists between the rich and the poor in our land.

On the one side, we have got the poor consumptive clerks in the secretariates at the Centre as well as in the States, for whom it is impossible to make both ends meet. On the other side, we have got the highly paid officers who have to take appetisers before their meals, and who have to go out early in the morning to have a long walk so that they may digest all that they eat. On the one side, we have got the poor peasant who works since morning till evening and can hardly get one meal. On the other side, we have got the princes with their privy purses, hardly doing any work and having huge bank balances. On the one side, you have got a poor man like me who on his parliamentary salary has to nurse his own constituency, has to feed his own family and also save some money for the next elections. On the other side, we have got the old miser in the south who has a lot of money and

[**Shri Ansar Harvani.**]

who does not know what to do with it.

I hope and trust that in future, if any Bill is brought forward here, or any financial steps are taken, such steps may be taken as would make these disparities disappear. I would suggest that immediate steps must be taken to decrease the salary of our high-paid officers. It may be said that they have got the constitutional guarantee. I quite admit that they have got it. But then steps could be taken to change it. It is now ten years since we achieved our freedom, and we have recruited our young men and our young women into the IAS and other services, who have been trained and who have received enough training to take up secretariat work and do it on a less salary than that of the officers who are drawing Rs. 4000 a month. I refuse to believe that when one of our most efficient administrators, and one of the greatest leaders of this country, and not only of this country but of the whole world, can live on Rs. 1600 a month, why our secretaries cannot live on less than Rs. 4,000 a month. I refuse to believe that our efficiency will suffer if their salaries are reduced. If our Ministers and our Deputy Ministers can afford to accept ten per cent. cut in their salaries, I do not understand why our secretaries and high-placed officers cannot afford to do it.

It is often said, whenever any criticism is made about our bureaucracy, that it consists of very efficient people. I admit that some of them are very efficient. It is said that they are very patriotic people. I admit that they are patriotic people. The other day, while replying to a question in this House, it was disclosed that while our Ministers and Deputy Ministers and even some Members of Parliament like Sardar A. S. Saigal had come forward to accept a cut in their salaries, not a single officer of the Government of India had come forward with a similar cut. What patriotism!

Coming to the privy purse fellows, these huge privy purses were imposed on us, when we made and appeal to them to usher in democratic tendencies in their States, to usher in freedom for the people who were groaning under their iron heels in the States....

Shri Birendra Singhji (Raipur): I rise to a point of order. Is this discussion relevant to the point at issue?

Mr. Chairman: On the Finance Bill, there is a wide range of subjects.

Shri Birendra Singhji: In that case, I should be permitted to answer what he has said. He has raised certain issues regarding the princes, and I think I should also be permitted to speak on those issues.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Our aristocratic friends have full freedom for discussion in this Parliament, and they can speak what they feel about this.

I was about to say that steps should be taken to decrease the privy purse amounts, so that they may be distributed among the poor peasants in the country.

The next point that I would like to refer to is about the expenditure that we are incurring. There are quite large possibilities of decreasing our expenditure. There is wastage, and there is leakage in our administration, and steps should be taken to stop this wastage and leakage.

I just want to point out one fact about the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. That Ministry spends nearly Rs. 80 lakhs a year on advertising. If we go through the details, we find that out of Rs. 80 lakhs, nearly Rs. 20 lakhs are spent on agencies and on administration. But if we look into the accounts of the various advertising companies, we find that when they give advertisement to newspapers they charge 15 per cent commission from them. Apart from that 15 per

cent commission, there is hardly 5 per cent expenditure on their working capital. I would suggest that instead of releasing their advertisements through agencies, which are mostly E-ropeon-owned, they should have an agency of their own and thereby reduce their expenses.

This was just one example. The same thing is true of the other Ministries and Departments as well.

I now come to the question of retrenchment. Whenever we talk of economy, usually we find that the axe of economy comes down on the class IV employees. The other day, we heard that in the Ministry of External Affairs, about 45 or 85 peons had been retrenched. That is hardly any economy. In the other Ministries and Departments also, they want to decrease the number of clerks. One of hon. friends this morning suggested that while the high-placed officers are all right, and they are not very big in numbers, the number of clerks can be decreased, because four clerks are doing the work of one clerk. There, I do not agree. If we decrease about 5 per cent of clerks in the secretariat if we decrease 10 per cent of clerks in the various directorates, if we decrease 30 per cent. of the clerks in our corporations, that will hardly be any saving. But if we decrease the salary of our directors, of our secretaries, and of our high-placed officers, there will be saving.

I hope the Finance Minister will take steps to make savings. Once again, I congratulate him on the measures that he has brought forward before this House.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Just this afternoon, one of the hon. Members sitting in the front bench made a remark which rather upset me. He said that so far as defence was concerned, we could take risks. Can we do that? This year, the Budget has provided for Rs. 50 crores more for the purpose of the defence of the coun-

try. The hon. Member suggested that we can take risks in this matter. I feel that apart from everything else, the most important Ministry where nothing should be stinted is the Defence Ministry. I hope his would be the solitary voice, and no other Member would support his suggestion.

As I said the other day, while speaking on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence, we must certainly have a regular programme and a plan for production of the latest instruments that would be useful for warfare. From one of the replies given the other day, we find that Government had appointed a committee for the purpose of increasing our production so far as defence was concerned.

So I would like to say at the outset that whatever the Finance Minister may do, he must not grudge anything to the Defence Ministry.

Having said that, I would like to refer to a matter concerning the Home Ministry, though I would have very much liked to deal with some of the financial problems because those are the problems mainly connected with the Finance Bill. Parochial though I may be charged as. I cannot but devote a good portion of the time I may be having to a discussion of a problem with which my district is vitally connected. It affects the economy of the district and the daily life of the people. The administrative problems of my district of South Kanara in the west coast are more vital to me than any other problem. That is why I am referring to that matter which has arisen on account of the reorganisation of States. This refers to the problem of a sub-taluk which the Members of the previous Parliament can remember. The new Members may not know much about it. I am referring to the sub-taluk of Kasergod.

The problem is this. So far as this taluk was concerned, there was some dispute—I may say there was no seri-

[Shri Achar.]

ous dispute—as to whether it should go to Kerala State or remain in the South Kanara district and merge in Mysore State. In fact, when the States Reorganisation Commission visited Mangalore with one of its members, Shri K. M. Panikkar, this problem was discussed. A question was put to him whether there would be a regular boundary commission to settle this problem. The immediate answer was: 'What are you thinking about? Why are you thinking of any boundary commission? Are you thinking of Kasergod?'

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukundapuram): May I know whether any allocation is made by the Finance Ministry for the division of boundary in respect of Kasergod between Kerala and Mysore?

Mr. Chairman: Strictly speaking, he is not relevant, but the scope on the Finance Bill is very wide.

Shri Achar: I am thankful to the Chair for allowing me to continue to discuss this matter.

As I said, when a question was asked of one of the members of the SRC, he replied: 'Why are you raising this question of boundary commission? Are you thinking of Kasergod? If so, where is the dispute? The boundary is the ancient boundary of Chandragiri river. The area to the north of which should go to Karnataka and remain in the South Kanara district.'

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The rule says that when the Finance Bill is under consideration, a Member may discuss matters relating to general administration. But it should not relate strictly to administration so far as the distribution of States is concerned. He should only touch the present administration relating to finance.

Shri Achar: I submit it does not only touch but actually affects the administration.

An Hon. Member: How?

Shri Achar: So far as the administration of this area is concerned—I am referring to the administration of the area which is now in Karala—it is almost a daily problem because officers are sent who do not know the language of the place. The students of this area do not get admission in the college at Mangalore because they are considered to be from a different State. Everyday, this problem relates to administration, the daily life of the people of that area. Not only that, it affects the economy of the district as a whole because most of the institutions of that area are situated in Mangalore.

I will, with your permission, only mention the main points and then try to traverse some other problems relating to Finance, if there is time.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: He may have Kasergod.

Shri Achar: If so, that is the end of the matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): But the people are not willing.

Shri Achar: Anyway, I am thankful for the remark of my comrade friend. I know that Shri A. K. Gopalan, during his election last time, made a statement, if I remember aright, in an interview with the Press, that so far as Manjeswar and Kumbla firkas were concerned, they had no objection in handing them over to Mysore; only so far as the Kasergod firkas was concerned, he said the matter might be referred to arbitration.

Now, let me say something to my Congress friends.....

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Achar: I know they will be happy; but it won't help them.

During the last election, Shri Umesh Rao, an old tried Congressman from the date of the Rowlatt Act of 1918, who led the stayagraha of volunteers

in 1930, resigned from the Congress and stood as an Independent candidate from Kumbla and Marjeswar firkas. He was returned uncontested. Do you require any further proof?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would ask the hon. Member not to reopen a question which has been fully discussed. I may just cite the ruling of the President of the Central Legislative Assembly on this point on a question like this:—

"On the Finance Bill, the whole administration comes under review and it is very difficult to rule it out. I would, however, ask the hon. Member not to reopen the question which has been fully discussed".

This matter has been fully discussed at the time the reorganisation matter was before the House. Subsequently, during this session during the general discussion, this has been fully discussed.

Shri Achar: I am not saying anything that was discussed on a former occasion. I will only say what has happened subsequently, not before, because it affects the administration. I will not refer to one incident or argument that was referred to in the previous Parliament or before reorganisation. I will only say a few words and explain it. After, all we are discussing the Finance Bill. I understand the discussion so far as Finance Bills are concerned, extends from China to Peru.

Whatever that be, I would only refer to what happened subsequently. I was just referring to one incident during the last election.

The President of the Malabar, Pradesha Congress Committee made a definite statement on this point. In fact, he wrote to his Kasergod friends a definite letter. I would be happy to place it on the Table. I will just read a few sentences from that letter. It will clearly show

that so far as this area is concerned, it ought to merge in Mysore State.

16.58 hrs.

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

Shri C. K. Govindan Nair: President of the Malayali Regional Congress Committee said:

"In continuation of my talks with Kasergod friends, I inform the Kasergod friends that the Malayali Regional Congress Committee would not stand in the way of the demand of the two firkas, Manjeswar and Kumbla, being integrated with Mysore; and the demand regarding Kasergod firkas may be referred to arbitration with the approval of the Home Ministry. A resolution to the above effect will be placed before the executive of the Malayali Regional Congress Committee at a very early date and the result communicated to the Home Ministry."

So, definitely the President of the Provincial Congress Committee also agreed to this proposal at the time of the general election. That shows that so far as the claim of Karnatak is concerned, it is very just. As I have already stated, my comrade friends also, including Shri Gopalan have agreed to that course. That is why I am making this appeal that this general grievance of the people of that area as a whole should be rectified.

16 hrs.

Finally, I would like to say a word on this question. It happens that this South Kanara district has got one particular community, one of the Pancha Dravidas, the Tulus or Tuluvas as they are called. They are hardly 7 or 8 lakhs. It is mistaken notion that the Dravidian languages and the Dravidian people are only four, the great communities of Andhras, Tamils, Malayalees and the Kannadigas. We have one more also, speaking another language, Tulu. We have really Pancha Dravidas and Pancha Basha, five communities and five

[Shri C. K. Govindan Nair]

languages. As a result of this reorganisation, this community of hardly 7 or 8 lakhs has been divided into two and put under two administrations. About 6 or 7 lakhs have been put in Mysore and about 1,80,000 in Kerala. I submit that there is absolutely no justification to divide them like this and put them under two administrations, in two separate compartments. This is felt very much in the district and I appeal to the Finance Minister and, if I may say so, he may not give sufficient amounts to the Home Minister to carry on the administration so long as this grievance is not redressed.

During reorganisation days, on account of certain circumstances, at the last moment a change was made. After all true democracy has to protect its minority. It may be but a small minority, a weak minority with a weak voice and without big leaders. Democracy is judged by how it treats its minority. This small minority community of the Tulu people, 7 or 8 lakhs of them do not want to be under two administrations. Because they have selected Kannada as their medium, I appeal that they may be put into the Karnataka State and that area may be left to remain in South Kanara district.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, funds are necessary for the administration of the State and the country. At the same time, we must look to the poverty of our people. In a country where the per capita income is Rs. 272, taxes should be such as will be borne by the people. When you want to run the administration, there must be economy in the administration. What I say is this; instead of having any economy we are going to spend more and more. There are no signs of economy.

If we see the offices of 10 years before and the offices of today, we will find that the burden of administration has increased by four times. If you are going to tax the people in this

way, then, I think, nobody will be happy in this country.

The second thing is this. Taxation should be according to the capacity of the persons. The rich people may be taxed more; but we cannot tax the poor people and we cannot take the piece of loaf that they get.

I refer to the agriculturists that are indirectly taxed. I take the case of cotton growers. If any cotton is imported into our country, then, the import duty is 2 annas a lb. If cotton is exported, then, the export duty is Re. 1/- per lb. It shows very clearly that the administration is anti-agriculturist. Otherwise, in a country where 80 per cent are agriculturists how can there be export duty much more than the import duty?

It may be said that the export duty is borne by outsiders. I do not agree. The export duty lastly comes on the shoulders of the agriculturists, the cotton growers. Our export duty is Rs. 400 on a bale of 400 lbs. Cotton is exported from our country to Japan the continent and England. After paying Rs. 400 export duty, if we are able to get Rs. 1,000 per bale, cotton would be exported from our country. If they get cheaper, cotton from the world market, cheaper than what we are able offer them, they won't buy our cotton. It means that when in the world market cotton is sold at Rs. 1,000, in our country because of export duty and such other things, it will be lower down, that is Rs. 400 or Rs. 300. Our ceiling price per kandy is below Rs. 800 and our export duty is Rs. 800 per kandy. That shows that money given away as export duty is paid by the agriculturists. In every sense, the agriculturists of our country get less because of the export duty.

Some people who do not know these problems say "what are the agriculturists paying they are paying revenue". But these taxes are a great burden on the agriculturists and they crush them. The agriculturists grow

food crops and cash crops. For food crops, naturally, they get home markets but there are restrictions too. Our Government in power tries to see that the agriculturists get less and less and that there should be control on prices and restrictions here and there. I know of one instance and that is Orissa rice. Because of the restrictions applied by the Central Government the price of rice is less by Rs. 5 a maund; and the agriculturists in Orissa get less the agriculturists in other parts of the country. Restrictions are there.

There are also export duties on oilseeds and cotton. The agriculturists produce three cash crops, cotton, tobacco and oilseeds. On oilseeds, you will see, there is export duty. Whatever be the export duty, to that extent, the farmers get less

So, we take out this money from the poor cultivators. And, what is the income of an agriculturist. The per capita gross income of an agriculturist in our country is much less than Rs. 160 a year. Then, would it be in the interests of the country to take more and more from these agriculturists? Would it bring prosperity to the country?

Shri C. D. Pande: In this case the duty is passed on to foreign consumers.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is borne by the producers.

Shri C. D. Pande: No.

Shri P. R. Patel: If there is no duty they will be able to get more prices.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. There can be differences of opinion.

Shri P. R. Patel: My submission is that export duty on these cash crops to that extent brings less money to the agriculturists and they are made poorer and poorer day by day.

When the Britishers were ruling it was the policy of the Britishers to keep the agriculturists always poor. Their policy was to keep the agriculturists always in need, because if

they are allowed to have good food and good cloth they will be interested in reading some books and thinking about politics. Therefore, they wanted to keep them always poor. That policy is followed today. The only thing that you see today is not to allow the agriculturists to get more. So far other commodities like cement or iron are concerned, we go on increasing the prices, but with regard to foodgrains or other articles produced by agriculturists we see that they do not get more prices so that they will be made absolutely poor.

Then I come to the excise duty on tobacco, which seems rather very painful to me. What is the tobacco price today? I do not refer to the flue-cured variety, because the duty is very high, but I refer to the ordinary variety of tobacco. The present price of tobacco varies from half an anna to a maximum of four to five annas a pound. The duty that you want to impose is eight annas, and in some cases one rupee. So, on tobacco worth about half an anna a pound you want to exact duty to the tune of eight or sixteen annas. How will this affect the agriculturist class? That is the point which has to be considered. My submission to the hon. Minister is that he may look into the matter.

After all, the prosperity of our country is not confined to the capitalists or millowners, factory owners or high pay earners in the administration. The prosperity of our country can be judged from the prosperity of the cultivators. If the cultivators are happy then the country is happy. That is the base of all our industry and prosperity. Therefore, attempts should be made to bring prosperity to the cultivators and not to ruin them.

My submission is that the excise duty on tobacco and export duties on cash crops are two things which would be sufficient to ruin the agriculturists or to keep them ruined for ever, as they are in a ruined condition today, so far as this Finance Bill is concerned.

[Shri P. R. Patel]

Then there is an item, crude oil. On the crude oil that is used for agricultural purposes there should not be any additional tax. Exemption should be given on crude oil used in agriculture. Here there is increase of tax on crude oil, kerosene and other things. What will be the effect of that? Naturally, it shall have only one effect, that the agriculturists will get less for their produce and for whatever they have to buy they will have to pay more.

This matter should, therefore, be considered sympathetically. The agriculturists form 80 per cent. of our population, by whose votes we are in power. After all, if the agriculturists go against, then no Government can be formed without the votes of the agriculturists. Even though we are here with the votes of the agriculturists, we take every action that would be detrimental to the interests of the agriculturists. Therefore, my submission is that we must be loyal to the voters, and we must try to lessen the burden on agriculture and agriculturists.

There are other taxes like wealth tax and expenditure tax that are to come. I won't refer to them because they are not in this Finance Bill, and they may be discussed later on. But my submission is this. Taxes should vary to the capacity of the persons. If a person can bear a heavy tax he should be heavily taxed, and if a person cannot bear any tax he should be exempted. The commodities which the agriculturists are producing should be exempted. I want to ask one question. In America there are very rich agriculturists, richer than our agriculturists, very big agriculturists. I want to know from the Government whether there is any export duty on agricultural goods that are exported from America? So, in a country which is industrially and agriculturally very rich there is no export duty—I will stand corrected if I am wrong—as far as my knowledge goes. To have ex-

port duty in a poor country like India on agricultural goods would be rather ruining the agricultural class. This matter should, in my humble submission, be considered sympathetically.

There is one other point. Our country is composed of villages, small villages. We have completed ten years after independence. What do we see in our villages? Our villagers are being broken bit by bit. People living in villages are leaving the villages and they are going to the cities with the result that the cities flourish and the villages are on the way to ruin. Why is it so? I think the reason is that our economic policy is based on cities, on industries and not on agriculture. Unless we base our economic policy on agriculture the villages will not prosper. We talk of home industries, village industries, this and that. I hear so many things, that we spend money on village industries, home industries and so on. But where is the home industry or the village industry? I do not see them flourish anywhere in the country. After all, it is the big industry that flourishes. We only look to that. My submission is that we must look at the problem from the view point of the village, from the view point of the villager, from the view point of the farmer. If we look from that view point, then our country will prosper, otherwise we will only ruin our villages.

I will take only two minutes more. If a villager comes to Delhi from a village he will be lost. It is very difficult even for me to find out a Minister in this big Secretariat. What would be the fate of a villager? Therefore, in a country which is composed of villages and villagers and farmers, so much expense is not necessary on such things. We are only following the footsteps of the Britishers. They wanted pomp and awe. We are having that. We do not look to the poverty of the people. If we fail to look to the poverty of the people any more, the people are now growing very conscious of their rights, there is unrest in

the villages, and if there be unrest in the villages then, naturally, there will be very hard consequences in the country.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I rise to speak on the Finance Bill I feel that I am treading on unfamiliar and difficult grounds. It has been said at the very beginning by my hon. friend Shri Pande that so far as the taxation proposals contained in the Bill are concerned the people are not happy. That, of course, goes without saying, for, nobody is generally happy when he is asked to pay taxes. The question, however, is whether the taxes that are sought to be imposed by this Bill are or not beyond the capacity of the people to pay. It is from that point of view that the proposals should be examined and not on a general impression that may be formed by the people that the people generally are unable to pay the taxes proposed.

I will give the House an example. The national income at the end of the first Five Year Plan was said to be of the order of Rs. 11,800 crores. If the present Plan goes through, the national income is expected to rise to Rs. 14,000 odd crores. Now, if we take the mean of these two figures and fix the annual national income at about Rs. 12,500 crores, and multiplying it by five, it will come to about Rs. 62,500 crores. Out of that, only Rs. 5,200 crores are needed for the Plan. That would work out to about eight per cent. of the national income of five years. And if that eight per cent is spread over four or five years, the amount of taxation that will fall upon every person would not be more than one and a half to two per cent. That cannot be said to be an excessive rate of taxation. Therefore, the arguments that the taxes are very severe and are beyond the capacity of the people to pay do not seem, in my opinion, to be correct.

The point that I want to make next is that there does seem to be some defect in the framing of our Plan. In spite of a rise of about 40 per cent in

the production, in the first Plan period the volume of employment has continued to be what it was at the beginning of the Plan. Even at the end of the second Plan, the volume of employment is expected to be the same. Therefore, if production goes on rising and if unemployment also remains the same, as it was at the beginning of the Plan, then I feel that there must be some defect in the Plan. I am a layman so far as the planning is concerned and my only justification for speaking on this Bill is that I must say what I felt about it, even though the financial experts may not agree with me in that matter.

In every Plan, the first thing is to take stock of our resources and then to plan our requirements on the basis of those resources. So far as the monetary or financial resources are concerned, there is no doubt that they have been taken into accounts. In planning, we have proceeded on the lines of the other industrially advanced countries. But we have not taken into consideration the special problems that present themselves to us in this country. For instance, the chief resource that we have—indeed it is the highest compared to most of the other countries except China—is the man-power. That man-power or human material is not taken as an asset but as a liability. My submission is that that is the defect of the Plan. Every effort should have been made to harness the man-power that we possess so that the Plan might have gone through without much difficulty. At the present moment we find that our foreign exchange resources are depleted. The result is that we cannot import the machinery that we wish to import for the implementation of the second Plan. Our limited resources have been used up in the import of machinery. Most of our resources have been used up in the import of capital goods also. If that be so, these capital goods can be used for the production of consumer goods and other goods in increasing the wealth of the country, and if the production increases

[Shri Mulchand Dubé]

in the way that it should by the import of capital goods, the spiral of inflation can be checked. If we have more goods in the country, then the spiral of inflation can, to a certain extent, be checked by the mere fact that we will have more consumer goods in the market. If we are unable to import any capital goods because of the shortage of foreign exchange resources, the only course left open to us is to utilise our man-power. The question is how to use our man-power. Some of the big industrial projects that we have on hand are not likely to go into production for the next four or five years. Then, instead of using dredgers, bull-dozers and things like that, of which we do not have a surplus, we can use our man-power even though it may take a much longer time. A thing that can be done with the help of machines in a day or fifteen days or a month, can be done with the help of our manual labour within six months or a year. If big factories are not going into production for the next four or five years, then we can use our man-power to fill the need although it will take a much longer time. My submission is that the man-power and the human material in which we are surplus have not been taken into consideration in framing the Plan. If we use the human material, the chances are that the employment problem will also be solved and our foreign exchange resources, even though they are depleted, can be supplemented by other means. That is the position so far as the Plan is concerned. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, who is perhaps on the Planning Commission also, to look into this matter. I cannot be dogmatic about it. I cannot say that I am right, but then, this is a matter which I would like the hon. Finance Minister to examine.

Then there is another aspect which I shall dwell upon. The railways are unable to carry all the loads that will be generated in the second Five Year Plan. It is admitted on all hands that along with rail and road, perhaps

water transport should also be co-ordinated. I am now speaking about local matters with reference to my constituency. It is said that hundreds of missing links on the roads were constructed during the period of the first Five Year Plan. But it has so happened that the missing link on the road between Farrukhabad and Shahjahanpur has not been attended to. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister specially to this aspect of the question. There are two rivers over which bridges have to be built. They are the Ganga and the Ramganga. It is true that these bridges may involve a cost of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 crores. But this amount, in my submission, is nothing compared to the benefit that is likely to accrue by the construction of these bridges, to the country and to the nation at large. The area between the Ganga and the Ramganga is the most poverty-stricken area; the people are living there from hand to mouth because of the constant floods in the two rivers which overflow their banks almost every year, with the result that crops of the value of lakhs of rupees are destroyed. So, what is to be done is, if these two bridges are built, the floods in the area between these two rivers would be prevented, and people could be happier than they are at present.

Production of more foodgrains during the next five years is going to be our greatest asset and I submit that the preservation and protection of food is quite as important as the production of food. It is no use producing food which can be destroyed or be carried away by floods soon after it is produced. My submission is that if these two bridges are built, the people living there would be happier than they are at present. The country would also get large stocks of foodgrains and it will be helpful to the nation at large. The foodgrains also in this way are protected. If there is still some hesitation in respect of these two bridges, my submission is that the Government can impose a toll

on the people till such time as the entire amount is recouped.

Lastly, I come to a point about which my hon. friend, Shri Barman, has said a great deal, namely, the question of tobacco. I will not repeat the arguments that Mr. Barman has put forward. I entirely agree with him and I submit that a duty of one rupee per lb. on tobacco, which is used by the poorest people is much too high and the common people should not be penalised in this manner.

It may be said that the duty is no longer one rupee and that it is only 8 annas. It is 8 annas on certain kinds of tobacco, which are defined and then there is an explanation in which it is said that tobacco not covered by any of those kinds will be charged at the rate of one rupee per lb. My submission is that this duty is very high and I expect the hon. Finance Minister would reconsider the matter and reduce the duty to what it was before.

सरदार अ० फिल लड्गनज (जंगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो फाइनेंस बिल यहां पर रखा है, उस पर मेरे अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। यदि आप फाइनेंस बिल नं० २, सन् १९५७ के कलास १३ के सब कलासज (एफ) को देखें, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि जो हमारी तम्बाकू पूलू क्योंड है और दूसरी किस्म की है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज और साल्ट एक्ट के आइटेम १ (४), १ (५) और १ (६) हैं, उन की तरमीम कर के यह दूपूरी लगाई जायेगी। हालांकि मेरे तम्बाकू लाने वाला नहीं हूँ, फिर भी मेरे कहुंगा कि मेरे जनता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश में जो लोग तम्बाकू का व्यापार करते हैं उन पर इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा। उन की स्थिति को मेरी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप किसी भी उसूल के लिहाज से इस को देखें, यह ठीक नहीं जचता है। आप देखेंगे कि अब तक जो टेक्स लिया जाता था वह क्लेक्शन आक टेक्सेज ऐक्ट, सन् १९३० के मुताबिक

लिया जाता था। अब भी उसी के मुताबिक लिया जाता है। इस से मेरे पहां के रहने वालों को सब से ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है। जो लोग हुक्म की तम्बाकू का व्यापार करते हैं, उन की तरफ अगर आप देख तो पता चलेगा कि जो लोग सिगरेट और बीड़ी वाले हैं उन के जरिये हुक्म के व्यापार वालों को बड़ा नुकसान होता है। इस व्यापार का मुख्य केन्द्र बनारस है, इसके अलावा बिहार और बंगाल में भी तम्बाकू वालों का प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत है, उन बेचारों की हालत को आप देखिये। आज थोड़े से व्यापारियों ने तम्बाकू के काम को अपने हाथों में ले लिया है जिस से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को तकलीफ हो रही है। मेरे आप को एक बेसिक प्रिसिपल बतलाना चाहता हूँ जिस के आधार पर तम्बाकू पर एक्साइज दूपूरी लगाई जानी चाहिये। आप को उस को चार कलासेज में कलासिफाई कर देवा चाहिये। उस को कलासिफाई करने के बाद आप देखिये कि जिस से आप को ज्यादा आमदानी हो सकती है। कलासिफाई आप इस तरह से कीजिये कि सिगरेट की तम्बाकू को अलग रखिये, बीड़ी की तम्बाकू को अलग रखिये, सिगार की तम्बाकू अलग रखिये और हुक्म के अलावा ज्यादा तम्बाकू को अलग रखिये। उस के बाद आप हिसाब से उन पर एक्साइज दूपूरी लगाइये। मेरे समझता हूँ कि सब पर एक किस्म से टैक्स लगाना वाजिब नहीं है। मेरे माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो काश्तकार १ बीघा जमीन, २ बीघा जमीन या ४ अब्दवा ५ बीघा जमीन में अपनी जहरत के लिये तम्बाकू लगाते हैं, उन के पास भी टैक्स लगाने वाले इन्स्पेक्टर्स जाते हैं। और उसको ले लेते हैं। मेरे इस सम्बन्ध में कई मामले भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री के पास भेज चुका हूँ। मेरी राय में यह बीज भ्रष्टी नहीं है। हमें देखना चाहिये कि हम जनता को कितनी सहायता दे सकती हैं, उस भोली भाली जनता को जो खाली इस के व्यापार के आधार पर ही जीवित है, उस को कितनी मदद दे सकती है।

[गरदार अ० स्थि० म्हागाल]

जो रेट आप की एक्साइज इयूटी का है, जैसे कि आप मान लीजिये १ रुपये वह होने वाली है, तो दृक्के की तम्बाकू पर आप को २५ नये पैसे से ज्यादा बस्तु नहीं करनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह चीज आज आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस से लोगों में बड़ी परेशानी पैदा हो रही है और लोगों के खालालात हम सोगों के खिलाफ होते जा रहे हैं। मेरे प्रायंना करना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों पर फिर से गौर किया जाये।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि एप्ररकेप्ट कैरियर स्लरीदने के लिये ४० मिलियन पाउंड्स रखते गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम इस एप्ररकेप्ट कैरियर को न खरीदें, तो इन्हीं दामों में १०० लाख रेज बाब्सर्स खरीद सकते हैं, या २५ सबमरीन्स खरीद सकते हैं। यदि मान लिया जाए कि हम पर हमला हो सकता है, तो जो एप्ररकेप्ट होगा उस का बहुत जल्दी नाश हो सकता है। फिर इस बात को अगर छोड़ दें तो एप्ररकेप्ट कंट्री के प्रोटेक्शन के लिये हमको एस्कोर्ट फोर्स सा टास्क फोर्स और कम से कम २ कूजर्स, ४ या ६ डिस्ट्रायर्स तथा एन्टी सबमरीन बैसेल्स रखने पड़ें। खुदा न स्वास्त्र अगर लडाई छिड़ जाये तो ४७ मिलियन पाउंड खर्च कर के जो "एप्ररकेप्ट कैरियर हम स्लरीदेंगे उस से उतना कायदा हम नहीं उठा सकते जितना कि उस के जारिये हम को तकलीफ मिलेगी। इस लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस एप्ररकेप्ट कैरियर को छोड़ कर यह चीजें खरीदें। बात असल यह है कि जो चीज सस्ती हो वह हम को लेनी चाहिये, ४० मिलियन पाउंड का एप्ररकेप्ट कैरियर स्लरीदने से हम पूरा लाभ नहीं होगा। अगर आप एप्ररकेप्ट का लेना मुल्तबी कर दें तो आप इस से भारत का ज्यादा कायदा कर सकते हैं। जो यू० के० की रायल नेवी है हम उसी से लाग रेज बाब्सर्स और सबमरीन्स लें तो हम कम कीमत पर उन्हें खरीद सकते हैं, अगर हम उसको जो डकें। बाज है ५० डरन

सातव्य ईस्ट कोस्ट, लकादिव आइसैंड्स तथा उत्तर पश्चिम कोस्ट पर, जो कि अनप्रोटेक्टेड हैं, उन को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिये काम में ला सकते हैं। मैं इन चीजों का एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ इसलिये ही सकता है कि यह मंत्रालय इस बात के लिये तैयार न हो, लेकिन जो लोग इस तरह की बातों को पढ़ते हैं, विचारते हैं, भले ही उन की और मेरी विचाराधारा में फर्क हो, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज हमारे देश के लिये ज़रूरी है। इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिये, विचारना चाहिये और इस पर अमल करना चाहिये। मेरे वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रायंना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जरा ध्यान से इस बात पर गौर करे। जिस बक्त कि हमारा नया मध्य प्रदेश बना उस समय उस में भोपाल और विन्ध्यप्रदेश आ। मन किंतु गोव विन्ध्य प्रदेश को सी बलास स्टेट होने के कारण मदद के लिये सेटर से चार करोड़ रुपया मिलता था और भोपाल को दो करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता था। लेकिन नया मध्य प्रदेश बन जाने के बाद वह रुपया देना बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि नया मध्य प्रदेश बन जाने के बाद एक दम से इसना रुपया हमारे पास कहा से आ जायेगा कि हम अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा कर सके। इसलिये मेरे वित्त मंत्री जी से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीजे के कुछ समय तक और जारी रखें। जिस रोज हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जायेंगे उस रोज हम केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह रकम नहीं मांगेंगे जो कि वह विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल को देती थी।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों में किसी भी कार्य को करने के लिये पचास पचास का बैंलिस रख रही है। लेकिन आज होता यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार अपने हिस्से का ५० प्रतिशत पहले खर्च करे और दूसरा ५० प्रतिशत भी अपनी तरफ से खर्च कर दे और उसके बाद उस ५० प्रतिशत के लिये यहा बिल भेजे और पत्र भेजे और दस्तावेज भेजे उसके बाद वह

रूपया मिलता है। इस तरह से कोई काम नहीं हो सकता। यह जरूरी है कि आपको जो ५० प्रतिशत रूपया देना है उसको पहले दीजिये तब मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार बराबर उस काम को हाथ में लेनी और उसको पूरा करेगी।

आपने जो रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कर के बहुद मध्य प्रदेश बना दिया उसके लिये तो हम आपको बन्धनावद देते हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ आपने यह खयाल नहीं किया जब नये मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की रचना होगी तो प्रबन्ध के लिये, सेक्रेटरियट को बढ़ाने में, विधान सभा के मेम्बर साहिबान के लिये घर बनाने में, जो काम करने वाले हैं उनके लिये घर बनाने में कितना रूपया खर्च होगा। आज इतना रूपया खर्च हो जाने के बाद भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की इन कामों के लिये ११ करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है तब जाकर आपका भोपाल बन सकता है। मेरे कुछ दोस्त कह सकते हैं कि इस खर्च को बचाने के लिये हमको चाहिये था कि जब मध्य प्रदेश बना था तो हम नागपुर को अपने साथ कर लेते। मैं आज भी समझता हूँ कि अगर हम उन चीजों को अब भी लौटा सकते हैं तो उ को लौटा ले क्योंकि ऐसा कर के हम इस रुपये को बचा सकते हैं, और हमको रूपया बचाना चाहिये। लेकिन हम इतने आगे बढ़ गये हैं कि इस रुपये को खर्च किये बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। अब अगर हम कोई दूसरा सुझाव लाएं हैं तो उस से हम को कामयाबी नहीं होगी।

अब मैं इनकमटैक्स के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहा होता यह है कि बहुत से लोग इनकमटैक्स बचाना चाहते हैं जिसका एक नमूना हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के पास मध्य प्रदेश के रायगढ़ जिले का है। उन लोगों ने अपने पेसे का एक ट्रस्ट बना दिया है और उसी के अरिये से सारा काम कर रहे हैं। अब ट्रस्ट पर किसी किस्म का इनकम टैक्स नहीं सगता। ट्रस्ट में काम

करने वाले सब उन्हीं के आदमी हैं जिनका ट्रस्ट में पेसा लगा दृश्या है। यदि कोई ट्रस्ट बनाना चाहता है तो मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि उस में सरकार अपने आदमी रखे। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से जो लोग इनकम टैक्स इवेंड करते हैं उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्रवाई करते हैं। आपको ऐसे बहुत से मामले मिलेंगे जहां लोग करोड़ों रूपया इस तरह चुरा चुरा कर रख रहे हैं। इसके लिये आप के पास बहुत से सुझाव प्राये हैं। लेकिन असल बात यह है कि जो वित्तमंत्री की सलाहकार समिति है या जो उनके लोग हैं वे उनको ऐसी सलाह नहीं देते। हम लोग एक्सार्ट तो हैं नहीं लेकिन सुझाव तो दे सकते हैं कि आप इस तरह से कार्रवाई करें। हमारा किसी खास व्यक्ति से द्वेष नहीं है। लेकिन जो लोग इस तरह से देश का रूपया चुरा रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ बराबर कानूनी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये जिससे कि हम अपने देश में ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकें।

अब मैं सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में कुछ प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। सेल्स टैक्स जो आपने लगाया है वह ठीक है। लेकिन इस तरह से लगाना चाहिये कि डबल टैक्स वसूल न किया जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं खास कर दिल्ली के भाइयो का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जो कि डेपूटेशन पर डेपूटेशन ले कर गृह मन्त्रालय के पास गये। इसलिये मेरी आप से अर्ज है कि इस मामले पर भी आप गौर करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं और जो उसमें उनके द्वारा संशोधन पेश किये गये हैं उनको पास करना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

अर्थ अनुवाद (Firerozababai) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त संसद्या २ विधेयक का विरोध करने को लड़ा हुआ हूँ और इस लिये विरोध करने लड़ा हुआ हूँ कि इस बिल में जिन टैक्सों की व्यवस्था की गयी है, जो समाज का दांचा बनाने का कोशिश है वित्त

[श्री बबराज सिंह]

मंत्री महोदय की, वह इस तरह की है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता, किसान जनता, मजदूर जनता के और आम जनता के विरोध में जाती है।

यह एक ऐसा बिल है जो निहित स्वार्थों का पोषक है, जो चाहता है कि यहां पर निहित स्वार्थों की जो पूजी है वह सुरक्षित रहे, उनकी निधि सुरक्षित रहे, और साथ ही साथ जो विदेशी पूजी है वह भी सुरक्षित रहे और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विदेशी पूजी को और आमंत्रण दे कर उसको और भी सुरक्षित करना चाहते हैं।

जो बिल रखा गया है और उसके साथ में जो बन्ट है उसका अगर हम अध्ययन करें तो कुछ ऐसे नतीजे मिलेंगे जिनसे पता चलता है कि यह बिल निहित स्वार्थों की रक्षा करता है और खास तौर से किसानों और मजदूरों के खिलाफ जाता है। मैं उदाहरण के लिये एक बात कहना चाहूँगा। टैक्स से जो आमदनी हो रही है अगर हम उसका दो तीन माल का अध्ययन कर जायें तो पता चलता है कि आमदनी पर जो कर है उनसे कम आमदनी बढ़ी है और जो, अप्रत्यक्ष कर है जो कि जा कर आम जनता पर पड़ते हैं उन से ज्यादा आमदनी बढ़ी है। अगर हम देखें तो हमको मालूम होगा कि पूजी पर कर में जो आमदनी बढ़ी है उसके मुकाबले एक्साइज ड्यूटी से जो कि आम जनता पर जा कर पड़ती है बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी बढ़ी है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी से सन् १९४५-४६ में १४५.२५ करोड़ आमदनी थी, सन् १९५६-५७ में वह १८८.७३ करोड़ हो गयी और सन् १९५७-५८ में वह २०६.४३ करोड़ हो जाती है। इस तरह से इसमें हम देखते हैं कि दो साल में एक्साइज ड्यूटी व अन्य अप्रत्यक्ष करों में करीब ८८ करोड़ की वृद्धि हो जाती है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही अगर हम देखें कि आमदनी पर कितना टैक्स बढ़ा तो हम को मालूम होगा कि विजनेस प्राफिट्स टैक्स से सन् १९५६-५७

में २५ लाख की आमदनी थी लेकिन सन् १९५७-५८ में जा कर २० लाख ही रह गयी, यानी यह घट रही है। इसी तरह से हानकम टैक्स में कोई विशेष बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई। इसके मुकाबले में आप देखें कि बैंगटेलिल नान इसेशियल आइल से सन् १९५५-५६ में २६ लाख की आमदनी हुई, जो कि १९५७-५८ में ५ करोड़ हो गयी। रिफाइंड डीजल आइल एंड वैपोराइजिंग आइल से सन् १९५५-५६ में १६ लाख की आमदनी थी वह सन् १९५७-५८ में तीन करोड़ हो जाती है। इसी तरह से काटन क्लायर पर सन् १९५५-५६ में २८ करोड़ १८ लाख आमदनी थी जो कि सन् १९५७-५८ में बढ़ कर ७२ करोड़ हो जाती है। हम यह देखते हैं कि अप्रत्यक्ष करों में किस तरह वृद्धि हो रही है। हम देखते हैं कि जिन करों का प्रभाव निहित स्वार्थों पर पड़ता है, वे कम बढ़ते हैं और जिन करों का प्रभाव आम जनता पर पड़ता है, वे अधिक बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। जो रुपया इन करों से इकट्ठा हो रहा है, वह किम तरह स्वर्च हो रहा है, यह देखने से पता चलता है कि ज्यादातर रुपये निहित स्वार्थों के लिये स्वर्च किया जा रहा है, न कि आम जनता के लिये।

फौज एक कोमल बिन्दु है, इसलिये उस के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा बहस की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उस में भी ५० करोड़ रुपये का स्वर्च बढ़ा है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : लास्ट टाइम से स्वर्च कम है।

श्री बबराज सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जितना स्वर्च पिछले साल था, इस साल उस से ५० करोड़ रुपये बढ़ गया है। इस बात से आप इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस विषय पर ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं सिर्फ़ यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि फौज पर जो स्वर्च हो रहा है

वह तो शायद देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिये हो रहा है, लेकिन पुलिस पर जो खर्च बढ़ रहा है। उस का कारण क्या है? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस जनतंत्र में पुलिस पर खर्च बढ़े और वह इसलिये बढ़े कि जो लोग जनता की लड़ाइयों को लड़ते हैं, हड़ताल करते हैं, सत्याघर करते हैं, उन को गिरफ्तार कर के बन्द कर देने के लिये, उन पर लाठिया चलाने के लिये और अगर जहरत पढ़े, तो गोलियां चलाने के लिये पुलिस बढ़ाई जाये, तो यह उचित नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट सांचित करती है कि पुलिस पर खर्च बढ़ रहा है। जहां तक राज्यों का सवाल है, वह तो बढ़ ही रहा है, लेकिन यहां पर मैं सिफे केन्द्र के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। जरा देखिये कि केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में पुलिस पर खर्च किस तरह बढ़ा है। १९५६-५७ में पुलिस पर खर्च २,५५,६४ हजार रुपये था, जब कि १९५७-५८ में ४,८७,५३ हजार रुपये दिखाया गया है, अर्थात् एक साल में पुलिस पर खर्च दुगुना हो गया है। फौज पर खर्च बढ़ना तो समझ में आ सकता है, लेकिन आखिर देश के अन्दर कौन सी ऐसी आकृत आ रही है कि पुलिस पर खर्च बढ़ाया जा रहा है? यह खर्च राज्यों में भी बढ़ रहा है और केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में भी बढ़ रहा है और यह तथ्य सांचित करता है कि कर के रूप में जो रुपया जनता से लिया जा रहा है, वह उस के विकास और उत्थान पर खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है, बल्कि उस की लड़ाइयों को दबाने के लिये किया जा रहा है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि चोरियों डकैतियों को कम करने के लिये पुलिस पर अधिक खर्च किया जा रहा है। यह विषय केन्द्र का नहीं है, लेकिन राज्यों की रिपोर्टें देखने से पता चलता है कि चोरियां डकैतिया बढ़ रही हैं और पुलिस के खर्च में बढ़ि करने से उन में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है। इससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पुलिस पर खर्च जनता की लड़ाइयों का दमन करने के लिये, सत्याघर और

हड़तालों को खत्म करने के लिये और जनता पर गोली चलाने के लिये किया जा रहा है। जनता से लिये गये रुपये का यह सदुपयोग नहीं है और मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार की उस नीति को स्पष्ट करता है, जो नीति गरीब लोगों को परेशान करने की ओर उन को दबाने की है।

विकास पर जो खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस का मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सेंट्रल रोड फॉड के लिये १९५६-५७ के बजट में ५,४४,६१ हजार रुपये रखे गये, लेकिन १९५६-५७ के रिवाइज्ड बजट में उस को कम करके ४,२७,५२ हजार कर दिया गया और १९५७-५८ में ४,२८,१६ हजार कर दिया गया। इस से यह स्पष्ट है कि जहां तक विकास कार्यों का सवाल है, जनता के निर्माण-कार्यों का सवाल है, उस पर खर्च होने वाली रकम को घटा दिया गया है, हालांकि हमारे बजट में लगातार बढ़ि हो रही है। १९५५-५६ में ५०४ करोड़ था, १९५६-५७ में ५७१ करोड़ हो गया और १९५७-५८ में ६६८ करोड़ हो गया है। यह स्पष्ट है कि करीब २ हर साल ५० करोड़ बढ़ता जायेगा और आगे चल कर, कुछ सालों के बाद, १०० करोड़ भी हो सकता है। अगर यह देखा जाये कि इस को बस्तू कैसे किया जाता है, तो स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि कर बढ़ाये जायेंगे। बेल्य टैक्स के विषय में १५ करोड़ का अन्दाज़ किया गया है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अब वह घट कर १२ करोड़ रह जायेगा। वह तो रकम घट रही है। आम जनता पर जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर है—चाहे वह सेलज-टैक्स हो, यूनियन एक्साइज ड्यूटीज हों, या तम्बाकू पर टैक्स हो—उन में बढ़ि हो रही है और जो निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग हैं, उन पर कोई विशेष कर नहीं लगाये जा रहे हैं। इस के बाद सिविल प्रशासन में आमदानी दिखाई गई है १९५६-५७ में १५,४६ लाख और १९५७-५८ में, ४३,२१ लाख। उस से भी सांबित

[श्री व जराज मिह]

होता है कि आम जनता से जो पैसा लिया जाता है, उस में बुद्धि ही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की नीति उन बगैंचों को फायदा पढ़नाचाही है, जो कि निहित स्वार्थ वाले हैं, जिन के पास पूँजी है और जिन की आम जनता से विरोध और दुश्मनी है। हनेंटिव देने के नाम पर देशी पूँजी को रियायतें दी जानी है और विदेशी पूँजी को भी रियायतें देने की साजिशें रचाई जा रही हैं। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि हिन्दुस्तान में विदेशी पूँजी को बढ़ावा देने के लिये यहाँ पर लगी पूँजी को कुछ रियायतें दी जायें, इस तरह के कदम उठाये जाये कि जो मुनाफा विदेशी में जाता है, वह यही पर रहे और करों में छट दी जाये और वह छट विभिन्न नामों से दी जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की नीति से हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता का फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। गांधीजी कहा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री जी भी मैं रहे और वह स्वयं यहाँ पर मंहतर कालोनी में रहा करते थे। सरकार की नीति गांधीजी के मिद्दांतों के अनुकूल नहीं है और उनको आगे बढ़ाने वाली नहीं है। भोपाल में कैपिटल बनाने के लिये ११ करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत बताई गई है। उसके बिना भी काम चल सकता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों से हिन्दुस्तान बनने वाला ही है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि सरकार निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है, जिन का हिन्दुस्तान से वाकई कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोग हैं—ऐसे सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, जिन को पांच हजार रुपये माहवार बेतन मिलता है, और ऐसे छोटे छोटे कमंचारी भी हैं, जिन के लिये अपना पेट पालना मुश्किल हो रहा है। बैल्य टैक्स और एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स के बारे में कई भाननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि इस से पूँजी सिकुड़ जायेगी। लेकिन निहित स्वार्थों पर जब छोटा सा भी प्रहार होने लगता है, तो उन की बकालत करने के लिये

कई लोग आगे आ जाते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि सरकार चाहती है कि इस तरह के टैक्स कम से कम लगाये जायें। हम जानते हैं कि उस रकम को १५ करोड़ के बजाय १२ करोड़ कर दिया गया है।

17 HRS.

तो जब आप इस तरह के टैक्स लगाते हैं तो इनका किस तरह से स्वागत किया जा सकता है। आप कहते हैं कि आप सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं और इस काम में आप सबका सहयोग चाहते हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से आप टैक्स लगा रहे हैं, वे तो इस समाजवादी समाज की रचना में सहायक नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस बास्ते में प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस फाइनेंस बिल नं० २ का सहृदयित विरोध किया जाना चाहिये और इसको कतूँ भी किया जा न चाहेये। जिन नये टैक्सों को लगाने का अधिकार वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा मांगा जा रहा है, वह उनको नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। इन टैक्सों का बोझ हिन्दुस्तान की उस जनता पर पड़ने वाला है जो कि रूसी सूखी रोटी खा रही है और उससे इस रूसी सूखी रोटी को नहीं छीना जाना चाहिये। आप आम जरूरत की चीजों पर टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, जिसका स्वागत नहीं किया जा सकता। आप आज तम्बाकू पर, चाय पर, काफी पर तथा शूगर इत्यादि पर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं, जो कि आम जरूरत की चीजें हैं। इनकी कीमतें यदि बढ़ गईं तो इसका आम जनता पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आमदनियों में जो कर्क है उसको भी कम किया जाना चाहिये। इस दिशा में आज कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। यह दो तरह से हो सकता है। एक तो हम उनकी आमदनी को कम कर सकते हैं जो कि बहुत अधिक पा रहे हैं या जिनकी बहुत अधिक आमदनी है।

और दूसरे हम उन लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ा सकते हैं जो कि बहुत कम पा रहे हैं। मैं आहता हूँ कि किसी भी व्यक्ति की आमदनी एक हजार रुपये से किसी भी सूरत में अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह चीज़ केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर ही लागू नहीं होनी चाहिये बल्कि जो लोग कारखानों के मालिक हैं या दूसरे काम करते हैं और लाखों रुपया माहावर करते हैं तथा जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करते हैं, उन पर भी लागू होनी चाहिये। एक हजार रुपया उन सब के लिये काफी होना चाहिये और इसमें से उनका गुजारा चल सकता है, उनका खर्चा चल सकता है। इसके साथ ही साथ जो नीचे की आमदनी वाले लोग हैं उनको हमें ऊपर लाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। आज हम सर्वोदय की बात करते हैं, भूमि दान की बात करते हैं तथा कई दूसरी बातें करते हैं लेकिन जब इन चीजों को अमल में लाने का बक्त है तो उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है, उस पर आचरण नहीं किया जाता है।

भारत सरकार की अर्थ सम्बन्धीय के बारे में जो एक जात्र समिति बनाई गई थी उसकी रिपोर्ट हमें दी गई है। इसमें यह दिखाया गया है कि जिस खादी के लिये महात्मा गांधी ने जोर दिया था उसका उत्पादन सरकार द्वारा खादी स्तरीदे जाने पर भी और उदादा मात्रा में खरीदे जाने पर भी कम हुआ है। १६५४-५५ में ३,१४,३१,०५७ बर्ग गज खादी तैयार की गई जब कि १६५५-५६ में वह घट कर ३,१३,२६,८११ बर्ग गज रह गई। मूल्य भी जो १६५४-५५ में था वह १,६५,२१,४१४ रुपये था जब कि १६५५-५६ में घट कर वह १,६१,००,००० के करीब २ रुपये रह गया। विशेष भी १६५४-५५ के मुकाबिले १६५५-५६ में कम हुई लेकिन सरकार की स्तरीदे १६५५-५६ में बढ़ गई। सरकार ने १६५४-५५ में २८,७८,००० की स्तरीदे जब कि १६५५-५६ में इससे कई गुनी यानी ६७,३४,००० की स्तरीदे गई। इसके बावजूद भी हम देखते

हैं कि उत्पादन घटा है। महात्मा जी ने खादी के नाम पर और खादी की सातिर कितनी ही कुर्बानिया दी और उन्हीं के नाम पर आज शासन चलाया जा रहा है लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि खादी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई भी कारगर प्रयत्न सरकार द्वारा नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

आज हम देखते हैं कि जो टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं और जो टैक्स बड़े बड़े लोगों पर लगाये जाते हैं उन में बड़े बड़े आदिमियों को बाद में रियायत देने की घोषणा कर दी जाती है और अगर हमारे बित्त मत्री ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो हमारे जो काग्रेसी भाई हैं वे दली ने देते हैं कि यह जो वैत्य टैक्स है, यदि इसमें रियायत नहीं दी गई तो हमें कम पूँजी मिल पायेगी, हमें पूँजी कम हो जायेगी। इस तरह से समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना नहीं की जा सकती है। आज हम ६३ करोड़ के नये टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं इसमें कुछ प्रत्यक्ष टैक्स है और कुछ अप्रत्यक्ष। हमें उन टैक्सों को नहीं लगाना चाहिये जिनका असर आम जनता पर पड़ता हो।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमको बाकी में उस आदर्श पर चलना है जिस पर महात्मा गांधी हमें चलने के लिये बता गये हैं, तो सरकार को कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिससे कि महात्मा-जी की आत्मा को कष्ट पहुँचे। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जो निहित स्वार्थ है उनको तो राहत पहुँचाने का हर सभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है लेकिन जो आम जनता है उसकी पूरे तीर पर उपेक्षा की जा रही है। इस को किसी भी हालत में उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। इस हतु में निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस फाइनेंस बिल को किसी भी हालत में स्वीकृति न दी जाये। अगर हमने इसको स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी तो हम आगे के लिये

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

एक परम्परा कायम करेंगे और वह यह है कि इस साल तो ३३ करोड़ के नये टैक्स लगे हैं और अगले साल सरकार ५० करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगा देगी। राज्य सरकारों ने भी पिछले छ सालों में टैक्सों की मात्रा को तकरीबन दुगुना कर दिया है। इस वास्तव में कहता हूँ कि कम से कम उन टैक्सों को तो न लगाया जाये जिनका अगर आम जनता पर पड़ता है। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे यहाँ दृई तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये के टैक्सों की चोरी हो रही है। इसको भी रोका जाना चाहिये और टैक्सों को सख्ती से बसूल किया जाना चाहिये। आपको यह भी मालम होना चाहिये कि जो हमारे उच्च अधिकारी रिटायर होते हैं वे बड़े लोगों के प.स जा कर बाद में नौकरी कर लेते हैं और उनको टैक्सों में चोरी करवाने में मदद देते हैं। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं सहगल साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि नेवी के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने इस सदाचारा ध्यान अर्कित किया है। हमारे ठाकुर साहब ने अपने व्यारुपान में कहा है कि भारत में सुरक्षा पर ५० करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा व्यय हो रहा है। मैं उनके समने कुछ आकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। १६५६-५७ में कल बजट का ४३ परसेंट हम लोगों ने सुरक्षा के ऊपर व्यय किया था और सन् १६५७-५८ में कुल ३५ प्रतिशत ही हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि दुनिया के मूल्कों में केवल भारत ही एक इमा मूल्क है जिसने अपने सुरक्षा व्यय में कमी की है। हमारा रक्षा का जो बजट है वह केवल २५२ करोड़ है जब कि इस समय कुल बजट ६६३ करोड़ का है। अब आप यूँ एस० ए० की जो आमदनी है और उसका जो बजट है, उसको भी देखिये। अगर आपने इस चीज़

को देखा तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह ५२ परसेंट अपने सारे बजट का केवल सुरक्षा पर खर्च कर रहा है यूँ के० में करीबन ८२७ मिलियन पाउंड सुरक्षा पर व्यय किया जाता है। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि साड़े सामें पाउंड सौ रुपये के बराबर होते हैं। अब आप पाकिस्तान की मिसाल को लें। वहाँ पर कुल बजट का ८० प्रतिशत सुरक्षा पर व्यय किया जाता है। प्रमरीका पाकिस्तान को सुरक्षा के ऊपर होने वाले खर्च में से ४० परसेंट की सहायता देता है।

इस कटैक्सट में अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक विवित्र अवस्था है। मैं तो अशा करता था कि ठाकुर माहबूब इसका समर्थन करेंगे और कहेंगे कि सुरक्षा पर ज्यादा व्यय होना चाहिये लेकिन हूँहोने एसा नहीं किया है। आज एक विषम स्थिति हमारे सामने है। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को ही नहीं बल्कि सारे एशिया को एनसर्किल कर लिया गया है और यह एनसर्किलमेट विश्व के दो महान् राष्ट्रों द्वारा किया गया है। एक एनसर्किलमेट तो यूँ के० ने इस तरह से कर लिया है। साहप्रय, अदान, केनिया, सिंगापुर, हागकाग तथा ट्रिमैली में जहा पर उसका नेवल बेस था और जहा से उसको लका के माय ममझीता हो जाने के कारण हटाना पड़ा है, उसने तुरन्त केनिया में मोम-बासा में अपना नेवल बेस स्थापित कर लिया है। इस तरह से एक एनसर्किलमेट तो यूँ के० द्वारा हुआ है। दूसरी पालिसी यूँ एस० ए० की है जो कि जो कि वह ऐल्यूशियन आइलैंड्स, जापान, कोरिया, फार्मसा, बंकोक, कराची, मनीला के बारे में परमू कर रहा है। इस तरह से अगर आप एशिया के मैप को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि दोनों मूल्कों ने एशिया को एनसर्किल

किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एशिया को क्यों एनसकिल किया जा रहा है। किसकी सुरक्षा के लिये ऐसा किया जा रहा है। सारे एशिया में चार भूल्क हैं जिनके लिलाक यह सारा जाल रखा जा रहा है और वे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान, बर्मा, रूस तथा चीन। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से मुल्क हैं जिनके लिलाक यह पालिसी अपनाई जा रही है।

अब मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप अगदाद पैकट को देखिये। उसमें पांच राष्ट्र आते हैं, तुर्की, य० के०, ईरान, ईराक तथा पाकिस्तान और इन इलाकों में फारेन बेसिस भौजूद है। सीटों को आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उसमें य० के०, य०० एस०, ए, वाईलैंड, फलिपीस, मास्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड तथा पाकिस्तान है। इम तरह से आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान के दोनों तरफ मेनाये मुसजित लड़ी हैं। इस सूरत में हमारी रक्षा कैसे होगी। अगर भारत पर आक्रमण हो गया तो हमको सहायता कहा से मिलेगी। हिमालय पार करके चीन या बर्मा या सोवियत रशिया हमारी सहायता नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारी सहायता अगर होगी तो वह केवल सी के रास्ते से ही हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक नौसेना का सम्बन्ध है हमारी सरकार ने इसकी बड़ी उपेक्षा की है। सहगल साहब ने थोड़ी सी बात इस सम्बन्ध में की है। आपको मालूम ही होगा कि सेकिड बर्ड वार जो कि पैसिफिक में लड़ी गई थी उस समय जापान के पास चार एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर थे। लेकिन जिस दिन अमरीका की सब-मीरीन ने उनका नाश किया उसी दिन से जापान पराजित होने लगा। हमारे सहगल साहब ने कहा कि एक एयरक्राफ्ट हम खरीदने जा रहे हैं और वह भी पुराना। मालूम नहीं कहा तक वह कारबर सिद्ध होगा। लेकिन आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि अगर एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर के साथ सब-मीरीन नहीं होगी तो एयरक्राफ्ट

बिल्कुल यूजलैस होगा, वह किसी काम का नहीं होगा क्योंकि कोई सब-मीरीन आकर आपके चार करोड़ रुपये के एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर को नाश कर सकती है। अब मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो सीमा है वह ६३०६ मील लम्बी है, यह हमारा फंटियर में ३५०० मील सी कोस्ट है अर्थात् हमारी सीमा का ३३ परसेंट खाली सी लाइन है जिसकी कि हमें दो दृष्टियों से रक्षा करनी है। एक तो विदेशी आर्मी हमारे देश में लैंड न कर सके और दूसरे लड़ाई के समय हमें विदेशों से सहायता मिल सके। अगर इंग्लैंड की नेवल पावर मजबूत नहीं होती तो आज इंग्लैंड की रक्षा असंभव थी। जैसी इंग्लैंड की अवस्था थी वही अवस्था आज हिन्दुस्तान की है। आज हिन्दुस्तान को भ. ए. आई.एन.ए ट्रीट करना चाहिये और इस दृष्टि को सामने रख कर चलगे तो हम हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने में समर्थ होंगे अन्यथा असफल होंगे।

अब आप देखिये कि हम नेबी के बास्ते क्या खर्च करते हैं।

Shri Bharucha: On a point of order. I should like to know whether we are dealing with external affairs or defence or the Finance Bill.

Shri Raghu Nath Singh: I am talking on the Finance Bill, and I am referring to defence. I am just replying to the point raised by my hon. friend.

अब आप देखेंगे कि चूँकि हमारी कोस्टल लाइन का ३३ परसेंट सी कोस्ट है, इसलिये ३३ परसेंट नेबी पर खर्च होना चाहिये। य० एस० ए० नेबी पर क्या खर्च कर रहा है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should take note of the objection also. He cannot go into all those details of a particular subject, though they can be referred to in connection with the Finance Bill.

जी रचनात्मक तिथि : ठीक है, बहुत बोका सा में चाहूंगा । उसके सम्बन्ध में थोड़े से भाँकड़े तो दे दूँ । ८० एस० ए० के परस्तनाल में १२,६६,००० आदमी काम करते हैं, २० के० में १,२१,५०० आदमी काम करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में ७७०० और पाकिस्तान में ७२०० आदमी काम करते हैं । आप देखेंगे कि पाकिस्तान में और हमारे बीच में सिर्फ ५०० आदमियों का फर्क है । अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे हो सकती है ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिये इस वक्त जो सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है वह यह है कि हम सुरक्षा की और विशेष ध्यान दें । आज क्या कारण है जो हर जगह एकस्पॉजंस हो रहे हैं । काश्मीर में दो बार धड़ाका हो चुका है और दिल्ली में तो यह धड़ाके कई बार हो चुके हैं । इसके अलावा आज तक यह सुनने में नहीं आया कि ट्रेन में वैगन का वैगन ही उड़ गया हो । आखिर बात क्या है जो इधर एक दो महीने के अन्दर जगह जगह पर धड़ाके हो रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान का एक हवाई-जहाज अमीर जम्मू काश्मीर प्रदेश पर उड़न करके चला गया, उर्जा नी हवा-जहाज हमारे देश पर उड़ कर के चला जाता है और हम हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे रहते हैं । यह सब क्या है । यह वह ना लां है जो कि हिटलर ने ऐडाप्ट की थी कि पहले किसी मुल्क में फ़ीलर छोड़ा जाय । यह जो विदेशों के हवाई जहाज हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि पर भूम फ़िर कर चले जाते हैं यह देखते हैं कि हम कितने शक्तिशाली हैं और हम कहा तक दूसरे मुल्कों का सामना कर सकते हैं । लिहाजा आज मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि यह जो बजट में डिफ़ैंस के बास्ते रुपया रखा गया है वह बहुत कम है और कम से कम २५२ करोड़ में से ८० करोड़ रुपया नेबी के बास्ते खर्च करना चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ जो प्लान सामने है उससे यह

जाहिर हो जाता है कि दुनिया का जितना प्रोडक्शन इस बक्से स्टील एंड आयरन का है, उसका डेढ़ गुना हमारा प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है । ८० एस० ए० और सोसायटीट रस उनका जितना प्रोडक्शन स्टील एंड आयरन का है उसका डेढ़ गुणा प्रोडक्शन; अपेक्षे हमारे देश में हो सकता है । जब इतना अधिक प्रोडक्शन स्टील और आयरन का हिन्दुस्तान में हो सकता है और रुकेला से ७५ परसेंट स्टील मिलने जा रहा है और जब यहाँ पर इतनी अधिक मात्रा में स्टील मौजूद है तो आपको सबमैरिन माइन लेपर कुंबर आदि बनाना चाहिये । आपके पास एक भी बेटलशिप नहीं है और जब आपके पास सबमैरिन, बेटलशिप आदि नहीं हैं तो आप हिन्दुस्तान की कैसे शक्तियों से रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे । मैं बड़े अदब से कहूंगा कि आज आप पाकिस्तान का सामना करने के लिये जितने मजबूत होने चाहिये, उतने मजबूत आप नहीं हैं क्योंकि आपकी नैबेल पावर मजबूत नहीं है । इसलिये मैं फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक हमारे यहाँ नैबेल शिप-यार्ड तो भवश्य होना चाहिये । आपके पास जब इतना स्टील एंड आयरन है तो कम से कम एक नैबेल डौक्यार्ड, शिपयार्ड होना चाहिये जहाँ आप सबमैरिन बना सकें, कुर्सर्स बना सकें, और बेटलशिप बना सकें और यदि ऐसा हम कर सकें, तो हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की होगी और हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा हो सकेगी ।

आखिरी चीज़ में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने फ़स्ट फ़ाइब इयर प्लान और सेकेंड फ़ाइब इयर प्लान बनाया । पहला प्लान तो पूरा हो गया और अब आपका दूसरा प्लान चल रहा है । लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपने भवी तक भारत-बङ्ग की सुरक्षा के बास्ते क्या प्लान बनाया है । आपने अपने प्लान में बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें और प्रजेक्ट्स रखे हैं और उन पर कुछ कार्य भी चल रहा है लेकिन भारतवर्ष की सुरक्षा के बास्ते आपके पास कोई प्लान नहीं है । आपको डिफ़ैंस की भी प्लानिंग करनी चाहिये

और बार की प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये ताकि कुसमय आने पर हम लोग भली भांति शान्त का सामना कर सकें और अपनी रक्खा कर सकें। उस प्लानिंग के अनुसार आपको चलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे पास तेल और पेट्रोल नहीं हैं। आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला हो जाये और बाहर से तेल और पेट्रोल आना बन्द हो जाय तो हम लोग जैसे बिल में चूहा मरता है उस तरह से मारे जायेंगे। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम एटम की शक्ति को बढ़ायें ताकि हमारी सबवैरिन्स एटम से चल सकें, हमारे वारशिप्स एटम से चल सकें, और हमारे ब्रेंजर्स एटम शक्ति से चल सकें। सौभाग्य से एटम के बास्ते हमारे यहां काफी स्विनिं पदार्थ मौजूद हैं और हम आयल को एटम से रिप्लेस कर सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि एटम का उपयोग हम इस तरह के कामों के लिये नहीं करना चाहते। पीसफुल परपरजे के बास्ते करना चाहते हैं लेकिन सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह आवश्यक हो जाता है। यकीनी बात है कि अगर कोई सांप काटने को हमें आता है तो हम उसको दंडवत न कर उससे लड़ेंगे और उसका सामना करेंगे, यही हमारा पीसफुल मैशेड है। स्वयं पूज्य महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर कोई पागल कुत्ता तुम्हें काटने को आये तो उस पागल कुत्ते को मार देना ही अर्हिसा है, उसको छोड़ देना अर्हिसा नहीं है क्योंकि अगर उस पागल कुत्ते को मारा नहीं जाता है और छोड़ दिया जाता है तो वह न मालूम कितने लोगों की जान ले सेगा। हिन्दुस्तान की रक्खा करना ही अर्हिसा है, महात्मा गांधी ने काश्मीर में भारतीय फौजों द्वारा सहायता के लिये जाने पर यही कहा था कि भारतीय फौज जा कर पाकिस्तान का सामना करे। आज हमें इतनी ताकत होनी चाहिये कि हुनिया का कोई मुल्क हमारी तरफ आंख उठा कर न देख सके। इस बास्ते में कहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक नैवेद

शिपयार्ड हिन्दुस्तान में बनना निहायत चल्हती है। हमें इस और उपेक्षा नहीं बरतना चाहिये और दूसरों के भरोगा नहीं बैठा रहना चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूँ कि नेवी के बास्ते कम से कम ८० करोड़ रुपये इस बजट में रखा जाय।

श्री मूर्ण चंद्र जंत (हैंडल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इन प्रपोजल्स (proposals) पर जो कि फ़ाइनेंस बिल की शक्ति में हाउस के सामने हैं और जिन के कि बारे में हम फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बजट स्पोच के समय बहुत अच्छे ढंग से बहस कर चुके हैं, फिर से बहस हो रही है। हमें इस फ़ाइनेंस बिल को कंडैम या उस की तारीफ करते बहुत यह देखना चाहिये कि जो उस में प्रपोजल्स हैं, वह हमारे देश के सोशलिस्ट आवंजेंटिव को आगे ले जाते हैं या उसको पीछे ले जाते हैं।

एक और कस्टोटी यह है कि आथा इन प्रपोजल्स से जो हमारा सेकेंड फ़ाइव इमर प्लान है जिस का कि दूसरा साल शुरू है, उस दूसरे साल को जो डिमांड्स हैं, उन डिमांड्स को यह बिल पूरा करता है या पूरा करने की कोशिश की है। इन कस्टीटियों पर अगर इस फ़ाइनेंस बिल को परखें तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बचाई दिये बांग नहीं रह सकता। मुझे हाउस के कुछ मेम्बरान को तकरीरे मुन कर बहुत हैरानी हुई। मैं जब उन को तकरीरे मुनता था तो सोचता था कि क्या दरहकोकत उन मासेज (masses) को नुमायन्दगी हो रही है जिन मासेज के नाम पर इतनी इतनी सारी तकरीरे की गई।

यह जो ६३ करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्सेज लगे हैं और इन ६३ करोड़ के नये टैक्सेज पर यह तुक्ताचीनी की गई है कि हमारी जनता पर बहुत अधिक बोझ लाद दिया दिया है। तरह तरह से हर जगह इस की तुक्ता चीनी हो रही है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जब हम खांड पर इयूटी बढ़ते

[श्री मू० च० जैन]

देखते हैं या दियासलाई पर ड्यूटी बढ़ावे देखते हैं, तो सोचते हैं कि बस, हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोग ही बोझ से दब गये। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम इन एक्साइज ड्यूटीज की तरफ देखें तो पता न गेगा कि जो ८० फीसदी लोग देहतों में रहते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता हैं, या जो काफी से ज्यादा शहरों में भी रहते हैं वह किस हद तक उन अशिया को कउयूम (consum) करते हैं जिन पर कि टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है। मैं बिल्कुल एक्सक्लूड तो नहीं कर सकता कि उन पर टैक्स का बोझ नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि गरीब और दम्यान दजे के लोगों पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटीज का बोझ पड़ता ही है, लेकिन हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं कि अगर एक गरीब आदमी महीने में ५ सेर खाड़ खाता है तो एक अमीर एक मन खाता है। इस तरह से ड्यूटी वा बोझ अमीर पर ज्यादा हुमान कि गरीब पर।

एक माननीय सदस्य सब मिला कर देखिये ।

श्री मू० च० जैन मैं सब मिला कर देखता हूँ। मैं फाइनेम बिनिस्टर को भी इस बात की बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिन जिन चीजों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई हैं, वह इस ढंग से लगाई है कि हमारे देश में जो अमीर तबका है वह उन को ज्यादा कउयूम (consume) करता है, गरीब कम। मैं इस बात को फिर दोहराता हूँ कि मैं इस से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि कुछ बोझ गरीबों पर भी पड़ा है, लेकिन क्या हम ने इसी हाउस में दो वर्ष पहले अपनी दूसरी पञ्च वर्षीय योजना को मजूर नहीं किया? क्या उस में यह बात नहीं थी कि जो ४८०० करोड़ रुपये हम उस पर खर्च करें उस के लिये देश पर पार-

साल में हम ८०० या ६०० करोड़ रुपये के नए टैक्सेज लगायेंगे? और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन पांच वर्षों में से यह १६५७-५८ का भी साल है और निस्वतन जो टैक्स हम ने लगने की व्यवस्था की थी, वही याज लगा रहे हैं। इस में परेशानी की कौन सी बात है, ताज्जुब की कौन सी बात है?

यहा टैक्सेज की बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक्साइज ड्यूटीज की तरह से इस बजट में डाइरेक्ट टैक्स भी तो लगाए गए हैं। भिसाल के तौर पर बेत्य टैक्स, एक्सैटीचर टैक्स आदि। यह तो बिल्कुल सीधे अमीरों पर ही लगाये गए हैं। हमारे देश का जो टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर (structure) अग्रेजों के जमाने से रहा है, और उस के बाद के पांच, सात वर्षों से, वह इतना निकम्मा था कि अमीरों पर तो बोझ कम था और गरीब जनता पर ज्यादा था। इस बजट में पहली बार इसे बदलने की कोशिश की गई है और अमीरों पर सीधे तरीके से टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। दरअस्ल अमीरों ने इस देश का बातावरण इतना बियाड़ा है जितना कि हम, अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते। आज प्रेस अमीरों के ही हाथ में है, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया है, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है, दूसरे खबार हैं, बीकली है, कोटनाइटली है जो कि डे इन और डे आर्ट आर्टिकल्स लिखते हैं। इन नये टैक्सों के नाम पर उन्होंने दृक्मत के खिलाफ बहुत जहर उगला है। जहर उगलते बहत बहाना तो करते हैं गरीबों का, कहते हैं कि गरीब पर बोझ बढ़ गया, लेकिन दरअस्ल रोना अपना रोते हैं। पता नहीं कौन सा फोरम है, फोरम आफ फी एटरप्राइज बगैरह की जो किताबें हैं, वह पालियामेंट के ऐव्वरान के पास भेजी गई हैं, पता नहीं किस किस जगह भेजी गई हैं। बेल कर-

नफरत होती है कि किस तरह से सरमायेदार सोग गरीब लोगों की आंखों में भूल झोकते हैं और उन को भड़काते हैं कि टैक्सों के दोष से इन का कच्चूमर निकाल दिया है। दरबरसल यह हुकूमत आज देश में सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न लाने के लिये हिम्मत से काम कर रही है और आए बरस एक दो कदम उठाती है। वह लोग चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के कदम हुकूमत न उठाए। मुझे तो सरमायेदारों की यह हरकत देख कर एक कहानी याद आ जाती है। एक सेठ रेल में सफर कर रहा था। उस के पास १० हजार रु. था। सफर करते करते वह ग्वालियर के पास भिड़ के इलाके में भी पहुंचा जहां कि रोज ही डकैती की वारदात होती रहती है। किसी ने उस से कहा: सेठ साहब, आप तो बड़े सेठ मालूम होते हैं, लेकिन इस लाइन पर चोरी, डाके और लूट की वारदात होती रहती है, यह सुन कर सेठ घबराया। उस ने किसी से कहा नहीं था कि उस के पास रुपया है, लेकिन सोचने लगा कि किस तरह से बचूं। रात भी हो गई थी। एक पड़ोसी से पूछने लगा कि भाई, तुम कहां जा रहे हो। उस ने भी उसी स्थान का नाम ले लिया जहां कि उस अभीर आदमी को जाना था। अभीर ने कहा कि बड़ी अच्छी बात है, मेरा आप का साथ हो गया। फिर पूछा कि तुम्हारे पास २० रु. है, लेकिन जानते हो कि यहां रात में वारदातें हो जाया करती हैं। कहीं तुम्हारा रुपया न कोई उड़ा ले। गरीब बेचारा घबरा गया। सेठ से पूछा कि क्या किया जाय। सेठ ने कहा कि तुम रात भर जागो नहीं तो यह २० रु. बचेगा नहीं, इस तरह उस गरीब के दिल के अन्दर उस ने बड़ा डर पैदा कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि गरीब बेचारा तो रात भर जागता रहा और सेठ

मजे में सोया। बिल्कुल इसी तरह सरमायेदार अपने ऊपर टैक्स नहीं लगने देना चाहते। और टैक्सों का डर गरीबों को दिला कर उन्हें भड़कार है। हकीकत यह है और मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में कूछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि हमारे सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न के आदर्श को, जो हमें मुकर्रर किया है, पसन्द नहीं करते। ऐसे लोग हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी में आ कर, अपनी इस पोजीशन का नाजायज कायदा उठाते हैं। वह हमारी हायेस्ट (highest) कमेटियों में जा कर बड़े बड़े सीड़ों के दिमांगों में यह डर पैदा करते हैं कि पता नहीं क्या होगा अगर यह टैक्स लगाए गए। मगर हमारे जो टैक्सेशन प्रपोजल्स हैं वह गरीब पर बोझ ज्यादा नहीं है। मैं इस चीज को जानता हूं क्योंकि मैं देहात का ही रहने वाला हूं। यह बात नहीं है कि इस टैक्सेशन का बोझ गरीबों पर नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस हकीकत को भानने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि गरीबों को आज जो परेशानी है, और वह टैक्सेशन प्रपोजल्स की जो नुकाताचीनी करते हैं, वह इस बजह से नहीं है कि वाकई उन का ज्यादा बोझ गरीब पर पड़ा है। बल्कि इसलिये कि गरीबों को इन्साइट (incite) किया गया है। प्रेस का एक पर्चा जो निकलता है, उस में किसी न किसी तरीके से यह कहा जाता है कि कामन मैं पर टैक्स लगेगा, यह होगा, वह होगा। इस लिये अगर मुझे गवर्नरमेंट से कोई बात कहनी है, इस फाइनेंस बिल के सम्बन्ध में, तो यही कि आप का भी क्या कोई काउन्टर प्रोप्रेगेन्डा है। आज फी एंटरप्राइज बौरेह के जो पैम्पलेट निकलते हैं, उन के लिये आप क्या करते हैं? कौन सा आप डैली पेपर है जिस में बार बार यह कहा जाय कि जो हमारा पुराने समाज का ढांचा है उस को हम बदलने पर तुले हुए हैं, अधिकारों की पुरानी विचारधारा

[ओ मू० चं० जैन]

को बदलने पर तुले हुए हैं ? आज मूजे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है, और अफसोस इस बजह से हुआ कि इस तरह से हम अपने देश की गरीब जनता की नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं, हम लोग आज यहां पर ७,७ और ८,८ लाख आदमियों के नुमाइन्दे हैं, और अगर कहीं लोग ढबल में बदल कांस्टीट्यूएंसी से आए हैं, तो वह १५, १५ लाख आदमियों तक नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं, इस डिमानेंसी का नुस्खा है कि जो बेबर आते हैं, तो गरीब जनता की राय से कर आते हैं, उन की नुमाइन्दगी करने के लिये आते हैं, लेकिन उन की नुमाइन्दगी करते करते, जब वह भी कुछ अमीर हो जाते हैं, या अमीर तरह से आते हैं तो गरीब की बजाय अमीरों के नुमाइन्दे हो जाते हैं । कहीं यही बात आज भी तो नहीं मानित हो रही है, इस लिये मेराप की मारकत फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की मारकत सारी गवर्नरेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज गवर्नरेंट का टैक्स तजबीजो के लियाफ जो जहरीला प्रोपेन्डा हो रहा है, वह इस लिये कि आज तो यह टैक्सेशन बैल्य और एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्सेज की शक्ति में थोड़ी देर से आया है, कहीं अगले साल यह न हो कि (rate) और भी बढ़ जावे । और इस तरह से टैक्सेशन का पुराना ढांचा है, तिकम्मा है, कहीं वह बदलन जाय, इस के लिये यह तमाम जहर कैलाया जा रहा है ।

टैक्स गरीबों पर सही, मगर खर्च के से होगा । नये टैक्सों के ६८ करोड़ ५० में से ७३ करोड़ तो सेंटर के पास रहेगा और १५ करोड़ ५० स्टेट्स को चला जायगा । अब जो रुपया बब जायगा रेंटर के पास उस में से डिफेंस पर ५० करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च किया जा रहा है । और २५ करोड़ रुपया फूड सिम्बिली स्टेट्स को दी जा रही है । अनाज महंगा हो गया ।

अनाज के दाम बढ़ने पर जो फूड सिम्बिली इच्छा फूडेट्स की जाएगी वह गरीब लोगों को ही तो दिया जाएगा । क्या वह अमीरों को दिया जाएगा ? तो उस ७८ करोड़ में से ७५ करोड़ इस तरह से खर्च हो जाता है । फिर भी भी टैक्स पर इस तरह से किटीसिज्म किया जाता है ।

मैं तो जितनी ही गहराई से इस बजट को पड़ता हूँ उतनी ही मूजे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को दाद देनी पड़ती है कि न सिफ़े इन्होंने इक्विटेबिल बेसिस (equitable basis) पर टैक्स लगाया है बल्कि टैक्स के ढांचे को प्रोप्रेसिव बनाया है यानी जैसे जैसे किसी व्यक्ति की आमदनी बढ़ती जाती है वैसे वैसे लुट बखुद उस पर टैक्स की रकम बढ़ती जाती है ।

इसके अलावा इस बजट के द्वारा वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश में सेविंग करने को एनकरेज (encourage) किया है । मिसाल के तौर पर पहले इंश्योरेस पर एक हृद तक ही आमदनी का पा त्रयां हिस्सा भी होता था, अब चौथा हिस्सा भी कर दिया गया है । इसी तरह से प्रावीडेंड फंड में रियायत देकर इन्होंने सेविंग को एनकरेज किया है । इस लिये यह कहना कि इन टैक्सों से गरीब जनता पर बोझ पड़ा है, यह सिफ़े हिन्दुस्तान के उन सरमायेदारों के हाथों में खेलना है जो देशभक्त नहीं हैं, जो कि हमारे सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न को पसन्द नहीं करते । मैं अपनी गवर्नरेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बालबर रहे अपेक्षित तरह तरह से वे सरमायेदार लोग अनेक क्षेत्रों में जा कर लोगों को गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं । कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों तक पर यह अपना असर डाल रहे हैं ।

इस के अलावा मैं (waste) से बचने के बारे में, सेविंग करने के बारे में और इसी तरह से टैक्स इवेजन के बारे में

कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। ऐसे तो वैल्य टैक्स और एक्सपेंशीचर टैक्स लगाने से टैक्स इवेजन कम हो जायेगा। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे देश में बहुत टैक्स इवेजन होता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का इस तरफ ध्यान है फिर भी मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाऊँ।

बचत की तरफ कई मेम्बरान ने ध्यान दिलाया है। मुझे सूशी है कि पिछले महीने से इकानामी ड्राइव (economy drive) मुश्तिलिक मुहकमों में शुरू किया गया है। अच्छा होता अगर यह ड्राइव दो तीन साल पहले आता। लेकिन दूर आयद दुरुस्त आयद। इस को बराबर बताते रहना चाहिये।

एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करूँगा। मैं कुछ नये टैक्स प्रोपोजल सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेम्बरान यह सुन कर हैरान होंगे क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि पहले से ही इतने टैक्स तो नग रहे हैं और मैं नये टैक्सों की तजवीज पेश कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के कुछ अमीर लोग टैक्स का इवेजन कर रहे हैं। मिसाल के तर पर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट ह्यटी टैक्स किसी आदमी के मरने पर लगता है। अब होता यह है कि लोग मरने के पहले अपने बेटे, बेटियों और दूसरे खानदान वालों के नाम अपनी जायदाद कर देते हैं, और इस तरह अपनी जायदाद बहुत कम कर लेते हैं। विल की रजिस्ट्री होती नहीं है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कानून बना दिया जाये कि विल का रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाना भी जरूरी हो जाये जैसे कि गिफ्ट के बारे में है। इस तरह से यह इवेजन रुक सकता है।

दूसरे मुझे ट्रांस्पोर्ट कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के बारे में अच्छ करना है। मुमकिन है यह चीज़ और राज्यों में भी हो, परं जाब में कुछ लोग मिल कर ट्रांस्पोर्ट कम्पनी बना लेते हैं और रुपया पैदा करते हैं। कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी पर टैक्स नहीं लगता। इस तरह से ये लोग टैक्स से बच जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जाये कि इस ट्रांस्पोर्ट कम्पनियों से या तो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट को या सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट को टैक्स मिल सके। इन पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता। जो दो बातें मैं ने ऊपर कही हैं इन पर सास तौर पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो करोड़ों रुपये की आमदानी बढ़ जायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बहुत जोरों में इस फाइनेंस बिल की हिमायत करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाउस इसको इत्तिफाक राय से पास करे, न कि इस को नामंजर करे जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Naushir Bharucha may begin.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957, refers to the impost of certain excise duties and in the course of his speech, the hon. Finance Minister stated that a few items have been subject to this excise duty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

17:35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 27th August, 1957.

[Monday, 26th August, 1957]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	COLUMNS		
S Q No	Subject	9901—46	S Q. No.	Subject	9939—40
1157.	Canal Water dues from Pakistan	9901—03	1198.	Gandak Scheme	9939—40
1158	Agricultural Tour Programme	9903—06	1199	Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Port	9940
1160	Railway Public Service Commission in Bihar	9906—07	U.S.Q. No.	20 Mangla Dam in Mirpur	9941—43
1162	Despatch of Telegrams from New Delhi Railway Station	9907—08	21	Alleged use of Air Bases in Kashmir by Soviet Planes	9944—46
1165	Locomotives	9908—11	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		9946—97
1166.	Economic assistance from Netherlands	9911—13	S Q No		
1169	Overcrowding in Malabar and Cochin Express	9913—14	1159	Engine failure of Grand Trunk Express	9946—47
1171.	Project at Pochampad in Andhra Pradesh	9914—15	1161	Paina Aerodrome	9947—48
1173	Varetha-Timba Road Railway Line	9915—16	1163	Wireless Signalling Apparatus	9948
1175	Diversion of Australian Wheat to Pakistan	9916—17	1164	Central Tractor Organisation	9948
1176	Housing Colonies in Delhi	9917	1167	Indebtedness of Railway Employees	9948—49
1177	Paper Plant at Dehra Dun	9918—21	1168	Erosion by River Ichamati	9949
1178.	Oil Pollution of Sea	9921	1170	Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	9949—50
1179	Shortage of Postal Forms	9921—23	1172	Retired Railway Drivers	9950
1182	Chairman of Calcutta Port	9924—25	1174	Vendors on Trains	9950—51
1184	Machkund Soil Erosion Scheme	9925—27	1180	Re-employment of retired railway employees	9951
1185	Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee Report	9927	1181	Import of Rice from U S S R	9951—52
1188	Diesel Trains between Kanpur and Lucknow	9927—29	1183	Hindi spellings of Railway Stations	9952
1189	Labour at Howrah and Sealdah Stations	9929—30	1186	Post Offices in Tripura and Manipur	9952—53
1190	Bahkra Nangal Project	9930—31	1194	Dredgers	9953—54
1191	Pension Scheme for Railway Staff	9931—34	1195	Inter-State Scheme for Control of Yaws	9954—55
1192	Indian Airlines Corporation	9934—35	1196	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	9955
1193	Ammonium Sulphate	9935—37	1200	Kakinada-Ramachandrapuram Railway Line	9955
1197	Telephone connections	9937—39	1201	Flood Control Schemes in Andhra	9955—56
			1202	Medical College, Kanpur	9956

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1203.	Indian Seamen . . .	9956-57
1204.	Ganga-Brahmaputra inland Water Transport . . .	9957
1205.	Post Offices in Orissa . . .	9957-58
1207.	Navigation in the Estuaries of Godavary and Krishna Rivers . . .	9958
796.	Bombay Suburban Trains . . .	9958-59
823.	Deccan Queen . . .	9959
947.	Sea Erosion around Bombay City . . .	9960
964.	Bombay Suburban Trains . . .	9960
U.S.Q. No.		
874.	National Highways in Assam . . .	9961
875.	Platform shed at Lakshmanpur Station . . .	9961-62
876.	S.S. Amada . . .	9962-63
877.	Punctuality of Trains . . .	9963
878.	Accidents at Parshuram Railway Station . . .	9963-64
879.	Additional trains . . .	9964-65
880.	N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks in Bombay . . .	9965-66
881.	Recruitment for Signal Operation . . .	9966
882.	New Railway Station . . .	9966-67
883.	Passenger amenities . . .	9967
884.	Passenger amenities . . .	9967
885.	Passenger amenities . . .	9967-68
886.	Indian Delegation to China . . .	9968-69
887.	Dropping of Foodgrains in Himalayan Regions . . .	9969-70
888.	Nepalese Officials visit to Post Offices . . .	9971
889.	Reservation of Vacancies for Scheduled Castes . . .	9971
890.	Late running of trains . . .	9972
891.	Over-bridge at Kelsing Railway Station . . .	9973
892.	Sugar factories . . .	9973-76
893.	Sugar factories . . .	9975-78
894.	Elevators . . .	9977
895.	Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives . . .	9978-79
896.	Oxen-bridge at Siddipur . . .	9979
897.	Indigenous and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine . . .	9979-80
898.	Lohna Road Station . . .	9980
899.	Ex-Railway Employees of Assam . . .	9981

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
900.	Sanitation of Qutab Road, New Delhi . . .	9981
901.	Paradip Port Railway Line . . .	9982
902.	Jute cultivation . . .	9982-83
903.	Railway porters . . .	9983-84
904.	Hill allowance . . .	9984
905.	Agartala Municipality . . .	9984-85
906.	Housing of Railway employees at Mawna . . .	9985
907.	Training in Ware-housing . . .	9985-86
908.	Recruitment of Goods Wagon . . .	9986
909.	Pay scales of teachers in Railway Schools . . .	9987
910.	Collapse of Building in Old Delhi . . .	9987-88
911.	Slum Clearance in Delhi . . .	9988
912.	Advisory Committees in Development blocks . . .	9989
913.	Selection of journeymen in Railways . . .	9989
914.	Indore-Ujjain Express Train Service . . .	9989
915.	Agricultural Loans . . .	9989
916.	Mobile Dispensaries in Manipur Hill Areas . . .	9991
917.	Nangal-Mukerian Link . . .	9991
918.	Railway Protection Force . . .	9991-92
919.	Hindi in Railway Training Schools . . .	9992-94
920.	Storage of Foodgrains . . .	9994
921.	Deep Sea Fishing . . .	999
922.	Arrears of Overtime allowance or Railway employees . . .	9995-96
923.	Sugar-Cane . . .	9996-97
924.	L.M.F. Doctors in Tripura . . .	9997
925.	Indian Areca-nut Committee . . .	9997
REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED		9998
The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Expenditure-Tax Bill.		

**EVIDENCE ON BILLS LAID
ON THE TABLE . . . 9998**

A copy of the evidence tendered before the Select Committee on the Wealth-Tax Bill, 1957 and the Expenditure-Tax Bill, 1957, was laid on the Table.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 9998—10001**

Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the air-crash on the 19th August, 1957 in Ging village in Lamakin area resulting in the death of eight persons.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and

Communications (Shri Hasmayun Kabir) made a statement and also laid a statement in regard thereto.

**BILL UNDER CONSIDERA
TION 10001—10138**

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) moved that the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
27TH AUGUST, 1957**

Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957 and also passing of the Bill.