

Thursday, 17th April 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second

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(8th April to 22nd April, 1958)



FOURTH SESSION, 1958

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 17th April, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Closing of Road Bridge over River Narmada at Broach

*1785. Shri Chandra Shankar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Road Bridge over the River Narmada at Broach has been closed for the heavy traffic for the last two or more years;

(b) whether this has led to rendering the National Highway No. 8 from Bombay to Ahmedabad absolutely useless for heavy traffic; and

(c) whether Government propose to repair it immediately or provide other alternative means to remove this bottleneck?

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

(b) No.

(c) There is a provision in the current Five-Year Plan for the re-decking of the Bridge. Certain Protective Works have already been undertaken and it is proposed to watch the effect of these protective works in actual flood conditions before taking up the re-decking work. It is also proposed to provide a ferry-service in the meantime and Plans and

Estimates for this are under preparation.

Shri Chandra Shankar: In view of the scarcity declared in the whole of the District of Broach, may I know whether the Government propose to remove the bottleneck even temporarily till the monsoon sets in?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The strength of the bridge is limited and it has been ascertained after proper scientific tests that it will be hazardous for us to throw open the bridge for heavier traffic than allowed by scientific calculations, because that might endanger life and property.

Shri Chandra Shankar: May I know whether the actual foundation below the bridge has been damaged, excepting the scouring and, if so, do Government propose to construct a new one in place of this seventy-five year old bridge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The bridge is a very old one. It was as far back as 1935 that the Railways gave it up and the Roads took it up for their use. But in 1955 it showed signs of cracking in the upper surface of it. Therefore it was kept out of use for quite a considerable time. It was only in August 1958 that it was reopened and since then only vehicles with limited weight are allowed over it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is a proposal to demolish the bridge and construct one in its place.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, the proposal is to have a new superstructure, but for that we have started with protective works. We want to see the results of the protective works, how they stand flood conditions. Unless that is ascertained, it will not be possible for us to make up our mind.

Shri Chandra Shekhar: May I know whether there is anything wrong with the foundation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That I cannot say at the moment, unless the tests are complete.

Mr. Speaker: Q. No. 1707, Shri D. C. Sharma. Hon. Members must call the question. Sometimes they may not call the question and save the hon. Minister of trouble.

Central Health Service

*1707. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 983 on the 11th December, 1957 and state the progress made so far in the constitution of the Central Health Service?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A list of Officers suitable for appointment to various grades of the Central Health Service prepared by a Selection Committee has been approved by the Union Public Service Commission. Steps are now being taken to publish this list.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the different grades of services to which the hon. Minister referred in his reply?

Shri Karmarkar: The different grades of service are Grades 1 to 5: Grade 1 Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,000; grade 2 Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,600; grade 3 Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,150; grade 4 Rs. 350 to 850 and grade 5 Rs. 260 to 500.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why so many grades have been introduced, what is going to be the difference between one grade and another and whether promotion from one grade to another will be on natural or on efficiency basis?

Shri Karmarkar: It may be natural when a person from the lower grade is promoted to the higher grade. It will not be exactly natural when somebody is selected from outside. The grades are not artificially created

for this purpose. The grades were already there.

बी बल्ल बर्मन : यहे जो सूची तैयार की जा रही है, पह केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों, अर्द्ध प्रभाग ट्रिपुरारीज, के लिये ही है या इसमें राज्य सरकारें भी शाम्ले दे रही हैं ?

भी कर्मसुकर : यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये है।

Shri Thimmaiah: May we know whether any percentage of officers would be drawn from the State cadres as is done in the case of the I.A.S. and I.P? Is any such proposal under consideration of Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I should certainly welcome that development. Our attempts are in that direction. But we have not had encouraging response from the States.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Central Health Scheme is applicable to Central Government employees in Delhi. I have pointed out many times that it is not applicable to Defence employees of Delhi Cantonment. May I know whether this scheme for which this Central Service is being constituted would be made applicable to the Defence employees who are about 10,000 to 12,000?

Shri Karmarkar: All these details have been given in the notification, dated the 31st May 1956.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has not been given.

Shri Karmarkar: It is available in the library; it is printed already and published. It is Notification No. 3-2/56 Est., dated the 31st May 1956.

बच्चा में बन्दोबस्त का कान

*१७०८. **बी बहू देव :** वया जात तक कुछ मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बच्चा में बन्दोबस्त का कान कहाँ तक पूरा हो गया है; और

(क) यह कार्य तक तूरा हो जायेगा ?

कृषि उपलंबी (बी मो० बै० कुलगप्ता) :
(क) शीर (क). लोक-सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [ऐलेक्यो पैरे जोड़ ७, अनुवाच संख्या १०७]

बी पद्म देव : जब कि यह कार्य सन् १९५७ में समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये था, तो उसमें विलम्ब का कारण क्या कारण है ?

बी मो० बै० कुलगप्ता : विलम्ब का कारण यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुछ रेकार्ड स को आग लग गई थीं। उनके जलने से घोड़ी देर हो रही है।

बी पद्म देव : आग लग गई या लगाई गई ?

बी मो० बै० कुलगप्ता : आग लगाई गई है।

The records were burnt; that is why the delay.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making himself well understood.

बी पद्म देव : यह जो बन्दोबस्त किया जा रहा था वह इस लिये जल्दी किया जा रहा था कि वहाँ की जनता में दोषबस्त न होने के कारण बड़ा असंतोष था। तो क्या इस बन्दोबस्त के फलस्वरूप लोग सन्तुष्ट हुये हैं, या उनमें अब भी असंतोष है ?

बी मो० बै० कुलगप्ता : जी हाँ, लोग सन्तुष्ट हुये हैं। इस मेटलमेंट के होने से लोगों को बहुत रियायतें मिली हैं।

Railway Inspectorate

*1709. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the final decision taken with regard to the implementation of the recommendation of the Reviewing Committee on Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee regarding the posi-

tion and constitution of the Railway Inspectorate and enquiries by Judicial Officers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The replies given by the Honourable Minister for Railways to the supplementary questions in connection with Starred Question No. 442 asked by Shri H. C. Mathur in the Lok Sabha on 28-5-57 indicated that status quo will be maintained, i.e. the Inspectorate will continue under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The recommendation of the Reviewing Committee that judicial enquiries instead of enquiries by Government Inspectors should be held into major railway accidents is still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Communications. At present, the views of that Ministry are awaited.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if Government is taking into consideration the grounds urged by this Reviewing Committee in favour of the transfer of this Inspectorate to the Railway Ministry?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I have stated, the hon. Minister of Railways stated quite definitely in the House that he was of the opinion that the Inspectorate should continue under the Ministry of Communications. That is where the position rests.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether Government have made up their mind on this question?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Government has made up its mind and the decision announced by the hon. Minister in this House is final.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to Starred Question No. 442, asked on the 28th May 1957 the hon. Deputy Minister stated that the question of bringing the Chief Inspector and the Inspectorate under the Railway Ministry was under consideration. Later on the Minister stated that there is not going to be any change. May I know whether we are to take the first statement or the second one as correct?

Mr. Speaker: Both are correct; next question.

Movement of Foodgrains in Agartala

*1710. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agartala Town has been cordoned off so that foodgrains could not be freely moved in and out of this city by the traders;

(b) what is the ration given to the citizens of Agartala per week per head; and

(c) whether this quota of ration is considered sufficient?

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

(b) 2½ seers per adult per week and half the quantum per child.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In view of the fact that the price of rice has gone up and the quantity of rice that is available through ration is not sufficient for the requirement of the people, do Government intend to increase the quota of Agartala, as it is a cordoned area?

Shri A. M. Thomas: From the figures I have given, it will be found that an adult gets about 11½ ounces per day—that is roughly 12 ounces per day. That is sufficient. Open market operations are not completely banned also.

गोरखपुर रेलवे वर्कशाप में चोरियाँ

*1711. **बी बाबरेडी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर वर्कशाप के नये स्टोर में १५ अनवरी, १६५८ को पीली भीर तांबे की एक बड़ी चोरी पकड़ी गयी;

(ब) क्या इस संबंध में अब तक कोई विरपत्तारी हुई है;

(क) क्या उत्तर चोरी के प्रतापगढ़ स्टोर में यह सामग्री की पूलः चांच कर ली गयी है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस चांच के प्रतापगढ़ किलो का माल गायब पाया जाए?

रेलवे उपर्यांत्री (बी बाबरेडी जां) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(क) अभी तक कोई विरपत्तारी नहीं हुई है।

(ग) स्टोर की चांच की जा रही है, लेकिन अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

(ज) सवाल नहीं उठता।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) No arrests have been made so far.

(c) Verification of the stores has been taken in hand but is not yet completed.

(d) Does not arise.

बी बाबरेडी : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गोरखपुर के रेलवे वर्कशाप में इससे पहले भी बहुत सी भारी चोरियाँ हो चुकी हैं और यदि हाँ तो सरकार ने इस प्रकार की चोरियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

बी बाबरेडी जां : कोई बहुत भारी चोरियाँ हुई हैं, इसका मुख्य इस वक्त कोई इत्यनहीं है, वैसे छोटी भारी चोरियाँ, प्रक्षसर वर्कशाप से होती रहती हैं और उन चोरियों को रोकने के लिये लास तदानीर, तजवीजें और बन्दोबस्त हैं और वह काफी समझे जाते हैं।

बी बाबरेडी : यह चोरी १५ अनवरी, १६५८ को हुई थी और अभी उष मंत्री गहोदय ने एसा बताया कि तब से लगातार इस चोरी की चांच की जा रही है। यह तो बातें का महीना है जबायं में बान सकारा हूँ कि स्टोर में जो भी सामग्री रह गया है वह चोरी का

क्या है उसकी जांच के बारे में इसकी देर क्यों नहीं रही है ?

की जाहाजबाब जा : उस स्टोर में जायद मालीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा बहुत ज्यादा सामान है और सामान की पूरी-पूरी जांच की जा रही है । उसमें बक्त तो सगता ही है ।

Shri Goray: The Deputy Minister has admitted that large-scale theft has taken place. May I know the extent and the value of it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I think it will be more appropriate to give it after we have completed investigations.

Shri Tangamani: What is the estimated value of the articles stolen?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: So far loss up to the extent of Rs. 15,000 has already been detected, but we have not actually completed investigations. May be there is something more.

Chilka Lake

*1712. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 993 on the 11th December, 1957 in respect of the Chilka Lake and state:

(a) the progress so far made in this matter; and

(b) when the scheme is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The State Government have stated that the scheme regarding development of Chilka Lake is still under consideration of that Government and is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1958-59. It appears no progress has been made in this matter.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the recommendations of the Estimates Committee for development of the Chilka Lake into a port have been accepted by Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No such recommendation has been made by the Estimates Committee for developing the lake into a port and as such the question of accepting the same does not arise. As regards the development of Chilka Lake as a tourist centre, the scheme forms part of part II of the Plan for Tourism which means that it is to be financed partly by the Centre and partly by the State Government. The State Government has been requested for the last one year to submit its plans and estimates but it is still considering certain alternative proposals. Hence the delay.

Shri Sanganna: What is the estimated cost of this project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Rs. 3 lakhs.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know how far the work that was taken up for the improvement of Chilka Lake has been implemented and to what extent work is still pending for implementation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We requested them for letting us know the exact site for the rest house and other project and they were trying to do it. Meanwhile, another alternative project was put up to the State Government. That was acquisition of the palace of an ex-ruler. That also is under consideration. Therefore, there is delay.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether Government have made any enquiry with regard to the fixation of price for the palace of the ex-ruler which the Government of Orissa is going to purchase with Central assistance?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think the price has been fixed so far.

Ticketless Travel on Trains

*1713. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what was the result of the intensive check against ticketless travel carried out during the period

from January to August, 1957 by the Temporary Central Ticket-Checking Organisation;

(b) what steps are being taken to combat the evil in the light of the experience gained during the intensive drive; and

(c) what increase in staff is involved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 108].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what deterrent measures, if any, Government propose to take on the executive and legislative side to prevent ticketless travel?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The usual methods that we have on railways are considered adequate. The only thing is that sometimes there is laxity in the application of those means. It is proposed to bring in certain legislative measures in order to allow arrest without warrant and to enable us to deal more effectively with persons who indulge in chain pulling or insist on travelling without tickets. Certain measures are under consideration and we hope we will be able to bring them before the House soon.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what are the latest figures available with Government, particularly regarding the year 1958-59? Is it not a fact that ticketless travel is increasing from year to year? Is it true that in 1955-56, the figure was about 69 lakhs and in 1956-57, 73 lakhs? May I know whether it is still on the increase in 1958-59? If so, what are the figures?

Mr. Speaker: 1958-59 has just started.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is in two parts. The first is whether the measures which the railways are adopting are adequate and no fresh measures on the executive

side are contemplated. Then I want to know whether ticketless travel was increasing from year to year. I gave some figures and asked whether those figures were correct and whether they had any other figures.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. These are not matters which can be disposed of during question time. Ticketless travel is a continuing affair. It may be reduced to one per cent. We had a debate for several days with respect to this matter. Hon. Members talk only of ticketless travel. I am not able to go through everyone of these questions. Before 1947, the rule was not to allow any question unless an hon. Member satisfied the Chair that the question was in order. Now, I have adopted the other rule—allow every question unless there are absolute grounds to disallow a question. I want to see that as much as possible is answered here. But some of these questions escape. We cannot dispose of the problem of ticketless travel by a short question. With respect to this, we had occasion to discuss and debate. Hon. Members should elicit some specific facts which they may use as foundation or basic matter for discussion later on. But I am not able to see how this sort of questioning helps us.

Shri Tangamani: It is indicated in the statement that at least on certain sections ticketless travel is on the increase and the incidence is widespread.

Mr. Speaker: Since we discussed this matter two months ago, has it increased? Do hon. Members want to know what is the increase every day? What has happened since the last debate? Are we going to have another debate on this small matter?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the object of this question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you permit me, I will make myself clear. In the report which the Radi-

way Board submitted, they have stated that they are going to take certain specific executive action to stop it. Now my hon. friend says that no further action is necessary. I quoted from the Railway Board report itself. So I want to know whether they have revised their opinion in these two months and they do consider these methods to be adequate, and if so, why? As a matter of fact, they have mentioned some methods themselves.

Mr. Speaker: If in February they had said that they were going to take executive action, would not the hon. Member be charitable to them and allow them six months? Also, the hon. Minister has said that he is trying to introduce legislation here to take more serious steps to arrest without warrant and so on to deal with ticketless travellers and chain pullers.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I would like to clarify one point. From the figures, it is very difficult to come to the inference that ticketless travel is increasing. As a matter of fact, those figures relate to the persons who have been detected travelling without tickets. I do not know what number of those is not detected. It is very difficult to say whether it is the total number of ticketless travellers who have been detected or there is a larger number of travellers without tickets. It is very difficult to say what is the quantum of the ticketless travellers. If larger number of people are detected travelling without tickets, it may be reasonably said that ticketless travel is not increasing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the nature and function of the Temporary Central Ticket Checking Organisation set up by the Railway Board? Has it produced any results and is it going to be retained?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, this Organisation was set up with the object of carrying out sampling checks on various sections of our railways. Four squads were brought into exist-

ence consisting of 30 TTMs per squad. They worked for 8 months and carried out very intensive checks on almost all the sections of the Railways. And, I might say that they produced some very revealing figures which were brought to the notice of the various Railways. In one case, they discovered that the extent of ticketless travel on one particular section was 48 per cent. Similarly, some very startling figures were produced by these people.

We have brought this state of affairs to the notice of the General Managers and we have asked them to take immediate steps to rectify the position. After their work was completed, these 4 squads were sent back to their parent railways. If there is any more need for more sampling checks, we will create more squads and have more checks. But, that by its very nature is a temporary step.

Shri Goray: Will the figures be laid on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know, so far as the results of the checking by these test squads are concerned, whether the Minister will place the figures on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, often the ticket checkers cannot get into the compartments because of overcrowding. There are certain sections like that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may have conferences with hon. Members who take interest in this matter and then try to get their suggestions.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, is it your desire that the figures should be laid on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I would request the hon. Ministers to come nearer the hon. Members in respect of their departments.

Grow More Food Campaign in States

***1714. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for the different States under the Grow More Food Campaign for the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, which of the States have gone ahead with this work?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. Targets for 1958-59 have been fixed statewise and communicated to the State Governments.

(b) It is too early to give any indication of the progress of schemes against these targets.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether loans and grants are also being given to different States; and, if so, what are the amounts?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The loans and grants under the G.M.F. schemes for five years is nearly Rs. 81 crores. For a year, we give approximately Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 crores under the G.M.F. schemes to various State Governments.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the grant or loan given to Punjab?

Mr. Speaker: For what year?

Shri Hem Raj: For the year 1958-59.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For Punjab, it is Rs. 47.7 lakhs for the year 1956-57.

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I asked the amount for 1958-59.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The original question was not about figures; and, I have not got the figures ready now. If desired, I am prepared to send these figures to the hon. Member.

Shri Basumatari: May I know Sir on what is the basis the targets are fixed whether it is on the whole Plan period or whether it is on an annual basis?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is on a planned basis; also for the whole Plan. For the second Plan, there is a target of 15.5 million tons of additional foodgrains for five years; and we have fixed targets yearwise also.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that some States have written to the Central Government to make a little change in the Second Five Year Plan and give them more money for minor irrigation projects; and, has any scheme been drawn as far as minor irrigation projects are concerned for the G.M.F. campaign?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is true that most of the States, where there is not much scope for major works of irrigation, want to lay stress on minor irrigation works and spend more money on minor irrigation projects. We have taken this matter up with the Planning Commission; and the Planning Commission recently appointed a Committee to go into the question. Shri Gadgil and others form the Committee and they are going round. Very soon a report will be submitted on this.

Shri Tyagi: Have State Governments broken up these targets into village targets, and has each cultivator been told how much he is required to produce according to the Plan; what is the incentive, if any, which has been offered to individual cultivators to accept the target allotted to them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For these two years, the targets were almost itemwise, by using improved seeds, how much more they have to grow and by using manure how much more they have to grow in each State. But, this year, the Prime Minister also appealed to the country that each village should have a target. And I suppose this is to be taken into account when targets are fixed in the Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks. With regard to others, we have not got the staff to look into it.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the intention of the Government to convey to the villagers the village targets and enquire what aid they will need to fulfil those targets?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is not a question of conveying the targets to the villagers. It is these villagers who fix the targets and it is for them to convey to the Government the targets fixed. It is not a question of Government conveying the targets to the villagers.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is the allotment made to the various States based on the achievements of the previous year or on any other basis?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is one of the considerations. When we allot funds, the achievement of the previous year is also taken into consideration.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the names of the States about which Government entertain a reasonable hope of fulfilling these targets?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Almost all the States. When we fix these targets, we feel that every State would reach them.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Have Government got any estimate of the probable results that would accrue from certain States where they expect the targets will be fulfilled? The same answer is given for all the States.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the targets are fixed according to the capacity and the performance in the previous year. Therefore, there is no difference.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Part (b) of the question here is, 'which of the States have gone ahead with this work?' It is the work of fulfilling these targets and not merely having the G.M.F. campaign.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I request the hon. Member to refer to the answer to part (a), which says that the targets for the year 1958-59 have been fixed. The year has started only

now—only 16 days have gone—and it is too early to say anything.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that this Grow More Food campaign has been going on for nearly 7 years and also in view of the fact that the hon. Food Minister made a statement here that the ideal of self-sufficiency is ever receding, may I know if there is any systematic evaluation of the results of the G.M.F. campaign district by district; and, if so, may I know whether the statement of the hon. Minister was based on that assessment or whether there are only the Central annual statistics on which that statement was based?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Target has nothing to do with self-sufficiency. We fixed certain targets which may reach self-sufficiency or which may not reach self-sufficiency. The targets are not receding figures. But, self-sufficiency, as the hon. Minister stated, may be a receding figure. I have already replied that not only are the district targets fixed, but it is the intention of Government also to go to the village level and fix targets.

Shri Ranga: Has anything been done to reduce the price of fertilizers as part of this G.M.F. campaign, in view of the fact that during the last one or two years the prices have been rising?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We hope to do it as early as the foreign exchange situation improves whereby we will be able to get our fertilizers at lower prices.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that even from out of what we are producing here, they have been charged very much more during the last 2 years? How can you get more by the G.M.F. campaign?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is a question of pooled distribution of the fertilizers and it is not a question of earning any profit. We are not charging more. In fact, we are reducing the prices and we are giving more subsidies and grants to the States.

Shri Kasthuri: May I know whether in any of the States the targets fixed for 1958-59 are less than those fixed for 1957-58; and, if so, why?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, Sir. I think the targets fixed for the States are generally more than those for the last year.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that even though the allotments are made on paper, there are enormous difficulties in the States in actually drawing the amounts because of the Central Government's insistence on scrutinising every bit of the details of these schemes; and, if so, will the Government consider making the procedure easier so that the States may draw these amounts and use them actually in the year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is one of the reasons why some of the States were not able to make use of the money allotted to them. It is because of some of the procedural difficulties. The agricultural year in India is also quite different from the financial year. The agricultural year starts from June. Supposing we give some money in May, by the time the cultivator takes up the work the monsoon starts and he cannot do any work till the monsoon stops in October or November. So, he has to start the canal work or tank work only in November. Then the work is not completed and he has to surrender the amount because the financial year ends in March. These things are being looked into. We have taken this matter up with the Finance Ministry and I think they will also agree to change the financial year as far as the GMF schemes are concerned.

Shri Thimmaiah: While giving grants and loans to the States under the GMF schemes, may I know whether any principle is laid down for the distribution of these amounts to the ryots because all the money goes to the big guns and not to the lower ryots?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are various types of schemes. In the worker schemes, money is mostly spent on the works like tanks, canals, etc. It is for everyone. There is no question of a big gun or a small gun there. Everyone uses the water from the common tank and gets the benefit. Then there are service works or schemes such as the supply of fertilisers, improved seeds and various other things and implements also. It is there that the poor people are sometimes neglected and do not get more amount under the GMF and other schemes. Now, Government is taking steps to see that even a tenant cultivator owning no land will be able to get loan by giving the security of some other friend of his.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that sometime ago, we were told that the deficiency in foodgrains production was to the tune of 10 per cent. and that we have made plans to bridge that gap by means of these various schemes under the GMF, is there any definite assessment district-wise as to what extent it has been possible to reach the targets, what districts have failed to reach the targets and may we know whether there is an analysis of the reasons of failure of those particular districts in achieving the targets and if so will the hon. Minister.....

Mr. Speaker: By the time the hon. lady Member came to the end of the question, I forgot the earlier part. The hon. Member must put a short question and she knows it very well.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, ten per cent. of the deficit was to be covered through GMF schemes for which targets were fixed. May we know if there has been an assessment, on a decentralised basis, on a district-wise basis or region wise basis, as to which districts have come up to the expectation and reached the targets and which have not and the reasons thereof?

Mr. Speaker: I will stop here. (Interruptions).

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There was a ten per cent. deficit. I have asked a simple question. There was a plan.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. The hon. Member's question has been understood. I am only waiting for an answer. She may kindly resume her seat.

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, may I venture a reply? It is true that at one time the deficit was worked out at 10 per cent. The Planning Commission fixed a target of 14 per cent. under the First Plan. The actual increase was of the order of 20 per cent. Inspite of the increase in population, we had produced much more than was expected of us. Unfortunately or fortunately, the standard of living in the country has gone up as a result of which the demand has increased and that is why we feel that there is some scarcity.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister has not answered the question whether an assessment is made districtwise or regionwise whether the target is reached or not reached.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The reply will be the same as for Shri Tyagi's question. Hitherto the targets were fixed State-wise and in each State, there was a sort of item-wise distribution of targets. That is to say, by using more manure, we can produce so much more; by using more improved seeds, we may produce so much more and so on. That is item-wise. We now intend to cultivate not only district-wise but also village-wise. We go to the village level and find out how many villages have reached self-sufficiency and also the reasons why they are not able to reach the target, apart from natural reasons.

Nipani—Raibag Rail Link

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1715. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:**
Shri D. A. Katti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new Railway lines recommended by the Govern-

ment of Mysore to be included in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Nipani—Raibag Rail link is included in the list of such lines;

(c) whether it is a fact that before the re-organisation of States the Government of Bombay had recommended Nipani—Raibag Railway being given top priority; and

(d) if so, whether Nipani—Raibag Railway is expected to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 109.]

(b) to (d). No Sir.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the Government is thinking to link Nipani and Raibag within the period of the Second Plan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is unfortunate that this railway line does not find a place in the Second Plan.

Mr. Speaker: These are all details asked on the floor of the House. May I request the hon. Minister to place a schedule of all those new line constructions in the library?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is already included in the Plan and there are already so many publications.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good asking it then. It only means a suggestion for action. In that case, the suggestions may be made outside this House and not inside this House.

Shri Joachim Alva: In this area lakhs of pilgrims go to attend the festival of Goddess Yellamma. I want to know whether the Railway Board made enquiries about the feasibility of a line for this area for the convenience of lakhs of pilgrims who go to the fair there?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no likelihood of undertaking the construction of new lines till our financial position improves.

Mr. Speaker: All these are suggestions.

Shri Joachim Alva: Only one more question, Sir. It is important.

Mr. Speaker: Every question is important.

Shri Joachim Alva: Was the Hubli-Karwar line ever put up before the Railway Board and has the Board rejected it or asked the Mysore Government about the feasibility of this much desired line?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no question of rejecting any line. There are quite a number of lines which have been surveyed and there is every chance that if our financial position and material position improve, we may undertake the construction of some of these lines. To say that the Board had examined and rejected will not, therefore, be correct.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that his predecessor had announced that the Railway Board were very keen to take up this line? This was expected to be a link among the three States at that time and two States at present—Karnataka and Bombay. How is it that the Government had failed to get this thing included in the Second Plan. It is not also expected to cost too much?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Government has not failed to get it included in the Second Plan. As the House is aware, the Railway Ministry wanted more than Rs. 1400 crores and the Planning Commission sanctioned Rs. 1125 crores only. Many of these schemes which were included in the Railway's Second Plan had to be dropped. It is not minimising the importance of any particular line that is being suggested in this House. Let us hope that our financial posi-

tion will improve; and we will be able to undertake the construction of some of those lines.

Railway Employees Pension Scheme

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*1716.	Shri Tangamani: Shri Nardeo Snatak: Shri Vajpayee: Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Daljit Singh: Shri Prabhat Kar:
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Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees who have so far opted for pension;

(b) the number of employees who have not so far indicated their option;

(c) whether any representations have been received from Railway workers and their organisations for modification of the Pension Scheme;

(d) whether there is any anomaly as regards the applicability of the Scheme among the various classes of employees; and

(e) if so, the reasons and what steps are contemplated to remove the anomaly?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Out of about 11½ lakhs railway servants eligible to exercise their option, 1187 have so far opted for pension.

(c) None from any recognised labour organisations.

(d) None has come to notice so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that only a small fraction of the workers have preferred this pension scheme because of the more favourable facilities they get under the Provident Fund and Gratuity scheme, will the Government reconsider the question of introducing the pension scheme?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will not agree with the inference that the hon. Member has tried to draw in the question. The low percentage of the number of persons whose option has been exercised up till now is due to the fact that proper publicity was not given to the Pension Scheme. We have got the Pension Scheme translated in Hindi and in all the regional languages. The period of option has also been extended. There is no doubt that the Pension Scheme is more favourable than the Provident Fund scheme. If it is properly explained to the class III and class IV employees, I am sure a very large number of them will opt for it.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that whereas other Central Government employees are getting 8 annas in a rupee by way of pension only 6 annas in the rupee is extended to the railway employees and, whereas they were getting 8 1/3 per cent. of the basic pay plus half dearness allowance as Provident Fund contribution, if the total is worked out a class IV employee will incur a loss of at least Rs. 1000?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is not correct. The Pension Scheme in the Railways is on a par with all other Government Departments. In the case of class IV employees, where we found that in respect of an employee who has put in more than 30 years of service the pensionary equivalent of the Provident Fund and gratuity will be slightly less, we have made provision to give Rs. 200 extra for every year of completed service and, therefore, it more than compensates.

* **Shri Tangamani:** In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that no anomaly exists today. May I know whether the organisation of class III employees or some class III employees themselves have approached the Rail Ministry saying that the qualifying period of 30 years does not include the tem-

porary and officiating periods and as such that period of 30 years must be taken as the period of service from the date on which they entered service?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No anomaly has come to our notice, and the instance my hon. friend has quoted is not a case of anomaly but a suggestion for giving further privileges. The Pension Scheme, as I have stated already, is the same as it is applicable to all other Government servants in the various Ministries. What the hon. Member is suggesting is something like amending or revising the existing Pension Scheme; it is not a case of anomaly.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: अभी सरकार न तीन महीन की अवधि बढ़ाई है। इसके बीच में रेलवे कर्मचारी यह निर्णय करेंगे कि उन्हें पैनशन स्कीम के साथ जाना है या प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम के साथ। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि अभी बहुत कम रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने कोई निर्णय किया है, क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय इस अवधि को तीन महीने और बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रहा है?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: अभी तक तो इस पर विचार नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन अगर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य इस मामले में कुछ दिलचस्पी ले और इसके बारे में बोहा सा रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बताने का कष्ट करें और ट्रेड यूनियन वाले भी और मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी उनको ठीक तरह से बताया जायेगा तो हमें आशा है कि जो अवधि अभी रखी गई है, इसके बीच में सब लोग आपनी इस्था जाहिर कर लेंगे। लेकिन बोहा देर देलने के बाद अगर इस बात की आवश्यकता समझी गई और रेलवे कर्मचारियों की तरफ से इस बात की मांग की गई कि इस अवधि में कुछ और बढ़ा होनी चाहिये, तो उस पर भीर किया जायेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Minister it is

found that a majority of the workmen have not opted for pension. May I know whether a discussion will be held with the representatives of the various railwaymen's unions and federations with a view to see that the Pension Scheme is a successful one and its implications are also discussed?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think there is any necessity for such a discussion. The Scheme, as has been finalised, is before the railway employees and also those who take interest in the trade unions of the railway workers. If their objective is to examine whether this Scheme is really more beneficial to the railway employees, especially to the less paid railway employees, they should educate the workers and also advise them to opt for the Scheme which will be more beneficial to them.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Southern Railway Labour Union after their conference have sent a comprehensive scheme for the amendment of this particular Pension Scheme?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have no knowledge.

Shri Tangamani: rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question. The hon. Minister has already stated that it is the same Scheme that applies to all other Government servants. Evidently, hon. Members want to have it changed and modified. They have suggested it openly and indirectly, but the hon. Minister is adamant about his own attitude.

Shri Tangamani: There is one more point, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I always allow four supplementary questions to be put by the hon. Member; even then he is not satisfied. He must be satisfied with the various other questions.

Shri G. M. Banerjee: You have allowed only one question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: One to Shri Banerjee and four to Shri Tangamani between them five. We will now go to the next question.

Procurement of Rice in Andhra Pradesh

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*1719. { **Shri Rajagopala Rao:**
Shri Ramai Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the Districts in Andhra Pradesh declared by Government as 'Specified Areas' for the procurement of rice;

(b) what is the total quantity of rice and paddy offered by the millers in Andhra Pradesh since the revision of the prices of rice in December, 1957;

(c) whether there are any offers from the rice-millers from the Districts other than the 'Specified Areas' for the sale of rice; and

(d) what is the basis on which the price of paddy and rice is fixed?

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

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 110.]

Shri Rajagopala Rao: May I know whether the prices are fixed in the interest of the consumers or in the interest of the producers?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are not fixing prices either at the request of the consumer or the producer; we fix prices having regard to the conditions existing now, and also not to prejudice either the consumer or the producer.

Mr. Speaker: Both the consumer and the producer.

Shri Rajagopal Rao: May I know whether the prices were fixed in accordance with the recommendations of the State Government or as recommended by some experts?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, questions have come up before this House off and on. The procurement price that we paid in 1952-53 was only Rs. 14.83, whereas we are now paying Rs. 15, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 16/8 and higher amount for finer varieties.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government are receiving whatever is being offered to them by rice millers or they are themselves going into the market and procuring rice? May I also know whether the Government of Andhra has made any recommendations in regard to the prices; and, if so, what was the decision of the Government of India and why did they not accept their recommendations?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are both procuring as well as requisitioning. We mainly procure from millers. Of course, the Andhra Government has made some recommendations. We have carefully considered them, but we have indicated our inability to raise the prices at this stage.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that since 1952 the prices of other commodities have gone up and the value of money itself has gone down; and, if so, in the light of that, why is it that the Government of India is still harping upon the level of prices in 1952?

Shri A. M. Thomas: For foodgrains we take 1952-53 as the base year—100 as the base. On that you will find that it will be about 101 or 102. As I already indicated, in 1952-53 the price was Rs. 14.83 whereas we are now paying Re. 1 and Rs. 1/8 more than that.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): May I add a word, Sir, with your permission? The hon. Member would be aware

that the Asoka Mehta Committee has very carefully gone into the question and have suggested prices ranging between Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for coarse rice. It may be that the prices of other commodities have gone up, but after taking into consideration everything we have tried to fix a remunerative price for the farmer.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that the Government of India insist upon fixing the prices unilaterally, without consulting the Andhra Government, without getting their co-operation and, also, after reasoning with them?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, Sir, it is not correct to say that we have not discussed these problems with the Andhra Government—sometimes we have agreed, at other times we have not agreed.

Shri Heda: May I know how this procurement price fixed by the Centre compares with the existing market prices, on the one hand, and the procurement price of Kerala Government in Andhra Pradesh? If the latter two prices are higher, is not the central procurement price ineffective?

Shri A. P. Jain: In the regions where we procure, we generally declare control prices. All the transactions have to take place at the control prices, and the Kerala Government is also buying at control prices.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: With regard to the answer to part (c) of the question, in view of the fact that a large quantity of paddy is available in the Nellore delta area, may I know whether any special efforts are being made by the Government to institute procurement in that area?

Shri A. P. Jain: That suggestion was made before, and I have been considering it. I am looking into the question as to whether we can extend the procurement operations in the Nellore delta region.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Central Government and some of the State Governments are procuring rice from

Andhra. May I know whether there is a proposal from the Kerala Government that the Government should not procure rice at the very same place and that they should concentrate on separate areas, and what the attitude the Central Government is to that suggestion?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not been able to grasp the question fully.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Kerala Government has represented to the Central Government that separate areas may be allotted to the various Governments and not the same area, for the purchase.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Food Minister of Kerala saw me sometime ago and he discussed the food policy including the procurement in Andhra in detail. I told him that we will give preference to Kerala in buying rice at the control rates and if they enter into any contract with any miller for the purchase, we will not buy or procure from that miller or enter competition with the Kerala Government. So, there is full adjustment. There is no difficulty.

Shri Rajagopala Rao: In the matter of the purchase of rice, why not the Government of India request, through the Andhra Government, for the purchase?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have set up a machinery. Our work is going on well.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation in Manipur

***1720. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese method of paddy cultivation has yielded successful results in Manipur; and

(b) if so, why the method has not been adopted by the agriculturists in Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b).

Though experiments conducted on the Japanese method of paddy cultivation have given higher yields in Manipur there has not been appreciable progress with regard to the area covered. This is due to lack of communication facilities and inadequate number of trained field personnel as compared to other States. The Administration has laid out 106 demonstration plots, but the progress is likely to be only gradual.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the Japanese manuring and cultural practices have also been experimented there and, if so, with what result?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In Manipur already, the system that they are following is better than in any other State. Generally, the production goes up to 35 maunds of paddy per acre, whereas, by the Japanese method, it increases only by 8 to 10 maunds. So, the people of Manipur are already practising better methods of cultivation. That is one of the reasons why they are not so much eager to take up this new method.

Shri Jadhav: How much area is under the cultivation of rice in Manipur?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: 2,22,000 acres.

Transfer of Management of Hirakud Project to Orissa Government

***1721. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government for transferring the responsibility of control and management of Hirakud Project to the Orissa Government;

(b) whether the terms and conditions for such transfer have been prepared; and

(c) the broad nature of such terms and conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Hirakud Dam Project will be transferred to the Government of Orissa, for maintenance and operation purposes as soon as they are in a position to take it over.

(b) and (c). No terms and conditions are contemplated in this regard.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether it is proposed that when the transfer will take place, the present Hirakud Control Board will be abolished?

Shri Hathi: This Control Board was really meant for the expeditious execution of the project. Because the Orissa State had not adequate machinery, the Central Government took up the execution of the project. Once it is ready, it will be handed over to the State Government. There may not be necessity for a Control Board then.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether this transfer will be given effect to before or after the completion of the second stage of the Hirakud project?

Shri Hathi: The idea is to give it before the completion of the second stage. The Orissa Government is only waiting for the full completion of the first stage so that some of the officers and machinery could be utilised for maintenance and operation.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if the Government have come to any definite decision or principle that as soon as a big project is completed it will be transferred to the State Government? If so, may I know how far it will be compatible with the financial commitments of the Government of India?

Shri Hathi: Generally, it is the State Governments that are executing almost all projects with the exception of Hirakud. The Hirakud project is the only one which was being executed by the Central Government. All other projects are being executed

by the State Governments. So, the question of transferring the projects to the State Governments would not arise.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विकिसा:
सम्बन्धी सहायता

+
*१७२३. { श्री क० भ० भालवीय :
 { श्री बादोबाला :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी नौकरों को निःशुल्क विकिसा सुविधायें देती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये सुविधायें सरकारी नौकरों को सेवा-निवृत्त होने पर नहीं दी जातीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कर्मरकर) : (क) विभिन्न विकिसा लागू नियमों के मुताबिक केन्द्रीय सरकारी नौकरों को निःशुल्क विकिसा दी जाती है। अंशदाती स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के प्रधीन इस योजना के तहत की पूर्ति के लिये सरकारी नौकर अपने बेतन के मुताबिक ५० नये पैसे से १२ रुपये मासिक तक का अंशदान देते हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) विकिसा सुविधायें सरकारी नौकरों को सेवा रियायत के रूप में दी जाती हैं। जब एक सरकारी नौकर सेवा-निवृत्त हो जाता है तो वह सरकारी नौकर नहीं रह जाता और इस प्रकार इस रियायत का अधिकारी नहीं रहता।

An Hon. Member: English.

Mr. Speaker: The English answer may also be read.

Shri Karmarkar: I take the liberty of saying that the Hindi reply that I read was the translation of an earlier

reply and does not contain something that has been added in the English version. I shall submit to the Lok Sabha in due course a revised answer in Hindi in regard to this addition.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that a hospital stoppage of Re. 1 for the employee and Rs. 3 for the members of his family is charged, because, the definition of 'family', according to the British rule, was, wife and legitimate children. So, the other members of the family are not given free medical aid. That is what I am saying. The hospital stoppage is there: Re. 1 and Rs. 3. For widowed mother, it is Rs. 8 a day. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any decision is likely to be taken in regard to the extension of the definition of the family so as to include a widowed mother and others?

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid that my hon. friend is referring to some past history.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not past history, but recent history.

Shri Karmarkar: The present position is this. As I said, the subscriptions are ranging from 50 naya paise to Rs. 12 per month. The definition of family has been extended to father and mother of the person contributing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are certain Central Government undertakings, for instance, in the Defence Department where the Central Government Contributory Health Service Scheme is not applicable. They have got their own hospital where patients are admitted. They have to pay hospital stoppage fee for father, or widowed mother or unmarried sister. It is Rs. 8 per day—Rs. 3 for hospital stoppage and Rs. 5 as doctor's fee. Will the Government kindly consider this matter which is a very serious one?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members might send their suggestions to the

Ministers and not use the Question Hour for making such suggestions.

Dr. Sashila Nayar: May I know if there is any scheme for health insurance including the Government servants, so that after the Government servants retire, the only difference will be that the contribution paid by the Government will also be paid by them—50 per cent. by Government and 50 per cent. by the employees—and after they retire, full contribution will be made by the Government servant? May I know whether Government has any such scheme under consideration, in view of the acute distress that is being caused at present to the Government servants after they retire?

Shri Karmarkar: In the first place, there does not seem to be any reason for the feeling that there is acute distress after their retire. The present arrangement contemplates only those who are in Government service and for one month later. we are not taking, at the present moment, of extending the same facilities to people after they retire.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Article in 'New Age'

S.N.Q. No. 15. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the "New Age" weekly dated the 13th April, 1958, published from New Delhi, in which some allegations have been made against him; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. It was in 1950 that applications were invited under the Displaced Persons Claims

Act of 1950 from displaced persons for urban immovable property left by them in West Pakistan. Applications were submitted on a prescribed form and were scrutinised in accordance with the rules prescribed under the Act. Broad principles were laid and executive instructions issued for the valuation of properties in the cities, cantonments and elsewhere.

Claims were filed by Kartas of Joint Hindu families on behalf of the families and by individual co-sharers separately for their own shares. Both methods were permissible under the Rules. Of the total claims, about 36 per cent. related to joint Hindu family properties. Of these, over 50 per cent. i.e. about 20,000—90,000 were filed by individual co-sharers.

When applications for claims were invited, the Compensation Scheme had not even been thought of. The general impression prevailing then was that the value of evacuee property left by evacuees in India was sufficiently large for compensation to be paid to displaced persons on a pro-rata basis. It was immaterial, therefore, whether the claims for joint Hindu family property were filed by Kartas or by individual co-sharers.

The Compensation Scheme was announced on the 8th of June, 1955, and the Rules under the Scheme were passed by both Houses of Parliament in September of the same year. Since the value of the evacuee property had fallen far below expectations, a graded scale was laid down and a ceiling fixed. In the Rules framed under the Act, concessions were given to joint Hindu families. The Rules had been in operation for only a shortwhile when there arose a difference of opinion between the Statutory Advisory Board which had been appointed under the Act and myself in regard to the correct interpretation of Rule 19 which governed the payment of compensation to joint Hindu families. My own view was that the sons of a living father could

not be considered for the purposes of this rule. Since, however, there appeared to be room for ambiguity in the wording of Rule 19, to clarify the issue I brought an amendment before Parliament. This amendment was hotly opposed by some Members representing displaced persons' interest in both Houses. Demonstrations were also staged. The Advisory Board even referred this matter to the Prime Minister.

In Parliament, while opposing my amendment some Members introduced counter amendments which would have had the effect of making sons during the life time of their father eligible for being considered as members of the family for the purpose of computing enhanced compensation in the case of a joint Hindu family. It will be recalled that these counter amendments were strongly opposed by me and I remember having told a Member of the Rajya Sabha who had even threatened to bring a privilege motion before the House for my alleged attempt to distort the interpretation of Rule 19, that if the interpretation put by him and some other Members was accepted, although it might be in his interest and mine as big claimants, Government could not accept it as it was bound to have serious financial repercussions on the Pool and on the national exchequer. I took the odium for this decision then. I still hold the view that my decision was a proper one.

After the amendment was passed by Parliament, instructions were issued that the claim files of all co-sharers of joint Hindu families who had filed separate claims should be linked together and that payment should be made strictly in accordance with the revised Rule.

I should now like to say something about my own case, since it has been raised. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: If it had been long I would have allowed him to make this as a statement.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Only two more pages.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. The hon. Minister may place it on the Table and I shall treat it as read. Any hon. Members who want to put any supplementaries may look into this and table separate questions. That would be the best thing. Let it be placed on the Table of the House.

Some Hon. Members: It may be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: It will be circulated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It will be finished in five minutes and I would answer supplementaries even now.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask hon. Members to put questions if they want. Or, no supplementaries may be necessary.

An Hon. Member: Questions later on.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be separate questions. Let me consider as and when they come in.

Remainder of the answer, laid on the Table.

I should now like to say something about my own case, since it has been raised in the "New Age", one of the leading papers of the Communist Party of India, of which Shri Bhupesh Gupta, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, is the Editor. The allegations made against me in this article in the "New Age" are as follows:—

- (i) that I had ensured acceptance of inflated valuation of my claims by appointing a Special Officer to verify them;
- (ii) that I and my sons had deliberately filed separate claims so as to secure higher compensation;
- (iii) that in calculating the compensation payable to me the interpretation of Rule 19

which has been applied in other cases was not applied in my case;

(iv) that I and my sons had each received 8,000 rupees as compensation in cash as priority claimants; and

(v) that my mother had been in receipt of a maintenance allowance and had also received Rs. 8,000 as compensation in cash.

The real facts are as follows:—

My claim had been verified in the normal manner so long ago as 1952, years before I was appointed a Minister. No Special Officer was deputed solely for the purpose. According to the assessment orders, the Claims Officer who verified my claim had remarked that I had claimed less than I was entitled to, but that I could only be allowed what I had claimed. I took special care to ensure that the revised Rule 19 should apply to my case also and that myself and my sons should be treated only as one unit for the purposes of compensation.

Although the claims of about 3,15,000 persons out of 4,60,000 have already been disposed of and nearly Rs. 80 crores paid in compensation, neither myself nor my sons have so far purchased any property in satisfaction of my compensation, nor have I received as "Statement of Account". In other words, my compensation application has not even been processed. As regards payment of compensation in cash, under the Compensation Rules I am not entitled to receive such payment. As such neither myself nor my sons have received any cash compensation.

My mother is not living. She died when I was a child. I have a step-mother who lives with her son, my step-brother, in Rajasthan. Her father was one of the leading men in Lahore, and had given her some pro-

party before his death in 1931. She might have filed her claim for that property. My father died in 1914 and as a widow, my step-mother would be entitled to priority under the Compensation Scheme. If she has been paid some cash in accordance with the Compensation Rules, I have no knowledge of it.

As Minister in charge of the Compensation Scheme, my position is peculiar and difficult. There is no authority outside those prescribed under the Act who can pass orders in regard to claims and compensation. All these orders are of a judicial nature. Nevertheless, as I do not want that any matter which concerns me or the members of my family should be finally decided by officers of my Ministry, I propose to refer any such matter whenever it arises to the Prime Minister for such procedural consideration that may be deemed necessary.

It is a matter of regret to me that Shri Bhupesh Gupta, who is a colleague of mine in the Rajya Sabha, did not extend to me the ordinary courtesy of enquiring from me the facts of this matter before splashing it in his paper. If he had done so, he would have been saved the odium of having published something which was patently untrue and malicious and the time of the House would not have been unnecessarily taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Civil Airport at Delhi

*1717. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 368 on the 20th February, 1958, and state whether any site has been selected for locating a new civil airport at Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): The matter is still under consideration.

South Delhi Municipal Committee

*1718. Shri Shobha Ram: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what action Government is taking on the request of the Delhi Administration to expedite the payment of about two lakhs to the South Delhi Municipal Committee as service charges for Government properties within the South Delhi Municipal Committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Out of a total claim of Rs. 2,80,459 the Municipal Committee have already received payment of Rs. 1,40,795. Under article 285 of the Constitution of India, the property of the Union Government is exempt from State taxation and the Municipal Committee therefore cannot levy any property tax on the Central Government properties within its limits. At the same time it has been decided the Municipal Committee should be paid service charges in respect of such property. The Delhi Administration has therefore been asked to fix the percentage of the property tax which represents the element of service charges due for such properties. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Delhi Administration.

Accident near Jaulkhera

*1722. Shri Asar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an accident on the 18th March, 1958 near Jaulkhera Station in Amla-Nagpur Division to the Delhi-Nagpur passenger train;

(b) the number of passengers injured and loss sustained by the Railways; and

(c) what was the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) On 18th March, 1958 at about 04.25 hrs. while No. 388 Down Delhi-Nagpur passenger was leaving Jaulkhera Station, two coaches which were 8th and 9th from the engine, derailed.

(b) Out of 8 passengers who received injuries, 7 were cases of minor injuries and one trivial. The loss on account of damages to Railway Property has been Rs. 525 only.

(c) Incorrect setting of points.

भालडा बांध परिवारका

*१७२४. { श्री नेक राम नेहरी :
श्री भवत वर्धन :

क्या तिकाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिलासपुर झेज की जनता से जिन पर भालडा बांध के बन जाने का प्रभाव पड़ा है कोई मार्ग प्राप्त हुई है;

(ल) क्या उन परिवारों को जो इसके कारण विस्थापित हो गये हैं हिसार (पंजाब) में भूमि दी जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

तिकाई तथा विद्युत उपर्युक्तों (श्री हाथो) :

(क) जी हां।

(ल) कुछ परिवारों को छोड़कर जिन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश की भूमि में बसना पसन्द किया है अधिकातर विस्थापित परिवारों को हिसार जिले में बसाया जा रहा है।

(ग) बिलासपुर से विस्थापित होने वाले परिवारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भालडा नहरों से सीधी जाने वाली जमीन के एक ही ब्लाक में बसाया जाना पसन्द किया। क्योंकि ऐसी जमीन हिसार जिले में ही भी उनको बही बसाने का निश्चय किया गया।

अखिल भारतीय विकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था

*१७२५. श्री जली छुड़ा बेहता : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २० फरवरी १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था ३६६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय विकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के तृतीय बांध के विद्यार्थियों के लिये सफदरजंग अस्पताल में अस्पताल की शिक्षा के लिये प्रबंध तक और व्यवस्था की गयी है उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कर्मारकर) : तृतीय बांध के विद्यार्थियों की अस्पताली शिक्षा के लिये सफदरजंग अस्पताल में ६० विस्तरे अखिल भारतीय विकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के हावाले कर दिये गये हैं। इन विस्तरों के अतिरिक्त ७० विस्तरे जो पहले विश्व शोधन सर्जनों के प्रोफेसर को विश्व शोधन में अधिस्नातक छात्रों की अस्पताली शिक्षा के लिये दे दिये गये थे भी उपलब्ध हैं। इस संस्था को अध्यापन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये शीघ्र ही ६० और विस्तरे देने का विचार है।

Medical Colleges

*1726. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities for admission to medical colleges are available to students coming from the Union territories without any restriction;

(b) whether Government have made any reservation of seats for students from Union territories; and

(c) the names of the medical colleges where reservation is arranged?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Facilities exist for the admission of students belonging to the Union territories to medical colleges. Government have reserved certain seats for students belonging to these territories.

(c) Names of Medical Colleges where reservation is arranged for students from Union Territories and the number of seats reserved are as follows:—

1. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	2
2. Darbhanga Medical College, Lahriasrai	2
3. Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam	1
4. Madras Medical College, Madras	1
5. Medical College, Agra	5
6. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	1
7. Medical College, Jabalpur	3
8. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	2
9. Medical College, Amritsar	1
10. Government Medical College, Patiala	1
11. Medical College, Pondicherry	2
12. *Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi	17
13. Delhi Medical College, in association with the Irwin Hospital	85

Telegraphic System in Regional Languages

*1727. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce telegraphic system in regional languages;

(b) whether a practical scheme was submitted for transmission of messages in Tamil; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Telegrams in regional languages are already admissible if written in Roman characters. These are accepted, if written in Devanagari script also, at places where facility for acceptance of Hindi telegrams exists.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Canada Dam of Mayurakshi Project

*1728. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Powers be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seventeen hundred displaced families of 35 villages affected by the execution of the Canada Dam of the Mayurakshi Project in West Bengal paraded the streets around the dam site on the 29th March, 1958 for immediate payment of the outstanding compensation;

(b) what is the total amount of compensation due to them and how much has been paid to them so far;

(c) whether the displaced families belong to Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) what is the reason for the delay in the payment of the balance compensation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Electrification of Railway Stations

2499. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Stations were electrified in the year 1956-57 on the Southern Railway between Madras and Mayavaram (Main line); and

(b) if so, the amount spent for this?

*For women students only.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The stations electrified during 1956-57 between Madras and Mayavaram and expenditure booked upto 31-1-1958 is given below:—

Name of the Station	Expenditure booked upto 31-1-1958
1. Guduvancheri	Rs. 4,985
2. Singaperumalkoil	Rs. 7,031
3. Vandalur	Rs. 6,261
4. Varkapattu	Rs. 7,959

The figures for items 1 to 3 are not final.

Community Development Schemes in Orissa

2500. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total area and population covered in Orissa State under the Community Development Scheme during the First Plan period and so far; and

(b) the total amount allotted and spent by the Central Government during the same period in this regard?

The Minister for Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The total area and population covered under the Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes in Orissa State during the First Plan period and upto 31-3-1958 as reported by the State Government are as follows:—

	First plan period	Upto 31-3-1958
Area . . .	13,225.79 (Sq. miles)	27,263.71 (Sq. miles)
Population . .	36,57,910 (b). Budget Allotment. (Rupees Crores)	78,04,480 Expenditure (Rupees Crores).
First Plan. . .	*Not available.	1.64
Second Plan. . .	2.3 ⁸ (1956-57 and (1957-58).	1.78

*State-wise break up not available as only lumpsum provision was made in the Central Budget.

Perunguzhi Train Halt

2501. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public for raising up to the Perunguzhi Halt on Southern Railway into a regular Station; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) A number of train halts await conversion into flag stations on Southern Railway, and Perunguzhi's case will be considered along with the case of the other halts in its order of priority, having due regard to the volume of traffic dealt with.

T. B. Patients in Tripura

2502. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. patients treated by the hospitals and dispensaries of Tripura during 1957-58;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number is increasing;

(c) if so, the arrangements available in Tripura to treat such cases; and

(d) whether any financial aid would be given to such patients for purchase of medicines and diet as is given by Relief and Rehabilitation Department?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 426 and 295 T.B. patients attended the hospitals and dispensaries in Tripura during 1957 and 1958 (January to March) respectively.

(b) There has been an increase in the number of T.B. patients. Figures of attendance of T.B. patients in hospitals and dispensaries for the last three years are as shown below:—

Year	No. of Patients
1955	278
1956	403
1957	426

(c) There is no arrangement at present for hospital treatment of T.B. patients. But in the out-door department of the hospitals and dispensaries these patients are given medical aid as far as practicable. In the Second Five Year Plan there is a Scheme for opening of one T.B. clinic. Necessary arrangement for starting the Clinic has been made; but due to non-availability of a Specialist in T.B. the Clinic could not be started. A T.B. Ward will also be attached to the 250 bedded hospital at Agartala which is proposed to be opened under the Second Five Year Plan.

(d) There is no provision in the medical budget of the Tripura Administration to give financial aid to T.B. patients for purchase of medicines and diet. But in some cases financial aid is being given out of the discretionary grant fund of the Chief Commissioner. Such fund being limited it is not possible to give financial aid in all cases. During 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 1,865 was given out of that fund. In special cases medicines are supplied free to the patients.

Books on Agricultural and Animal Husbandry

2503. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Barman:

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

(a) how many standard books on agricultural and animal husbandry subjects have so far been published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to meet the great dearth of such books;

(b) whether those books have become popular; and

(c) whether a list of such books will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has so far brought out 177 publications as detailed below:

(1) Scientific Monographs and Books	25
(2) Research Series Pamphlets	13
(3) Review Series Pamphlets	22
(4) Farm Bulletins	117
Total:	177

In addition the Council is publishing some Journals and Magazines, a list of which is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 111].

(b) Yes.

(c) A list of the various publications brought out by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 112].

पर्यावरण संबंध योजनाये

२५०४. श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २२ अगस्त १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना-काल में पर्यावरण के महत्व की सङ्कों का निर्माण करने के लिये जो १ करोड़ रुपये की घनराशि निर्विचित की गई है उसके प्रनालीं भव तक विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किन-किन सङ्कों के लिये कितने-कितने धन की मांग की गई है;

(क) अन्य किस-किस सड़कों का निर्माण करना इस बीच स्वीकार कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) शेष सड़कों का निर्माण करने व शेष अनराशि का उपयोग करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

परिचय तथा संबार अंतरालय में राज्य-अंडी (जो राज बहादुर) : (क) भास्तीर पर भारत सरकार पर्यटन-महत्व की सड़कों के विकास के लिये सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से

परामर्श कर स्वयं ही योजनायें बनाती है। तदनुसार गत वर्ष अगस्त १९५७ में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७१ के उत्तर में लोक-सभा की बेंज पर रखे गये विवरण में निर्दिष्ट (बेदन्धी-गल बड़े संकचुरी सड़क रामेश्वरम स्टेशन और मन्दिर को मिलाने वाली सड़क-योजनाओं को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चुनी गई थीं। फिर भी कुछ के मामलों में पर्यटन-सड़कों के विकास के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने की मांग की गई थी— वे मार्गे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

राज्य का नाम

योजना का नाम

राज्य
सरकार
द्वारा मांगी
गई
अनराशि
(रुपये लाखों में)

१	२	३
१. मद्रास	बेदान्धगंग बड़े संकचुरी (पक्षी-संरक्षणालय) सड़क का निर्माण	३.००
२	रामेश्वर स्टेशन से मन्दिर तक की सड़क का सुधार	०.३०
३	उटकमण्ड-कालाहटी सड़क को भोटर चलाने योग्य विकसित करना	६.००
४	गन्धमादनपतंम् को पामबन-रामेश्वरम् सड़क से मिलाने वाली सड़क का निर्माण	०.३०
५	मयूरम्-कावेंरीपतनम् सड़क पर रोड़ी विकासना	७.००
६	राष्ट्रीय-सड़क विभाग द्वारा संरक्षित सड़क के अन्तिम छोर से कुण्डामन्दापम् (महावलीपुरम्) तक सड़क का सुधार	
७	कुण्डामन्दापम् से समुद्रतटीय मन्दिर (महावलीपुरम्) तक सड़क का सुधार	
८	सरकारी मुसाफिर बंगले से “पांच रुमों” (महावलीपुरम्) तक की सड़क का सुधार	०.४६
९	कुण्डामन्दापम् से मुसाफिर बंगले (महावलीपुरम्) तक की सड़क का सुधार	

१	२	३
१० चडीसा	सालीपुर से कौपल तक सड़क का विकास	४.४६
११	बालीचन्दपुर से ललितगिरि तक सड़क का विकास	.
१२	ललितगिरि से गोपालपुर तक सड़क का विकास	१.७४
१३	गोपालपुर से उदयगिरि तक सड़क का विकास	२.३६
१४	बेनीपुर से रत्नगिरि तक सड़क का विकास	३.१०
१५ पंजाब	मंडी-कुल्लू-मनाली सड़क	२०.००
१६ दिल्ली	हीजलास सड़क को मुनिरकिया गांव से मिलाने वाली सड़क का निर्माण	०.४०
१७ पश्चिमी बंगाल } कलकत्ता-दमदम सड़क का सुधार	.	०.६४
	कुल योग	५१.८८

(क) गत वर्ष अगस्त, १९५७ में प्रधे गये ताराकित प्रश्न संस्था १०७१ का उत्तर दिये जाने के बाद ३५८ दी गई मद संख्या ६ से १ और १६ में बताई गई योजनाएं स्वीकृत कर ली गई हैं। मद संख्या (१) और (२) उस समय से पहिले ही स्वीकृत की जा चुकी थी। मद संख्या १० से १४ और १७ में दी गई योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं। बाकी योजनाएं मंजूर नहीं की गई।

(ग) फिलहाल उन योजनाओं की तरफ व्यापार केन्द्रित किया जा रहा है जो पहले ही स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं या विचाराधीन हैं। अतिरिक्त योजनाओं की स्वीकृति कोष की प्राप्ति पर निर्भर रहेगी।

दिल्ली ने सातकारी प्रशिक्षण योजना

२५०५ वी लक्ष्म प्रभाकर : क्या जाता तथा कृष्ण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य-क्षेत्र के लिये सह-कारी प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षा तथा गवेषणा योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित किये गये हैं :

(ख) प्रशिक्षण के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति चले गये हैं :

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा: और

(घ) प्रशिक्षण का स्वरूप क्या होगा ?

काल तथा हृषि मंत्रो (वो शू. ३० अ० जैन) : (क) और (ल).

पाठ्यक्रम का नाम	प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या
१	२	३
सरकारी व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण		
१. सीनियर अफसरों का पाठ्यक्रम	कुछ नहीं	
२. इंटरमीडिएट अफसरों का पाठ्यक्रम	५	
३. सहकारी प्रशिक्षण में अस्पतालिक पाठ्यक्रम	१	
४. सबोरडिनेट अफसर	कुछ नहीं	
		कुछ नहीं

१

२

३

गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण

१. आफिस बेअरस का पाठ्यक्रम	१३८
२. कार्यकारिणी सदस्यों का पाठ्यक्रम	२१७
३. सदस्यता का पाठ्यक्रम	१५२७
४. असदस्य	३०२

} जाति का कोई रिकार्ड
नहीं रखा जाता
है।

(ग)

संस्था (द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त
तक)

वेणी

१. सरकारी	३००
२. गैर-सरकारी	६७५०

(घ) सरकारी-प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिये

वेणी	प्रवाचि	विषय	१	२	३
			१	२	३
१. सीनियर अफसरों का पाठ्यक्रम	६ महीने (४ महीने थियोरिटिकल और २ महीने प्रेक्टिकल)	सहकारी कानून, कृषि सहकारिता, व्यापा- रिक बैंकों, मैड मोटरोज बैंकों प्रादि में आडिट और प्रेक्टि- कल प्रशिक्षण का प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण।			
२. इंटरमीडिएट कोआपरेटिव व्यक्ति	११ महीने (६ $\frac{1}{2}$ महीने थियोरिटि- कल और ४ $\frac{1}{2}$ महीने प्रेक्टिकल)	सहकारिता के थियोरी, इतिहास और प्रेक्टिस, बैंकिंग, सहकारी का- नून, बुक कीपिंग और एकाउन्टेंसी, कृषि अध्येतास्त्र प्रादि।			
३. विशेषज्ञ व्यक्ति (सहकारी पण्ड)	४ महीने (२ महीने थियोरिटिकल और २ महीने प्रेक्टिकल)	प्रमुख पदार्थों का पण्ड, सहकारी पण्ड प्रादि।			

१	२	३
४. सबोरडीनेट सहकारी अभियान	६ महीने (४ महीने विदोरिटिकल और २ महीने प्रेक्टिकल)	सहकारी इतिहास और सामान्य, सिद्धांत, सहकारी कानून, पीर विधि तथा आम कानून, सामीण अर्थ-शास्त्र और कृषि के तत्व, बैंकिंग-सामान्य और सहकारी, युक्त कीर्पिंग और एकाउन्ट्स ऑफिटिंग आदि।

गैर सहकारी अविकल्पों के लिए

(१) सहकारिता के सिद्धांतों और प्रेक्टिकल, सहकारी एक्टों, मदस्यों और आफिस बैश्वर्स आदि के अधिकारों और जिम्मेदारियों तथा सहकारिता के लेखों के प्रशिक्षण में प्राथमिक सोसाइटियों के अवैतनिक आफिस बैश्वर्स के लिये ६ सप्ताह का एक पाठ्यक्रम।

(२) सहकारिता के सिद्धांतों और प्रेक्टिकल तथा सोसाइटियों के चलाने के मंबंध में सामान्य विचारों से मंबंधित कार्यकारण: समिति के सदस्यों के लिये एक भूष्णाह का एक पाठ्यक्रम।

(३) सहकारी सोसाइटियों के मदस्यों और सम्भावित सदस्यों को सौमाइट्स और सहकारिता के सिद्धांतों में उनकी जिम्मेदारी का एक सामान्य ज्ञान बताने के मंबंध में तीन दिन का स्थितिज्ञान का एक पाठ्यक्रम।

Co-ordination Committee for Small Industries in Himachal Pradesh

2506. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an Action Committee for Pilot Project (Industries) (now Co-ordination Committee for Small Industries) in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of its Members;

(c) whether it is also a fact that so far in this Project no new industries have been started; and

(d) if not, the names of the small scale or large scale industries?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 113.]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There are as many as 17 Government Industrial Centres functioning in the area of the Pilot Project (Industries). Three other small scale industrial units have been recently sanctioned. Besides, small scale industries, to provide common service facilities through Co-operatives of Traditional artisans, are being set up in some trades. A statement showing the above is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 114.]

हिमाचल परिवहन

२५०७. श्री पहुँच देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५३-५४ में हिमाचल परिवहन को कितना लाभ हुआ ; और

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत मालों पर बस बलाने के लिये निजी मालिकों से लिये गये २५ प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त शुल्क के फलस्वरूप कितनी आय है?

परिवहन सेवा संचार मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय (जी रेल बहावुर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के १६५७-५८ के परिवहन संबंधी हिसाब की जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पायी है। फिर भी विभागीय प्रांगणों के अनुसार इस वर्ष संस्था को १,३८,७०० रुपये के लाभ का अनुमान लगाया जाता है।

(ब) हिमाचल परिवहन सरकार द्वारा जिन गैरसरकारी व्यक्तियों से मोटर गाड़ियां किराये पर ली जाती हैं उनसे कोई अतिरिक्त भवधूल नहीं लिया जाता। ऐसी गाड़ियों से निर्धारित दरों पर प्राप्त रकम को राजस्व आय समझा जाता है और इस आय का ७५ फी सदी मोटर गाड़ियों के मंबंधित मालिकों को किराये के रूप में दे दिया जाता है। विभागीय सर्वे के भूगतान के बाद १६५३-५८ में ऐसी गाड़ियों से प्राप्त नकद बचत का अनुमान ७२,००० रुपये लगाया गया है।

Kandla Port

2508. *From Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri V. P. Nayar:*

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

(a) the total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the port of Kandla during 1954-55 and 1957-58; and

(b) the names of important commodities imported and exported during the same period?

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

(a) Year	Imports Tons	Exports Tons	Total
1954-55	40,021	1,12,572	1,52,593
1957-58	6,04,088	2,25,291	8,29,379

(b) Important commodities imported and exported:

Imports	Exports
Mineral oils	Salt in bulk
Building materials	Iron ore
Iron and Steel	Cotton
Timber.	Wool
Foodgrains	Bones
Machinery	Gypsum in bulk
	Oil Seeds
	Mineral oils.

Howrah-Delhi Deluxe Train

2509. *Shri Subiman Ghose:* Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the reasons for the non-stoppage at Burdwan Station of the deluxe trains running between Howrah and Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The need for faster trains on the Indian Railways, which have to carry heavy passenger traffic between important cities situated hundreds of miles apart, has been felt for a long time. In order to fulfill this need, the biweekly airconditioned vestibuled trains have been provided halts only at a limited number of stations, stoppages provided being governed mainly by operational requirements.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

२५१०. *जी प० सा० बाल्याल :* क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६५५ से १६५७ तक की अवधि में (वर्षबार) उत्तर भौंर परिवहन रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारियों को मुम्भतिल किया गया;

(ब) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक फिर में बहाल किया जा चुका है; और

(g) उपरोक्त दोनों बगों के कम्बन्चार्टियों में अनुसूचित जाति के कितने हैं।

रेलवे उपर्याक्ती (श्री शाहनवाज खान):
(क) से (ग) सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और समाप्तपत्र पर रख दी जायेगी।

Foot Over-Bridge, Tirupapuliyur

2511. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Railway foot over-bridge at Tirupapuliyur Railway Station has not been executed though all the materials for the said work have been received; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A foot over-bridge already exists at this station. However, a proposal for its extension to the east side was sanctioned for which most of the materials have been received.

In view of the present difficult position of supply of steel etc. and as a level crossing already exists on the south side of the station at a short distance away, which can be conveniently used by the people living on the east side of the station, deferring the work of extension is under consideration.

Postal Services

2512. Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Offices at Poomparai, Manna-manur and other places are delivered mails thrice a week from Kodaikanal sub-post office, Madurai District; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to send the mails from Kodaikanal sub-post office to these post offices daily?

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

(b) The post offices are already running at losses beyond the prescribed limit of Rs. 240 per annum on which account the offices have not been made permanent, so far. It is not possible to provide daily mail service for the present unless the traffic improves or the interested parties come forward with a non-returnable contribution to meet the loss.

Post Offices

2513. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices which were converted into Sub-Post Offices during First Five Year Plan in Madras State;

(b) the number of new Branch Post Offices opened; and

(c) the number of Branch Post Offices which are proposed to be opened during Second Five Year Plan?

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

(a)	
(i) Converted into departmental sub post offices	87
(ii) Converted into extra departmental sub post offices	105
Total	192

(b)	
(i) During 1956-57	125
(ii) During 1957-58 upto 28.2.58	137
Total	262

(c) 520 during the remaining 3 years of the Second Plan.

Nawanshahr (Punjab) Co-operative Sugar Company

2514. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nawanshahr (Punjab) Co-operative Sugar Company applied for a licence for a sugarcane factory in the Nawanshahr area and their application has been rejected; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the growers have collected Rs. 24 lakhs for the purpose and the rejection has given a set-back to the Co-operative spirit of the people and also retarded the production of sugarcane in the area?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir. The application was rejected by the Licensing Committee at its meeting held on 30th August, 1957. The main reasons for rejection were:—

(i) no spare capacity was available for licensing;

(ii) another co-operative factory in Jullundur district, viz. Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills at Bhogpur obtained only a recovery of 8.8 per cent during 1956-57 season and it was felt that with such low recovery, it might not be possible for a new factory to work profitably after spending 1.2 crores of rupees on capital outlay; and

(iii) difficulties in grant of import licence for machinery due to tight foreign exchange position.

(b) According to the information available, the promoters had collected a share capital of Rs. 12.02 lakhs upto August, 1957. The Government is aware that non-issue of licence has caused some disappointment but in the circumstances set out above no other course of action could be taken.

Price of Rice

2515. Shri Mangal Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of rice in Dharamnagar of Tripura in the month of December, 1957, was Rs. 10 to 11 and at present rice is being sold at Rs. 21 to 22 per maund; and

(b) if so, what precautionary measure Government propose to take and when?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The price of rice in Dharamnagar during December 1957 was ranging between Rs. 14.00 and Rs. 16.00 per maund, while the present price is about Rs. 20.00 per maund.

(b) More fair price shops will be opened when the Tripura Administration find this necessary.

Development of Parade Ground of Delhi

2516. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to develop the Parade Ground of Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Government have no specific proposal for the present to develop the Parade Ground in Delhi. It may, however, be stated that in the Interim General Plan for Greater Delhi prepared by Town Planning Organisation, it has been recommended that this ground should be developed for use as a recreation centre.

Wangbal Agricultural Farm

2517. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiment with plums and pears in the Wangbal agricultural farm, Manipur has failed; and

(b) how many fruit grafts have been purchased from the Saharanpur Research Station for the purpose by the Agricultural Department of Manipur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir. The fruit plants (Plums and Pears) purchased in 1956 and 1957 have been planted and they have not yet reached the fruit-bearing stage.

	1956	1957
Plums	5,000 Plants	2,200 Plants
Pears	1,490 Plants	1,950 Plants

खेतिहार मजदूर

२५१८ अं सरकार पांडे : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री ३२ बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतिहार मजदूरों के पुनः संस्थापन तथा उनकी सहायता के लिये वर्ष १९५८-५९ में कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या उनके राज्यवार व्यीरो दा विवरण न्याय-पट्ट पर रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री (अं अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) और (ख) १९५८-५९ के लिये ३८.७२ लाख रुपये बालोट किये गये हैं। राज्यवार व्यीरो निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

राज्यों का नाम	केन्द्रीय सहायता	
	अंग्रेजी	मनुदान

१. उत्तरप्रदेश	६.५००	६.२३०
२. पंजाब	५.५००	०.५००
३. राज्य प्रदेश	४.५००	२.२५०
४. झारखण्ड	१.६५०	१.२१०

43 LSD

क. विहार	०.५००	—
द. केरल	३.१४०	३.१४०
जोड़	२५.३६०	१३.३३०

अंग्रेजी अनुदानों का कुल जोड़ ३८.७२ लाख रुपये ।

Building of Sub-Post Office, Jagdalpur (Bastar) (M.P.)

2519. Shri Kistalya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the lack of accommodation in Jagdalpur (Bastar) in Madhya Pradesh sub-post office people have to stand in the sun and in heavy rains for purchasing postal articles;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to extend the present building or to construct a new building; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The question of making suitable additions and alterations in the existing rented building on payment of enhanced rent is under examination.

Central Cooperative Banks in States

2520. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the amalgamation scheme of Central Cooperative Banks of various States in pursuance of the recommendations of Rural Credit Survey;

(b) the number of Central Cooperative Banks of each State before and after amalgamation and the number of

Banks to be reduced further according to the proposal of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) the total establishment cost on the Central Cooperative Banks and their income structure before and after amalgamation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Information is available in respect of 7 States and 6 Union Territories. A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 115.]

Night Shift System for Women Telephone Operators

2521. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start night shift for women telephone operators in the Exchanges at Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether arrangements for their transport and escort will be made at night?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, in Delhi Trunk Exchange and for Special Services, viz., 0 and 99 in the Connaught Place Exchange to begin with.

(b) No. However, special arrangements for their stay at night within the Exchange premises under the care of a Matron and Ayahs will be made.

Grow More Food Programme in States

2522. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the progress made in Grow More Food Programme in different States of India during 1957-58?

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

the final estimates received from the States, the expenditure likely to be incurred on the G.M.F. Schemes during 1957-58 is Rs. 2977.93 lakhs (Rs. 2642.69 lakhs as loan and Rs. 335.24 lakhs as grants) as per details given in the Statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 116.]

The actual expenditure is to be reported by the State Accountants-General by the end of June 1958. It is not, therefore, possible to report the progress made regarding achievement of physical targets at this stage.

Fertilizers

2523. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give grants during the current financial year to popularise super phosphate fertilizers among agriculturists in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been earmarked for the purpose for 1958-59.

Telephones

2524. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for telephone connections from the towns of Kangra District of Punjab are pending;

(b) what is the date of the oldest application; and

(c) the reasons for delay in giving connections?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 18.

(b) 4-3-1957.

(c) One application for extension connection is pending for want of extension plan instruments. The other 14 applicants have been quoted rent and guarantee terms and their acceptance is awaited.

Tourist Visits to Bhakra Nangal Dam

2525. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists and high dignitaries who visited Bhakra Nangal Dam during 1957; and

(b) the names of countries from which they came to visit these projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1,47,285.

(b) A statement showing the nationality of tourists and high dignitaries who visited these projects during the year 1957 is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 117.]

National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes

2526. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Talikot Panchayat (Bijapur District) has applied for grants and loan under the rural water supply scheme;

(b) the date when it was received by the Health Ministry; and

(c) the reasons why the grant is being delayed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) 23rd August, 1957.

(c) Except for very special reasons, no new Water Supply Scheme can be approved, unless all spill-over schemes are complete. The State Government were accordingly asked in December,

1957 whether there were any particular reasons to include the new scheme in the National Water Supply programme. Reply from the State Government is still awaited.

Training Centres on Cooperative Farming

2527. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of regional training centres on cooperative farming that have so far been set up; and

(b) the course of studies imparted in these centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No centre has been started so far. The matter is under consideration.

Development of Forests in Punjab

2528. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Punjab for the development of forests during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The following amount has been allotted:

Central assistance	To be met entirely by the State Government
Loan Subsidy	Total
Rs.	Rs.
2,06,160	14,000
	2,14,000
	15,18,000

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

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

**PAKISTAN REPRESENTATIVE'S LETTER TO
SECURITY COUNCIL**

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nababwip): Under Rule 187, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The letter of the Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the President of the Security Council making allegations against India."

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Mehta): According to reports in the Press, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations has sent to the President of the Security Council a letter on the 11th April, 1958, making certain allegations against the Government of India. Government have not received the authorised text of the letter. But from the report in the press it appears that this letter is full of false and baseless allegations and is a part of the campaign of hatred and calumny which Pakistan pursues against India.

Except for the area of Jammu and Kashmir State which is illegally occupied by Pakistan by force, the State, as a part of the Federal Union of India, enjoys autonomy which is granted under the Constitution to the States. There is a Legislature elected by adult suffrage and a Government responsible to that Legislature. This Government has been formed by the National Conference Party of the Jammu and Kashmir State who have a considerable majority in the Legislature. The Opposition Parties have freedom to criticise and comment on the activities of Government. Indian and foreign newspapers have their correspondents there who have freedom to report.

For many months past, as is well known, a deliberate campaign of sabotage in the State has been organised from Pakistan and a large number of

bomb outrages have taken place. Cases have been instituted in the law courts in connection with this campaign. There was also recently a deplorable incident at Hazratbal which involved the killing of one person and injuries to a large number as also the destruction of property. Seventy persons have been arrested in connection with this Hazratbal incident for murder, or rioting or other charges. These are in judicial custody as under-trials. It is totally untrue to say that the number of arrested persons amounts to thousands.

There are thirty-three persons in detention in Jammu and Kashmir State at present.

In view of the organised campaign of sabotage and rioting, the District Magistrates in three of the Districts have promulgated Rule 50 of the Defence Rules in order to prevent lawlessness and acts of violence and rioting. This rule requires permissions to be taken for meetings and processions. There is no bar on religious gatherings. Those committing a breach of this Rule are dealt with under the ordinary processes of the law.

The Army has nothing to do with any preventive measure or police duties. The allegation that the Army has been used against the civil population is wholly untrue. As is well known, its function is to defend the country against external aggression.

In spite of the subversive and sabotage activities, chiefly engineered by Pakistan, life in the Jammu and Kashmir State is normal. The tourist season has started and hundreds of visitors including a large number of foreigners are going to Kashmir daily. On Sunday last, 13th April, Baisakhi was celebrated with great enthusiasm and thousands of people of all communities as also some foreign tourists, visited the Mughal Gardens in Srinagar to celebrate the holiday.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**ALLEGED MASSING OF PAKISTANI TROOPS
ON THE ASSAM BORDER**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion on the following subject:

- (1) The reported heavy massing of Pakistani troops in strategic areas on the 680 miles Indo-Pakistan border of Assam State;
- (2) the digging of new trenches and bunkers in violation of the cease-fire agreement;
- (3) the lodging of strong protest by the Assam Government against these warlike activities of Pakistan.

I only want to know if the hon. Prime Minister would like to make a statement regarding this.

Shri Goray (Poona): In addition to what I have stated in the adjournment motion, there is a news item saying that the Assam Government, it is further understood, has sent a detailed report to the Government of India on the uneasy situation on the Indo-Pakistan border.

This question about disturbances on that particular border has come up in this House more than half a dozen times. It seems that that border has become a sort of smouldering border.

I would like to know what the Pakistan Government's tactics are, whether they want to carry on these raids as a sort of probe or diversionary in tactics. What is the meaning of the massing of such a large number of troops at strategic points in that area?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission? My name is also there.

Mr. Speaker: On an adjournment motion normally I will call only one hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: I have got some points, and I have to make a humble submission.

On the 8th April there was a news item in Karachi papers about Mr. Mohamed Ali, a former Prime Minister of Pakistan, saying that if India did not agree to a plebiscite or if the U.N.C. refuses to send its troops there, Pakistan was going to send her troops into the State of Kashmir in order to rescue the people of Kashmir from tortures.

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether this repeated firing on the Indo-Pak border in Assam is an attempt on the part of Pakistan to put into operation a second front to Kashmir, in view of this statement made by Mr. Mohamed Ali.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Day before yesterday my colleague the Deputy Minister made a long statement about this very situation in the frontier between north-east India and Pakistan. Nothing has happened since then for me to add to that statement.

I am afraid bits of news prominently displayed in newspapers come up. Sometimes they are stale news; sometimes they are vague news, sometimes they are wrong news, sometimes they are right news, but they come from various parts, and immediately I am asked to make a statement from day to day about the same set of occurrences. I can say nothing new. That statement that was made day before yesterday was a full statement, and I repeat that to my knowledge nothing has happened since then that I may add to it.

The fact of the matter appears to be that all over that several hundred mile border, nerves are in a strained condition on both sides of the frontier, and charges are made, and have been made, on both sides constantly because of this variation of the river. Now it has been decided, as was said the other day, that there would be an enquiry by outsiders apart from the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

local Commissioners. We have sent an officer from here and the Pakistan Government has sent an officer from Karachi. The two have been conducting an enquiry together with the local officers about all these matters.

Therefore, to imagine, to say that there is some kind of, what shall I say, widespread invasion on either side is a bit of an exaggeration.

I do not know what relevance the reference to Mr. Mohamed Ali's speech, what an ex-Prime Minister of Pakistan said on another occasion, has. I have nothing to say about that except to regret such irresponsible statements.

Shri Goray: Do we understand that this news about the massing of large troops in that area is not true, and there is nothing to worry about?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say what internal small movements of troops might take place, but so far as I know, there is no massing of troops on either side of the border. There may be, of course, some platoon or some company moved here or there. I do not think we should exaggerate this. We should be, of course, vigilant on our borders as we are vigilant but we should not allow that vigilance to make us constantly nervous as to what things will happen.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this.

Shri Hem Barua: I want some information.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing. I will not allow.

Hon. Members will kindly note that it is impossible for me to decide as to whether I should bring up any adjournment motion before the House or not because till the last minute as I am coming into the House it is open, under the present rules, to hand over an adjournment motion into my hands. Therefore, I request that for proper

consideration of this at least half-an-hour's notice may be given to me. Otherwise, I will not bring up that day whatever is given within half an hour. I will only bring it up the next day if I consider it necessary to bring it up at all.

Shri Goray: I sent it at about 9 o'clock. Would you please tell us when we should submit it?

Mr. Speaker: Half an hour before the sitting commences. If it was sent at 9 o'clock, it is a different matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): If we hand it over one minute before 11 o'clock, it will not be taken on that day?

Mr. Speaker: I shall take it up the next day. Not that I am going to throw it out. If I intend bringing it before the House, I shall bring it up. If I do not intend to do so, I will intimate the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: I want some important information from the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Quite apart from any formal motion that Members might bring forward, I am myself anxious to keep the House informed of any important development that might take place, and I shall make a statement. Further, if any hon. Member has anything in mind about the developments, if he will inform me, I shall either enlighten him at the moment, or make a statement with your permission that every day about it. I am not sticking out for formalities because I want to keep the House informed of these developments.

Shri Hem Barua: An adjournment motion is to inform the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly read the rules. He has to give notice. In regard to any adjournment motion relating to a department of any particular Minister,

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of answer to a supplementary question on starred question No. 730

one copy has to be given to the Minister, one copy to the Speaker, another copy to the Secretary and one to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Four copies. What is it that even the hon. Minister can do, with all his anxiety to place the matter before the House, if it is given to him only one minute in advance? Therefore, I suggest that half an hour before the meeting commences if any paper is given to me, then I shall look into it and try to dispose of it that very day. Otherwise, if I consider that it ought to be brought up before the House at all, I will bring it before the House, giving sufficient notice to the Minister to make a statement if he considers it necessary. That will be adopted in future, unless the Minister says that he has had notice earlier and that he is prepared to make a statement immediately. I want to help the Minister and to help the House also.

In this particular case, I am not called upon to give my consent to this adjournment motion in the circumstances.

STATEMENT RE. CLARIFICATION OF ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 730.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It has been brought to my notice that my reply to a supplementary question by Shri Feroze Gandhi on 7-3-1958, arising out of Starred Question No. 730, was not quite clear and might give rise to an erroneous impression. Shri Feroze Gandhi wanted to know what saving was effected as a result of purchases by the Steel Purchase Mission which was sent abroad last year, against the tenders which were received by D.G., S. & D. I replied that the saving would be substantial, something like Rs. 7-8 crores.

I would like to amplify that in giving this figure I had particularly in my mind tenders received in

India a few months before the Mission was sent abroad. Taking, however, the purchases made in India, more or less contemporaneously with those made abroad by the Mission, the saving would be about Rs. 1½ crores at a rough calculation. Incidentally, I may also mention that iron and steel materials are purchased in India not by the D.G., S. & D., but by the Iron and Steel Controller under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

DEMAND* FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance (including Planning Commission).

Hon. Members will be aware that at five o'clock today, all the outstanding Demands will be submitted to the vote of the House; guillotine will be applied then. Before that, the Demands relating to the Finance Ministry will have to be disposed of, that is, about five minutes before five o'clock. Then, the others will be disposed of.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I shall also require some time. I may be given time from four o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call upon the Minister at four o'clock.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Yesterday, I was saying that the ship of the Second Five Year Plan was getting floundered owing to the lack of foreign exchange component, but this year we are meeting under better auspices, because the Government of India have taken sufficient steps to get substantial foreign exchange in order to carry out the Plan as far as possible. We should congratulate the Government of India and the Finance Minister for the task that they have accomplished in getting this foreign exchange component.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Melkote]

There have been various speakers here who have said that since the core of the Plan has got to be maintained, it should also be seen that the social services in the Plan are also kept up. I can ill conceive how these things could go together. So far as I understand, the core of the Plan pertaining to the Central Ministries would be to the extent of about 75 to 80 per cent, but in the total picture, in the Plan as a whole, it is only about 40 or 45 per cent. If, therefore, the core of the Plan has to be kept up, to a large extent, the other items of the Plan also could be kept up. The difficulty may not arise mainly from insufficiency of finance, but it may be due to other reasons.

As far as I could see, during the two years of the Second Five Year Plan, we have been able to spend only Rs. 1,500 crores; and still, there is a balance of Rs. 3,300 crores to be spent during the remaining three years, which would roughly work out to about Rs. 1,100 per year. Whether it is possible to spend all this money during the next three years is a very big point, because if measures have not been taken to increase the workload in every sphere, and also to find out sufficient number of technical personnel and also the necessary equipment to complete the Plan, it would be very difficult indeed to accomplish what is desired.

I, therefore, feel that we should carry on with the Plan as it is, but if, in any case, the Plan has got to be whittled, let it not be whittled in the matter of finding more employment. If moneys are needed for social services, I can understand it; I can understand the importance of social services, but it is more important in a poor country like ours to find more employment opportunities. First, it is necessary to satisfy the stomach, after which alone we can think of other social services. Therefore, those items of the Plan which would cater to finding more employment potential

should be attended to, and amongst the rest, priorities may be given; and any whittling of the Plan should be in the direction of whittling the social amenities and not those items of the Plan which give more employment.

Looking into the note that has been circulated by the Finance Ministry, I tried hard to find out to what extent the employment potential has increased during the Second Plan. It was estimated in the beginning that we would be able to give employment to nearly nine million people during the Second Five Year Plan. But during the two years of the Second Plan, we have spent about Rs. 1,300 crores which is certainly not a small sum, while in the five years of the First Five Year Plan, the total amount allotted was Rs. 2,300 crores and out of this we were able to spend only Rs. 1,850 crores or so. During the first two years of the Second Plan, in spite of difficulties of finance, we have been able to spend about Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,500 crores, which means that in the First Five Year Plan, we spent on an average Rs. 350 crores per year, while in the Second Plan, we have nearly doubled that expenditure and it comes nearly to Rs. 750 crores. Therefore, even while not being able to accomplish the full targets of the Plan, our expenditure has gone up to twice, and, therefore, the employment potential should have considerably increased. So, we would like to know to what extent the employment potential has increased and whether during the remaining three years, it would be possible to accomplish as large a part of the Plan as possible of finding employment for nine million people as was promised.

While considering the question of employment, it is also necessary for us to find out to what extent during this period of ten years since Independence, we have, through various legislative and other measures, tried to bridge the gap between the have-nots and the have's. We have accepted a pattern of government which is to be democratic; and a pattern of

society which is to be socialistic is our goal. Therefore, it would be necessary to find out whether during this ten year period, we have been able to bridge this gap and to what extent we have been able to accomplish our task of ushering in a real socialistic pattern of society. If one gleans through the statistics that have been given to us, one fails to find the actual data in this respect. I, therefore, feel that it would be necessary to enthuse the people at large and tell them that during this ten-year period of Independence, from scratch we have been able to accomplish to this extent and been able to give some satisfaction to the people at large. That aspect of the question has got to be taken into consideration, and I hope that at least during the next year's budget discussion the Finance Minister will provide us with a brochure which will give us the necessary data.

It has been said that the national income has gone up during the First Five Year Plan by nearly Rs. 2000 crores, out of which about Rs. 800 crores have gone in the hands of the capitalists and others, and nearly Rs. 1200 crores have gone into the village sector. It is said that the national savings campaign and other campaigns for getting money from the people have not evoked much response in recent times. If an additional sum of Rs. 1200 crores has gone into the hands the village sector, would it not be possible to get this from them if we can give certain incentives to the people over there? These incentives can be given in the shape of community projects which are already there. While accepting some of the items in the community projects, we can tell these people that if so much money is mopped up from their area, we would be in a position to give them certain amenities. This may be one method of mopping up the money which is in the hands of the villagers, but which they are not depositing even in a bank. If they deposit it in the banks, the ways and means position of the Government

would have improved. There is no banking system in the villages, and they wish to keep the money in their own hands. What we should do is to increase cooperatives and give them incentives so that we may mop up the money by one way or another.

Sir, I have been visiting some of these community development projects and I would like to place before the Finance Minister one particular thing I have noticed. Whether it is the responsibility of the Centre or of the States, it is immaterial. A large part of the money is spent in the rural sector and over items which are not very big in themselves. But the control of the Finance is very great. The scrutinising and sanctioning authorities go and inspect the scheme and then release the money. After all is said and done it has to be admitted that some of these items are very small, costing about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, and inspections are carried out by an Assistant Engineer, or an Executive Engineer, or by the Chief Engineer himself sometimes. Until then moneys are not sanctioned. In doing so, the officers have to make a number of visits, and nearly 30 to 40 per cent of the moneys are wasted in inspection alone. Villagers have to construct these roads, bridges or school buildings and if some non-official agency on whom Government can repose confidence can be asked to make the inspection and certification, it will facilitate matters. After all Rs. 15,000 today is worth only Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 of some years back. This is not a very big amount, and there is no harm if the standards are slightly lowered. I would like to say that the Chief Engineers and others should not be made to scrutinise these and lower the standards. They are accustomed to dealing with huge sums; their specifications should be standards for infinite time. So, ordinary supervisors or overseers should be asked to go and certify and then the moneys should be released. It is only then that our community projects and other developmental schemes would make headway. If the community projects are not

[Dr. Melkote] making headway, apart from other factors, one of the main factors, is the late issue of financial sanction. I feel that the Finance Ministry should look into this question and see to what extent these things ought to be modified.

Sir, the Finance Ministry last year appointed a Pay Commission. It is said that our aim is a socialist pattern of society. Therefore, year after year with these developmental plans all over the country, the national income is going up. The Government of India itself may give evidence before the Pay Commission and in doing so, may I request the Finance Ministry to work out details of the redistribution of incomes to be considered by the Pay Commission.

A Pay Commission is not constituted merely to dole out extra incomes to some of these civil servants; but a Pay Commission should be constituted, and is constituted in order to look into the national income level and also to see that the structure is such that a fair redistribution of income takes place. I do not know whether the Finance Ministry has got this in view. But I feel it is necessary, because any mere increase of the wage structure of civil servants, not taking into consideration its relation to national income may not be a fair judgment and if the civil servants have got to get an adequate share in this national income, a proper redistribution of income has got to take place. Therefore, the Finance Ministry has to prepare the necessary data for the same.

I also feel that the Finance Ministry in dealing with the several services, have not been doing a very fair thing with the technical personnel. Ordinary graduates—may, be sometimes first class M. As. or better qualified—get into the I. A. S. cadre and in the time scale of pay there is no check for them and they reach from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,800 quite safely. But the technical personnel have got to put in more years of service, harder work and at every stage there

is a check for their promotion. After all is said and done they do not reach the same scale as the civil servants. I feel this is not fair. If the technical personnel have to give a good account of themselves in India, as in other places, they ought to be properly honoured and respected and they should be paid adequate sums if they have to put in honest work. Their pay scale ought to be much higher than that for the I. A. S., the highest civil servants. I feel, therefore, that this aspect of the question also should be kept in view by the Finance Ministry when they tender evidence before the Pay Commission.

Sir, it has been said that about Rs. 200 crores of different taxes, like sales-tax, income-tax etc., are not being collected from the people. I do not know to what extent this is correct, but it is definitely a fact that necessary data are not being produced by the people to help their own Government. This is neither good for the people nor to the Government. If people want a good Government, they have got to be honest and produce all the evidence in their possession and pay the necessary taxes. But sales-tax and other taxes that are imposed on the people are collected by the merchants and this is becoming an additional profit to themselves. They are not merely cheating the people; they are cheating the Government. If Rs. 200 crores every year is not being collected by the Finance Department, to that extent we are poorer. It is necessary to effectively control and check this kind of thing. I personally feel that what is being done is not sufficient. Something more ought to be done in order to check this nefarious type of work by so many people.

Sir, recently the insurance companies have been nationalised. There has been a good deal of grouse felt by many members who are working in the Corporation. It is said that various cliques have been formed there in the matter of promotions, in the matter of even superior jobs, in the matter of pay scales, etc., and

these cliques are operating to a large extent to the detriment of collection and work in the insurance companies. The number of policies is going down and unless and until the various categories of workers have confidence in the management, it would be difficult for those people to work with the same zeal and efficiency. I do not want to go into details. I am collecting data, which I hope to be in a position to give the House some time later. In the meanwhile, I feel it necessary to bring this to the notice of the Finance Ministry, so that they may pay some attention to this question.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): It has been usual in discussions of Demands of the Finance Ministry to concentrate on the administration of the Departments of Revenue and Expenditure. But I feel that if we really want to understand the workings of the mind of Government in financial matters and in actual economic policy; if we really want to understand the forces and considerations which influence their philosophy in its day to day working we have to concentrate on the inner set-up of the Department of Economic Affairs and on those divisions in it which are pivotal to the working of the overall economic system as it obtains today in the country.

We are very much concerned these days about the internal and external resources for the implementation of the Plan. We are worried even about the future of the Plan. We do not know as yet how much of the Plan and what part of it we would be able to see through eventually. Yesterday, we heard our esteemed friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, expressing deep concern about what he called the periphery of the Plan. He was anxious that in our concern to save the core of the Plan we might not sacrifice the soft periphery round about, by which he meant social services and other amenities which we have to provide for the common man.

I think Shri Asoka Mehta is very intimately aware of the workings of our economic system and he can draw his own conclusions as to why there is such hesitation and reluctant about the phasing of the Plan.

We heard another hon. Member on this, Shri Nagi Reddy, who expressed concern about the close contacts that the Finance Ministry has with what he called 'financial sharks'. He expressed the hope that the new Finance Minister would be able to snap these contacts so that he might not fall a prey to them, as others had fallen in the previous regimes. Of course, I do not share the optimism of Shri Nagi Reddy. I am rather worried about the way these 'financial sharks' are spreading their tentacles all over the country, and if newspaper reports are correct, Shri Nagi Reddy will soon find that these financial sharks or octopuses have spread their tentacles and taken in grip even those areas which they least expected to grip.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): He means around the Communist Party?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Whatever that may be, in order to understand how our economy, particularly the Finance Ministry, works, we have first to look to the Department of Economic Affairs, particularly its Internal Finance Division and External Finance Division. The Internal Finance Division controls banking and currency.

Now, we are told time and again,—and this Parliament adopted a solemn resolution—that we are to aim at a socialist pattern of society and all that. But what do we find here? In the pivotal institution, the Reserve Bank of India, which is a completely nationalised concern and which runs our economic system, who are the directors of the board? It is practically a nominated board, nominated by the Government. Now, I will read out the names and you will easily understand how much the

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

so-called "financial sharks" or the big monopolists of the country have become integrated with the treasury and the working of the central banking system in the country. Apart from the Governor and the Deputy Governors, the names are—they are well known names, but even then I would like to read them out—Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Shri B. M. Birla, Shri Shri Ram, Shri C. R. Srinivasan, Shri Manilal Nanavati, Shri J. R. D. Tata, Shri Bikkani Venkataratnam. These names are well known, and we have placed the working of the entire banking system in their hands.

Then we have under the same department, the Internal Finance Division which looks to the working of the State Bank of India. Here also, who are the directors?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He has called the people, whose names he read out, financial sharks.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I never called them so. I was only quoting Shri Nagi Reddy. He called them financial sharks.

Mr. Speaker: Even that is defamation outside this House. If somebody calls some other man something and another person takes umbrage and repeats the same, it is as much an offence as the original one. I am really sorry that this has been said. Those hon. members are not here. Any one of them can possibly be here. Some of them are members of the Assemblies. There is no good making these observations against them. Make the best use of them. If arguments fail, the other prevails.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I repeat I did not call them financial sharks.

Mr. Speaker: It is very wrong.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): The former Finance Minister called them 'man-eaters'.

Shri Tyagi: If it is used in a general sense, I can understand it. But he

named the persons. That is why I object to it.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from all that, he did not cut much ice by saying 'man-eaters' and going away. I was not in a position to exercise more jurisdiction.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: The only point I was trying to make was that the leaders of big business and big capitalist monopoly in this country were in charge of the working of the country's central banking system.

Mr. Speaker: There is one capitalist system with which all persons in the world started. Now there is a different system which is trying to take its place. Hon. Members can balance both the systems and say these are the advantages of one system and these are the defects of the other, without going into personalities and calling them 'sharks'.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I did not call them 'sharks'.

Mr. Speaker: It is very wrong.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Am I not entitled to call them leaders of big business in this country? They are the leaders of big business.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever denies that? Nobody takes exception to that.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Are they in a majority on the board of the Reserve Bank?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Yes, they are in a majority.

Take the State Bank also. Who are the directors of the State Bank? I mean no offence to them. They are very well known and intelligent persons. They are Shri Neville Wadia, Sir George Mackinlay, Shri A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar, Shri J. D. Choksi, Shri R. G. Saraiya, Shri Sachin Chaudhuri, Shri Satyapal Virmani, Shri M. Somappa and so on.

The point that I was trying to make out was that the working of the central banking system and the pivotal financial institutions in the country has been handed over by Government, knowingly, to the leaders of big business; and if we have to have this kind of central banking system controlled by leaders of big business and capitalist monopoly, we could not have any socialism in this country.

What is the result?

The economic policy that is being followed by this Government and the Central Bank was very ably and succinctly defined by the Governor of the Reserve Bank in California last year when he addressed a gathering of industrialists assembled there from all over the world. And, there, he said:

"In discussion the role of the public sector tends to be magnified out of all proportions. It has been estimated that in terms of investment the public sector of industry in India accounts for not more than about 3 per cent. of the total investments. And at the pace at which development is taking place, it would be extravagant to suppose that the proportion would increase to anything more than 15 or 20 per cent for so long as we can foresee at present. In fact, the private sector is playing a dominant role in Indian economy today and is bound to play a dominant role in future."

Here, we have the real core of your socialistic pattern of society. Then, further on, he refers to the things we have in the public sector or we want to put in the public sector. He says:

"The more important schemes which have been reserved for the public sector are those for which the private sector is unable to find resources."

He mentions the plan for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment and says in conclusion:-

"Actually, an understanding has been reached that the Government plant will not compete with the private sector in the production of lines on which they are now engaged, and certain further lines which they have proposed to take up. This is a case in which a profitable section of an industry has been reserved for the private sector, and what would be unprofitable for several years to come has been taken up on its own shoulders by Government in the larger public interests."

Because they will have losses and because they do not have the means to engage in those industries, so the tax-payers as the shareholders of these nationalised undertakings have to bear these losses on their shoulders. There, you have the very core of the much boosted socialistic pattern.

Now, I am willing to remain satisfied, so far as I am concerned, with the present capitalist pattern because this is the pattern that exists in fact and this is the pattern which, if we have to believe the Governor of the Reserve Bank, will continue to dominate our economy in future also. My concern here is rather to see that even if we have a capitalist structure, let us have an honest, straightforward and efficient capitalist structure trying to do its best for the development of the country, of course, within the framework of capitalism or State capitalism, whatever we might call it.

And, in that background, one question that has been exercising the attention of the country for some time past is the way how we propose to manage these public corporations or the public sector of our industrial undertakings. In this book, the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government, there is a list of these public undertakings. I counted them. There are about 67 industrial establishments in

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the public sector. How are we going to manage them and what would be the best system to manage them?

There is a tendency in some quarters to identify nationalisation or State ownership with socialism. I, however, feel that State ownership under our system may lead to great dangers and may lead to what is known as totalitarianism, or statism and may open the way not only to economic totalitarianism but to political totalitarianism as well. And, that is why we, and the Finance Ministry also, must immediately, as soon as they can, lay down certain principles on which these public undertakings or public corporations in the State-owned sector are going to be managed.

I do not have sufficient time at my disposal to go into this question fully but, I think, the remark that the great authority on this subject, Dr. William Robeson, made about public undertakings in Great Britain also applies in our country very well, because in our country, these public undertakings and public corporations also grow up in a haphazard manner. There is no uniform pattern of management, nor can there be or need be any uniform pattern of management. The more important point is the spirit which informs the management of these bodies.

Long ago, about 20 or 25 years back, Mr. Herbert Morrison of the British Labour Party laid down a principle about the management of these public corporations which he said would be a combination of public ownership, public accountability, business management for public account. He says that it must be a body for which there must be public accountability in proper form or forms and it must have a social combination of the different parties' rights; and the legitimate right of the consumers and also of the labour in industry must be safeguarded.

I am afraid that many of these principles are not observed in the

management of our public concerns and I would request the new Finance Minister at least to take active steps in the immediate future to lay down a pattern for the management of these concerns.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to refer to a point which the last speaker had dealt with since the particular paragraph of the speech of the Governor of the Reserve Bank which he has quoted has been quoted and discussed not only here but also at many other places and many times. Apart from the context that the Governor of the Reserve Bank was speaking at a World Assembly of businessmen, he had a particular mission there. Let us try to find out the real meaning of his words. He has stated that the public sector in India, from the investment point of view, is about 3 per cent. That is true; but, when he says that, he takes into account the vast agricultural sector and all other activities.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I point out, Sir, that he never referred to agriculture? I have the whole text of the speech with me. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari handed it over to me and I would like Shri Heda to go through it.

Shri Heda: I have gone through it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: He never referred to the agricultural industry.

Mr. Speaker: He says, only 3 per cent.

Shri Heda: I am giving my paraphrase of it. When he says....

Mr. Speaker: How does it form only 3 per cent when agriculture is not included? If the public sector is only 3 per cent, then, agriculture must also be included in it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: He has specifically mentioned, industry. I can read the paragraph if you want.

Shri Morarji Desai: Agriculture is also an industry.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have different interpretations.

Shri Heda: The main point is how we are discussing it. When we discuss the private sector *versus* the public sector, there is one aspect and that aspect is the role of the private sector; those who manage it, whom Shri Chaudhuri was later on good enough to call leaders of big business. Let us see what their dominant role is and let us see how the public sector is growing. If we just compare these two forces and not take the entire private sector, I am quite confident that from the way the public sector is growing, we will very soon find out that the public sector is dominating the private sector and it would be doing that quite rightly.

13 hrs.

When we in Parliament pass a resolution professing socialism and we envisage this Plan to achieve that end, naturally our care is to see that the private sector or what we call capitalism did not dominate and have a sway but rather the public sector which is part of the socialism has its sway. In this connection, he had earlier referred to a speech which Shri Nagi Reddy made yesterday. Shri Nagi Reddy was very critical about some of our plans and programmes. Naturally he had referred to this big business again. When he was speaking, I was reminded of a cartoon that appeared in the best cartoon weekly of our country—I mean the *Shankar's Weekly*. The cartoon shows how the Communist Party behaves and enjoys the different *Navarasas* in different situations. They are enjoying these *rasas* with different types of sections of people. In the end the cartoon has depicted the *Santha rasa*. It has depicted it as enjoying the *Veera rasa* with Shri Asoka Mehta and doing *Tandava Nritya*—*Bhayanak rasa* when facing the Jan Sangh. It is enjoying *hasya rasa* when it sees itself in the mirror. It enjoys *Santha rasa* and keeps quiet and becomes silent when

it faces a representative of big business. Naturally, it had a reference to the invitation by the Chief Minister of Kerala to a big industrialist for a big project. I have nothing to comment on either the capitalist leader or the communist leader.

But I may make only one observation. I speak Marathi; that is my mother tongue and I am reminded of a Marathi proverb:

त्याचे वर्म रोने तूना

Thukaram was a great poet. He has depicted a picture where two big giants come together. He says: let me see how the meeting goes on. The country would be interestingly watching these two big giants, the Chief Minister of a communist State and the representative of big business, both superb in their own arts, meeting and tackling the situation. It would be good if they go together and make the country progress.

Yesterday, Shri Nagi Reddy referred to another phenomenon. I find to probe into his mind but I was unable to understand him. He mentioned the textile industry. He has said that the production has gone beyond the requirements. The result should have been that the prices should have fallen. His complaint is that the prices had not fallen. If we achieve our targets earlier than planned, there is nothing wrong in it. I think that he also does not see anything wrong in it. When there is more production and less consumption, the production has to be curtailed. In that curtailment process, some mills have issued notices to workers or some mills are closed. A heartening feature of the whole thing is that when production was to be curtailed, the handloom and the khadi sectors were not affected because of the Government's policy of protection to smaller industries. It was only the textile industry, which somebody calls by some other name and which Shri Chaudhuri was good enough to call the leader of the big industry, which had to face the music. It had either to close down some mills

[**Shri Heda**]

of issue notices to workers. In the national interest, Government came forward and I hope the situation would be remedied.

I am referring to this because the way we are planning is very adequate and the watch we are keeping is also very good. If the prices had not fallen down far below say 25 or 50 per cent and if that is what he means, it is just impossible. Prices have in fact fallen. He will know the reason if he calculates the cost of production. Prices would not come down below the cost of production. When there is more production and less consumption at the most in a planned country like ours, what would happen? The profits would be curtailed and that is what has happened. If one looks at the dividends that the various textile mills have given, in spite of the fact that last year was not so bad, it will be found that the profits have been drastically cut so far as textile industry is concerned. Therefore, his complaint that while there is more production the prices have not come down is not correct.

He had complained about the foreign investment and tried to compare our country's economy with the Middle East or some other countries. Comparisons are not good. All countries are friendly to us and we do not want to have any unfriendly comment about any country. Let us not forget that our Government had been very careful in one matter. Whatever foreign investment has come by way of technical or financial collaboration, everywhere the Government has taken care to see that the control is in the hands of Indians. While that control is there, to say that our country or our industry would be exploited by this investment is not good. It would only mean that the counterparts of our country, the Indian industrialist is so foolish or stupid that he does not know what he is doing. It is not so. If we take any individual case or take the sector as

a whole, we shall find that our country is developing on the right lines. I have studied how the countries like Canada and USA had developed with foreign investment. Take the case of Australia or Africa or Ceylon or the Middle East. Compare it with the way we are developing our country. I think there is no parallel.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): There is a great outcry against American investment in Canada. It is 80 per cent. They have won the elections on that issue.

Shri Heda: It is a fact that in certain industries the American investment in Canada is more than 75 per cent. In one or two industries, it is even 90 per cent. In their case, the control is in their hands, in American hands. That is the big difference and it changes the whole picture. In any new factory or new arrangement for financial collaboration in our country, nowhere have we given control to the foreigners. There are cases where we get sizable amounts, about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores, for our steel plants and other projects. Even there we take control in our hands.

In one thing, Mr. Speaker, I support Shri Nagi Reddy. There should be something common between him and me; and, happily, the common feature in him and me is also common with you.

Shri Morarji Desai: Collieries.

Shri Heda: We all come from Andhra Pradesh and, naturally, we are worried over the Singhareni collieries.

Mr. Speaker: I ought not to get worried over anything that happens anywhere in the country.

Shri Heda: When this Government was good enough to give crores of rupees to other industries—they are efficient industries and they have done very well by giving that loan—I do not think they should make an

exception in the general pattern that they are following in giving the loan to the Singhareni collieries. The Singhareni collieries have done very well. It is the most efficient colliery. They have been achieving their expansion target long before the time. Therefore, the insistence that the loan would go in the shape of share capital should not be there, because it would result in the transfer of control or managing agency from the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Central Government. After all, in both cases it would remain in the public sector.

Sir, at this stage I would like to refer to one problem that has been discussed everywhere; and the first speaker, Shri Asoka Mehta, opened this debate referring to that problem. In fact, that is the most important problem—the problem of finding out the resources for our Plan. Ours is a gigantic Plan—Rs. 4,800 crores. He had even groused that he did not know whether it was going to be Rs. 4,800 crores, or Rs. 5,000 crores or Rs. 5,400 crores. We are not very sure and so we live in a state of incubation. Our resources, whether in the shape of foreign exchange or internal resources are not given a very clear picture. We do not know how much money we will be getting. We do not know how much deficit financing we will be adopting. Therefore, what will be the total amount at our disposal? These are the questions discussed everywhere. Go to any society, any group of intelligentsia and they will be thinking of this high finance. And, it is a very good thing.

But, Sir, many times in debate we forget a very important thing. The pattern of the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan basically differs in one thing. At the time of the First Five Year Plan, we first assessed our resources; how much money we could get within the course of five years, and when we found that we could easily get about Rs. 2,300 crores we thought of spending those Rs. 2,300 crores, made different plans and took up different projects in

irrigation, agriculture, community development etc. But, when the time for framing the Second Five Year Plan came a basic change was made in the approach to planning. The change was that first we thought how much development we should try to make, what is the minimum development that is required according to our views, what are the projects that are quite essential in the course of the next five years, what will be the bottle-necks here or the bottle-necks here, what will be the requirements here or the requirements there, and we first took up those projects. When we totalled those projects the total came to Rs. 4,800 crores. After we found out the total to be Rs. 4,800 crores, we are now making effort to raise the financial resources so that we would be able to get through the Plan, and that effort is being made.

There are certain things which are bound to be very uncertain. Take the case of foreign loans. How can we say that we would be getting so much or we would not be getting so much foreign exchange by way of loans? How can we say that so much will be our exports and so much will be our imports and nothing more than that? All these things are very difficult. That is why the Planning Commission is a body in our country which constantly sits and watches the situation as it develops from day to day. That is why we have got this flexibility.

This flexibility should have been welcomed; instead of that, a rigidity has been asked for. I do not know, why. But commenting over this sense of flexibility—which, according to some, borders on the sense of insecurity so far as planning is concerned—he referred to a strange phenomenon; he referred to senility. He said that some of our leaders have become senile. Well, Sir, I see the leaders in Government and I see the leaders in the Opposition, and I find that practically they are in the same age group. I respect all of them.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Age group?

Shri Heda: Yes, age group. Probably, my friend is forgetting his own leader. They are in the same age group. Luckily the leaders of all major parties are above 60. Therefore, this type of attack or charge from such a charming and respectable leader does not take us anywhere, and I again, Sir, would state with all the emphasis that I can command, that the flexibility of our Plan is the best feature of our Plan; because of this flexibility we can always try to get as much resources as are possible. That is why we made certain changes in the income-tax structure and in our excise duties. We are watching their results. As time goes, we shall find out what would be the repercussions. We have already adopted a certain amount of deficit financing and we have tried to control the inflationary conditions. If we see from that point of view, the work done by the Reserve Bank can match with similar work of any banking system in the world. It has successfully controlled the inflationary pressures, and inspite of such a huge deficit financing to the extent of about Rs. 900 crores the rise in the prices in India is much lower than the rise in prices in other countries whose example we feel is commendable.

Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our greatest economic challenge today is the Plan. Therefore, all our economic and financial policies have to conform to the Plan. This Plan has been discussed in this House at great length. I should, therefore, like to mention only a few points that I feel have not been fully considered.

Before I proceed any further, Sir, I should like the House to bear in mind that we are now in the middle of the Plan period and it is not possible to make any basic structural alterations now, because if we try to basically alter the Plan in the middle of the Plan period it will only lead to con-

fusion and in the end we shall have also lost what we have gained.

Now, our Plan envisages the development of this country along two lines—the development of private sector and the development of the public sector. Both these sectors are an integral part of the Plan. We cannot now separate development of one from the other. The development has to go on in both these sectors if we want the Plan to be realised fully.

We should, therefore, not say or do anything at this stage which will create confusion in any of the two sectors, whether the private sector or the public sector. If we try and say something which scares away the private sector, it will inevitably mean that this sector will not develop fully. There is no danger, if I may say so, of jeopardising socialism by letting this sector develop fully. The policy has been made quite clear by the Prime Minister, when he said that he would like the private sector to have full scope of development within the general framework of the public sector. Now, the framework is going to be of the public sector, of the socialist economy. It is only within that framework that we are allowing this private sector to develop.

Now, Sir, I submit to this House that if we accept the Plan, we accept the development of both these sectors along the prescribed lines, and if we halt this development in any way we would have put obstacles in the way of peaceful transformation from the capitalist to the socialist economy which is our aim today.

Let us now consider a few of the aspects of this Plan. First of all, let us see the resources of the Plan. The resources of the Plan are divided into two parts: the internal resources and foreign aid. I feel that the hard core of our Plan should be based on our internal resources only so that we are able to pursue our development free from control from outside so that we are not dependent on foreign countries for our basic development. The

core of the Plan has led to a lot of confusion and doubt in the minds of the people. Especially at this time when, I believe, the Planning Commission is reconsidering or rather rephrasing the Plan, I feel that they should pay special attention to this hard core of the Plan. This hard core should contain only those projects which will lead to greater production—projects like communications, power and irrigation, heavy industries—and only those programmes which will bring in returns and increased production. Of course, the social services are also very important; I do not under-rate their development. But unless we are able to earn a living, unless we are able to raise production, the development of only these services will have very little meaning.

Of course, the Plan takes into consideration our resources, but there are a few points which I would like to mention and which may indirectly help us to increase these resources. The first point in this connection is economy in administration. I feel that the Plan should have a plan for the simplification of our administration so that we are able to effect economies. Our administrative system was founded by the British on an entirely different plane. It was a foreign country ruling here; an Empire which created these services. These services now have to undergo a change not only to suit our present conditions but to have elasticity for the future.

To give an example, we still go by our old rules and regulations. Whenever a Governor goes out, the routes are lined by policemen. This has now become obsolete. There was a time when the British wanted to make a show of their power and they had these routes lined by policemen. We do not want our popular Governors to be protected by policemen by standing on the roads. If I may mention what a friend of mine told me, he said, the British used the police to keep our leaders away from the people and today the Government is

using them to keep the people away from their leaders. Of course, it is not true. It is only a misunderstanding and an impression which we have created by keeping these old rules in the administration which should be changed now.

Then, take the peons, all decked up in red and gold. Is it really necessary for them to appear in this fashion? Cannot they wear something simpler and more in conformity with our society today?

18:25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The second point which I would like to mention is corruption. Corruption drains a large part of our resources today. The Government are taking certain administrative measures which will no doubt, have some effect, but I feel that the Planning Commission should study the problem and should get to the roots of the problem. Why is there so much corruption in the country? What are the needs of the people for which they have to bribe others? What are the needs of the people who accept bribes at the risk that is involved in accepting them? It is an important problem and we cannot deal with it only by administrative measures. The Planning Commission should have either a committee of its own or a National Commission which should study this problem and see what are the needs of the people, and if they can do something to help them it will be very much easier than having these administrative measures—taking people to the court, putting them in prison, etc., all of which takes a long time—and very little happens.

The third point which I would like to mention in this connection is, we should take some effective measures to check inflation. What happens today is that we make estimates for a project. Then, during the Plan period, when the project is under way, prices go up. There is a demand for increase

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

In wages, and by the time we complete the project, it costs us much more than what we estimated and the whole plan goes out of gear. I submit that the Planning Commission should consider some measures by which they are able to keep the prices and the services constant during the Plan period. We might consider having price control—a control of price of essential commodities—and of other commodities so as not to let the industrialists make too much money. Then, on that basis, fix the wages, so that the people are able to live in contentment and the Plan estimates do not go out of gear. Otherwise, what happens is, the Plan costs us more than what we estimate. Then we have to provide extra money which can be done in two ways: either we mint more money or we try to find extra money by taxation. Both these measures lead to inflation. They put us in a vicious circle. I should, therefore, like to repeat this point again. Unless we are able to keep prices and services constant during the Plan period, it will be very difficult for us to budget properly.

Now, another point which I might mention here is public support. If we have an economic and financial policy for the whole Plan period, the people will know what the Government requires in the form of taxes and savings and the rest, and we might be able to get more public co-operation. What happens today, I believe, is that we do not even have an import policy for the whole Plan period. We have it for six months or so, and then sometimes we import gold-cap pens, then cosmetics and so on. Then we find we do not have foreign exchange left for any essential goods. I know that these luxury goods we import in terms of money is very little, but it has a psychological effect. When you walk into a shop and find that it is full of gold-cap pens and you are then told that there is no foreign exchange to build a dam, it creates a bad psychological impression on the

minds of the people. We must have an import policy for the whole Plan; we must have a financial policy for the whole Plan period.

Another point which has been debated in this House at very great length is the food situation. I want to mention it again because it is rather important. We have to pay back our loans and we are trying to pay back most of them by agricultural exports. What happens is that at the moment there is a great difference between the prices of foodgrains and cash crops. So, a lot of people switch over from foodgrains to cash crops. Then they find that there is already saturation in the cash crops and they start losing on that side also; and, it creates confusion.

I, therefore, suggest that we fix the prices of cash crops and foodgrains in such a way that there is not too much difference between them, of course, taking into account the extra cost in raising cash crops. If we are able to do this, then we can lay down targets of cash crops and foodgrains district-wise and see that these targets are fulfilled. In this way, we shall not have the surprises that we have at the moment. When we need a lot of foreign exchange, we suddenly discover that we do not have enough food.

Coming to the second point about our resources—the foreign aid part of it—of course, this is the political question, but there is another question also and that is foreign investment in India. Unless we have some stability and some definite plan for those people who are going to invest here, I am very doubtful if we shall get much foreign investment. After all, the people who want to come and invest here, do not do so only to give us help, but they are business people and they want some return for their investment. Either we should decide that we are not going to have any foreign investment and plan on that basis or if we want foreign investment, we

must consider how much return they are getting elsewhere and we must be able to provide them the same amount of return, if we want to attract them here.

Lastly, Sir, I feel that we should have a committee of this House to evaluate the progress of the Plan—a committee like the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee, permanent committees of Parliament—to keep in touch with the progress of these plan projects.

Another thing I would like to mention with your permission is that the Planning Commission might also consider having a plan of austerity. What happens today is that we talk of austerity—and it has become a fashion to talk about it—without any real meaning. If we really want to have this austerity, let us have it with all sincerity; let us have it with a definite plan, put our economy on the basis of war time economy austerity, and really go through it. But there must be a plan that there would be in future a better life, some prosperity, after this austerity is over. At present we have got this austerity and it looks that all our lives we have to live with it. There is no meaning if we talk about austerity and do not think about it any more seriously. So, if we have this austerity, let us have austerity in all seriousness for a time, with a promise to the people of some prosperity at the end of austerity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Barman.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Is my name there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I could not tell any hon. Member whether his name is there or not. I call any hon. Member who catches my eye.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can I go for lunch and come back?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be the pleasure of the hon. Member himself.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Am I to speak today or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can I say? There is no list; I am going to look every time for any hon. Member who can catch my eye.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserve—Sch. Castes): It is said that a man generally carries two bags, one in front of him and another at the back and it is natural that whatever is good for him he puts in the front bag and whatever is not suitable, he puts in the bag at the back. So, it is always profitable that one understands whether he is going in the right way and in the right direction and it is always profitable to have some critics. In our democratic institutions, there is always opposition to the Government and it is a good thing, a good institution rather, that we always learn from the Opposition whether we are erring in any way, and then assess whether we are proceeding in the right direction.

So far as this finance budget is concerned, we have heard criticisms of the policies and actions of Government from practically all important parties of the Opposition and after hearing them, in my judgment, I think that Government, after all, have been proceeding in the right direction, so far as last year is concerned. And we fervently hope that in our journey forward, they will do the same thing.

Government have been criticised on a major point that so far as the Plan is concerned, they have overdrawn the mark and so they are finding the difficulties in finance, both internal and external and they are not fixed and definite in their mind to what extent and what portion of the Plan they will have to abandon. No doubt in the beginning of the last year, we had been in great difficulties. There had been mostly an adverse balance in our external trade. Our sterling balances have dwindled to the lowest figure practically; I think it is only Rs. 200

[Shri Barman]

crores at present. But by the wise financial and economic policy adopted by the Government, that downward trend has been arrested....

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is a case of immorality, promising and not giving time.

12.30 hrs.

(*Raja Mahendra Pratap then left the House.*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member need not hear or attend to any vanishing voices

Shri Barman: So far as our external resources are concerned, either by way of loan or aid, we had been very much pessimistic in the beginning whether we shall be able to have external finance to go on with our Plan. I think due to the wise and straightforward external policy followed by our Government and due to the wise husbanding of our resources, India has gained the confidence of the outside world. As a fruitful result of that, we are happy that though we could have expected much more, yet, we have gained the confidence of outside countries and our friendly countries have helped us. Besides the Commonwealth countries, we have got aid and loan from countries like West Germany, Japan and U.S.A. Judging from all this, we can simply come to the conclusion that the policy both financial and economic pursued by this Government as well as the external policies that have been followed consistently by our Government can only get encomiums from us. There may be defects here and there. Government, certainly, will be prepared to take these criticisms into account.

Now, I shall refer to one particular matter which I want the Finance Ministry to take into consideration. No doubt, it was very much necessary for the Finance Ministry to take to

economy measures in all such possible spheres. We all welcome that. They have succeeded in reducing expenditure in many spheres to the extent of crores and crores of rupees. But, I could not follow their policy in one very little insignificant matter. You know that due to the policy which has been laid down primarily by our Constitution and which had been followed for some years past by the Cabinet and especially by the Finance Ministry, some advantages were being given to the Scheduled Castes so far as their education is concerned. I am first and foremost concerned with educational facilities that the Government can give to the depressed classes. I think I have expressed several times that this is the only thing that we can expect from the Government and if the Government be generous in this matter and if the depressed classes be uplifted in their education sphere, all other ills will gradually disappear as a matter of course. Pursuing that policy, it had been decided that a few scholarships for overseas study should be given to them. It is only 12 scholarships per year that had been decided upon by the Education Board and the Ministry as well: four scholarships for the Scheduled Castes, four for the Scheduled Tribes and four for other backward classes. It came to me as a surprise when I found that during the last year, that is, 1957-58, no advertisement was made by the Public Service Commission calling for petitions for overseas scholarships.

I put in a question in this House. In reply to that I got this answer. Unfortunately, I was not present that day. My question was:

"Overseas scholarships to backward class students:

(a) Whether Overseas Scholarships are to be awarded to students of Backward Classes under the Government of India Scholarships Scheme during the year 1958-59; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor."

The written reply is this:

"Dr. K. L. Shrimati:

(a) and (b). The question of the award of Overseas Scholarships under the Government of India Scheme of post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes students is under consideration from the foreign exchange angle."

This, as I have said, struck me somewhat strange. What is the financial consideration that is involved in sending 12 boys outside India to have education in some overseas Universities? Then, I was further perturbed to learn that the students selected by the U.P.S.C. for foreign study for the year 1957-58 could not be sent outside.

What has been the result? I want to mention here on the floor of the House one specific case. One J. M. Roy, from West Bengal, was selected for post-graduate course in Electrical engineering. That boy was in service in the Burma Shell and was drawing about more than Rs. 700 a month. Learning from this Ministry that he had been selected for overseas study, all his arrangements had been made and he was to sail on a certain date, that boy resigned from that service three or four days before that. Just on the date when he was to start for Delhi, he was informed by the Education Ministry that he need not come till further intimation. The result has been, he had not been sent that year and even today, he does not know whether he will be sent out or not though he was selected one year before and he had resigned from his service. He had come from Pakistan and that boy has no living house even in India. After giving up his service, he is staying in a friend's house. Correspondence after correspondence is made with the Education Ministry, with the only reply, you will be intimated later on the decision of this Ministry. This is a particular case that I have to cite.

As a general case, I submit, why should the Finance Ministry be so parsimonious, be so economical for a paltry sum. This is a matter which I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into. In fact, if I can speak for all the backward classes in the whole of India,—I feel it strange—though we had sympathy first of all from the ex-Finance Minister Shri C. D. Deshmukh, later from the Home Minister, from the Prime Minister, in fact, from every Minister, I have a serious doubt in my mind that this decision which goes counter to the policy that has been adopted by the Ministry was not taken at the Ministerial level, but was taken at the Secretariat level. That is my suspicion. Otherwise such things could not have happened. Whatever may be the case—I do not know—I implore the hon. Minister in charge of Finance, let not the millions of backward classes be hurt with the feeling that in their case, the economy cut had come with such disastrous results that even boys who had been selected and who had also resigned from service, were not sent and the boys are roaming in uncertainty.

I have not much time left. But, I may say one or two words regarding our industrial policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He knew that there was not much time.

Shri Barman: I need not say much on this matter because the policy has been enunciated and administrated by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry. If we go outside India and assess the opinion of experts and people of high standing, we shall find that they are surprised that India has, within ten years, advanced to such a stage from such a backward economy. They are surprised that India could advance so fast and so well. From that we can rest assured that whatever is being done by this Government is in the right direction.

Shri Bisheshwar (Hooghly): I am sorry to find that the working of the Finance Ministry, which has to guard the core of our financial structure, to mobilise our resources and to utilise it in the best possible way, suffers from lack of imagination, and consequently from the ailments of an unplanned approach. In a planned economy, our Budget should have some relation to the State Budgets. This year we find that in the various States, and particularly in my State of West Bengal, it has been said that many of the plans could not be implemented because of the lack of funds from the Centre. In a planned economy, when the Union Government is framing the Budget, the Budget is mainly concerned with the fulfilment of the Plan whether in the State sector or in the Central sector, and while preparing such a Budget the needs of the different States should have been taken into consideration as otherwise all our efforts for the fulfilment of the plans will be in jeopardy. I would request the Finance Ministry to take into consideration the needs of the different States and the help that the States ask for, and to provide the required help so that the States may not blame the Centre for lack of funds for the fulfilment of the plan projects.

I would say that failure to evolve a comprehensive measure of economy in the departments of the Government is another defect in the functioning of this Ministry. In answer to a question on 9th August, 1957, the hon. Prime Minister said:

"With a view to ensure that the Government's financial and other resources are utilised to the best possible advantage, it was recently decided that each Minister and Secretary should give urgent and continuous attention to the maintenance of efficiency, integrity and economy in the administration."

A statement was also laid on the Table of the House giving certain details about the economy that the Ministries at various stages were

going to initiate. But even though some effort is being made, we find that the civil expenditure every year is increasing to such an extent that any economy that may be made by the different Ministries will be more than off-set by the increase in the civil expenditure.

In 1948-49 out of the total Budget expenditure of Rs. 230 crores, civil expenditure was Rs. 124 crores. In 1955-56 out of the total Budget expenditure of Rs. 533 crores, the civil expenditure came to Rs. 230 crores. In 1957-58 out of the total Budget expenditure of Rs. 658 crores, the civil expenditure is Rs. 415 crores, and in 1958-59, out of Rs. 791 crores it is Rs. 517 crores. There has been an increase from Rs. 415 to Rs. 517 crores in one year. What effort is the Ministry making to reduce this increase in the civil expenditure, because if an economy measure is attempted, the increase in civil expenditure will frustrate its effect.

It may be said that our projects are increasing, that naturally there is more staff and we have to pay them; that there is the demand of the employees, the interim relief recommended by the Pay Commission; that all these things have added to our expenditure. But what is the amount that has been granted as interim relief by the Pay Commission? It is a very meagre sum of Rs. 5.

Let us look into the present position of the employees. In an answer to a question, we were told that 13,05,742 employees get less than Rs. 100 and 2,42,605 only get more than Rs. 100. There must be some snag somewhere. It is not a question of the demand of the employees or increase in the number of employees, because the appalling situation of the wage structure of the Central Government is that more than 13 lakhs people get less than Rs. 100. I would therefore request the Finance Minister to look into this matter about the increase in the civil expenditure every year, and that too to the tune of more than Rs. 100 crores during the last year.

Next, I wish to point out the Government's effort to check the rising trend of prices. I feel that no serious or sincere effort has been made. We have seen that in the case of foodgrains there was an order or direction from the Reserve Bank, but we were told by the Finance Minister that in spite of the direction by the Reserve Bank, many of the banks did not conform to it. As a result, advances were given against hoarding of foodgrains, and the prices of foodgrains rose against the interests of the common people. Why is it that the Reserve Bank has not been able to take steps against those banking institutions which have not cared to follow the directions of the Reserve Bank? In spite of all the powers granted to the Reserve Bank we find that in the banking industry liberty is given to advance money against even foodgrains and commodities, as a result of which prices are going up. The rising trend of prices can only be checked if there is an attempt to control credits. In order to control credits, it is necessary that we should nationalise the banking industry, because this industry is being utilised by persons who indulge in shady transactions, hoarding and dealing in stock markets. We have seen that this industry supports this type of men. We have very recently seen exactly what mischief a man can play. We have seen the case of Shri Mundhra. And it is not a case of one Mundhra. If we trace the history of Mundhra we will see that it is the banks which helped him to become such a danger to our national economy. It is the banks which supported him, which helped him in shady transactions. Not only that. It is the banks that help in smuggling foreign exchange. Today when we are in a deep foreign exchange crisis, we know there are houses where you pay money here in India, and you get a chit and you can spend the foreign exchange in England without any knowledge of the Reserve Bank or even the Exchange Control Department. This is what is happening, and the banks are helping them. If we

14 hrs.

really want to have credit control with a view to checking the rising trend of the prices of the daily necessities of life, we should nationalise the banking industry. Without that, it will not be possible to stop the rising trends in prices, because it is the banks which are helping these capitalists to move in the way that men like Shri Mundhra move.

I would further say that today we know that the banks are indulging in certain activities which will only recoil on the community. We know exactly what the effect was after the second world war, when the small banks went into liquidation. We have got the report of the Liquidation Proceedings Committee, and we have known exactly how and why these banks went into liquidation. Today, the banks are again functioning in the same way. It may be that some of the big banks may be able to adjust somehow and tide over all these difficulties, but there is a danger that the smaller banks may go into liquidation. I may tell you that very recently, a foreign exchange bank, called the British Bank of Middle East, which has its branches in Calcutta and Bombay, has closed down its branches; and that happened because of the fact that this type of business was rampant in that particular bank.

So, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the community and of the nation, and also with a view to checking the rising trend of prices which is due to the lack of credit control, it is necessary that the banking industry should be nationalised. In the meantime, if Government take some time to think over this matter, then other steps should be taken; powers should be given to the Reserve Bank for the amalgamation of the small banks and also for having a control on the working of the banks, so that we may not see another debacle in the banking industry as we saw in the period 1946-48.

I now come to the appalling credit facilities in the agricultural sector. We had the recommendation of the

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

All India Rural Credit Survey, and Government had accepted that recommendation. But very recently, we saw in the papers that the Prime Minister had said that Government were wrong in accepting the recommendation. I do not know what weighed with the Prime Minister to say now, after four or five years, that Government were wrong in accepting the recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Survey. I would like to know whether Government do not agree with the picture that has been found by the All India Rural Credit Survey or whether Government do not agree to the recommendation for the amalgamation of the merger of the State-associated banks with the State Bank of India. I would like to know in which particular aspect Government think that they were wrong in accepting the recommendation. That needs clarification.

But one thing remains clear and certain, and that is that the appalling credit facilities for the agricultural sector have caused a great hardship on the agricultural sector, which needs the immediate care of Government. Their difficulties still remain, and no step has been taken to improve the position. Here again, I find that the State-associated banks which, it was accepted, should be merged with the State Bank of India, have not been merged. I would like to know why that is so. I would say that it is so because of the influence of the big businessmen, because the men who are at the helm of these banks have put pressure on Government, and so we find that in spite of Government having accepted the recommendation, it is not being implemented, and we see these banks functioning in the same way as before. The result is that rural credit suffers, the agricultural sector suffers, and the appalling credit conditions in the agricultural sector continue.

I shall now deal with foreign exchange. It is true that today we have been able somehow, by our

policy, to improve somewhat our foreign exchange position. But I would say that Government should go into the matter and have an inquiry as to why such a debacle was created, why such a crisis was created in the foreign exchange position, and who were responsible for creating such a crisis. As a result of the foreign exchange crisis, we are thinking of rephasing the Plan, we are thinking of pruning the Plan, and we are thinking of having only the core of the Plan. In these circumstances, to allow the persons who were responsible for this type of financial crisis to go scot-free is, I would say, to perpetuate a national crime, and therefore, that should not be allowed.

We have just now heard from Shri Barman that the students who had got scholarships had not been allowed to go to foreign countries for studies, because of the question of foreign exchange. But I know also of a case where a newly wed couple has been given foreign exchange to enjoy their honeymoon in USA. I can give the names of those persons, and I shall supply those names to the Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: Please do.

Shri Prabhat Kar: If this sort of thing is allowed, then are we not entitled to ask for an inquiry to find out the persons responsible for having created such a foreign exchange crisis? For, as a result of it, it is not a question of an individual who is suffering, but it is the nation which is suffering. It has been said that it is a man-made foreign exchange crisis. If that is so, then we are entitled to ask for an inquiry into the conduct of such men, so that we may see the end of it, and this type of thing may not recur in the future.

The last point which I would like you to take note of is the working of the Income-tax Department. This is the only department which is responsible for the collection revenue. The

national income has increased; the profit has increased; the dividends have also increased. This is what is revealed by Government's own statistics. And yet we find that the collection or even the demand for income-tax has not increased. We find that the number of cases pending in the different places is an amazing figure; the number of cases pending is 15,52,931; the number of appeals pending is 33,098, the total amount to be collected up to 1st April, 1947 is Rs. 209.67 crores. From 1st April, 1947, up till 31st December, 1957, out of these Rs. 209 odd crores, we have only received Rs. 21.94 crores. That means that near about Rs. 180 crores always remain uncollected. And these are the figures supplied by the Ministry in answer to a question asked on 28th March, 1958. This is the position of the Income-tax Department. At the same time, we find that the membership of the Central Board of Revenue has increased from three to five. Is it with a view to seeing that the collection is reduced or with a view to seeing that the amount due increases? Every time we bring certain cases to the notice of the Ministry and write to them, we are told that they have enquired into the matter and there is nothing wrong anywhere. But I would only request the Finance Minister to look into this matter of the internal resources which are lying with the persons who are to pay the revenue to Government. I would like to know where the difficulty lies. If it is lack of man-power, then it is necessary that there should be new men in this department. If there is any difficulty in procedure, the procedure should be changed. If there is any other thing like corruption, that must be rooted out. For, if we do not collect the amount which is due to Government but go to the people and say that after all, our internal resources are not sufficient, I think we shall be doing injustice to the people. So, I would request the Finance Minister to give this matter top priority. In the course of a discussion last year, it was suggested that there should be a committee to go into this matter. I have recently

seen a book written by Mr. Nandi in which he has given so many other lacunae in the working of the Income-tax Department. If there are lacuna why should the Ministry not see that these defects and lacunae are removed. If there are really some lapses, why can't they be removed? Just because some of the suggestions come from the Opposition, you should not say that there is nothing wrong anywhere. If out of Rs. 209 crores only Rs. 21 crores are collected, and you shut your eyes to it, you will be doing it only at the cost of the country's economy, which I think, no one—be he a Minister or anybody else—has a right to do. I am sure the hon. Minister will take notice of it.

श्रोत रामेश्वर ठांडिला (सीकर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कल से काइनेन्ट डिपार्टमेंट पर जो वहस हो रही है उस से मुझे राजस्थान की एक कहानी याद आ जाती है। एक सेठ जब मरने लगा तो उस ने अपने लड़के को बुलाया। लड़का पढ़ा लिखा कम था। सेठ ने उस से पूछा कि तुम काम काज कैसे संभालोगे? जब इस के बारे में लड़के ने पूछा तो सेठ ने कहा कि जब तुम दुकान पर जाओ, तब, हालांकि तुम पढ़ लिख नहीं सकते हो लेकिन मुनीमों की गलती निकालना शुरू कर देना कि तुम ने यह गलती कर दी है तुमने यह गलती कर दी है यह सर्व बेशी कर दिया है। इस से वह अपने आप डर जायेगे और साबधान हो जायेंगे।

मुझे यह देख कर दृश्य होता है कि वही हालत यहां भी आज है और ज्यादातर हम लोगों की गलती निकालने की ही तज्जीब है। प्लैन जो बनाई गई थी, उसे हम सब में मिल कर बनाया था, उस में जो कमियां थीं वह उस समय सूख सोच ली गई थीं। इस के अलावा प्लैन को पूरा करने के समय में भी कृषि कमियां पैदा हो गई जिन के कारण पैसा ज्यादा लंबे हुआ। अकाल हो गया, सूखा पढ़ गया, आदमी बहुत बढ़ गये। जब इस कारण से लंबे ज्यादा हो गया है तो

[भी रामेश्वर टाटिया]

स्काल टैक्स भी लगाना पड़ेगा । टैक्स अगर लगाया जाय तो बारों तरफ के चर्चा होती है । तो आखिर इस का उपाय क्या है ? कोई ऐसा तो है नहीं कि हमारे फाइनेंस बिलिंस्टर साहू के पास कोई अलादीन का खिलाफ है जिस से वह पूरा स्पया निकाल भें और उनको टैक्स न लगाना पड़े, और लोगों को जितना चाहिये रखें के लिये उतना दे दें । इस लिये अगर हमें प्लैन को पूरा करना है तो टैक्स तो लगाना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि अगर हम प्लैन को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आगे के लिये जितना नुस्खान होगा देश को यह सभी लोग जानते हैं ।

परन्तु से न अन्नतापूर्वक इस और भी व्याप दिलाने की चेष्टा करना कि कृष्ण टैक्स ऐसे हैं जिन के लगाने पर भी लोग उन को कृष्णी से दे देते हैं और सरकार को भी उन से अच्छी आय हो सकती है । परन्तु साथ ही साथ कृष्ण टैक्स ऐसे भी लगाये जाते हैं जिन से सरकार को तो बहुत अमादनी नहीं होती लेकिन लोगों की तकलीफ और हैरानी बढ़ जाती है । मैं न अन्नतापूर्वक यह व्याप दिलाना चाहूँगा कि अगर इस टैक्सेशन में से कृष्ण टैक्सों को भले ही कृष्ण बड़ा दिया जाय और कृष्ण को निकाल दिया जाय तो उस में सरकार की अमादनी बहुत नहीं घटेगी और उस को हम बढ़ाना भी नहीं चाहते क्योंकि हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि हितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी ही चाहे किसी भी तरह से ही परन्तु कृष्ण टैक्स ऐसे हैं जिन से लोगों की परेशानी बढ़ जाती है । एक गिफ्ट टैक्स है जो कि बहुत अच्छा है हम सभी जानते हैं कि वह आगे बाला है लेकिन उस में कृष्ण ऐसी बारायें रखती रही हैं जिन पर किर बिचार किया जाना चाहिये । जैसे अगर हम किसी सम्बन्ध को रुपया देते हैं या किसी विद्यार्थी को ही देते हैं स्टाइपेंड की तरह पर अगर वह जास ऐमार्ट से बढ़ जाय तो उस पर हमें गिफ्ट टैक्स देना पड़ता है । मैं न अन्नतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार

की १०, २० हजार रुपया की आवश्यकी कमी ही हो जाय तो भी इस तरह के ब्राइटर्स को इस कानून में से हटा देना चाहिये । इस से कम से कम इस लिये आप को लोगों से सहायता मिलेगी । जाप ही कृष्ण के बास्ते की इस में छूट मिलनी चाहिये । जैसा मैं ने कहा कभी अकाल पड़ जाता है कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है और जितनी फसल होती चाहिये उतनी नहीं होती है ।

मेरा यह भी अनुभव है कि आज कल कृष्ण का उत्पादन जितना होता चाहिये उतना नहीं होता है । जितना होता है उस से ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी आवश्यकों की हो जाती है उस से ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी लाने वालों की हो जाती है । यह बड़ी भारी समस्या है । आप जो डिफ़ेक्टिव कानून हमारा है उस में ऐसा तो हो नहीं सकता कि दो तीन बच्चों के होने वें बाद ऐसा कानून बना दिया जाय कि ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा न हों हालांकि समस्या ऐसी पैदा हो रही है कि शायद वह भी बनाया गया तो जैसे हमारी फाइब इधर प्लैन्स पूरी होती जायेगी और हमारी दिक्कत उसी तरह बनी रहेगी ।

बीजती सहौलरा बाइ (सागर रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : आप ही बन्द कर दीजिये बच्चे पैदा करना । कानून इस में क्या कर सकता है ?

भी रामेश्वर टाटिया : जैसे भी हो इस को करना पड़ेगा । अगर नहीं तो कानून भी बनाना पड़ेगा । आज नहीं तो पांच वर्ष बाद बनाना पड़ेगा ।

टैक्सेशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम उस को संतुलित ढंग से कर सकें तो लोगों में उत्साह भी आयेगा और वेब की प्रवृत्ति भी आयेगी । इन दो महीनों में टैक्सेशन में कोई कमी नहीं हुई परन्तु लोगों में एक कांफेन्स आया जैसे भी हो लेकिन उत्साह

आया कि आवाद अब कोई नया टक्स आये नहीं बढ़ने चाहा है।

एस्साइट की ओर में सरकार का व्यान दिलाना आहता है। काफी काटन मिले बन्द हो रही है भजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। सरकार का व्यान कम्पनियों की ओर दिलाया गया उस ने हमारी बात को सुन कर एक सिम्प्लिएटिक विठ लिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन दो महीनों में २० से ३० परसेन्ट तक शेष्टर मार्केट में बृद्धि आई जिस से देश के बन में बढ़ोतारी हुई और लोगों में काफिलेस आया। इसी तरह मेरा निवेदन है कि जो हमारी समस्यायें हैं उन पर व्यान पूर्वक विचार किया जाय तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारी प्लैन सफलताकूल न हो। हो सकता है कि कृष्ण आइटमों को हमें उसमें काटना पड़े लेकिन जो बढ़ती आइटम हैं उन को तो पूरा करना ही होगा और उन के लिये अगर हम टैक्स लगाते हैं तो उस का किटिलिजम एक फूल सी बात है। जैसा मैं ने कहा यह तो हम सभी चाहेंगे कि टैक्स कम कर दिये जाय लेकिन कृष्ण न कृष्ण दूसरे जरिये हमारी आमदानी के तो होने ही चाहिये।

एक बात युक्त और कहनी है कि कृष्ण ऐसे तरीके हो सकते हैं जिन से नये टैक्स न लगा कर भी हमारी कृष्ण आमदानी हो सकती है। मेरे एक वित्र कलकत्ते से आये थे उन से मैं ने सुना और मैं ने भी इस की ओर व्यान दिलाया था कि जो सिमिलर कम्पनियों हैं यानी एक तरह की कम्पनियां हैं उन में से कृष्ण में तो आदा दिलाया जा रहा है और कृष्ण में बहुत काफी नफा दिलाया जा रहा है एक आध कम्पनियों की एक्स्प्रेसी भी है। इस से भले और कृष्ण लाभ हो या न हो लेकिन मैं निष्पत्यपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि इन इन्डस्ट्रीज ने बड़े बड़े लोगों में एक तहलका सा जा दिया। मेरा तो जायात है कि कम से कम एक सेक्षन में जूट भिल्स से इनकम टैक्स की आमदानी १ करोड़ बढ़ कर २ करोड़ हो जायेगी। इसी तरह से अगर हम अलाई रहें तो

भौजूदा टैक्सों के ही रहते सरकार की आमदानी में कृष्ण बेशी हो सकती है। जो हमारी प्लैन है उस के लिये हमें रपया तो चाहिये ही और इस तरह से हमें रपया भिल सकता है।

इस लिये मेरा सदन के सदस्यों से भी बहुत नज़रापूर्वक निवेदन है कि ज्यादा किटिलिजम मूँद में न हो कर अगर हम सब भिल कर काम करें और हमें करना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि हम चाहें कि भ्रक्षेत्र विनिस्टर कोई काम कर सकेंगे तो वह सम्भव नहीं है तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और जो काम हम करें उसे अब्दल चीज समझें तो भूमि ऐसा कोई कारण नहीं दिखाई देता है कि हम सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकें।

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do hope that the tormenting thoughts of the mind, seeking solution to the financial problems of our country would find expression in my words. The finances, Sir, at this present juncture, are confronted with a feeling of frustration and confusion. The deep intensity with which we had planned to build up our nation free from all want, had instigated in us an all-out effort to start simultaneously in all directions. But the branching out of our energies and resources cannot find complete success. Consolidation and concentration on one or two specific items would bring quicker results and would be more effective.

The fundamental human necessities such as food, clothing and shelter should be provided first and all energies should be concentrated in that direction. Some minor smaller projects involving some foreign exchange were formerly excluded. Now, they are included and that is how the hard core of the Plan is expanding. It won't be an easy problem to solve and, moreover, defence finances are also encroaching on the Plan projects.

Regarding taxation, there is a psychological reaction in industry and there is a big offensive by the capital-

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

ists. I think we have to approach it from the point of view of the effect of the repercussions and reactions to these tax proposals. At present, we have reached the maximum. There is a suggestion for imposing a salt tax. But I should think we should not go any further with that proposal.

There should be a certain human approach in public co-operation and co-ordination. That is vitally necessary. Unless we gain the confidence of the people, for whom these plans are executed, it would be utterly useless to expect any success in this field. There would be certain failure of all the schemes if this is not attained.

The Central Social Welfare Board could be of invaluable help in this respect. So also is the case with other social welfare organisations. I think the Central Social Welfare Board should have more complete responsibility, and should work independently in the field of social welfare. The work of the Central Social Welfare Board should be intensified. The implementation of the Plan would then be successful because this Board and other voluntary organisations would be the link between the Government and the people. At the same time, I would like to warn the Board that there should be a selfless spirit of service devoid of favouritism or red-tapism; there is a certain inclination or tendency in this field. I would request the Social Welfare Board to consider this aspect and keep above all such actions. There should be a certain humility and gentle manner of approach in dealing with the people to win their confidence. That would give us greater success than all the plans and all the money laid out for executing those plans.

I should like to suggest that the project officers should be better qualified and they should have more contact with the people. There should be no expansion of the Community

Development Blocks and the National Extension Service Blocks; there should be more consolidation of the existing Blocks. Otherwise, it would be sheer waste. It does not matter at all whether or not the whole country is laid out with them; of course, ultimately we have to, but now we should concentrate on the work done and consolidate our work in the existing Blocks. That would be more effective, and there should be more efficiency in the work of these Blocks.

All construction—either under departments or under the Community Development Blocks—should be stopped until the food problem of the country is solved, at least until the country becomes self-sufficient in food production.

Another point I would like to deal with relates to the farmer's dilemma. Agricultural products have not got the same rise in price as industrial products. Unless there is a reasonable ratio between the two, it is not possible for the farmer to sell his products at a higher rate and get industrial products in exchange. Without a rise in agricultural prices, it is difficult for the farmer to live. The problem should be solved by directly raising the prices of agricultural products. There should be an extensive food production campaign in all spheres of activities and in all sections.

Regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the provision of Rs. 300.08 lakhs in the State-sector and Rs. 397.89 lakhs under the Central programme would be sheer waste unless a human approach is made to win their confidence and win them over. We have been working in this field for a long time and we have found that the main obstacle in gaining their confidence is language. We cannot get to them unless we speak in the same language. So I would like to propose that there should be certain training centres for

learning tribal languages and tribal customs. The expenditure can be met from the provision for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unless this is done, welfare work for these people or for the backward areas will not be effective. I am sure even the Naga problem would be much lightened and they would be gradually won over, if they are tackled in this manner, that is to say, by training workers to learn their language and customs, by mingling with them as one among them and thus winning them over. We have a few Naga ladies in our women's organisation in Assam and we have found that these people of the Naga Hills are quite different when they meet us; they open their heart out to us and mix with us as one of us and discuss their problems. So the approach I have suggested is the right approach. This is the only approach that can be made. All the expenses and money set aside for the military in trying to frighten them would be of no avail; it can never win them over. So, this is the suggestion I have to make regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and even the difficult problem of the Nagas may be successful in this way.

I have to suggest one thing. In this casteless society, if you name some as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that in itself, brings a feeling of separatism and a sense of inferiority complex. I think these names should be removed so that they can be made to feel they are one with the rest of India and that they are equal citizens of India. The only way to remove the sense of separatism is to remove the word 'tribal'. I know from the tribals themselves with whom I have worked, that they do not like to be called tribals; and even the Nagas have felt that.

Shri Sanganna (Koraput-Reserved Sch. Castes): If the word 'tribal' is not used in a barbarous or bad way, we have no objection to be called as 'tribals'. But, if it is otherwise, we have objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I am just trying to plead the cause of my tribal brothers and friends. Their point of view has been expressed to me through their organisations, that they do not like to be stamped as such. They can be given facilities and they should be given; and I advocate that all educational and other facilities should be given to them. The naming as such hurts their feeling as equal citizens of India. That some of us should be called or grouped this way makes complexities.

Now, I come to the Special Reorganisation Unit. Improved method of work and efficiency in organisation eliminates not only the additional strength in departmental work but also effects reduction. This Unit has given a proposal that not only the additional strength of departments should be eliminated but there should be reduction in the existing strength if there is to be efficiency and improved method of work. That is very important because it is noted these days that when a Minister passes an order, there are so many notes and comments made for each one must make a note to justify his existence. sometimes they are so confusing and conflicting that there is necessity for another explanatory note. Waste of time would be eliminated if this Special Reorganisation Unit works effectively and implements the proposals.

There should be co-ordination of Central and State plans. Investigation must be made into the amounts spent by the States from the Central grants. I know of instances in the States—especially in the State from which I come—that amounts set aside for tribal welfare have been returned. There is so much demand for welfare projects in the Tribal areas and other backward areas that I do not see why these amounts have been returned. I think there should be investigation and strong action should be taken so that these amounts are spent for the specific needs for which the allotments have been made.

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

Then there is eradication of corruption. That is imperative. Unless that is done, none of the plans nor even the entire lay-out of our programme can be successful. Every one should concentrate his efforts to that end. There should be corrective instances. Strong action should be taken and it should be implemented even at the highest level.

These are the proposals I just formed.

की ब० प्र० लिह (मुरोर) : उपच्चय महोदय जब भी कभी बैक बैचसे को बोलने का भौतिक मिलता है तो वे लोग सदा उपच्चय महोदय के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कृतज्ञता प्रकट करना चेयरमैन महोदय का अपमान करना है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बैक बैचसे के साथ भी समान रूप से व्यवहार होना चाहिये।

यह खुशी की बात है कि देश में अन्न उत्पादन की समस्या की ओर सभी बगौं का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभियापण में यह बताया था कि सन् १९५६-५७ में १९५५-५६ की अपेक्षा ५ प्रतिशत: अन्न का उत्पादन अधिक हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त बजट भाषण में भी इसका ज़िक्र किय गया था कि किस तरीके से इस देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय। साथ समस्या की ओर हमारा विशेष रूप से ध्यान गया है। मेरा यह भत है कि यदि सारे राष्ट्र के सामने यह एक केन्द्र बिन्दु में किसी तरीके से हमारा अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़े तो यह कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। इस देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है और हम अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक गत्ता पैदा करके विवेदों में भी उसको भेज सकते हैं। आज योजना के पीछे हमारा अत्याधिक ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है। मेरी तो यह बारणा है कि आज देश में जो अन्न के उत्पादन में कमी है और उसमें हम मंथा मुश्किल बढ़ाते ही

नहीं कर पा रहे हैं वह इस कारण है कि योजना भीतर में ऐसे लोग उसकी नीति का संचालन करते हैं जिनको कि जेती का पूरा अनुभव नहीं है और इस कारण अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में यह चीज़ बाबक सिंड हो रही है। सोशल जिस्टिस के नाम पर जो लोग भूमि वितरण की बात करते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे देश के अन्न उत्पादन में बढ़त कमी हो गई है। हमारे देश की ७० प्रतिशत: आबादी किसान है और इसलिए उनमें विद्वास की आबादी पैदा करना यह सरकार का पहला सक्षम होना चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि आज देश के सभी बगौं का ध्यान किसानों की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है और सोचा जा रहा है कि कैसे उनकी अवस्था उन्नत की जाय। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों में उनकी भलाई के नाम पर अम पैदाकिया जारहा है। भूमिनीति के नाम जितनी बातें होरही हैं वे सभी अनगंत हैं और वे असलियत से काफ़ी दूर हैं। आज देश की ७० प्रतिशत आबादी जेती के काम पर लगी हुई है। सरकार यदि यह चाहती है कि और भी अधिक से अधिक लोग जेतीबाई और किसानी के काम पर लग जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे हम अपनी आधिक समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे और आधिक विवरण की दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे। आज तो ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जेती के काम पर लगी हुई संस्था को कम किया जाय और उन को दूसरे बंधों में लगाया जाय और ऐसी व्यवस्था करके हम इस देश को आगे उन्नति और उन्नति के पथ पर अप्रसर कर सकते हैं।

आज ईंग्लैंड में केवल ६ प्रतिशत लोग किसानी के काम पर लगे हुए हैं। अमरीका में केवल साड़े १२ प्रतिशत लोग किसानी के काम पर लगे हुए हैं। आप देखेंगे कि जितने भी उन्नत देश हैं उनमें किसानों की संख्या कम है एक हमारा ही देश ऐसा है जहाँ कि सबने अधिक संख्या में लोग किसानी के काम पर लगे हुए

है। हमारे साथमें कोई एक निश्चित योजना और कार्यक्रम होता चाहिए जिसके कि जीवन हम कम से कम लोगों को जीती के काम पर लगायें और उनको अन्य बंदों में लगायें। मुझे यह कहने के लिए माफ़ किया जाय कि योजना किसानों के विद्यान सदस्यों को न तो कृषि की ही जानकारी हो और न किसानों के रहन सहन की ही। इसलिए जो कुछ भी वह सोचते हैं वह व्यवहारिक नहीं है। किसानों की भवस्था भूमि सुधार कानून और जीवन के बंटवारे से वे हल करना चाहते हैं जो कि अमरूलक है। सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन की बात की जाती है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For one second I may interrupt the hon. Member. I was told by the hon. Speaker that he had already announced that no hon. Member should come to the Chair. That causes embarrassment to the Chair. The same purpose can be served if the hon. Member writes a chit. Every consideration would be given to that. I would request and solicit the co-operation of hon. Members and they should observe this. They should not try to come here. They can write to the Chair and whoever is in the Chair proper consideration would be given and the same purpose would be served.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Some names were already submitted to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he need not worry about it. If he has submitted his name, he should try to catch the eye.

श्री श्री ३० श्री ३० तिलू : पहले अंगेजों के बत्त में जब जमींदारी प्रवा थी तो किसानों को जितनी सहूलियतें प्राप्त थीं वे सहूलियतें इस सरकार के बाने से प्रायः खत्म हो गई हैं। पहले यह भूमि कानून था कि लगान की न अवायगी की सूरत में उतने ही मूल्य की जमीन नीलाम होती थी लेकिन आज किसानों द्वारा लगान न ददा करने की सूरत में जल्दी गिरफतारियां होती हैं और उनकी जल

सम्पत्ति कुक्के हो जाती है और उनको जेल मेजने की बातें होती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज किसानों को इस भूमि लगान सम्बन्धी कानून से संतोष नहीं है। आप आज सोशल जस्टिस के नाम पर बहुत सी बातें करते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही आपकी सोशल जस्टिस है कि एक चपड़ासी की तो तनखाह ३० रुपये माहबाद हो और एक उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारी की तनखाह ३००० रुपये प्रति मास हो? आज भूमि पर सीरिंग फिल्स करने की बहुत चर्चा चलती है। मैं भी इसको स्वीकार करता हूँ कि एक सीरिंग नियत होनी चाहिए लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सीरिंग रुपये के रूप में हो और सभी गांवों पर समान रूप से हो, वह जाती किसानों के लिए ही न हो।

मैं ने योजना मंत्री महोदय के समझ यह प्रश्न रखता था कि हमारी सरकार को भारतीय नागरिकों का एक न्यूतम जीवन मान स्थिर कर देना चाहिए और मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि यह वह महत्व का विषय है और इसे दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में रखा गया है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसका भी जिक्र है लेकिन आज तक वह न्यूतम जीवन मान स्थिर नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज उस सम्बन्ध में क्यों दोल दी जारही है? मेरा तो यह खायाल है कि यदि आप न्यूतम जीवन मान स्थिर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप देश के अधिकार से अनेक सायरेंट भी दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि लोगों की आवश्यकताएँ जिन्न भिन्न हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक न्यूतम जीवन मान हो वह किसानों के लिए भी स्थिर करें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सामन्तशाही खत्म हो गई, जमींदारियां खत्म हो गई और अब किसानों को खत्म करने की बारी आई है। आप को किसानों के दिल में अपने प्रति विश्वास का आब पैदा करना चाहिए। आप

[वी १० अ० लिह]

मूल्य वितरण की बातें करते हैं लेकिन क्या आपने देखा है कि जीन में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ है ? वहां पर जो रिएक्शनरीज जमीदारों की जमीन थीं, उनके बहां की सरकार ने एप्रेलियन किसानों के बीच में बाट दी । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दी एप्रेलियन रिकार्ड ला आफ दी पोपुलर रिपब्लिक आफ चाहना नामक पुस्तक में से कुछ उद्धरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ :

"Land owned by rich peasants and cultivated by themselves or by hired labour and their other properties shall be protected from infringement. Land and other properties of middle peasants (including well-to-do middle peasants) shall be protected from infringement."

मध्यम वर्ग और अन्योर किसानों के प्रबन्ध में कोई हस्तालेप नहीं किया है । जहां तक वह किसानों का सम्बन्ध है उनके बारे में यह दिया हुआ है ।

"If the portions of land rented out by rich peasants of a semi-land lord type exceed in size the land tilled by them or by hired labour, the land rented out should be requisitioned."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन में जो हमारे विषेषज्ञ लोग हैं उनको किसानों की स्थिति से जानकारी नहीं है । वे बास्तव में किसानों की भलाई करना चाहते हैं । उनकी इमानदारी में कोई शक की गुंजाई नहीं है लेकिन उनको इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि किस तरीके से उनकी उन्नति हो सकती है और हमारी पैदावार वह सकती है । जिसका कि यह परिणाम होता है कि भलाई के बदले किसानों की बुराई हूँ जाती है ।

आज यह आम खबाल पाया जाता है कि जमीन वर एक सीलिंग होनी चाहिए

मैं यही कहता हूँ कि सीलिंग होनी चाहिए । लेकिन सीलिंग किस की होनी चाहिए ? वह रुपये के रूप में होनी चाहिए और सभी बगों के लिए समान रूप से होनी चाहिए । अब भूमि नीति में आपने ३६०० रुपये की एक परिवार के लिए अधिकतम आय रखती है १२०० रुपये एक फैमिली होलिंग की आय रखती है अर्थात् ३ फैमिली होलिंग्स की सीलिंग ३६०० रुपये रखती है जब कि एक व्यवसायी के लिए ३०,००० की आय की छूट दी है और एक सरकारी कर्मचारी का उच्चतम बेतन ३००० रुपये रखता है । सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन के अनुसार यह कहां तक जायज है यह भमलने की बात है । इस तरह का भेदभाव रखते हुए आप का अन्न उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ सकता है ? एक व्यक्ति को जो गैर-किसान है और दूसरे तरीके से आय कमाता है उसको तो आपने ३००० की आय पर छूट दी है लेकिन एक किसान जो १० कट्टा जमीन भी जोतता है उससे लंड रेवेन्यू लिया जाता है । आज हम कहते हैं कि जमीदारी प्रथा नष्ट हो गयी है । लेकिन बास्तव में जमीदारी प्रथा नष्ट नहीं हुई है । जमीदारी की जगह सरकार आ गयो है और जमीदारी के बक्त में किसानों को जो सुविधाएं प्राप्त थीं वे प्रायः बन्ध हो गयी हैं । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो आज आप सीलिंग की बात करते हैं वह आप केवल किसानों के लिए ही करते हैं । यह सोशल जस्टिस नहीं है । आज आप अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह जमीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों से नहीं बढ़ सकता । साथ ही प्रश्न यह है कि आप गरीबों को जमीन दें या नहीं में चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों को जमीन दी जाये और गरीबों को देने के लिए हमारे महां काफी जमीन पड़ी है । भरी जितनी जमीन हमारे यहां आवाद होने को आई पड़ी है वह इस प्रकार है । कुल जमीन का आंश में ४१.२ प्रतिशत, आसाम में १५.२ प्रतिशत, बिहार में ४५.३, प्रतिशत, असाम में ५५.७

प्रतिशत, अन्य कास्टीर में २८.५ प्रतिशत फैसो है आदि भारि : तो नेरे कहने का मतलब मह है कि आज हमारे देश में इतनी जर्मनी फैसो परी हुई है। यह जमीन भूमिहोन किसानों को हो जा सकती है और इस प्रकार देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आज आप सीलिंग का नाम लकर उसे केवल एक बर्ग पर लागू करना चाहते हैं। अगर सीलिंग आप लागू करें तो समान कप से सब पर लागू करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन का सारिंग होना चाहिए ताकि लोग उसमें वैज्ञानिक ढंग से लेते कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह की सीलिंग को बात हिन्दुस्तान में की जाती है उस तरह की बात और किसी देश में नहीं की जाती। आज आप देखें कि ईंजिनियर में २५० एकड़ की सीलिंग रखी गयी है और अगर परिवार में एक व्यक्ति बढ़ता है उसके लिए ५० एकड़ बढ़ जाना है उच्चतम सीलिंग ३५० एकड़ की हो जाती है। इसी तरह से पूर्वी जर्मनी में भी २५० एकड़ की सीलिंग है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में यह बात देखी जाती है कि जब आप उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो किसानों के प्रति इस तरह का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस अवस्था में देश का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा।

मैं देखना यह है कि हम किसानों की आवश्यकता को कहां तक पूरा कर पा रहे हैं। आज देश के किसान रोड हैं। आज देश की आवादी का ७० प्रतिशत किसान है। लेकिन उसक, आर्थिक आय क्या है। अगर देश की सारी सम्पत्ति किसानों में भी दी जाये तो आप किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार कर सकते हैं। आप देखें कि देश की आवास आय २८४ रुपया है तो किसान की आवास आय केवल १०४ रुपया ही है। किसान के लिए आप जो भी बांटने की बात करते हैं वह इस १०४ रुपये को ही बांटने की बात करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि डूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश के लोगों की आय में २५ प्रतिशत की बढ़ि हो जायेगी। मैं कहता हूँ

कि अगर इसी अनुपाग से किसानों को आय भी बढ़े तो किसानों की आर्थिक समस्या मुख्य नहीं हो सकती है। किसानों से आपने जो आयदा किया था उसको आप धीरे धीरे भूल रहे हैं। किसानों को कहा गया था कि स्वराज्य होने के दस वर्ष के अन्दर ६ से १४ वर्ष तक की उम्र के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। लेकिन आज कहा जाता है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद हम ६ से ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर सकेंगे। सैं कहता हूँ कि यह किसानों के प्रति न्याय नहीं कहा जा सकता।

अब आप देखें कि आज देहातों में चेचक की बीमारी बहुत जोरों पर है। ऐलोर्पियक साइंस की इतनी उन्नति होने पर भी भीजिल्स और चिकित्स पाक्स के लिए सरकार कोई प्रिंसेप्टिव मेजर नहीं निकाल पायी है जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि आज इन बीमारियों से किसानों के बच्चे की रक्त नहीं हो रही है और लाखों बच्चे इन बीमारियों के कारण मर रहे हैं। ऐलोर्पियक साइंस ने आज इतनी तरक्की की है लेकिन उपरोक्त दो बीमारियों से बचने के लिए अभी तक कोई गुंजाइश नहीं निकाल सकी है।

देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को देखते हुए आज जिस तरह से देश के शासन का लच्च बढ़ रहा है, अगर इसी तरह लच्च बढ़ता रहा तो आपके पास डेवेलपमेंट के लिए पैसा नहीं बचेगा। हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता लोग सामुदायिक विकास खंडों को बाटें करते हैं और उससे बड़ी उम्मीद रखते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सामुदायिक विकास खंडों (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंड) के लिए बजट में चार लाख रुपया रखा जाता है तो केवल ७५ हजार कृषि पर लच्च होता है। इसी तरह से अन्य सामुदायिक योजना की बात है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया कृषि पर लगे।

[बी ब० प्र० सिंह]

आपने कराची के प्रस्ताव में कहा था कि स्वराज्य होने पर धरिकतम बेतन ५०० रुपया होगा । लेकिन वह आदर्श आज नजर से अोक्स द्द हो गया है । किसानों के लिए आप ३०० रुपया भासिक तमाम परिवार के लिए दैना चाहते हैं तो क्या आपके सरकारी कर्मचारी ५०० रुपया भासिक में काम नहीं चला सकते आज आप हर चौरां में खर्च बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं । आप किसानों का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन किसानों का वास्तविक सुधार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । एक बार बलभाई पटेल ने कहा था कि किसान को स्वराज्य आया तब समझना चाहिए जब उसके बार में अगर आज एक रोटी पकती है तो उस समय दो रोटियां पकने लगें तभी किसान को समझना चाहिए कि स्वराज्य आ गया ।

आज हरिजन उत्थान के लिए हम पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो हरिजनों की आय है उसका तीस प्रतिशत वे शराब से खर्च कर डालते हैं । गांधी जी ने एक बार कहा था कि अगर मुझे पूरा भविकार एक दिन के लिए भी मिल जाये तो मैं सबसे पहला काम यह करूँ कि देश में शराब को बन्द कर दूँ । आज स्वराज्य मिले दह बर्च का समय हो गया लेकिन हम शराबकोरी को बन्द नहीं कर सके हैं और हम हैल्य के लिए पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं । से कहता हूँ कि कोई विशेषज्ञ यह कह दे कि शराब जीने से स्वास्थ्य बनता है तो मैं कहूँगा कि उसे लागू रहने दीजिये । मे हरिजन जो कि बगैर पैसा लिले हैं ये आपना पैसा शराब पर खर्च कर रहे हैं । जो संस्था भाषात्मा गांधी के नाम से काम कर रही है उसी का आज शासन है, फिर भी शराबकोरी बन्द नहीं होती यह मेरी समझ से नहीं आता । बद तक यह देश है आप गरीबों को किस तरह से न्याय दे सकते हैं ।

मेरा निषेद्ध है कि आज आप उत्थान बड़ने पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा न्याय है और

उस तरफ हमको आपनी सारी शक्ति लगानी चाहिए । इसके लिए जल्दी ही कि भूमि सम्बन्धी कानून के कारण जो किसानों में गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है उसे दूर करें । मैं योजना कर्मशाल के माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूँगा कि आज जो देश की पैदावार से कमी हो गयी है उसका बहुत कृष्ण कारण योजना कर्मशाल की भूमि सम्बन्धी नीति है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों को लेती का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान नहीं है । इसी कारण देश में अव्यस्था फैल रही है । आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की है । हमको आपनी सारी शक्ति इसी तरफ लगानी चाहिए और इसके लिए जल्दी ही कि हम किसानों से विश्वास पैदा करें । आज जो सीलिंग की बातें हो रही हैं यह केवल किसानों के लिए ही न हो । अगर हो तो समान रूप में सब बांगों के लिए हो । ताकि ही कराची प्रस्ताव के अनुसार आप ५०० भासिक के बेतन को भी लागू करें । मैं देखता हूँ कि १६४० में जो शासन का खर्च या आज उससे पांच गुना बढ़ गया है और हम आज किसी भी नेता को यह कहते नहीं सुनते कि शासन का खर्च कम किया जाये । आज आप किसानों से कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए । १६०६ में विहार में सर्वे दुमा था । उसकी आज के काम से तुलना करने से मालूम होता है कि सरकार किसानों की ओर से उदासीन रही है । मैं दो मिनट और लेना चाहता हूँ ।

उत्पादक अहोरत्य : १५ मिनट के बजाय माननीय सदस्य २० मिनट तो क्यों चुके । और दो मिनट और लेना चाहते हैं ।

बी ब० प्र० सिंह : मन्त्रज्ञ तो मैं आपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ । आपने जो समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I regret I will not be able to make any reference to the Plan, not on account of my disability or my part

but as a result of the deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to keep this House in the dark about the Plan. Sir, it is well known that our Second Five Year Plan is called a series of annual plans within the broad frame work of the Five Year Plan. Unless we are going to discuss the Plan in vacuum, unless we are going to make a fun of it, may I know from the Government, even though two years have passed, where are the annual reports for the last two years of our Plan? Therefore, Sir, it is as a protest against this attitude of the Government to take this House into confidence on such vital matters, I would not mention anything about the Plan even though this discussion is taking place on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was getting apprehensive, lest there be a protest against the Chair.

Shri Mahanty: No, Sir; far be it from my mind—it is a protest against the Government's attitude.

We were told that before we take up this particular matter the annual reports for the last two years will be circulated to us. I find, Sir, that the Finance Minister is happily engaged in conversation. It would be better if he conveys it to his colleagues in the Planning Ministry and something is done about it; otherwise, no intelligent discussion can take place on the Plan.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He is not in a mood to hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are three Ministers attending to the discussion.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, since the time is short, I would like to address myself to two or three aspects of the Finance Ministry. Much has been said this morning about the nationalisation of banks. It has been pointed out very effectively how this private banking system has been operating in a manner to frustrate all our socialist aims and objectives. But, I am

one of those who do not believe that nationalisation is the panacea for all the evils.

In that context, I would like to invite the attention of this House to the State Bank of India which is a nationalised bank. And, that brings me to Mr. Mundhra. I have no intention to refer to Mr. Mundhra because he is not present in this House; but Mr. Mundhra is not a person, he is a symbol.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is very much present during the last so many months.

Shri Mahanty: What I have been saying is that he is not a person, he is a symbol. I hope the spokesman of the Finance Ministry will go to his aid when he replies, if he chooses to reply at all. Sir, Mr. Justice Chagla took exception to the L.I.C. deal with Mr. Mundhra on account of the fact that Mr. Mundhra's antecedents were well known and L.I.C. going into the purchase of shares worth Rs. 1,40,00,000 was nothing short of putting a premium on his industrial adventurism. I would better read what Mr. Justice Chagla has said in the course of his findings. He says:

"When Mr. Mazumdar was asked what was the state of knowledge of the Ministry of Finance with regard to Mundhra in the beginning of June, 1957, he answered that the state of the knowledge was that he was using dubious methods, that he was a dashing young industrialist, keen on building up an industrial empire whose methods were not above board, and that his antecedents were not very reputable and his reputation was not such as could be trusted.

Sir, this only relates to a transaction which amounts to Rs. 1,40,00,000. But, as the House knows, the State Bank entered into an over draft with Shri Mundhra for Rs. 5.5 crores. I would like to ask this House to consider whether premium has not been put on

[Shri Mahanty]

Mundhra's industrial adventurism. If exception could be taken to L.I.C. going in for shares worth Rs. 1,40,00,000, I would like to know on what basis, in the face of this knowledge which the Reserve Bank had in their possession, overdraft arrangements could be finalised for Rs. 5.5 crores. I have got here the evidence of Mr. Bhattacharyya which he tendered before the Commission on January 23rd. He was asked by the Chairman, when Mr. Bhattacharyya said:

"There was no guarantee that the money advanced by the State Bank was being put to proper use by the barous".

15.00 hrs.

These are the words of Mr. Bhattacharyya, who is the Chairman of the State Bank of India. I would like to know what it is. Somebody should answer it. Otherwise, it will be our duty to carry this to persons outside and to ask why and on what account this State Bank of India, which is after all in the public sector, could enter into the overdraft arrangement with Mundhra for Rs. 5.5 crores. It has been said that these advances were made against goods, but nobody during the deposition that was tendered before the Chagla Commission could under-rate the very fact whether all the goods in Richardson and Cruddas and in Jessops were verified—the stocks verified or not—before the advances were made. I would like to know from the Government how much money has been realised from Mundhra concerns since then. It is a matter not for joking, not for making a broadside but it is for clearing the Augean stable of our administration.

During the debate on the general budget, I had pointed out how the order of the Income-tax Commissioner at Calcutta against Mundhra was withdrawn—I mean the attachment order. At that time, Mundhra was

owing the Income-tax Department a sum which was to the extent of Rs. 45 lakhs. And now one Mr. Ranganathan of the Finance Ministry now sends a chit to the L.I.C. to carry on, go ahead. The attachment order was withdrawn. Mr. Nadar was asked how and on what basis the order was withdrawn. But Mr. Nadar sought refuge under the secrecy of the Income-tax Act. Now, the hon. Minister of Finance did not choose to give us a reply. Why, Sir, this mantle of secrecy is thrown about it? If the Government feel quite overboard about this transaction they must take the House into confidence. Therefore, as I was saying, this Finance Ministry had some sort of mysterious relationship not only with Mundhra but with all the rest of them, whom somebody has described this morning very aptly as the financial sharks.

I come now to foreign exchange. We demanded a public enquiry with regard to this foreign exchange crisis which was a man made crisis. We are not going to be satisfied with the kind of documents that have been circulated to us. The fact has to be remembered that in this foreign exchange, the private sector has been granted certain advantage at the cost of the public sector. Before I give some figures in this connection, I would like to preface my remarks about foreign exchange by saying that the average annual rate of foreign exchange expenditure during the second Five Year Plan period was estimated at Rs. 8.68 crores. Now, out of this, in the year 1955-56 the foreign exchange allotment to the private sector was of the order of Rs. 546 crores, whereas to the public sector it was of the order of Rs. 205 crores. In 1956-57 the foreign exchange allotment to the private sector was of the order of Rs. 661 crores to the public sector it was of the order of Rs. 416 crores. The outstanding commitments on 30th September, 1957 were Rs. 400 crores in the private sector and Rs. 589.72 in the public sector. If we total all this, what do we find? So far as the foreign exchange component

of the Five Year Plan is concerned, the private sector has got Rs. 1,607 crores whereas the public sector will get Rs. 1,201.72 crores. After some genius has bungled, after some genius has manipulated this kind of shameful affair, what do we find? What we find is a sort of cordon of austerity imposed on the consumers so much so that you have to pay much for a tin of cheese today in the market. We have to pay a fantastic price of Rs. 8-8-0 for a small tin of cheese. We are not going to be satisfied with this kind of document. We would like to know in the face of your professions of expanding the frontiers of socialistic economy, in view of your professed objectives of furthering the country and taking it forward to socialism, how these foreign exchange requirements have gone in favour of the private sector than the public sector. That is the limited issue. It has to be investigated and I believe no mantle of secrecy will be thrown about this matter. If it is exposed to the persons, that will be a very healthy thing and that will be both in the public interest and national interest.

I now come to another issue, and that is the evasion of income-tax. I am sorry to say that though during the debate on the General Budget I pointed out certain specific instances, the Government did not choose to reply. I will now bring to the notice of the Finance Ministry another specific instance, and I believe the Finance Ministry will have some moral courage and they will have some sense of political duty to answer these charges. On 27-9-1958, the Minister of State for Finance was replying to the question relating to the Income-tax Investigation Commission. He replied:

"About 1,200 cases were reported to the Investigation Commission. Some of the cases were investigated and settled and nearly 50 crores of concealed income was found and nearly Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 crores was to be realised".

I am not going into the broader question. I am merely confining my remarks to this estimate of Rs. 28 crores to Rs. 29 crores which, according to the Government, was to be realised from the few cases of income-tax evasions that came up before the Commission. But, on the 18th February, 1958, the Deputy Minister of Finance replied in this House to a question on this subject that all the amounts of income-tax settled by the Income-tax Investigation Commission had not been realised from the assessee due to various reasons. The total amount realised so far was Rs. 10.21 crores and the remaining amount to be realised was Rs. 7.93 crores. If you total up these amounts, Rs. 10.21 crores plus Rs. 7.93 crores, it comes to Rs. 18.14 crores. I would like to know from the Government how this estimate of Rs. 28 crores was reduced to Rs. 18 crores. Let me not be told that the Supreme Court has declared all this *ultra vires*. It has been held subsequently that so far as this particular matter is concerned, where the parties agreed to come to a settlement and the amount was determined, there was no element in it to declare it *ultra vires*. We would like to know how this Rs. 10 crores has gone and probably to make up for this, the consumers, the common men at large, are being asked to pay through their nose, through all kinds of enhanced excise duties and all kinds of direct and indirect taxes.

This is only one instance. When Prof. Kaldor said that the income-tax evasion in this country was of the order of Rs. 200 crores, I was a bit sceptic but now, in the light of the experience that we are getting, I believe he was probably correct. Otherwise, we do not know how this Rs. 28 crores could be reduced overnight to Rs. 18 crores, and where the balance of Rs. 11 crores will go. We can have only two conclusions from it. Either the Government takes this House in a cavalier spirit,—whatever strikes their imagination or fancy, they go on petering out,—or they think probably the memory of this House is very short. If I had time I

[**Shri Mahanty**]

would have dwelt on this point extensively. We all know what has been the extent of income-tax evasion. We would like to know what steps Government are proposing to take in the matter, because we knew, on the admission of the ex-Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, that in this country the income-tax evasion has been going on of the order of Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 40 crores. What steps have Government taken in these cases? Therefore, we are constrained to come to the conclusion that all these kinds of slogans are merely meant to cheat the people and to force them to pay a premium on account of all kinds of mal-administration, corruption and favouritism, and that too in the name of socialism.

Before I conclude, I would once again like the Government to enlarge the scope of the enquiry that has now been going on against the public officials concerning the LIC deal. It is not the three particular officers alone who are concerned with it. I take full responsibility for stating that the entire Finance Ministry, from top to bottom, was involved in this. It is not merely Mr. Kamat, Mr. Vaidyanathan or the other gentleman, Mr. Patel. Beginning from the Central Board of Revenue who control the income-tax departments, right from the top to the bottom, everybody was involved in this. I would like that no mantle of protection should be drawn around Mr. Iengar and Mr. Bhattacharya. They should be also brought under the purview of this enquiry, if this Government is going to absolve itself of the allegation that has been made.

We did not wish to strike a note of discord when the resolution of 19th February was discussed in this House, when it was proposed that a committee should be constituted to go into the allegations which have been mentioned by Justice Chagla against public officers. It is not only those three officers, but there are many more and it is only a full-blooded and

impartial judicial enquiry which would reveal what was the truth and of what colossal magnitude it was.

श्री राम कृष्ण (महेन्द्रगढ़) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कि सैकंड़ फ़ाइबर यीभर प्लैन की कामयाबी का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस का दारोमदार सब से ज्यादा फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के काम पर है, क्योंकि वह नेसेसरी रिसोर्स रेज करती है और गवर्नरमेंट की टैक्सेशन पालिसी को रेगुलेट करती है। जहां तक टैक्सेशन पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, हमारी पालिसी ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जो भी टैक्स लगाया जाय, उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा इनकम हो, गरीब लोगों पर उस का बोझ कम पड़े और उस में टैक्स एवेजन के बांसिंज कम हों, ताकि सैकंड़ फ़ाइबर यीभर प्लैन में हमारा जो यह उद्देश्य है कि हम वैस्य और इनकम की मौजूदा डिसपरिटीज को खत्म करें, वह पूरा हो।

जहां तक टैक्स एवेजन का सवाल है, इस के बारे में इस हाउस में काफ़ी चर्चा की गई है, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत अहम सवाल है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि खास तौर पर इनकम टैक्स में यह बहुत ज्यादा पाया जाता है। इस को रोकने के लिए और यह मानूम करने के लिए कि इस के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं, १९५७ में इनकम टैक्स इन्वेस्टीगेशन कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया था। यह कमीशन हर साल अपनी रिपोर्ट शाया करता है। मेरी अपील है कि इन रिपोर्टों को बाकायदा हाउस की टेबल पर रखा जाय, ताकि पालियार्मेंट के भेष्वरान यह समझ सकें कि यह चौरी क्यों होती है और इस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है। मैं ने इन रिपोर्टों को शीर से पढ़ा है और मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े विविनेसमें हैं, वे अपना कारोबार ज्यादातर कैश द्रांबेक्षन्ड में करते हैं, माली वे जो माल बैरह की बिक्री करते हैं, उस को वे अपनी एकार्ट बुक में नहीं दिखाते। इस को

रोकने की सब से ज्यादा चक्रत है, क्योंकि और बैंक उन को भिजते हैं, उन को बैंकों में जमा करते हैं, क्योंकि बैंक पर भी उन का कम्बा है। इनकम टैक्स इन्वेस्टीगेशन कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया है। भेरी राय यह है कि इस कार्यालयी को रोकने का एक बाहिद तरीका वह है कि बैंक को नैशनलाइज किया जाय। सन् १९५० में इनकम टैक्स इन्वेस्टीगेशन कमीशन ने अपनी जो रिपोर्ट पेश की थी, उस में कहा गया है—

"Unfortunately some of the banks appear to be under the control of the very persons whose financial activities seem to require scrutiny."

इस के अलावा इस से पहले भी सन् १९४६ में जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी, उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया कि इन बैंकों को नैशनलाइज करना बहुत चर्ची है। इसलिए मैं जास तौर पर इस बात की अपील करता हूँ कि अगर हम इनकम टैक्स में होने वाले एवेजन को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो उस का सब से बेहतर तरीका यह है कि जल्दी से जल्दी तमाम बैंकों को नैशनलाइज किया जाय। ऐसा करने से इनकम टैक्स की ओरी भी कम होगी और इस के अलावा बैंक में जो डिपायिट बैंगर होता है, वह तमाम नैशनल कामों के लिए यूटिलाइज किया जा सकेगा। इस में कोई जास दिक्कत भी नहीं आयी, और जो गिर्यूल बैंक्स हैं, उन की तादाद ६० के करीब है। इस के अलावा बैंक में जो डिपायिट होता है, वह बढ़ता जा रहा है। पिछले साल १,४०० से ऊपर डिपायिट हुआ था और अन्वाजा है कि इस साल उससे ज्यादा डिपायिट होगा। इसलिए मैं इस बात के लिए जास तौर पर जोर देता हूँ।

इनकम टैक्स की ओरी का दूसरा मुख्य कारण यह है कि इनकम टैक्स की अदायगी से बचने के लिए बहुत से बड़े बड़े जायंट स्टाक हाल्फीज के मालिकान प्रर्ची नामों से अपना

रुपया इन्वेस्ट करते हैं और फिल्टीशन नामों से शेयर खरीद लेते हैं और पता नहीं बतता है कि असली मालिक कौन है। बाजाहिर शेयर कई नामों में दिलाई देंगे, लेकिन उन का असल मालिक एक होता है। इससे भी इनकम टैक्स की बसूली में बड़ी विकल होती है।

इस के बारे में मैं एक मिसाल भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ। डालमिया दादरी सीमेंट कम्पनी के तकरीबन चालीस शेयर-होल्डर्स हैं, जिस का शेयर कैपिटल २५ लाख के करीब है। उस के शेयर-होल्डर्स से चालीस हैं, लेकिन असल मालिक एक है। जितने भी शेयर-होल्डर हैं, वे ज्यादातर या तो सेठ डालमिया के एम्प्लाईज हैं, या उस के रिस्टिवार हैं। इस किस्म की मिसालें आप को भी बहुत सी जगह मिलेंगी। बल्कि पिछली दफ़ा मैं ने यहां इस बात का चर्चा भी किया था कि पिछली दफ़ा जो ४,८०,००० रुपये के शेयर पेप्सु गवर्नमेंट के सेठ डालमिया ने खरीदे थे, वे भी उहोंने अपने मुलाजिम लक्षोटिया के नाम रजिस्टर कराये थे, जो कि भारत इन्सोरेंस कम्पनी के एन्ड्रेजलमेंट केस में इन्वाल्ड है। आप खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एक शारीर मुलाजिम ४,८०,००० रुपये के शेयर कैसे खरीद सकता है। जो सालाना रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है, उस के पेज ५२ पर भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि—

"Under section 247 of the Act during this year, the company involved is Dalmia-Dadri Cement Limited registered in the State of Punjab. The Inspector's report is expected to be submitted to the Government in a few months' time."

मैं इस बारे में अपील करना कि यह मामला बड़ा अहम है इसलिये इन तमाम लेक्ज का असली ओनरेशिप मालूम करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट एक कमीशन भूकर्तर करे ताकि इस किस्म की कार्यालयी बन हों और

[भी राज छाप]

इनकम टैक्सों की ओरी बद्द हो। वहाँ तक इस कम्पनी का सवाल है यह मामला बड़ा कान्प्लीकेटिंग और सीरियस है और इस में और भी मामले इन्वाल्य हैं। इस लिए भेरी अपील है कि इस को भी टेन्डूलकर कमीशन को रेफर कर दिया जाय। आन-रेविल मिनिस्टर आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री ने भी ३१-३-५८ को भेरे एक सवाल के अवाब में इस तरफ इशारा किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि शुरू में यह तजबीज थी कि इस कम्पनी की एन्कावायरी भी टेन्डूल-कर कमीशन के सुपुर्द कर दी जाय लेकिन चूंकि बाद में इस की अपील सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हो गई इस लिए ऐसा केसला नहीं किया गया। अब जब कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट से अपील जारिय हो चुकी है कोई बजह मालूम नहीं होती कि इस को फिर टेन्डूलर कमीशन को रेफर न किया जाय।

इस के भलावा भेरी यह भी तजबीज है कि इस बक्त जो शेयर बंगरह ट्रांसफर किए जाते हैं उन को रोकने के लिए हमें कम्पनीज एक्ट में तबदीली करनी चाहिए ताकि इस किस्म के फ़िकटीशन शेयर बत्तम हों और इनकम टैक्स की ओरी कम हो।

बाब में उस इनकम टैक्स की रकम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि लोगों की तरफ बकाया है। अन्दराजा है कि २७० करोड़ की रकम बसूल करनी बाकी है जिस में से ७० करोड़ रुपए की रकम बैड डेट कह कर छोड़ी जा रही है। इस का क्या कारण है? आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि यह मामला बड़ा सीरियस है। ७० करोड़ की रकम इस तरीके से छोड़ी जाय यह बड़े अफलोस की बात है। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि जहाँ तक भेरा अन्दराजा है यह तमाम महकमा इनकम टैक्स की जापरवाही का नतीजा है। और जो २०० करोड़ रुपए की रकम बाकी है आईना उस

को बसूल करने के लिए भूटी कोशिश की जाए ताकि इस रकम से हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें और देश के कामों में जर्चर कर सकें। मैं यह बात आस नीर पर इस लिए भी कहता हूँ कि मैं यह देखता हूँ कि लोगों में इदकम टैक्स के लिए और फैसिलिंग है उस की जो भूलावकत होती है उसका यह कारण नहीं कि वे टैक्स नहीं देन। चाहते हैं बल्कि आम आदमी मिडल क्लास के गरीब आदमी यह महसूस करते हैं कि जो टैक्स लगाया जाता है उस का बोझ गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है अमीर लोग बड़े बड़े विजेनेसमैन बड़े बड़े अफसरों से मिल कर इससे बचने और टैक्स की ओरी करने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं। इसलिए लोगों में जो यह भावना है उस को दूर करने का एक ही तरीका है कि इस तमाम बकाया रकम को बसूल किया जाय और जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं उन के खिलाफ सक्त कार्यवाही की जाय।

मेरी आखिरी अपील यह है कि भीजूदा इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के सीक्षण ५४ के तहत इनकम टैक्स की बसूली के लिए जितनी भी कोशिश जितनी भी कार्यवाही की जाती है वह कांफिडेंशियल रक्षी जाती है। मैंने इसके बारे में एक सवाल भी किया था और इसकी बिना पर उसका पूरे तौर पर जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट को कुल कान्किडेंस में लिया जाए और इसके लिए अगर इनकम-टैक्स एक्ट के सीक्षण ५४ में आपको तबदीली भी करनी पड़े तो उसको भी तबदील किया जाना चाहिये इसका कारण यह है कि जब तक हमें यह मालूम नहीं हो सकेगा कि किन लोगों की तरफ कितना कितना रुपया बकाया है और किन लोगों से बह रुपया बसूल किया जाना है तब तक हम अपनी सही राय नहीं दे सकेंगे इस बास्ते में अपील करूँगा कि इस सीक्षण के अन्दर जरूर तबदीली भी जाये ताकि मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट को यह इन्कामेंट

मिल हके कि किन लोगों की तरफ किसना समय बचाया है और उस समय को बहुत करने के लिए कौन कौन सी कोशिशें की जा रही हैं; कौन कौन से जराये इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे हैं। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो हम अपनी सही राय आप को दे सकते।

बी ६० प० तिह (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय के सचिव की जो मांगें पेश की गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जिस तरह हमारा वित्त मंत्रालय कार्य कर रहा है उसकी हमारे देश में काफी सराहना की जा रही है और उसके प्रति देशवासियों की जो आवानायें हैं वे अच्छी हैं।

सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, प्लानिंग, स्वराज्य इत्यादि सारी बीज ऐसी हैं जिन के द्वारा देश की गरीबी को मिटाने और देश की रक्खा करने यानी स्वराज्य को बनाने रखने के लिये प्रयास होते हैं। हमारा मुख्य मकसद गरीबों का उत्थान और मूल्क की आजादी को कायम रखने का है। आज हम यह कहने की स्विति में नहीं हैं कि इन दोनों मकसदों को हासिल करने की तरफ सही तौर से हमारे कदम उठे हैं। हमने इस दिशा में कोई खास प्रगति नहीं की है। हमारे देश में जितनी भी योजनायें शुरू की गई हैं अभी उनको पूरा नहीं किया गया है, वे सम्पन्न नहीं हुई हैं। उनको पूरा करने के लिए काफी धन की आवश्यकता है। इस बहुत जितना भी कार्य हो रहा है, या हुआ है उसके प्राचार पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे गांवों के किसानों पर उसका कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ा है। जितने भी प्लानिंग के कार्य चल रहे हैं या खेतों में सुधार के कार्य चल रहे हैं, यानी गरीबी को मिटाने के कार्य चल रहे हैं, उनके प्रति हमारे गांवों के लोगों में जो उत्साह होना चाहिये वह आज आठ नीं बर्च बाद भी पैदा नहीं हुआ है। इस बीच में सरकार ने भ्रतवंश समय सचिव किया है लेकिन गांवों के लोगों पर भी विशेषकर किसानों पर इसका कोई अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ा है।

उनको कोई लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। सरकार के अनेकों कार्यकर्ता वहाँ जाते हैं, उनको समझाते हैं, उनके सामने स्कीमों को रखते हैं लेकिन किसानों को अपने दैनिक व्यवहार में कुछ आराम नहीं मिलता है इस कारण से उनके प्रति उनमें उत्साह दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होता है। चूंकि उनको अभी तक कुछ लाभ नहीं प्राप्त हआ है इस कारण से इन बीजों का उन पर कोई असर नहीं होता है। इसका एक खास कारण है और वह यह है कि सरकार के जितने भी विभाग है, वे सब स्वतंत्र हैं, उनका आपना आपना पृष्ठक प्रसिद्ध है, एक विभाग का दूसरे विभाग से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, हर कार्य हर विभाग का अलग है, कोई सहयोग कोई कोशीप्रदेशन उनका आपस में नहीं है। इस कारण से गांवों के उत्थान में बड़ी दिवकरत पड़ती है।

गांवों से गांव समाज सभायें कायम कर दी गई हैं, आम पंचायतें कायम कर दी गई हैं, कोशीप्रदेशिक सोसाइटी कायम कर दी गई हैं, एप्लिकलचरल विभाग के कुछ कार्य कायम कर दिये गये हैं लेकिन उनका आपस में कोशीप्रदेशन न होने से गांव वालों को जो उनसे फायदा पहुँचना चाहिये वह आज नहीं पहुँच रहा है। संकड़ों की तायदाद में ट्रूपबैल एक एक जिले में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन उनसे अभी तक कोई लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। कहीं ट्रूपबैल्स में गूल नहीं बने हैं, कहीं इलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं मिली है और कहीं पर इंजिन सप्लाई नहीं हुए हैं। नहरें हैं, जेन तो बन कर तैयार हो जाती हैं, लेकिन माइनस नहीं बन पाती हैं। सरकार का जो अधिक से अधिक पैसा इस तरफ लगाया गया है, उसका कोई खाल फायदा किसानों को अब तक नहीं मिला है। और इसका यह कारण है जो मैंने अभी बतलाया है। इस बास्ते किसानों में बहुत भारी असन्तोष है।

प्लानिंग कमेटी या और जो दूसरे अधिकारी हैं उनसे जब मह बाती कही जाती

[वी ६० प्र० सिंह]

है कि हर गांव में जितनी जब्तीन परती है जो काविले काश्त है, उसको गांवों के गरीबों के में बाट दिया जाए तो वे कहते हैं कि यह काम हमारे द्विमे नहीं है, यह काम गांव समाज के द्विमे है। गांव समाज के लोगों में वह भनोवृत्ति, वह भावना नहीं पाई जाती है, जो पाई जानी चाहिये और उनको अच्छे काम करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए। अभी देखा जाता है कि गांवों में शिक्षा का अभाव है, उनमें चेतना नहीं है, जागृति नहीं है, भावनाओं को जागृत करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। आजकल यह काम विलोज लेवेल वर्कर्स के द्वारा किया जाता है। विलोज लेवेल वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग दे दी जाती है और गांवों में भेज दिया जाता है। परन्तु वे लोग गांवों में जा करके फील्ड वर्क नहीं करते हैं, फील्ड वर्क करने से बहुत बचराते हैं। अपनी साइकल में कर, इच्छर उच्छर काम को देख करके वे ज्ञानापूरी कर देते हैं। इस तरह से उत्पान नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह मेरी गोंडों को मिटाने के जो प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं, उनमें सफलता नहीं, मल सकती है। आज तक हमारी सरकार वे बहुत बड़ी राशि बन लोगों के लिए भलाई के कार्य करने में लज़ंच की है और जो कार्य किया है, वह शुद्ध भावना से किया है लेकिन उससे जो लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये वा वह पहुंच नहीं पाया है, उससे जो नतीजे निकलने चाहिये मेरे निकल नहीं पाये हैं।

किसानों के साधारण साने पीने की जो वस्तुयें हैं, उनको तो पैदा करते ही हैं लेकिन दूसरी जीवें भी हैं जिन का उत्पादन वे करते हैं जैसे ईज़ है, गना है। लेकिन पिराई का अच्छा साधन न होने से उसकी पूरी कीमत उनको नहीं मिल पाती है। हमारे गांजीपुर के द्विले मेरने की काश्त वडे अच्छे ढंग से होती है। लेकिन आज वहां गने की काश्त बहुत कम हो गई है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर पिराई के लिए कोई मसीन नहीं है,

वहां कोई मिल नहीं है। इस बास्ते वहां के किसान अपने गने को बेच नहीं पाते हैं और उससे जितना कावदा उनको मिलना चाहिए उतना नहीं मिल पाता है। हमारे द्विले में एक बहुत बड़ी अफीम की फैक्ट्री भी है। वह फैक्ट्री शायद हिन्दुस्तान में सब में बड़ी है। डाई तीन करोड़ रुपये का भाल उससे जो वहां तैयार किया जाता है, बाहर भी जाता है। लेकिन गांजीपुर के किसानों को यह हक्क हसिल नहीं है कि वे अफीम की खेती स्वयं कर सकें। मध्य प्रदेश हिन्द्यादि में अफीम की खेती होती है और वहां में गांजीपुर में अफीम को लाया जाता है पकाने और दबा बनाने के लिये और बाद में उसको बाहर के देशों में मार्किया के रूप में या दबाइयों के रूप में अफीम के रूप में भेज दिया जाता है। लेकिन गांजीपुर के लोगों को इसनी महंगी जीज़ का उत्पादन करने का हक्क नहीं है और न वे इससे फायदा ही उठा सकते हैं। वह पिछड़ा हुआ बलाका है, वहां पर गरीबी बहुत ज्यादा है। जित मंत्रालय के खिलाफ मेरी बड़ा लास शिकायत है कि वहां के लोगों को इससे बंचित रखा जा रहा है। हमारे द्विले की जो जमीन है वह बहुत जरखेज़ है। पिछले बत्त से वहां अफीम की खेती भी बहुत ज्यादा हुआ करती थी। खेती करने वाले ज्ञास पेशेवर लोग होते हैं जैसे कुरमी, काईरी हिन्द्यादि और उनकी बहुत बड़ी आबादी वहां पर है। पिछले बार भी मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया था और मंत्री महोदय का इस और व्यान लीचा था और बाहा था कि गांजीपुर द्विले के लिए कम से कम अफीम की खेती करने के लाइसेंस दे दिये जायें लेकिन इस और कोई व्यान नहीं दिया गया। मेरा आशा करता हूँ मंत्री महोदय शब इस और अवश्य उपाय देंगे।

गांजीपुर में जो अफीम की फैक्ट्री है वह बहुत बड़ी है। उसके १/४ हिस्से में ही काम होता है और उसका ३/४ हिस्सा

बेकार पड़ा हुआ है, वह गिर रहा है। वहां पर मैं सुशाश्व देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई दूसरी इंडस्ट्री लोल दी जाए। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो जिसे के गरीब लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा और दूसरे सरकार को भी काफी साम होगा। आप दूसरे स्वानों पर फैक्ट्रियां बनाते हैं, उनके लिए जो बिल्डिंग्स बनवाते हैं, उन पर काफी पैसा लग्जरी करते हैं लेकिन वहां पर कार्य नहीं हो रहा है, जगह खाली पड़ी है, उसका कुछ उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है। २, ३ सौ एकड़ जमीन गंगा की तराई में अक्षीय की कोठी के हाथ में है। मैं ने पिछली मर्त्तव्या यह सुशाश्व दिया था कि जो लैडलैस मजदूर हैं उन्हें यह जमीन बांट दी जाय, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। वह कर्मचारियों को लगान पर दी जाती है। जो कर्मचारी उस से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं उन्हीं को वह लगान पर दी जाती है और इस का ने बेजा फायदा उठाते हैं। इस तरह मेरा यह नज़र निवेदन है कि किसानों के उत्थान के जितने तरीके हैं उन को ऐसे अपनाया जाय जिस से किसानों को भी कुछ लाभ हो सके।

खेती के मामले में मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से यह प्रारंभना कर्लंगा कि प्लार्निंग के द्वारा यह सारी जीजें ऐसे ढंग से कराये कि उस का फायदा सीधे किसानों को पहुँच सके। ६०० एकड़ जमीन जो गांव के लोगों के कब्जे में है उस की सीर्लिंग का प्रश्न उठ जाता है लेकिन जो २०० एकड़ जमीन गांव में काबिल जरात बेकार पड़ी है उस की सीर्लिंग और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का सवाल नहीं उठते। बहुत से ऐसे मामलों की तरफ हमारे धर्मिकारियों का या जिन को मैं सम्बोधित कर सकूँ उनका ध्यान नहीं है। कितनी सहृदयता और कितनी ऊँची भावनायें ले कर यह सारे कार्य किये जाते हैं, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं वह काबिल तारीफ है, लेकिन बुनियादी बातों की तरफ, जो किसानों से ताल्लुक रखती है, जिन पर किसानों का जीवन और मरण मुन्हसर है और जिन को ले कर वह अपनी तरक्की कर-

सकता है, उन की तरफ भी बड़ी कमज़ोरी है हमें इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

Shri Thimmaiah: Under the Second Plan the Government proposes to spend a huge sum of money and wants to change the very life of the citizens of this country. In our enthusiasm to make the Plan a success, we are not very careful about the wastage of money in the different development works.

Under the Plan we have started so many departments and established so many offices. Some of them are, in my opinion, completely unnecessary. If we cannot eliminate them completely, we can at least save some money by curtailing the expenditure on certain departments.

For example, we have established the Handicrafts Board, the Cottage Industries Board, the Village Industries Board, the Khadi Board etc. All these boards are there, and they direct the policy of development of cottage industries. I want to ask the Minister: Can we not allot the same amount to the State Governments and ask them to develop cottage industries? Should these small schemes emanate from the Centre? Cannot the State Government draw up the schemes and implement them? I think it is high time that we think of these things. Rather than centralising all these things, it is much better to entrust these things to the State Governments for implementation.

Similarly, we have allotted crores of rupees to the Social Welfare Board. The work of this Board is almost similar to that of community development, and there will be duplication of work between these two departments. I submit that the Social Welfare Board may be brought under the Ministry of Community Development so that there may be less of expenditure.

Similarly, we give some money to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Their work can as well be entrusted to the Ministry of Community Development. We have got a huge machinery under this

[**Shri Thimmaiah**]

Ministry. There are lots of village-level workers who can enthuse the people, ask them to co-operate and make the Plan a success. I do not know why this Bharat Sevak Samaj and some other Samajes are there, just to facilitate some people in the name of the Plan. I do not agree with the objects of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and I am not satisfied with the work that has been done.

We spend a lot of money on constructing huge buildings in Delhi. I do not know why these huge sums are allotted for construction of huge buildings in Delhi. Can we not house these offices in simple buildings instead of erecting huge buildings and spending a lot of money on them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): For the Bharat Sevak Samaj?

Shri Thimmaiah: Generally for the offices, the new secretariat, this and that

We want internal resources to be raised; we want funds for the success of the Plan. At the same time, we want to establish a socialist pattern of society. The Government was pleased to nationalise the State Bank, the insurance business etc. Now we hear from the Members of this House that banks also should be nationalised, and that the nationalisation of banks will help in minimising the evasion of income-tax. In this country evasion of income-tax is easier than anything else, and I think the big capitalists in this country have much more money than the Government itself has in its treasury. Therefore, some method should be found to tap these unknown resources of the people who have got money and evade income-tax. Some device should be found to extract sufficient money for our Plan. At the same time, Government should think over the proposal to nationalise banks at the proper time and after careful consideration. I think by this we can get more money and also see that our Plan does not suffer for want of money.

We implemented the First Plan very successfully. We take pride that we are solving the many problems of this country. But what is the position of the villagers, the rural folk in the country? Today they appear to be as they were before, there is no change in their life or in their income. No doubt, the national income has risen by some percentage as given in the statistics, but the life of the villagers today has in no way improved, and they are as they were before. Unemployment in the villages is increasing. So, it is necessary that cottage industries should be developed, and a network of cottage industry centres should be systematically established in the rural parts to arrest the movement of this man-power to the urban areas and to provide them with different avenues of employment whereby they could earn something for their livelihood.

The condition of the agricultural labourer is worse than that of the industrial labourer. Naturally, the agricultural labourer does not want to stay in the villages, because he has nothing to depend upon, and nothing to live upon. So, he is attracted towards the cities; he wants to go to the cities and earn money because he finds that the industrial labourer there earns more and lives a better life than he does in the villages. Today, all the lands are becoming fallow, because the agricultural labourer has no enthusiasm to work on the fields since he does not get a proper return for the labour that he puts in. Therefore, he feels that he may better go to the cities and join some factory there where he can get more salary and thereby live a better life. This sort of tendency on the part of the villagers and the agricultural labourers should be stopped, by improving their economic condition in the rural parts of the country.

There is also the question of agricultural prices. Whenever the ryots grow some foodgrains, and the foodgrains prices rise high, we cry; but Government should also see why the

ryots demand higher prices; it is because the prices of other commodities are so high that the ryots want that their commodities also should be sold at a higher price. So, Government should always see that a reasonable price level is maintained, which is fair to the consumer as well as to the producer, so that the ryots are not hard hit and they also get something for their labour in the production of foodgrains. Government should adopt this polity in order to enthuse the ryots as well as the agricultural labourers.

I would also insist upon one more thing, particularly in the community development blocks and other areas. The objective of these community development people is to change the very outlook of the people. But we see in every village today that politics is being introduced. Wherever we go in this country, we find that in every village, there are two parties, with the result that there is no peaceful atmosphere in the villages, and thereby much of the development work in the villages is hampered because of strifes and feuds in the villages. The community development people should first of all see that a happy and harmonious atmosphere exists between the people in the village. Sometimes, I have seen that even the officers in charge of community development indulge in petty quarrels and bring about these quarrels among the villagers. I think these community development officers, particularly, have got a greater responsibility than any other officer in the Central Secretariat or any other secretariat, for it is only when they show that they are one with the masses, they work for the masses, and they feel one with the masses, that the ryots and the masses of the country will feel that here is a Government, and here is an officer, who is working for them, and they will feel enthused, and we can also put our heart and soul for the success of the development scheme. I would urge that the Ministry should insist upon this on the part of the subordinate officers in the villages.

Then, I want to say something about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I have often advocated their cause in this House. These Plans and other things are, no doubt, improving the economic and social condition of the people. But, in spite of all these things, the position of the Scheduled Castes people is as miserable as it was before. In addition to the social disabilities which he has to suffer, he has also to suffer other disabilities. He has been economically exploited. He has no lands of his own which he can till, and, therefore, he can only be an agricultural labourer getting job for about three months in a year, and at other times half-fed or unfed and under-employed or unemployed. During the ten years after Independence, we have had two general elections, and we promised the people that we would introduce land reforms all over the country. But, today, no State Government has completely introduced land reforms, and the Government is more obedient and more helpful to the landlords and the vested interests than to the common man who wants certain land reforms in this country. For a country to introduce land legislation, I do not think ten years would be a small period. It is a sufficiently long period and if Government were so minded, they could have done it. Even today, it is not too late; Government can introduce land legislation and see that they fulfil the promises which they made to the people of this country.

In order that the Scheduled Castes may raise their status in society, and in order to ensure that untouchability vanishes in the country, Government should change the psychology of the masses in the country. And how can they do it? In this modern society, power, position and money play a very important role so far as the status of an individual is concerned. So, Government should encourage the Scheduled Castes people to become tradesmen and merchants, and they should start a corporation to finance the Scheduled Caste people to become merchants, traders and so on.

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Besides, their representation in the administrative services also must be raised. Only the day before yesterday, the Home Minister said that the intake of the Scheduled Caste members to the administrative services was increasing. That is good. It is not by taking just a few clerks, or by just appointing a few teachers that our status will be raised. In the higher administrative services also we should have some key posts. We should also have some higher posts because that plays a very important role in raising the status of a community which has been exploited and suppressed from times immemorial.

Similarly, the Scheduled Castes should have their due share in political power, in becoming Ministers and so on. In all big things, they should have their due share. It is because of the reservation that we are today sitting here; and we are thankful to the Congress Government for having reserved certain seats for the Assemblies and the Parliament. But you can imagine our position in other bodies where there is no reservation. For instance, in the Legislative Councils of the States, and the Council of States, we have no representation because there is no reservation of seats. The same is the treatment given to us even in the Cabinets of all the State Governments, and including the Cabinet of the Central Government. I am pointing this out regrettfully, because if we have respect for democracy, and number has some meaning in democracy, then we must be given our proportionate representation not only in the Cabinet but in everything that comes under democratic government. That is our right.

I hope that the Congress which has fought for independence, which has sacrificed a lot for the emancipation of the country, which has stood by the Harijans, and which has taken a pledge for the eradication of untouchability and for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes can give justice, and that is the only body which can give us justice. I hope it will give us full

justice, and it will not desert us or fail us.

Shri Nasir Bharmoh (East Khan-desh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. So far as the material that has been supplied to us by the Finance Ministry is concerned, I am afraid, after studying a lot one cannot make any head or tail out of it. I fully agree with the previous speakers, both Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Mahanty, when they say that sufficient information is not being imparted to this House. In the case of defence, one could even trot out the excuse of security of the country being in danger, but the Finance Ministry has not even that lame excuse.

We have got to consider our major difficulties. The first is the inadequacy of internal resources even to finance the core of the Plan. The second is our foreign exchange difficulties and the halting measures taken to meet them. Thirdly, there is the external aid which comes in very small measures; fourthly, there is the increasing amount of deficit financing beyond the safe limits of prudence; fifthly, we have got the question of inflation, which refuses to be curbed in spite of monetary and fiscal checks, and last, but not the least, the question of 'bunching' of our commitments.

Taking first the question of inadequacy of internal resources, in the absence of any information as to what constitutes the core of the Plan, much less what will be our final commitments at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, I shall presume that our total commitments will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4,800 crores. We have spent so far about Rs. 1,500 crores and we expect to spend anything between Rs. 900 and Rs. 1,000 crores in the third year of the Second Plan, bringing the total in three years to Rs. 2,400 crores. Therefore, the obvious question is that we have to spend in the next two years, after the current year, Rs. 2,400 crores, roughly about Rs. 1,200 crores a year.

Now, I ask this Government to answer this very simple question, which I have repeatedly posed before this House, where is this money going to come from? What are their internal resources which will enable them in the fourth and fifth years of the Plan to spend as much as Rs. 2,400 crores? It is very simple arithmetic. So far we have received no reply and I do not expect any reply to be forthcoming even today.

When we say that in the first two years of the Plan we have spent Rs. 1,500 crores, what have we actually done? We have been covering up our overall budget deficits, which in the last Budget was to the tune of Rs. 380 crores, by converting the liability in the form of treasury bills. Let it be understood that when the Government say they have spent Rs. 1,500 crores, they have not spent that. What they have done is that they have borrowed from the bank in the form of treasury bills by 31st March this year Rs. 380 crores, which they say they will later on fund into appropriate loans of appropriate maturity. Therefore, we have not spent it. In the previous year, there was a deficit of over Rs. 200 crores. Therefore, the so-called Rs. 1,500 crores really boil down to Rs. 900 crores in two years. The same position is going to continue. This is gross abuse of treasury bills. Treasury bills were intended for the purpose of making up the lag between incoming revenue and outgoing expenditure because the revenue comes in by fits and starts and expenditure takes place on a large scale and there may not be sufficient balance in the till of the Government to meet the expenditure. Therefore, the Government go to the bank, give an IOU, which we call in euphemistic terms 'treasury bill', borrow the amount on the pretext that it is a temporary loan of three months; and then the total keeps on accumulating, until we are told that by the end of the current financial year, the treasury bills will stand at the amazing total of Rs. 1,400 crores. In other words, out of Rs. 4,800 crores, Rs 1,400 crores are

taken from the bank on promise of short-term repayment and then they are to be funded into long-term loans. This is the way in which we have been carrying on with our finances.

What do these treasury bills really mean? It means that the temporary borrowings are for the purpose of development projects, capital expenditure from temporary borrowings. That is the meaning of Rs. 1,400 crores of treasury bills. It means deficit financing by the backdoor. What we do not want to do openly, we want to do by telling the public by saying that at the most Rs. 1,200 will be the extent of deficit financing. We are having deficit financing by the backdoor in the form of treasury bills to the extent of Rs. 1,400 crores. Its inflationary effect is patent.

Coming to the question of foreign exchange on which we have spoken repeatedly, let us see what the Government have to say. I take the Government figures as they have been given to us. In the memorandum circulated to us on the "Fall in Foreign Exchange Reserves"—figures which are nearly six to nine months old—we find that there is nothing more than a catalogue of excuses. Why have they run into this foreign exchange difficulty? Their excuse is not on account of the inefficiency of the planners, not because they have bungled, not that they have muddled. They say 'heavy defence expenditure'. I ask: was it not the duty of the planners to foresee that this type of emergencies do arise? Then they say 'heavy food imports'. Was it not even their duty to look beyond their noses and find out, 'yes, there would be occasions when we will not have all along good monsoons and good harvests'? Then they say 'increased requirements of raw materials, components, spares, replacements on account of the higher tempo of industrialisation'. What type of planning is this?—I ask

We are told that because our industries are expanding, they require semi-processed or raw materials which

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

should be imported. Because the tempo of production increased, we have to spend more foreign exchange in order to get the raw materials for our industry. I ask: what type of planners are these whom this nation pays Rs. 2,500 a month each to do a little bit of thinking on behalf of the nation? They say, 'we did not foresee these things, that our growing industries will require more raw materials which we will have to import, and as a result foreign exchange would be consumed more'. This is the way things are being planned.

Then we are told 'rather higher imports of consumer goods'. Rather higher imports! Why is not an inquiry being instituted into this? Why is it that licences are given to people who have not even a nodding acquaintance with the commodity for which they were given licences to the extent of lakhs of rupees? And then we are told 'rather higher imports of consumer goods'.

We are also told, 'increase in prices and freights'. Was it not the duty of the Planning Commission to see that world prices might 'increase'? Did they even expect that prices would go down? Did their experience not tell them that a project was never constructed for less than the estimated cost, but always at much greater cost? This is the way in which planning is going on.

What is the position today? In answer to question No. 2441, answered day before yesterday, we were told that the total gap in the Five Year Plan now stood at Rs. 972 crores. Out of that expenditure, Rs. 382 crores are liabilities which we have met up till 31st March 1958, which leaves us a balance of Rs. 590 crores, say, roughly Rs. 600 crores... They say that out of that, on account of loans already contracted, foreign assistance, credits and aids which we have received or so far negotiated—I presume with the hope of getting them certainly—Rs. 250 crores would be financed, leaving a gap of nearly Rs. 340—350 crores, which we do not know from where we

are getting. Rs. 340—350 crores means \$700 million. Today the biggest aid which we got from America was \$ 225 million. How are this Government going to procure external aid to the extent of \$700 million—of sterling balances? I do not know. It is the duty of the Government to tell this House and take it into confidence. It seems to me that we are bankrupt without being conscious of the fact that we are bankrupt.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what he wants us to be.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Finance Minister seems to laugh away everything. It is a question not merely of the Plan succeeding or failing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has perhaps laughed on that consciousness.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I hope so.

What I am trying to say is that within the next two years we have got to procure \$700 million worth foreign aid according to the figures Government themselves have given, which, I will show presently, are illusory. And we do not know where we are going to turn with the beggar's bowl for our next aid. These are figures from the answers to questions which were recently given. The figure of \$700 million is illusory. It will be very much more. Why? I will give the reasons. In the first place, at the time that the Demands of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel were discussed we were told that in the construction of the steel plants, which was going to cost us a certain sum, on the basis of which estimate was made, in that estimate the cost of township was not included, the machinery for mining coal was not included, the machinery for quarrying limestone was left out. So many various factors which would enhance the cost were admittedly not taken into account. There were these omissions.

18 hrs.

Secondly, it is based on the presumption that there will be no more

emergency Defence expenditure and no more increased expenditure on food imports and that the prices will not rise and that there will not be any other emergency. Very facile presumptions on which to base the economy of a country! It is also based on the fact that there has been import slash which today is eating into the vitals of this country which will have to be continued till the end of the Plan. Also it is based on the assumption that even after this we are not going to have deferred payments for which we have contracted. I ask, what type of position we have been placed in when we are told that we will have to make arrangements for \$700 million of foreign help within two years? We do not know at whose door we shall go with a bigger's bowl. I ask the hon. Minister to explain this fact. Too long have they evaded answering this question. These are figures taken from the records of Government. Let the Government answer.

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the various hon. Members who took part in the debate and have given me the advantage of their advice and their knowledge of the finances of this country and the administration of this Ministry.

Before I deal with the general problems raised in connection with the Plan, internal and external resources and foreign capital, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. House to some of the wrong figures quoted by several hon. Members, possibly, on account of want of information with them or on account of a wrong reading of the figures that are there. I cannot say that that was deliberate; but, at any rate, these things have helped me in my education and have made me wiser about things about which I should be wise.

The hon. Member who last spoke is a great friend of mine, of course, always from the Opposition. I know him very well from Bombay. We had almost every day an occasion to speak to each other and we always found

ourselves (*Shri Braj Raj Singh:* At crossroads.) not satisfying each other If I, therefore, am not able to convince him even here, I cannot say that I have grown wiser." I must admit that I have not grown wiser since then; and I do not know whether he has grown wiser since then. So, he has tried to show that we are doing something by the backdoor especially in the matter of deficit financing. I do not know how he makes that charge. The amount of deficit finance is known to the hon. House. It has never been kept back and it will never be kept back from the hon. House. But he specialises in backdoor methods and, therefore, he thinks.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it in order to say that an hon. Member specialises in backdoor methods?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): If you can accuse the Government....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member set the ball rolling and said that the Ministry is guilty of this. Then, it means he blames the Minister that he is guilty of these backdoor methods. He said something like that. It may be impersonal so far as the Ministry is concerned, but when the Minister in charge is also there, the imputation is there. So, I could not object to that. Otherwise, in the ordinary course, I would have objected.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): The hon. Member does not want the ball to come back.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is my difficulty with the hon. Member always. He wants to make criticism but he is very impatient of being shown that his criticism is ill-founded. Well, Sir, if he likes, I will not refer to him at all and there I will end with him. But I speak with knowledge about him. (Interruption.)

It has been said here that the Commissioner of Income-tax removed the recovery notice issued to the LIC in

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order to oblige Shri Mundhra I wish the hon. Member had acquainted himself with the fact that Shri Nadar who was the officer concerned was examined by the Commission and the Commission was satisfied about that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir,....

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to waste my time. I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding. He may continue and the hon. Member may subsequently put questions. I will certainly allow that.

Shri Mahanty: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When an hon. Minister or any other hon. Member is in possession of the House and he is not prepared to yield, then, I have no option. I will request the hon. Members to have patience and then when the hon. Minister finishes, if there is something....

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Nobody can say that it is a waste of time.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said I do not want to waste my time so that I may not be able to reply to all the points. I am not saying that about the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members raising a point of order; let me hear it.

Shri Mahanty: I thought that interruptions are perfectly legitimate parliamentary practice. If I want to interrupt, it is for eliciting further information and for convincing myself. But, it is not open to the Minister to say that he cannot waste his time. That means he is casting aspersions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before listening to the hon. Minister he has jumped to the conclusion that would be

objectionable. The Minister says he meant to imply that because he had limited time and he had so much to say, therefore, if he replies to other interruptions and questions he may not be able to deal with the reply that he has to give. Under these circumstances, I think there is no objection to the use of the word that he has used.

Shri Mahanty: We are in your hands.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no objection to listen to parliamentary interruptions; I welcome them. But, when they are replied to, why should that be objected to?

Shri Mahanty: Nobody is objecting to it.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what is happening.

The allegation is totally unfounded because the notice of recovery was issued on the initiative of the Income-tax Department officers themselves as soon as they came to know that some shares were being bought from Shri Mundhra by the LIC. However, as the LIC had already paid for the shares practically in full, nothing would be achieved by the recovery notice being kept alive. It was, thereupon, decided in consultation with the assessee to withdraw the notice provided the assessee paid immediately the undisputed tax. According to the assessee, the undisputed tax was about Rs. 1 lakh and according to the Department, it was Rs. 8½ lakhs. The C.I.T. insisted that the cash payment of Rs. 1 lakh should be made and further shares to the value of Rs. 8 lakhs should be given as security. The assessee did so and, thereupon, the recovery notice was withdrawn. Nothing has been lost by withdrawing the notice. In fact, a smart piece of work was done in getting some money out of an assessee from whom recovery was a big problem. Incidentally, the action was taken by the officers in Calcutta on their own initiative. No

advice whatsoever was issued from Delhi. In fact, the decision to withdraw the notice was known to the C.B.R. only after the notice had been withdrawn.

Shri Mahanty: We contest it.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member can go on contesting everything.

The Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): How can we reach our intelligence to you? (Interruption.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members shall appreciate that sometimes the Chair is also helpless.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then there is the criticism about the increase in civil expenditure. It is true that there is an increase in civil expenditure by about Rs. 100 crores in the Budget year over last year's Budget. But I am afraid that the hon. Member who tried to make a point out of this did not know what it related to. He thought it all meant increase in administration, service and so on. That is not so. It is true, as I said, that the total civil expenditure in the year 1958-59 is estimated at Rs. 518 crores as against Rs. 420 crores in 1957-58. But the bulk of this increase is in respect of obligatory expenditure like interest, pensions, share of taxes, grants-in-aid payable to the States. Under the Finance Commission's award the share of excise duties payable to States goes up by Rs. 46 crores and the statutory grants to them by Rs. 22 crores. Interest charges go up by Rs. 5 crores following larger borrowings to finance the Plan. The tax collection charges and administrative expenses have gone up of course by Rs. 4 crores only. It is but normal. The new Naga Hills-Tuensang Area also will cost Rs. 4 crores. Besides, there will be larger expenditure by about Rs. 9 crores on nation-building, development and social services like education, medical, public health and industrial services and so on. If we do not pay attention to the various items and what they

contain, then it is likely that a criticism is made which is not justified. That is all that I wanted to point out in this matter. If I had been asked about the break-up of these items, I should have been very happy to give the hon. Member this information and he would have been saved the necessity of being criticised.

It was said again that there was failure to realise income-tax found to be due by the Income-tax Investigation Commission. Here too the facts are probably not known to my hon. friend. The demand according to the Commission amounted to Rs. 29.42 crores. There is still an effective arrear of Rs. 7.93 crores and not Rs. 10 or Rs. 18 crores as was stated. I could not follow the figures that were given. But even here the reasons have got to be seen. I want to give the figures which will show that this much has been collected and this much has not been collected. Part of the demand, amounting to Rs. 11.28 crores, was rendered infructuous on account of the invalidation of assessments by Supreme Court Judgments. These cases were, however, reopened under section 34(1)(A) or 34(1)(a) and the amounts collected in respect of these demands have been adjusted against section 34 demands. That means that recovery is there. Rs. 10.21 crores had been collected towards settlement. In all, Rs. 21.49 crores had been collected. Rs. 7.93 crores remained, as I said. Out of that, Rs. 1.2 crores had not yet fallen due because instalments have been given either by the Commission or by the Government. There are Rs. 6.72 crores to recover which processes have been set afoot.

Here also, I may mention that in regard to these settlements, writ petitions have been filed by some of these assessee challenging the validity thereof and stay orders have been granted. It will thus be seen that the department has not been lying idle over these arrears but is very keen to recover them. There may be many faults in the department as there are faults in all of us. If these faults are

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pointed out, we shall be very grateful to those who point them out so that we can improve. But even if there are no faults and if things are still pointed out as faults, there is the danger of the department not thinking of the faults pointed out, because they know that they are not at fault.... (Interruptions.) Therefore, I would beg of my hon. friends to enquire before they point out these faults and make a general condemnation. From this it was argued that the whole Finance Ministry was involved in this affair. From the face of the statement, how far it can be believed I leave to the hon. Members to judge because if I use any adjective it will again be objected to and, therefore, I do not want to use any adjective....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is better to avoid adjectives.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, I am not using any adjective.

It was said that banks had been remiss in lessening their advances for paddy and rice and that was why prices had been rising and are rising today though it is not a fact that prices are rising today. But what are the facts? The advances on 15th March, 1957 amounted to Rs. 22.95 crores whereas on March 14, 1958, they amounted to Rs. 11.59 crores. In February 1957, it was Rs. 23.29 crores whereas it was Rs. 11.11 crores in February 1958. That is the figure. Yet it is said that we have not reduced these advances to these people.... (Interruptions.) Therefore, I am saying that the facts are quite otherwise than what are being argued about.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The charge was against the banks that they did not listen to the directive.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am saying that it is not true. These are the figures which show that they have done what they could. One criticism can be made that they were delayed a bit last year. But they were delayed

because there was some difficulty in communicating them to all the banks. There is also the difficulty in withdrawing the advances. Once they are given; it will not be right to withdraw them quickly.... (Interruptions.) If my hon. friend wants, I am prepared to explain to him all these things at length so that he may then criticise. Then he will be on right and firm ground. But here he is not on firm grounds and yet is not prepared to see light where light is given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): The prices are not going down.. (Interruptions.)

Shri Morarji Desai: Prices have gone down. The Reserve Bank Bulletin which was here cited shows that it is not only my figures.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The price of rice, for instance, has not gone down....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not the only thing. My hon. friend is obsessed by only one thing and not by the other things in the whole country.... (Interruptions.) The price of rice has not gone down. I do not deny it. But we have got to view things on the whole. We cannot jump to a conclusion merely because the price of rice has not gone down. We have to view it along with the other cereals. We cannot produce rice merely by asking for it. We have to see whether on the whole they have gone down or not. The index was 112 last September or so; it is now 105. The Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, March 1958, says:

"The general downtrend in commodity prices noticed since end-November 1957 continued during the first half of the month under review and, despite a spurt in the latter half—the general price level as measured by the Economic Adviser's general index of wholesale prices (Base: 1952-53—100) showed a net decline over the

month. The index for the week ended February 22 at 104.9 was lower by 0.7 per cent as compared to the index a month before and by 1.1 per cent as compared to the level a year before. The average index for February also worked out lower at 104.6 as compared with 106.0 in the preceding month."

If these facts are not to be believed but they are to be believed only as quoted to me, then I have nothing to say.

Then again figures have been quoted about income-tax or taxes being static. My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta quoted one set of figures and Shri Nagi Reddy quoted another set of figures. Here also, taking the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta quoted the first line of figures. He said that the taxes on income and expenditure were Rs. 134.74 crores and they came down to Rs. 113.23 crores.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I quoted the second line.

Shri Morarji Desai: If it is the second line—Taxes on income other than Corporation—even then I do not think that it will warrant an inference that they have remained static. The figures are 148.19 crores in the year 1951-52 and Rs. 181.50 crores—that is today—in 1958-59. Therefore, they are not static. You may say that they have not gone up much, I am prepared to agree to that. But there are other taxes which have gone up at the same time. So, if you take that into account you will find that the total figures have gone up very much. That is what ought to be considered. If you do not consider that, it will not be a proper estimate of the taxes. I am not myself an economist as my hon. friend has been. We know each other for more than 25 years, as he said, and very intimately too. Here are the actual total collections in crores of rupees. If I take the figures from 1948-49 to 1958-59, even then the

figures will show that there have been some changes in the middle but during the last four years they have constantly been rising. In 1948-49, the figure was Rs. 182.74 crores, then it went down to Rs. 150 crores, then it went up to Rs. 173 crores, then Rs. 187 crores, again Rs. 188 crores, then Rs. 164 crores, then it was Rs. 160 crores, then it went up to Rs. 170 crores, then Rs. 202 crores, it was Rs. 216 crores last year—that is the actual—and now it will be Rs. 217 crores this year. Therefore, the figures are going up.

My hon. friend Shri Nagi Reddy quoted figures and he showed that there is a decline, but he forgot to see the correct figures. He saw only the figures minus the State's share. The State's share has gone on increasing and, naturally, the Centre's share will go on decreasing.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): What is the percentage of increase year by year?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is a vast difference between percentage of increase and decrease going on constantly as it was stated.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is no constant decrease, but....

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what was shown here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection if sometimes an interruption is made; that makes the debate livelier and that is welcome too. But if it continues incessantly, perhaps hon. Members miss certain portions and they are not benefited by that. They ought to listen patiently.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The figures were correctly quoted, but only the inference is different.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, as I said, there was an allegation made against the State Bank saying that they had advanced large sums to the Indian

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Express, and not properly. To make such charges in this hon. House, where everybody is thoroughly protected, is very easy. But I would beg of my hon. friends to consider also one fact, that if we have the interest of the country's finances at heart we should not lightly make charges against the State Bank or the Reserve Bank. They are an asset for our country and if we do not maintain their stability, their reputation, we will suffer. It is, therefore, that I am saying that we should be careful about it. (Interruptions.) It is not possible for me to divulge all the transactions in this matter, because there is a section in the Act which prohibits that—and, very naturally so, very properly so. But I may tell my hon. friend that these advances have been made in the ordinary course very fairly and properly. I have satisfied myself about it. That is all that I can say; I can't say anything more. I enquired about it myself and found that this is so. I sent an officer to find it out. That is why I am saying this, and there is no hanky-panky about it as my hon. friend seems to think because of his prejudice against some people.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You should satisfy us.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Why not satisfy us also?

Shri Morarji Desai: Those who do not want to be satisfied can never be satisfied. There is a saying in Sanskrit—a very wise saying:

प्रभु सूखम भराद्यते सूखतम् याऽद्यते विशेषज्ञः
ज्ञानवद्विद्वद्यथम् ज्ञात्यपि न नरं न रंजयन् ॥

16.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, Sir, I am neither Brahma nor God—I cannot be that—and I cannot satisfy my hon. friends.

Shri Tangamani: Mere repetition will not convince anybody.

Shri Morarji Desai: When people do not want to be convinced, how can I convince them.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I am prepared to be convinced if you give me reasons for that.

Mr. Speaker: All right. If hon. Members have not been convinced all these years, in two hours how can they be convinced?

Shri Morarji Desai: I will now say why my hon. friends are not convinced—that is the thing to which I now want to come—barring one fact which I also wanted to specify just now so that I may not miss it. There are one or two other things, but I do not want to miss this point because it was specifically raised here.

There was a question raised about the Singareni collieries from the State from which my hon. friend comes. He said that this Government is not helping them. Sir, this matter has not yet been decided. It is going on between the State concerned and us. It is not that we are asking, as far as I know, today. I do not know what has happened before. But I may say, as far as I know today, the position is that the Central Government is asking only for one-third total share capital as a condition for advancing funds. Naturally so. When we are advancing much more than the share capital, if we ask for one-third share in it, I do not know what wrong is committed in this. I do not know why that should not be given. Therefore, if they want funds they should do so and, then there may not be much difficulty. That is the position today. But I am prepared to examine it again.

I have full sympathy with the States. We want to see that the States prosper and that the States also increase their sources of income. That is what we want today. Therefore, Sir, a conclusion may not be drawn that we are not sympathetic to them. We have got to be sure about these matters and see that we advance money properly,

because my hon. friend will, very rightly, call me to account, call the Government to account asking "Why have you done so?" He should not forget it when he himself is concerned or his State is concerned. He should have the same standards for all States including his own.

Shri Tangamani: You cannot fetter standards.

Shri Morarji Desai: I should be glad if it is better standard, but I find that it is not.

Shri Tangamani: I said 'fetter'.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, complained that this Government and its machinery are very lax. He made charges against the Ministers saying that they were lax and not dynamic, because they did not reply to some of his letters. What do I find? I requested my hon. colleague to give me the file so that I could convince myself as to what had happened. He had asked for information on about 8 or 9 points. They were points covering almost everything which related to the State. Naturally, this information had to be called for from the State. Whatever could be obtained here was obtained and a long reply was given to my hon. friend on 22nd November, to a letter which was written in September. Therefore, it cannot be said that there was a great delay. Only two points were left out, which were very general and to which, again, a reply was sent in April. Of course, reminders were sent by my hon. friend because he is very prompt—and, I am very glad that he is very prompt about it. On two points it was stated that some of the information is not obtainable quickly from the State. Well, Sir, he should have tried to obtain the information from the State directly, if possible. He is a resident there and he could have obtained the information directly. If he could not obtain it, we are trying to obtain it for him. I do not say that we should not help in getting it; but let him be a little more sympathetic and see that

there are also difficulties which cannot be overcome. We do not claim, Sir...

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. I think it is just the other way that I said. I never complained against the Minister. As a matter of fact, I said that the hon. Minister, sincere as he was, was trying to give me the information and that he sent me interim replies. I have got the verbatim copy of my own speech. What I said was about the other Minister, Shri Patil. I said that in spite of two Ministers trying to get the information they have not been able to collect the same in six months.

Shri Morarji Desai: I myself personally heard his speech; there is no question of referring to the copy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Here are the proceedings.

Shri Morarji Desai: Here is the letter running into four pages. Therefore, a reply was given to him, and it is not as though no reply was given to him. If he had said that some little information has not been given, I would have understood him. Here is the full reply. Out of 9 points, six have been replied. Yet it is said that the reply is not given for such a long time. Well, he may use very good words for the Ministers but the inference was not quite good. It is that inference that I am looking to. I am looking to the substance of the language and not to the actual words. That is why I pointed out to him the facts. I do not want to find fault with him. I am only saying that let him be a little bit more charitable to people who are trying to do their work as best as they can. We are not trying to say that we are completely efficient, cent per cent. efficient; I do not think that he also is completely efficient or any of us are completely efficient. No human agency can be completely efficient. What a human agency can see is that they could go on constantly improving and that is all that we are trying to do, and towards that purpose, a little sympathetic word also is use-

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ful in order to make a man to improve quicker. But if he is constantly found fault with, then the effect is otherwise; perhaps he becomes then indifferent to criticism. That is all that might happen. It is that danger which I wanted to guard against. Therefore, I made this request.

Then I come to the figures of arrears of income-tax about which much has been said. I do not say that arrears are not heavy or that they should be disregarded. We should certainly clear them, but the arrears are not what are imagined by them. The arrears of uncollected income-tax and allied taxes relating to war and immediate post-partition period amounted to Rs. 262.19 crores on the 31st December, 1957. Out of these arrears, Rs. 34.91 crores had not fallen due for collection before 31-12-1957. Therefore, that cannot be called arrears. The balance is like this. Over Rs. 16.5 crores represent the demand which will be adjusted or wiped off against double income-tax relief and other claims when these are settled. Demand to the extent of Rs. 31.64 crores is outstanding, pending appeal. In all, that amount comes to Rs. 48.14 crores. The amounts recoverable also are there, amounting to Rs. 46.15 crores. Therefore, between these two figures themselves, it will mean about Rs. 94 orores. Of the balance of the demands which had fallen due before 31st, and was available for collection, namely, Rs. 132.99 crores, Rs. 83.5 crores are covered by recovery certificates issued to Collectors and normal recovery action is being taken in respect of the balance. This is all that is being done. The various measures open to the department to enforce recovery or attachment of movable assets from defaulters, and from other parties are taken

I do not want to burden the House just now with all the details, because there is not much time for it. But I would assure the hon. House that we are alive to this. If more progress

has not been made, so far, according to the expectations of the hon. Members, I would only say that we shall try to make further progress and we shall try to see that the arrears are wiped out as fast as possible. Yet, I will have to admit here and now that it will not be possible to reach a stage when I can say that there will be no arrears. The nature of the work is such that there are bound to be some arrears every year, but they must not continue for a long time. They must go on being recovered from time to time, so that there are not old arrears. That is what we are trying to see.

The department is also trying to plug the holes through which several things escape, and this House itself has made changes in the Income-tax Act for the purpose of plugging these holes. All these things are being done and yet, the more holes are plugged, those who are adept in it make more holes. That has been the experience the world over; it is not the experience of this country only. Therefore, we have also to find out other ways of inducing the people to be truthful and to give us more and more rather than to hide more and more. The only way of doing it is not merely coercion, but the other way also, and that is, to bring out the better part of human nature so that we are helped in this matter to make them more conscious of the country's needs and to be more dutiful to this country. That is all we should do. But we will not do so by wholesale condemnation as is indulged in sometimes even in this hon. House.

Now, some of these people who are engaged in business and industry were called sharks and octopuses.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Man-eaters.

Shri Mahanty: Shark liver oil is very healthy.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, they may also be called man-eaters. But is it forgotten that there are sharks and

octopuses and man-eaters in all classes of mankind?

An Hon. Member: The percentage is greater.

Shri Morarji Desai: The percentage is perhaps larger elsewhere. Therefore there is no use trying to refer to percentage. What I want to say is, jealousies should not come in this matter. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: Some person may be a cow, so long as he has no money. The moment he gets money, he becomes a shark.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not merely that. But, my hon. friends who called them sharks do not mind going to them, entreating them and asking for their help where they are concerned, and the conditions that have been given by the Kerala Government in this matter to persons to whom these people object are the conditions which have not been asked from other States. Why? They have given those conditions, because,—well, who were the sharks in this country? That is what could be seen. What is the use of considering this matter in this way? I do not think it profits us to do so.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What are the conditions there?

Shri C. D. Pande: Ask the Kerala Government.

Shri Morarji Desai: The conditions are known to their Government very well. Why ask me about it?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Because he has just now referred to them.

Shri Morarji Desai: The conditions are full security for them to see that they are not bothered as my hon. friends are used to bother people always. That is the main condition.

Mr. Speaker: Conditions or no conditions, I would ask the hon. Members not to mention names. After all, the classes are changing. It is not by birth that a man is a rich man. Even

during his own life-time he may become a poor man. And a poor man may become rich. Therefore, calling names in this House does not add to our own prestige here. Let us avoid all that as far as possible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Man-eaters are meant.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure it has escaped the attention of the hon. Member. He wanted to depict something. For want of other words, he used it. That is all.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is something sharkish in every person. No person is free from it, but good people try to suppress that, because the meaning of a shark is that it attacks without any reason or any provocation. But some people try to suppress that tendency and some people do not try to do it. That is all that I can say.

Another question was raised about the separation of audit and accounts. The question was raised as to whether it has been sought to be implemented. This has been applied to three Ministries in the Centre and it is working. We are also considering how it can be applied to other ministries. In the States too, when it was applied to West Bengal and Saurashtra, it is now found by the Comptroller and Auditor-General that that is not right and that is being switched back. The present Comptroller and Auditor-General had come to the conclusion that this not perhaps the best way. The audit and accounts should remain together. Therefore, let not my hon. friend think that we are unmindful of the advice given to us by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Government also come to that conclusion?

Shri Morarji Desai: This is under consideration. Therefore, it is being considered. But we have got to give respect to the views of the Comptroller and Auditor-General which he

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wants us to do. Even when we are giving respect to that advice if he is going to find fault with us, I do not know what is going to please him. We consider that the Comptroller and Auditor-General is certainly out of the greatest assets for a proper Government and we certainly hear and take his advice and that is being considered and decisions are made. In this matter, the Comptroller and the Auditor-General has himself come to the conclusion that it may not be wise to separate them now because it also involves a lot of other matters and more expenditure. We do not want to have more expenditure and that also is one of the relevant arguments in this matter.

In this connection, I may also mention the complaint about increased expenditure of Government or administration which requires to be curtailed. Constant attempts are being made. Various committees also are being appointed. A special division has been set up in order to study this matter. We are trying to see and find out where we can make retrenchment or economies in the administration and I hope that in course of time we shall be able to show some results. I am quite new to the department. I cannot say immediately that I will be able to do this or I will be able to do that. It is a collective matter for Government. I can only say that I will contribute my part in it, and we shall try to see that unnecessary expenditure is removed and that wasteful expenditure is completely removed and eliminated. That is that we all are trying to see. We are studying it at present. I have started it with my own Ministry, and I am trying to see what results can be achieved. Then it will give me experience and we can give the benefit of it to other people also. That is how this question has been taken up.

I will now come to the economic questions which have been raised. It was said that there is over-production, lesser consumption and higher prices.

Except in textiles, my hon. friend could not give any other instance.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I said it is the beginning of an economic recession.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of recession in this country. Let not the recession idea obsess my hon. friend. I do not think there is any question of recession in this country at all. Unless we fail ourselves, why should there be recession? It is a developing economy and there is no scope for recession here unless we do not pull together or try to hurt each other, as my hon. friends are trying to do.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is only a warning that one should be careful and nothing else.

Shri Morarji Desai: We are as careful as we can be. Perhaps my hon. friends think that we are not as much intelligent as they are. We are prepared to profit by their intelligence, but I would only request them to profit by our intelligence also. That will make them better people, if not more intelligent.

Production has increased, consumption has increased and it is therefore that the prices do not go down. But the prices do not go up as much as they are going up in other countries. Instead of giving credit to this Government for keeping down inflation to the minimum amount as compared to many other countries, unnecessarily fault is being found with it and people's sentiments are being excited in order that they may be won away from the Government. I am quite sure that the hearts of this country's people are very sound and they will not be deflected by these methods.

In the textile industry the reason was quite different. It is not that consumption has gone down; consumption is there, but it is not increasing as fast as it was expected. There was more production considering that there would be more consumption. But you cannot go on having more and more

consumption as you expect. After all, increase in the prosperity of this country cannot go on immediately as we want it. We have got to go about it patiently, not complacently, but not impatiently. That is what we have got to do and that is the line this Government has taken.

I shall now come to the question of the Plan. My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta, said that we are not mindful of these things; we are having a Plan where there are unrelated, uncoordinated schemes and confusion in it; it cannot be called a flexible plan, etc. He says there are areas of ignorance, tangle-knots of confusion....

Shri Asoka Mehta: Not about the Plan.

An Hon. Member: In our minds.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I said that about the report on foreign exchange position which you have given to us. If your assistants had taken down notes, I hope they had taken them down correctly.

Shri Morarji Desai: The notes were taken by me; I was present here all the time.

An. Hon. Member: That is why the confusion is there.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am only trying to show where the confusion lies. If I am allowed, I will be able to show it. I am quoting only the adjectives that were used; I am not saying they are applied.

The word "core" of the plan has been objected to. But what does my hon. friend do? He is using words like soft substance, periphery and all that. Can we say "areas of ignorance, tangle-knots of confusion" and all that? He has said, there is senility on the treasury benches. I do not know, some other adjectives were also used.

Shri Nath Pai: These are not adjectives; they are nouns.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are nouns used as adjectives. Let my hon. friend have some knowledge about these things, how nouns can be used as adjectives. My hon. friend perhaps does not know that, though he is an expert.

Shri Nath Pai: New grammar!

Shri Morarji Desai: But let us now first of all see what our Plan is and why it has been made like that. I know that the hon. House knows it, but I do not think it would be wrong of me to remind hon. Members about how the Plan has been made. I do not think there is any confusion about the Plan itself in the minds of the Ministry or the Planning Commission. The Plan was deliberately made of the size of which it is made. It is not that these difficulties have arisen all of a sudden and they were not known at the time the Plan was framed. We all want to arise the level of prosperity in this country and to remove poverty from this country. If we want to do that, we have got to work fast enough; we cannot work at leisure for a few centuries or even one century in order to raise the level of prosperity. We have, therefore, got to take risks.

We successfully implemented the First Five Year Plan; that gave us also some confidence. Therefore, we took risks even when they were pointed out. We knew that there are some areas where we are not quite sure of the resources. What was going to happen to those resources, we did not know; but we were sure that we might be able to find out ways and means to meet those resources. That was how it was considered and we are succeeding to some extent in that. I do not say, therefore, that we were as careful in the initial stages as we should have been. That was on account of the success, on account of easier circumstances obtaining at that time and we became a bit more confident about it; we were riding on the crest of the wave. If the steps now taken by us had been taken earlier,

[Shri Morarji Desai]

probably these things would not have been noticed. They have made us wiser. Not only that; they have benefited us to some extent, because it has led us to a more intensive effort to-day and we are going now in the right direction, in which we should have gone. We are conscious of it and we will see that such things do not occur in future and that the progress is faster and faster, as it should be. I do not think my hon. friends want that we should be so realistic that we should be considering what the resources are and because they are poor, we should not make any further effort to increase the resources. We must increase the resources and stretch them to some extent, if we want to increase our prosperity; and, that is what we are trying to do.

In the matter of external resources and internal resources, it is the same story. We are trying to work on those lines. It is not possible to convince my hon. friends about the results. That I can readily agree. It is true that we have not been able to put before the House the figures which they are expecting. But that is being compiled. The Planning Commission is very busy in reassessing the whole Plan, so that the whole thing can be put in detail and confusion and tangle-webs may not remain. Even if tangle-webs remain, we may be able to explain them at any rate, if they are not removed, because nobody can say that it will be so simple, that there will be no confusion or tangle-web at any time. Something will still remain. But it will also depend upon the outlook or the ideology in which a person believes. I know my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar or his friends like Shri Nagi Reddy will never believe in what I am believing. He believes in a totalitarian State.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Question.

Shri Morarji Desai: No amount of reasons or arguments which are raised by them are going to convince me that they believe in any other State.

Mr. Speaker: We see that they have taken to democracy now.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is only the story of the brahmin and the three thugs who went to the brahmin. I do not want to be in the position of that brahmin. I am not going to be deceived in this matter. They may do all these things, but it is not possible to convince me that they are going to change their methods.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has used the word "thugs". Is it consistent with the decorum of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I would like hon. Members to avoid this as much as possible. But if a man says he is a lion of this House, it does not mean that he has got claws. Similes are always there, but they are not to be applied to every inch.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have absolutely no desire to apply it not only to every inch, but any inch. But if my hon. friends are very conscious of it, what can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it in keeping with the decorum of the House? We know so many stories. (Interruption.)

Shri Morarji Desai: I am only saying that I do not want to be deceived by any outside circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. As far as possible, I would urge upon hon. Members on both sides to try to avoid expressions which may be misunderstood. My honest impression is, if a person changes over from a totalitarian state to democracy, if you go on telling that he is right, he will certainly become a democrat.

Shri Morarji Desai: I should certainly like to believe that.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister has said, we must try to shoot to kill, not disperse. That is the record of the hon. Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: I never said that. The strongest point of my hon. friend is not truth. Therefore he will never admit it. He will never say what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: There are only a few more minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Wisdom is his monopoly.

Shri Nath Pai: In those few minutes we want you to speak on economics, not morals.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not my monopoly. I am not at all wise. I have never claimed it. That is only given to my hon. friends. They think nobody is wise except them. I am prepared to learn from them. That is what I am saying. I only say that I do not want to be led astray as they want.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that all this criticism is due to their ideology of a totalitarian state. If they wanted to believe in democracy, there will be a different criticism.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are we discussing the world budget?

Shri Tangamani: Democracy is not the monopoly of the Minister.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is he replying to the Finance Grants? (Interruption.)

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends are not prepared to hear me because they feel that I have an effective reply for them.

Some Hon. Members: Very effective. reply.

Shri Morarji Desai: What can I do if they do not want to hear? It is not for them that I am speaking. I know I cannot speak to them and I cannot convince them. They are too clever for me. I am not clever enough for them. I want to protect some of my own brothers and sisters who may be drawn into their snare. Otherwise, I would not have said it. I know I am annoying my hon. friends. Why should

they not be prepared to hear these plain truths? (Interruption.)

Shri Nath Pai: You are amusing, not annoying.

Shri Morarji Desai: If my hon. friends were amused, they would not have made the show which they are making. If they are amused, I would see happiness on their faces. I am seeing annoyance on their faces.

Some Hon. Members: We are enjoying.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are annoyed. I am enjoying; they are annoyed. I will go on enjoying even if they do not.

Mr. Speaker: There are only seven minutes more.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, what I am saying is, in the matter of our Plan, the Plan was for Rs. 4,800 crores. It stands at Rs. 4,800 crores today. Of course, it has been said that there will be some more expenditure on account of increase in prices and other things. Then, it will become Rs. 54,00 crores. That, again, is also being assessed. How far we will be able to do exactly is being assessed and will be put before this hon. House. I am giving my own conviction and my own feeling in this matter. I say that we have made this Plan deliberately. There are difficulties in the way. There are difficulties of foreign exchange. When we are trying to meet the foreign exchange difficulty successfully, my hon. friends try to say, you are being drowned in foreign capital. They do not want the Plan to succeed and yet they go on making a claim that they want the Plan to succeed. How are foreign exchange difficulties to be solved except by a loan or except by aid from other people? That is what we are trying to do. What are we doing? We are not begging of other people.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I am sorry to interrupt. I did not talk of loan. I talked of foreign private capital.

Mr. Speaker: Does not matter. Order, order; nobody need interrupt. There is very little time.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whether it is a loan or foreign exchange comes from private capital, our purpose is served in the same way.

Some Hon. Members: How?

Shri Morarji Desai: What we have to see is that our rules must be such that we are not swallowed. That is all that we are trying to do.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Brush up your economics.

Shri Morarji Desai: The House may rest assured that if we are not going to be swallowed by my hon. friends, the world will not be able to swallow us. I have no doubt about that. I can promise they won't be able to swallow us because they are not capable of doing so. We have enough capacity to see that we are not swallowed. In this matter, if we are arranging this, we are not going begging anywhere. There are friendly countries and in all sections. Soviet Russia is helping us as the U.S.A. is helping us. All countries are helping us because we are friendly to everybody. We believe in being friendly to everybody. We do not believe in being friendly to some only as my hon. friends believe. We are friends everywhere. I consider them also as my friends.

Shri Nagi Reddy: On a point of order, Sir, I wish when a reply is given by an hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Nagi Reddy: That is what I am coming to. He should not misrepresent the opinions expressed by the Opposition. I said that foreign private capital is to be excluded: not foreign loans or any foreign assistance. That is exactly my point. I gave an example for my point. I want a direct reply or no reply.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is foreign capital?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in this. No single hon. Member should feel that the reply of the Minister is directed only to him. The Minister gathers all the points that have been said. Each one will divide it according to what he has said and apply the answer to himself so far as that portion is concerned.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not expect that my hon. friends should accept whatever I tell them and believe in them. That is the truth of it. They may believe in the facts. But, they may not believe in the ideas. I do not want them to believe if they do not want to believe. But, why do they want me to speak as they want me to speak? I do not want them to speak as I speak. Certainly, I should like to convince them as they want to convince me. Let us convince each other. But, why get ragged in the process or get annoyed in the process? If I am saying this, I am not evading any issue. I am replying to their arguments in the way they had made. If they had not raised these issues, I would not have spoken about them. That is why I have spoken about them.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Not in the way they were made.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sure there are some more matters which will be spoken again during the debate on the Finance Bill. There will be another opportunity for me to speak on them. Therefore, I do not want to take more time now. I am thankful again to hon. Members, all of them, my hon. friend there too, because they have educated me a good bit. They have made me wiser and also happier and capable of not being deceived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put all the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 27 to 41 and 111 to 117 relating to the Ministry of Finance."

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 27—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 28—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,81,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 29—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,21,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 30—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 31—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 32—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 33—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,19,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 35—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959 in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND NO. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'".

DEMAND NO. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'".

DEMAND NO. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,50,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 39—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959 in respect of 'Planning Commission'".

DEMAND NO. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'".

DEMAND NO. 41—PREPARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payment'".

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'".

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'.

DEMAND NO. 114—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Commutued Value of Pensions'.

DEMAND NO. 115—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'.

DEMAND NO. 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,37,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'.

DEMAND NO. 117—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,51,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the other Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

Demands No. 75 to 77 relating to the Ministry of Law,

Demand No. 101 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs,

Demand No. 102 relating to Lok Sabha,

Demand No. 104 relating to Rajya Sabha,

Demand No. 105 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'.

DEMAND NO. 76—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Elections'.

DEMAND NO. 77—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'".

DEMAND NO. 101—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 102—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND NO. 104—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Raya Sabha'".

DEMAND NO. 105—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 be granted to the to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'".

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, the 18th April, 1958.

3056

DAILY DIGEST

[Fifteenth, 17th April, 1958]

Subject	Common	Subject	Column
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—	10355—95	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q. No.		S.Q. No.	
1705 Closing of road bridge over River Narmada at Broach	10355—57	1726 Medical Colleges	10398—99
1707 Central Health Service	10357—58	1727 Telegraphic system in Regional languages.	10399—10400
1708 Settlement work in Chamba	10358—59	1728 Canada Dam of Mayurakshi Project	10400
1709 Railway Inspectorate	10359—61		
1710 Movement of Foodgrains in Agartala	10361	U.S.Q. No.	
1711 Thefts in Gorakhpur Railway Workshops.	10362—63	2499 Electrification of Railway Stations	10400—63
1712 Chilka Lake	10363—64	2500 Community Development Schemes in Orissa	10401
1713 Ticketless travel on Trains	10364—68	2501 Perungushi Train halt	10402
1714 Grow More Food Campaign in States	10369—75	2502 T. B. patients in Tripura	10402—63
1715 Nipani-Raibag Rail link.	10375—78	2503 Books on Agricultural Animal Husbandry	10403—64
1716 Railway Employees Pension Scheme	10378—82	2504 Tourist Roads Schemes.	10404—67
1719 Procurement of rice in Andhra Pradesh	10382—85	2505 Cooperative Training Scheme in Delhi	10406—11
1720 Japanese method of paddy cultivation in Manipur	10385—86	2506 Co-ordination Committee for Small Industries in Himachal Pradesh	10411—18
1721 Transfer of management of Hirakud Project to Orissa Government	10386—88	2507 Himachal Transport	10412—13
1723 Medical aid to Government employees	10388—90	2508 Kandla Port	10413—14
SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO.			
15 Article in 'New Age'	10390—95	2509 Howrah-Delhi Deluxe Train	10414
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—	10395—10424	2510 Railway employees.	10414—15
S.Q. No.		2511 Foot overbridge, Trikulpuliyar	10415
1717 Civil Airport at Delhi	10395—96	2512 Postal Services	10415—16
1718 South Delhi Municipal Committee	10396	2513 Post Offices	10416
1722 Accident near Jaulkhara.	10396—97	2514 Nawanshahr (Punjab) Co-operative Sugar Company	10417
1724 Bhakra Dam Project	10397	2515 Price of rice	10418
1725 All India Institute of Medical Sciences.	10398	2516 Development of Parade Ground of Delhi	10418
		2517 Wangal Agricultural Farm	10418—19
		2518 Agricultural Labour	10419—20
		2519 Building of Sub-Post Office Jagdalpur (Bastar) (M.P.)	10420
		2520 Central Co-operative Banks in States	10420—21

Subject	Column	Subject	Column
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT	10427—31
U. R. Q. No.			
2521 Night Shift system for Women Telephone Operators	10421	The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an Adjournment Motion given notice of by Sarvashri Narayan Gangesh Gorsi and Hem Barua regarding the reported massing of Pakistan troops on Indo-Pakistan border of Assam State	
2522 Grow More Food Programme in States	10421—02		
2523 Fertilizers	10422		
2524 Telephones	10422—23		
2525 Tourist visits to Bhakra Nangal Dam	10423	STATEMENT BY MINISTER	10431—32
2526 National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes	10423—24	The Minister of Railway made a statement in clarification of the reply given on the 7th March, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri Feroze Gandhi on Starred Question No. 730 regarding Purchase of Railway Stores.	
2527 Training Centres on Cooperative Farming	10424		
2528 Development of Forests in Punjab	10424	DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	10432—554
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL AND RESOLUTION PRESENTED.	10424	Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance was concluded. All the Demands were voted in full. Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Law, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice President were also voted in full.	
Twentieth Report was presented.			
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	10425—26	AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 18th APRIL, 1958.	
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri called the attention of the Prime Minister to letter of the Pakistan's Permanent Representative at the U.N.O. to the President of the Security Council making certain allegation against India.		Introduction of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1958, consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1958. Consideration of Private Members' Bills.	
The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.			