

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume II, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[April 30 to May 11, 1962/Vaisakha 10 to 21, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, the 8th May, 1962/18th Vaisakha 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of Methane Gas in place of Coal

*497. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has demonstrated the technical feasibility of using methane gas derived out of cow dung etc. for propelling a 5 h.p. engine;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to popularise its use for industrial purposes in place of coal; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). It has been found to be technically feasible to use cow dung gas for propelling a 5 h.p. engine. This has been done only as a measure of demonstration; the experiment has not reached a stage, when the question of advocating its use for industrial use in place of coal, or even putting it on trial on a commercial scale, can be considered.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Since there is such a shortage of coal, may I know whether Government will give more attention to the increased use of methane gas?

Shri S. K. Patil: No doubt, Government will keep it in mind, but its feasibility or practicability has not been demonstrated beyond doubt as to whether it will be a proper replacement for either coal or any other fuel.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it a fact that about two years back or so an expert from a foreign country (European country) was called for guidance in making better use of cow dung, more particularly for getting gas out of it?

Shri S. K. Patil: If it is commercially feasible, it will be done. About 100 cft. of gas could be produced from about 80 to 90 lbs. of cow dung, which is the average need of a family for lighting and fuel needs. But, then, it has got to be made commercially practicable so that whatever machine we produce will be within the reach of a family to buy and operate economically. Therefore, there is a great future for it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that gohar plant has been in use in various blocks for the last six or seven years?

Shri S. K. Patil: It has been used only for demonstration purposes. When it is commercially possible to do so, we will use it extensively.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the difficulties in the way of the Government in making it available for commercial use?

Shri S. K. Patil: First of all, its potentiality for commercial use must be proved beyond doubt. There is no difficulty in Government's way.

Shri K. R. Gupta: What is the main difficulty or hurdle in its becoming available for commercial use?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have to take into account the price factor also, because if we produce a machine which is really so costly that it cannot be within the reach of an ordinary farmer's family, then it is no use. It may produce gas and ultimately through dynamo may even produce electricity, but the question is whether it is within the means of the farmer.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह मशीन जो अभी एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेज में है उस के बनाने की क्या कास्ट पड़ रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : जो पहले गैस प्लान्ट्स बने थे उन की कास्ट शायद ३०० या ३५० रु० थी लेकिन धीरे धीरे उन की बनने की कास्ट बढ़ जा सकती है। अगर इस तरह से वे बनते रहे तो सब्सिडी बर्गरह देना पड़ेगा। सब्सिडी चन्द लोगों को, यानी १०० या २०० आदमियों को देना हो तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन मिलियन्स को सब्सिडी देना सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिये अभी एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहे हैं कि कैसे उस की कास्ट कम हो जाय और मास प्रोडक्शन हो जिस में कि वह चल सके।

Som hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Nothing more can be extracted from cow dung at present. Next question.

Hindi in P. & T. Department

*498. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of monetary incentives for the staff of the P&T Department to learn Hindi has been finalised;

(b) if so, important features of such a scheme; and

(c) the extent to which the scheme has been implemented?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). The Posts and Telegraphs Board has approved, in principle, that textbooks should be supplied free for use in Training classes and Cash Prizes should be awarded on the results of tests held by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The details are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know when it has been put into force and the extent to which it has been possible for the staff to learn Hindi in this department?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Many of the administrative offices have been implementing this now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the P. & T. Department is also likely to engage some teachers, as in the Defence and other departments, to enable its employees to learn Hindi?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think under the scheme of the Home Ministry some teachers are employed for this purpose.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत डाक तार विभाग के भी कुछ कर्मचारियों को यह प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है और क्या उस से व्यावहारिक लाभ भी उठाया जा रहा है ?

जगजीवन राम : प्रशिक्षण तो दिया गया है, कितने लोगों को अभी तक मिल चुका है यह आंकड़े तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन जिन को हिन्दी सिखायी जाती है न को हिन्दी सीख लेने से लाभ तो होता ही है।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether it has been made compulsory for the administrative officers to pass

any Hindi test before they are eligible for promotion?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Our rules follow the pattern of the All India Services in other Ministries. When posted to such areas, they have to pass certain tests so as to have a working knowledge of the language.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो नई योजना चालू की जा रही है इस में कितना समय और लगेगा और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में योजना को जायेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : हम लोगों ने कुछ निश्चय किया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसेजों ३१ मार्च सन् १९६४ तक स्टेनोग्राफर और स्टेनोग्राफिस्ट, ३१ दिसम्बर सन् १९६४ तक टाइपिस्ट और आपरेटिव स्टाफ जा पोस्ट और टेलीग्राफ आफिसेज में हैं वह ३१ मार्च सन् १९६६ तक हिन्दी की योग्यता प्राप्त कर लें ।

Export of Passenger Coaches

+
*499. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export passenger coaches and wagons;

(b) if so, whether surplus coaches are to be exported; and

(c) what is the present surplus of coaches manufactured in our country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There is no export order at present for passenger coaches or wagons.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indigenous capacity for integral type coaches is being fully utilized for our own needs. If any export order is secured, capacity will be arranged

for it in view of the vital necessity for increasing exports.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Has the Government attained self-sufficiency in the matter of production of passenger coaches; if not, how will they be able to export coaches?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I do not have the figures with me, but the installed capacity for manufacture of passenger coaches during the Third Plan is 8,622. Each passenger coach very roughly costs about Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that if any export orders are received they will be executed. Do they intend exporting any coaches?

Mr. Speaker: When there is no surplus how can they export?

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the over-aged passenger coaches are expected to be replaced by indigenous production and what is the annual production at present?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Replacement of over-aged coaches is a continuous process and we are bringing down the percentage, as far as possible, keeping in view the heavy demands of passenger traffic. The hon. Member knows that the production from the Integral Coach Factory which was designed for 350 coaches per year is being stepped up to about 700 and similarly we are stepping up the production from HAL and from other workshops.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गाड़ियाँ हिन्दुस्तान में बनती हैं उन की कीमत में और जो इस प्रकार की गाड़ियाँ स्विटजरलैंड में बनती हैं, उन की कीमत में क्या फर्क है ताकि फारिन मार्केट में हम कम्पीट कर सकें ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हमने तो काफी घरसे मे कोई इस किस्म की कोचेज वाटर स्विटजरलैंड वगैरह मे नहीं खरीदीं हैं, लेकिन जब हमने कुछ खरीदी थीं उस वकन की उनकी कीमत में

और अब जो हमारी लागत कीमत है उस में बहुत फर्क है। हमारी बहुत सस्ती है।

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government refuse to provide more trains for want of coaches and, if that is so, how does the question of export of surplus coaches arise?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that there are no surplus coaches.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know how far the components of these coaches are made in India and whether some percentage is imported?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A very small percentage, about 4 to 5 per cent., excluding some special steel is still imported. When the capacity is developed in the steel plants, we will be able to cut that out too.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the production of the Internal Coach Factory is not going to be stepped up to more than 1,200? Because, the reply of the hon. Minister in the last Session was that it would be 1,200, not 900.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I said that, from 350 we have stepped it up to 700.

—†—

T.B. Patients in Kerala

*500. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the statement made by the Health Minister of Kerala in the State Assembly on the 28th March, 1962 that there are about two lakhs T.B. patients in the State and that only half of that number receive medical attention;

(b) whether the State Government have requested for any aid from the Union Government for meeting this tragic situation; and

(c) if so, what measures the Government of India have taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government are not aware of such a statement having been made in the State Assembly.

(b) No specific request has been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether Government is aware that only a few hundreds of these patients really get facilities for sanatorium treatment and, if so, whether there are any plans for having more sanatoria during the Third Five Year Plan?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The bed strength for the tuberculosis patients in Kerala is 995. Apart from that, there are nine tuberculosis clinics which provide outpatient treatment to the remaining tuberculosis patients. There are also five BCG teams working in Kerala State who have vaccinated quite a few lakhs of population.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I wanted to know, in view of the fact that the incidence of tuberculosis is so high in that area, whether Government has any plans to start more hospitals or sanatoria during the Third Five Year Plan. I did not get an answer to that question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are plans for expanding the domiciliary treatment which seems to be the latest accepted way of dealing with a big problem like tuberculosis in India.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether any survey in this respect has been conducted so far in Kerala State and, if so, what is the result?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There has not been a generalised survey, but there was a sample survey carried out some time ago, and on the basis of that sample survey it was felt that the prevalence rate of active and probably-active tuberculosis in the area was 15.85 per thousand of population.

दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान

{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 { श्री वी० चं० शर्मा
 { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
 *५०१. { श्री ज० ब० सिंह :
 { श्री नवल प्रभाकर
 { श्री शिवचरण गुप्त :
 { श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या स में अभी भी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं अथवा उन्हें पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की सरकारों ने मास्टर प्लान को स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है कि भूमि के क्रयविक्रय में कोई अप्टाचार न हो ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० मुशीला नायर) :

(क) जो नहीं। यह विषय अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) किसी गम्भीर कठिनाई की संभावना नहीं है और यदि कोई आ भी जाये तो उस का समाधान कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान पर उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की सरकारों की स्वीकृति का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि इस प्लान का वैधिक कार्य का भाग केवल संघ-क्षेत्र दिल्ली से ही संबंधित है और दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत इसे तैयार किया गया है जो दिल्ली के बाहरी क्षेत्रों पर लागू नहीं होता।

(घ) दिल्ली में भूमि की अवाप्ति और विकास की एक योजना के अन्तर्गत, दिल्ली

प्रशासन भूमि अवाप्ति अधिनियम के अधीन दिल्ली में भूमि प्राप्त कर रहा है और उसे उपयोग के लिये उपलब्ध करता है। इन कार्यों पर आवश्यक पर्यवेक्षण और सतर्कता बरती जायेगी।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) No, Sir. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No serious difficulties are anticipated; any that may arise will be tackled.

(c) The question of the agreement of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab to the Master Plan for Delhi does not arise as the legally operative part of the plan pertains to the Union Territory of Delhi only and has been prepared under the Delhi Development Act which does not apply to areas outside Delhi.

(d) Under a scheme of Acquisition and Development of Land in Delhi, the Delhi Administration is acquiring land in Delhi under the Land Acquisition Act and making it available for use. The necessary supervision and vigilance will be exercised in regard to these proceedings.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की सरकारों दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधियों की कोई सम्मिलित बैठक हुई थी ? अगर हाँ, तो वह बैठक किस निश्चय पर पहुँची थी।

डा० मुशीला नायर : प्लान बनाने समय अधिकारी लोग दिल्ली के बाहर उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ विचार-विनिमय करते रहे हैं और जो कुछ भी तय किया गया है, पारस्परिक सम्मति से किया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि पीछे मास्टर-प्लान के

सम्बन्ध में यह घोषित किया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब का कुछ भाग मास्टर-प्लान के अन्तर्गत आता है, इसलिये जब मास्टर प्लान का विकास किया जायेगा, तो वह इन दोनों प्रदेशों की सरकारों को देखरेख में किया जायेगा, अथवा वह दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत किया जायेगा।

डा० सुशिला नायर : मास्टर प्लान बनाने वालों ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं कि दिल्ली के इर्दगिर्द जो इलाके पड़ते हैं, जैसे गाज़ियाबाद, गुडगांव, लोनी, फरीदाबाद, बल्लभगढ़, इत्यादि इन का भी विकास अगर ठीक ढंग से किया जाये, तो दिल्ली का विकास आगे चल कर ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा और दिल्ली के किनारों पर हैपहैजड ग्रॉय रुक जायेंगे। इस काम के लिये उन्होंने अपने सुझाव अपने इस बड़े प्लान में दिये हैं। उस के डीटेल्ड प्लान्ज राज्य सरकारें स्वयम् आगे बर्क आउट करेंगी।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that this matter has been under the active consideration of the Government for as long as, I believe, 7 years, since 1954-55 when the hon. Minister held the same portfolio in the Government of Delhi State, what are the reasons for the inordinate delay in the finalisation of this matter?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Central Government, in November, 1955, had set up the Delhi Development Provisional Authority. A Town Planning Organisation was set up to help this organisation in December, 1955. After that, they produced in September, 1956, an interim general plan which gave a general outline of the development. On 30th December, 1957, the Delhi Development Authority was constituted under an Act of Parliament. These people drew up a master plan and released it for public criticism on 8th July, 1960, for the purpose of inviting objections and suggestions. About 600 objections were received and they were consid-

ered by a special Board and the plan was submitted to Government on 17th March, 1961. After that, it was sent to the various Ministries for their comments. I am sorry, a revised land use map was then approved by the Delhi Development Authority at its meeting on 20th September, 1961. The revised text was finalised and sent on November, 30, 1961. Then . . .

Mr. Speaker: Whether there was any delay in preparing that plan or not, there has been so much delay in answering the question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member wanted a full reply and I have tried to give it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wanted to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the reason? He only wanted to know the reasons for the delay.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To conclude, the comments of the various Ministries that were received were discussed at a joint meeting of the Secretaries yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One question.

Mr. Speaker: There has been already so much time taken on this question, I suppose. **Shri D. C. Sharma.**

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much land has been acquired by the Authority which has been set up according to the Minister's statement and how much of that land has been given away to other persons and whether it has been given away at a no-profit no-loss basis or the Government is reaping some profit thereon?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into minor details about that matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How can the Plan be effective with no details?

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some distinction between a regular discussion on a subject and the answer to a question. The answer to a question must be confined to certain things

that have a direct bearing on it. Can we now go into details such as how much land has been acquired, at what price it was acquired, what price was charged from those who got it and so on?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some land has been acquired. I want to know how much land has been acquired and how much has been disposed of.

Mr. Speaker: How much land has been acquired? I shall allow that one question alone to be answered.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There have been different notifications, 3,000 acres in one, 34,070 acres in another, 1,808 acres in another and 16,000 acres in another.

Wheat Deal with Australia

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{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
*502. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
{ **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether India has entered into a wheat deal with Australia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). On the 6th April, 1962 an Agreement was signed in New Delhi with the Manager of the Australian Wheat Committee, London for supply of 2.7 lakh tons of Australian wheat to India by the 31st July, 1962.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the price of the Australian wheat and the prevailing prices in the Indian market?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have got the price here with me, but according to an understanding with the Australian wheat Committee, we have deferred disclosure of that information for some time. I may assure the hon. Member that we have got this wheat on more advantageous terms than we were importing previously.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how we are going to pay the price of the wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We shall have to incur expenditure in foreign exchange.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: When we are already importing wheat under the PL-480 programme, may I know the reason why it was necessary to import wheat under this agreement also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Under the PL-480 agreement, we are bound to import by way of commercial marketing 400,000 tons every year. This purchase was made towards that obligation.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बनलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कग तब विदेशों से गेहूं हिन्दुस्तान आयेगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have stated in the main answer that before 31st July, 1962, this quantity will be imported.

Shri Tyagi: After this agreement, may I know how much total expenditure we shall have to incur in the import of wheat per year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The landed cost of wheat comes to round about £24 a ton. It is a matter of calculation.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know the total amount that has to be spent.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have already purchased from Australia about 3 lakhs tons, from the USA 100,000 tons by way of commercial imports. One ton of wheat costs—I am referring to the landed cost—round about £24.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know the total cost of imported wheat per year from all countries.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has asked the hon. Member to calculate all that, by multiplying the quantity with the rate and so on.

Shri Tyagi: They do not import from one country only. I want to know the total cost of the wheat imported from all the countries per year.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has not got it at present. If he had it, he would have given the answer.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The total imports during four years, of which two years have gone already, are 16 million tons. A million tons costs about Rs. 40 crores; I am mentioning a round figure. As my hon. colleague has said, we have to import about 400,000 tons or 4 lakhs tons every year by way of commercial imports, out of 4 million tons; therefore, it is 10 per cent. which is the commercial marketing. In respect of that, we have also got a provision that although that is the maximum, yet, if it is possible for us, then we can have less also, because we have our foreign exchange saved in that case. Year after year, we review it. And sometimes, it becomes possible for us to have less also.

Shri Umanath: May I know why that clause is there, as far as the import from Australia is concerned, and whether it was due to insufficiency of imports from America or any other reason?

Shri S. K. Patil: No. This clause is there, and for very natural reasons too, because we were the market for buying wheat for Canada and Australia, and naturally those countries would say that because we got something cheap or for no price from America, therefore, their commercial marketing would be stopped. Therefore, it is a part of the PL-480 agreement that in respect of any country that they deal with, the normal commercial marketing that is there, and that is stipulated in that contract has got to be obeyed.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether we are selling this wheat at the same rate in the internal market as that at which we are buying it from Australia?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We sell at the rate of Rs. 14 per maund, and it is more or less our cost also.

Drought in Southern States

***503. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally approved the relief measures for the Southern States which suffer from drought; and

(b) whether the amount agreed for assistance to Andhra Pradesh has been granted to the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) So far during the current year no request has been received from the Southern States for any relief measures. It may, however, be mentioned that during 1960-61 when some of the areas in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh were affected by drought it was suggested to the State Governments that minor irrigation works should be given the first priority as they would create permanent assets and at the same time would provide gainful employment to labour in the country-side.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri M. R. Krishna is not present in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister began to read the answer. Perhaps he did not know. Anyway, the reply might be completed.

Shri S. K. Patil: (b) For meeting the expenditure on additional minor irrigation schemes in the drought-affected areas, an additional allotment of Rs. 1.40 crores was given to the Andhra Pradesh Government in 1960-61. No such request for additional allotment was received from the Andhra Pradesh Government either in 1961-62 nor has any such request been received from it so far during the current year.

Departmentally run Refreshment Rooms on S. Rly.

***504. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of departmentally run refreshment rooms on the Southern Railway are being closed and handed over to the contractors;

(b) if so, their names and particulars; and

(c) what are the reasons for such a change?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 95].

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the quantity of rice supplied to passengers in the railway refreshment rooms is inadequate and whether they have to supplement it by paying an additional amount?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know how it arises out of the question.

Shri Nambiar: Because of that, the refreshment rooms are closed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that the question he has put is whether a number of departmentally run refreshment rooms on the Southern Railway are being closed and handed over to the contractors. There would be rice, dal and many more things. Now he takes up the inadequacy of rice. His only question is what are the reasons why these are closed and handed over to contractors.

Shri Nambiar: The reason is asked for here already, and the reply is that it is due to loss that they are closed. The loss is due to inadequate supply of rice because of which passengers are not using the railway refreshment rooms. That was why I asked the question.

Mr. Speaker: Inadequate supply of rice may be due to paucity of rice supply. We cannot stretch it here.

Shri Nambiar: There was rationing imposed.

Mr. Speaker: He has said in the statement that they are concentrating on the larger stations. Therefore, they have closed certain others that were running at a loss.

Shri Nambiar: Exactly. The loss is due to this reason that rice supply was restricted. So passengers go outside and take food there.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Side by side with departmental catering, there is also contractor catering. But instead of being complementary, they become competitive. To avoid that, we have decided to concentrate on departmental management at the larger stations. The idea in establishing departmental catering was to set up a high standard so that the private contractors may come up to that standard. That is why they are concentrating upon important stations.

Mr. Speaker: The point made is that rice is not available in sufficient quantity in these refreshment rooms run by departmental management and, therefore, the customers go outside. Hence the departmentally managed refreshment rooms suffer a loss. Is that so?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, that is not a fact.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is also due to inefficiency on the part of the Catering Superintendent in the Southern Railway?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the statement laid on the Table, it is said that it was decided 'to give up establishments which were not quite important or essential and could be managed efficiently by contractors'. In this part of the statement, is there an implied suggestion on the part of Government that departmental

catering has been a failure or at least not as conspicuous a success as it was expected to be?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a failure. On the other hand, we are making a slight profit now on the Southern Railway. It is not due to that. It is because we want to avoid unhealthy competition between the contractors' catering and departmental catering which results in a loss.

Mr. Speaker: There was an implication in that that the department has given up those things that could better be run by the contractors. Therefore, he draws his conclusion that perhaps in those cases the contractors were running in a better way.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Contractors may run more cheaply because they are not guided by certain wage regulations, whereas we are paying higher wages.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this experiment of extending departmental catering in one dimension and diminution in the other is so encouraging as to apply it to the other railways also?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Not necessarily. Wherever there is a loss, we want to curtail that loss and concentrate upon important stations. That is the principle laid down.

Shri Koya: Is it the intention of the Government to give all the departmental canteens to the contractors?

Mr. Speaker: No, that is not the intention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that they would not do it always, but wherever there are losses then the same thing will be followed. I want to know whether the Railway Ministry is unable to find out the reasons why there is a loss, and what steps have been taken to find out the reasons.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We know the reasons. Not merely are we paying higher wages, we are paying great

attention to quality which the private contractor will not do.

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether the dining cars run by the railways are also running at a loss; if so, whether they will also be stopped?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Some of them are running at a loss, but it will be maintained for the convenience of the passengers.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any of these refreshment rooms that are going to be transferred to contractors will be transferred to co-operative societies? Has that been considered by the Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If co-operative societies come forward, we shall consider their claim.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि डाइनिंग कार में जो थाली परोसते हैं तो अगर दस थाली परोसते हैं तो दो की ही रसीद देते हैं और दो का ही हिसाब रखते हैं इसलिये लाम होता है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह सही नहीं है । जितनी थाली देते हैं उतने का ही हिसाब रखते हैं ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : हमने देखा है कि हिसाब गलत रखते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल हो जाये तो दूसरे के लिये इजाजत की जरूरत है ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : वही हिसाब गलत रखते हैं, रसीद कम थालियों की देते हैं इसलिये लाम होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तीसरा सवाल कर दिया ।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Are any of the refreshment rooms run by the railways making any profit; if so, how many refreshment rooms are making any profit?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The idea is not to make profit, but to work on a no-profit no-loss basis.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Shri Naval Prabhakar.

Shri Naval Prabhakar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He should call out the number, not say "Yes, Sir."

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : ५०६ ।

दिल्ली में पंचायतों के चुनाव

५०६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पंचायतों के चुनाव होंगे; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्र प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही कर लाई गई है ।

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) दिल्ली में मौजूदा पंचायतों की अवधि अक्टूबर, १९६२ को समाप्त होती है । नये चुनाव समय पर करने का विचार है ।

(ख) चुनाव करने के लिये प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

[The answer was also read in English]

(a). The term of the existing Panchayats in Delhi is due to expire in October, 1962. It is proposed to hold fresh elections in time.

(b). The preliminaries for the conduct of elections are in progress.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : पिछले जनरल एलेक्शंस में बहुत से लोगों के वोट नहीं बने थे और इस कारण वह वोट देने से रह गये थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब उन को वोटर्स बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: All steps are being taken so that all the voters are included in the voters' list.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : पंचायतों के जो चुनाव हुए थे उन में पंचायतों के मेम्बरों को अंग्रेजी में नामिनेशन फॉर्म दिए गये थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले चुनावों में क्या कुछ ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा कि उन को हिन्दी या उर्दू में यह फॉर्म दिये जायें ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जी हाँ इस पर विचार किया गया है और उन को हिन्दी में भी दिये जायेंगे ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it has been assessed as to the percentage of panchayats requiring bayonets to help their elections?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : श्रीमान्, क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि कितनी पंचायतें ऐसी हैं जो कि अपने चुनाव कराने के लिये फौज की मदद चाहती हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : फौज की मदद की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पुलिस की मदद कहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Surplus Rihand Power

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*507. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
 Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large volume of surplus power is available from the Rihand Power Project;

(b) whether there is any scheme to utilise this idle surplus power outside Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether the claims of any other States have been considered in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a).—The total generating capacity of the Rihand Power Station is 250 MW. It is, however, capable of generating only 105 MW continuously at 100 per cent load factor. The whole of this generation has been committed already and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that the full generation of Rihand will be utilised shortly when all the consumers start drawing the quantities of power allotted to them. One machine of 50 MW has been taking commercial loads since February 1, 1962. Two more machines are ready for commercial operation while the other two would also be ready soon. As some of the bulk consumers, e.g., the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation and Railways are not yet in a position to receive power and also as some transmission lines and sub-stations have not been completed, the load on the the system at present is only about 12 MW.

By June, 1962, the main consumers are expected to take their full quota of load. During the short period till then, there is some surplus power available at Rihand.

(b) Yes. 10 per cent of the total power available from Rihand is earmarked for Madhya Pradesh. Details in regard to the sharing of power between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have yet to be settled.

(c) A proposal for the transmission of some power from Rihand Project to the Bihar and D.V.C systems on a temporary basis, is being examined.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that out of the 5 units, only one has been commissioned up to date, and the other units have not been commissioned because the consumers are not ready to take the power. May I know, whether, instead of keeping these 4 units idle,

some of this power will be transmitted to the DVC grid so that the shortage of power for industries in West Bengal and Bihar regions can be met?

Mr. Speaker: Probably, there is a sentence at the end of the statement that it will be considered.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know at what stage this proposal is?

Shri Alagesan: A suggestion has been made to the U.P. Government that they may consider the question of supplying power to the DVC area on a temporary basis until the consumers to whom the power is committed from the Rihand project are ready to receive it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that by June 1962, the main consumers will take their full quota of load. During that short period, I want to know what the surplus power from Rihand would be and whether this is likely to be consumed in U.P. in the near future or it is going to be supplied to Madhya Pradesh or any other State.

Shri Alagesan: It is no question of surplus power being available; it is surplus potential. The power that will be generated in this project is already committed. Even so, other consumers are being helped just now on a temporary basis.

Shri Daji: Before Rihand power is given to other States will the commitments to M.P. first be fulfilled?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that the Central Zonal Council is at present considering the question of sharing the Rihand power between U.P. and M.P.? And, are the Government going to wait for the recommendation of the Central Zonal Council or is the decision going to be taken without the Central Zonal Council coming to a decision about this matter?

Shri Alagesan: Even before the project was commenced, because some areas in the then Vindhya Pradesh, now forming Madhya Pradesh, were to be submerged, an understanding that 10 per cent of the power was to be supplied to the then Vindhya Pradesh area was arrived at. That holds good even now. The Chief Ministers of the two States will discuss between themselves and then come to a conclusion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the total amount of power that might be available for the DVC grid?

Shri Alagesan: That I cannot say very definitely. Even if it is supplied, it will be on a purely temporary basis. The suggestion has been thrown to the U.P. Government and they are examining it.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether the U.P. Government has informed the Centre that it has surplus power or potential which cannot be utilised inside the State?

Shri Alagesan: I did not quite catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether the U.P. Government has informed the Centre that it has surplus power or potential which it cannot utilise inside the State?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir.

Imphal—Cachar Road

***508, Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of fund for the Imphal—Cachar Road;

(b) the time limit fixed for the completion of the road; and

(c) the progress of the road up-to-date?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communi-

cations (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Rs. 135 lakhs.

(b). By the end of Third Plan period.

(c). Thirty estimates for works on this road have so far been sanctioned and the construction of this road has been taken up simultaneously in the two sections from Imphal to Nungba and from Nungba to Jirighat. In each section the work is in progress at both the ends and the progress is in various stages of construction.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it not a fact that the progress of this road has severally suffered on account of the activities of the lawless elements in that area and, if so, may I know whether any action has been taken to curb the activities of these elements?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are difficulties of terrain as also of conditions in that area. There have been some difficulties in the way of progress with regard to the construction in that area. We hope things are improving now.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The question was whether the progress has been severely affected owing to the activities of the lawless elements; it is not a question of the terrain.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I have said in reply that there have been difficulties, but I think things are better now.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the lawless elements have put this particular road under heavy strain because of the movement of heavy vehicles and armoured cars and all sorts of things and, if so, whether this is the reason why there has been a setback in the progress of construction of this road?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In this Ministry we are concerned with the construction of the roads, and I would only say that so far as we are concerned,

we are trying to progress the construction as best as we can. We have sanctioned the estimates. The progress is going on. In regard to the other activities, the question may be addressed to the concerned Ministry."

Shri Daji: In view of the strategic importance of this road, may I know the nature of the difficulties that you have met with, and the steps that you have taken so that the difficulties are not repeated and the road is completed soon?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I might explain the whole position to the House. So far as this particular road is concerned, up to Jirighat it is in fairly motorable condition. From Jirighat to Imphal it is in jeepable condition, but the gradients are too unsatisfactory and there are curves and steep gradients. So, a new alignment has been chosen, and we are proceeding now with the new alignment. The construction work is going on in that new alignment.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to know how much of the construction work has been done on the new alignment and how long will it take to finish it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as my impression goes, works for a length of 110½ miles have been sanctioned, and they are in various stages of construction. As you know, the road cannot be completed all at once. We have taken section by section and the work is proceeding on the sections out of the total of 150 miles.

Site for Upper Sileru Project

*509. { **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether Government have received the award of Shri C. M. Trivedi for locating the site for Upper Sileru Project (Power);

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a). No; Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c). The matter is still under examination.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: May I know whether this work will be begun pending the report of Mr. Trivedi?

Shri Alagesan: The two Chief Ministers have asked Mr. Trivedi to give his opinion in the matter and we are awaiting his suggestions.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: How long will it take to get his report?

Shri Alagesan: The two Governments, or rather, the respective Chief Engineers, have submitted their reports and the CWPC is having it under study. They have also made some suggestions, and the whole thing will be placed before Mr. Trivedi who will then give his final opinion.

Area under Sugarcane Cultivation

*510. **Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under cultivation for cane during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) whether there has been any increase in yield of cane per acre in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a). Total area under sugarcane crop during 1960-61 was placed at 5,734 thousand acres. Corresponding figure for 1961-62 has not yet become available.

(b). This is not known at this stage.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether any step is being taken to bring the yield in northern India on

a level with the yield in the southern parts of the country?

Shri S. K. Patil: The steps have to be taken by the farmers themselves. So far as our assistance is concerned, it will be given to them.

Shri K. N. Pande: What steps are the Government taking to encourage the cultivators to increase their yield of cane per acre?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a long story. It cannot be explained in the Question Hour. I think when the budget discussion takes place we shall give the full range of it.

डा० गोविन्द दास अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि १९६०-६१ में कितनी जमीन पर गन्ना बोया जाता था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह भूमि बढ़ती जा रही है या उतनी ही है और अगर बढ़ती जा रही है तो क्या यह गेहूँ और चावल की भूमि है या नई भूमि नोड़ी जा रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : पिछले बरस में वह बढ़ गई है। इस की चर्चा तो सदन में हो गई है एक बार। मैं मानता हूँ करीब एक मिलियन यानी दस लाख जितनी बढ़ गई है। लेकिन वह बढ़ती नहीं चाहिये। अगर बढ़ती है तो इस का मतलब यह है कि गेहूँ और दूसरे जो खाद्यन्न हैं, उन के अन्तर्गत जो भूमि है, वह कौश क्राप में चली गई है जो कि देश के लिये नुकसान वाली बात है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the Government have made any attempt to advise the farmers before the sowing season whether the farmers should increase the area under sugarcane crop or decrease it?

Shri S. K. Patil: Mere advice is of no use, because the farmer knows his interest best. I am thinking of having some kind of legislation in the near future where the whole range of agricultural production has got to be taken into account and some kind of pattern for various cash crops and

food crops has got to be determined. But that is a matter which is very complex and difficult and I think very often it has been referred to on the floor of the House.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इस बात पर विचार करना ठीक नहीं होगा कि चीनी जो हम बाहर भेजते हैं और गेहूँ मंगाते हैं जो गन्ने की बूवाई कुछ कम कर के उस की जगह पर गेहूँ बोया जाये और गेहूँ बोने को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ? क्या यह अच्छा रहेगा या नहीं ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह बात तो ठीक है लेकिन किसान कैसे करेगा। किसान तो मानता है कि गन्ने में उस को ज्यादा लाभ मिलता है। किसान पर ऐसा कोई निर्बंध नहीं है कि वह गन्ना कम करे और गेहूँ बोये।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि इस साल उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत साग गन्ना पड़ा हुआ है और मिल वाले उस को ले नहीं रहे हैं। क्या ऐसी कोई शिकायतें आप के पास भी आई हैं या नहीं आई हैं ?

Shri S. K. Patil: It has nothing to do with this question.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि किसान गन्ना बोने के लिये ज्यादा उत्सुक हैं अपेक्षाकृत गेहूँ बोने के क्योंकि उन्हें इस में अधिक लाभ है। क्योंकि हमारे देश में गेहूँ का अभाव है और बाहर से गेहूँ का आयात करना पड़ता है, इसलिये क्या हम ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं कर सकते कि किसान गेहूँ बोने की ओर अधिक आकर्षित हों।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने ने कहा है कि वह कोई लैजिस्लेशन लाना चाहते हैं।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : इस का दूसरा इलाज सबसिडी वगैरह देना है गेहूँ के लिये। लेकिन यह चीज आवश्यक नहीं है। इस का कारण यह है कि इस बरस करीब १ करोड़ १० लाख टन जितना गेहूँ हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ

हमारे लिये यह काफी है। लेकिन दो चार बरस तक हमें देखना चाहिये कि इसी लेबल पर हम रहते हैं या नहीं। अगर इस लेबल पर हम रहे तो वह चीज पैदा नहीं होगी कि बाहर से गेहूं मंगाना पड़े।

Shri Maheswar Naik: Apart from increasing sugar-cane cultivation, may I know what attempts the Government are making to improve the quality of the sugarcane?

Shri S. K. Patil: The quality of sugarcane is being continuously bettered, because we have got research stations everywhere and I think every day research is going on for the last so many years. Some of the strains that we have developed in India are supposed to compare favourably with the best strains anywhere in the world.

Import of Double Decker Buses by DTU

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*511. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan.

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

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Undertaking propose to import 20 more double-decker buses and has asked the Union Government to allocate finances for the same;

(b) whether the proposal has been considered; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport & Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a), (b) and (c). The Delhi Transport Undertaking propose to import 20 double-decker buses and have approached the Central Government for grant of necessary import licence. No request for financial assistance for this specific purpose has so far been made by the Undertaking.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is standing in the way of getting these buses quickly?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This has to be examined by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for granting the necessary licence and he is doing that.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुछ लोग साउथ इंडिया जा रहे हैं दो सौ बसों को खरीदने के लिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोगों को जाने दीजिये, उन से क्या मतलब है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इन के डिपार्टमेंट के और दूसरे लोग जा रहे हैं। यह आज के अखबार में आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा था कि लोग जा रहे हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : जो प्रश्न किया गया है वह केवल इन बीस डबल डैकर बेसिम के बारे में है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the total amount of foreign exchange required for this importation of 20 double-decker buses?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The price of each one of these is Rs. 41,000. I cannot exactly give the foreign exchange content.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the fleet of buses with the DTU at present is wholly inadequate for the needs of Delhi and if so, has any final and correct assessment of the position been made by the Ministry with regard to this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The assessment has to be made by the DTU. It will not be correct to say that it is wholly inadequate. It is meeting the requirements, but I would not say it is adequate. Steps are being taken to see that the fleet is properly strengthened with a view to meet the requirements. Hence this provision of double-deckers.

There is a regular programme in the Third Five Year Plan to augment that thing, and it is expected that by the end of the Plan period we will have as many as 1000 buses plying on the various routes.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration proposes to take buses from Jammu and Kashmir and also U.P.?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That again, I would say, does not arise out of this limited question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that we are manufacturing double decker buses in India; if so, may I know how this question has arisen of importing so many buses from outside?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think we have still to import some components and parts even for the manufacture of these buses.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that in Delhi there is only peak hour traffic during a very restricted part of the day, may I know whether the economics of double decker traffic has been properly examined before going in for this import?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In fact, the position is otherwise. Because we have certain points where traffic originates in spurts or, if I may say so, spasmodically, it is exactly for that purpose that at places like the Secretariat or other places we require double-decker buses to take away the traffic quickly.

Cattle Epidemic in Tripura

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an out-break of cattle-epidemic in Chhaienta, Tripura, causing deaths of many cattle;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to arrest this wide spread epidemic; and

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(c) whether Government propose to set up one permanent Veterinary dispensary with adequate staff therein?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) There has been no cattle epidemic in Chhaienta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not at present at Chhaienta.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the people that there has been an outbreak of cattle diseases in the Chamanu area and that no medical aid is available there?

Shri S. K. Patil: It was not an epidemic. A few cattle died there, but later on it did not spread. Therefore I answered that it was not an epidemic, and that question does not arise now.

Chemical Fertilizers

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{ **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
*513. { **Shri Yajnik:**
 { **Shri P. R. Patel:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sodium sulphate is passed off as genuine chemical fertiliser for Ammonium sulphate and sold on a large scale throughout India, especially in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, action proposed by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Yes; complaints were received that Sodium Sulphate—a chemical—was being passed off as Ammonium Sulphate—a fertilizer—to the cultivators in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(c) (i) With a view to enabling the State Governments to take legal

action against the culprits, the Fertiliser (Control) Order 1957 has been so amended that sale of any substance as a fertilizer which in fact is not a fertilizer, is an offence.

(ii) The State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have been requested to investigate the matter and bring the culprits to book. Investigations are in progress. In the meantime, the State Governments have apprised the cultivators of the malpractice and suitably instructed their inspection staff also.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has there been any enquiry at any time by the Fertiliser Inspectors at Nadiad and other places; if so, may I know what was their report?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no doubt that it was sold in a big way. In fact, we had received alarming reports that that was being done. That is why we have alerted the governments concerned, and also steps are being taken to see that those who were responsible for the offence are brought to book.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is the Government aware that the use of sodium sulphate destroys not only the standing crops but it also renders the land un-usable for two or three years.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is very much so. Sodium sulphate does destroy the basic properties of the soil, and it is a dangerous thing to be used. Therefore, there must be deterrent punishments. But, unfortunately, what happens is, because a certain substance is sold we cannot punish a man. After all, a man has the right to have a chemical. But it has got to be proved that that chemical was taken as a fertiliser and used as a fertiliser in order that it can be brought within the compass of the law.

Shri Umanath: Has it come to the notice of the Government that one concern, namely, the National Chemical and Fertilizer Industries, Bombay, is dealing in this in lakhs and lakhs of tons. If so, what action has been taken against this particular concern?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is exactly the concern. The hon. Member has merely given us some additional information.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह एनक्वायरी किसके जरिए हो रही है, उसको पुलिस कर रही है या कोई जुडोशियल एनक्वायरी हो रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह एनक्वायरी तो महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट कर रही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र को सी० ग्राई० डी० इस को कर रही है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the name of the particular film? Is it a fact that they indulged in this sort of thing in the past also?

Shri S. K. Patil: The name was given by the hon. Member. We do not know whether they were doing it before. But irrespective of whether they were doing it in the past or not, it is an offence.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या वैज्ञानिक महानुभाव से यह परामर्श ले लिया गया है कि यह जो रासायनिक खाद है यह कुछ वर्षों के पश्चात् खेती के उत्पादन में बाधा पहुँचाती है ? अगर ऐसा है तो क्या गोबर को खाद जो यहां सुलभ भी है और उससे उत्पादन भी बढ़ता है, उसके बनाने की योजना पर विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह तो दूसरा सवाल है, इसका इस सवाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Shri Yajnik: Is it a fact that this sodium sulphate has been sold in very large quantities which has resulted in loss to the tune of crores of rupees to the farmers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and other parts of India also?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it by saying that it has been done in a big way and enquiries are being made.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether any companies or individuals

have actually been penalised for selling sodium sulphate as fertilizer?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have found out that the company, whose name has just been mentioned, has been doing so. They are proceeding against the firm. There are some legal difficulties. I do not want to explain that because the whole case is *sub judice* just now in a court of law.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of U.N.

514. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N. has drawn out a programme for helping under-developed countries with huge quantities of surplus foods and some cash; and

(b) if so, how much aid is expected to be received by India under the programme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

A 100 million dollar World Food Programme to be operated on an experimental basis for 3 years has been drawn up by the Food & Agriculture Organization to assist under-developed countries in (i) meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition including the establishment of food reserves; (ii) assisting in pre-school and school feeding; and (iii) implementing pilot projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour intensive projects and rural welfare.

The contributions to the Programme to be obtained on a voluntary basis will be mostly in food-grains. The cash component thereof will be utilised for meeting overhead expenses.

It is too early to indicate what India's share of the aid will be as the preliminaries connected with the implementation of the programme have not yet been completed.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know on what terms the Food and Agricultural Organisation is going to take the food-grains of the surplus country and on what terms it is going to give food-grains to the deficient countries?

Shri S. K. Patil: Some years ago we have made a suggestion on behalf of our country to the FAO that they should establish a food bank, the idea being that the surplus countries may place all their surplus grains at their disposal so that they can be advantageously used in the deficit countries. This is the first stage and 100 million dollars have been placed at the disposal of the FAO so that it should be taken further on.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know from which countries this aid is expected?

Shri S. K. Patil: 100 million dollars has been placed at the disposal of FAO by the USA. Surplus countries are those where food is surplus and deficit countries are equally better known.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether India will be benefited by this?

Mr. Speaker: India is a deficit country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether this pool will affect the bilateral agreements that have been entered into by India with other countries?

Shri S. K. Patil: It would not affect them, because under the agreements that have already been made, the contractual obligations have got to be fulfilled. It is a better state of affairs. If it is done and the whole surplus is pooled together—of course, not physically pooled; there are other ways of doing it—the distribution would be

better and the FAO being an international agency, it could better be used for that purpose.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Criminal Assault on Women in Pathankot Express

S.N.Q. & { Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Scindia:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that R.M.S. staff members criminally assaulted two women in Pathankot Express between Morena and Dholpur on Friday the 27th April, 1962; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those guilty persons?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) A complaint has been lodged with the Police against three porters and two sorters. The Police registered a case under section 376 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code against these officials and arrested them.

(b) The case is under investigation. The arrested officials have been placed under suspension.

Shrimati Vijaya Raje: Was there not a similar case some time back when a woman and a child were thrown out of a moving train?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what are the actual details of the case? A Short Notice Question has been tabled, on the basis of some facts.

Mr. Speaker: That will be enquired into by the Police.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before going to the Police the Railway Ministry would have the details of the case with them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: A complaint has been lodged.

At about 10 P.M. on the 26th April 1962 the R.M.S. Section in the Pathankot Express left Jhansi with one head sorter, eight sorters and three porters. Work was being carried on in a mail van and a third class compartment attached to it. There was an inter-communication door between the mail van and the third class compartment. There was complete failure of electric light and work in the mail van was being carried on with candle lights.

At Morena, where the train arrived at about 0:29 hrs. two gentlemen accompanied by two ladies and five children attempted to board the third class compartment. The staff present in the compartment admitted the two ladies and the five children, stating that the compartment was a ladies' compartment and the gentlemen should not, therefore, get into it. They boarded some other compartment. The three porters and two of the sorters are alleged to have misbehaved with the ladies and dropped them at Dholpur station at 0:59 hours. The gentlemen detected this and lodged a complaint with the Police at Agra. These officials were arrested by the Police and a case has been registered against them. They have been suspended by the Department.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: I submit that in spite of the best arrangements, incidents like murders take place. The frequency and the boldness with which these incidents take place, not almost every day but very frequently, prove the absolute inefficiency of the railway administration.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: I come to that.

Mr. Speaker: I did not say it was not relevant; I only said: now the question.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: These incidents have taken place, where women were enticed into getting in an RMS van. May I know how they got into it. Ordinarily they travel in ordinary coaches.

Mr. Speaker: That has already been answered.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: If that is so, what about the supervisory and other staff who were in it? What action has been taken against them.

Mr. Speaker: All the information has been given.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : वे लोग किस तारीख को गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : उम्मी वक्त ट्रेन में से ही गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये थे ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : यह इनवैस्टिगेशन रेलवे पुलिस कर रही है या वहाँ की लोकल पुलिस कर रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह दोनों लोकल पुलिस ही होती हैं । जी० आर० पी० भी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की हा होती है ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Why were they allowed into that compartment and not directed to a ladies' compartment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The officials, who are alleged to have misbehaved with the ladies, said that it was a ladies' compartment.

Shri Bade: Have they been bailed or are they still under arrest?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They have been bailed out.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether after the suspension, departmental proceedings are going on, or the matter has been left to the police?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It should have been obvious that when the police have registered a case they are investigating the case.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether the Department also is conducting an enquiry or not.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Calling Attention Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Sugar to U.S.A.

*505. **Shri H. N. Mukherjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the new United States policy of sugar purchases on a global system will affect the imports of Indian sugar into that country after 1st July this year;

(b) whether India will be able to continue its sales to the United States on the quota basis followed so far; and

(c) what is the estimated requirement of subsidy per ton for sugar exports to the United States under the new system?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The U.S. Government has not yet taken a decision to import sugar on a global system from 1st July, 1962. The question therefore does not arise.

Telegrams detained by Ajmer Distt. Magistrate

*515. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether telegrams sent to newspapers and officials from Ajmer on the 19th April, 1961, were detained by the District Magistrate of Ajmer;

(b) whether the detention was found to be illegal and wrongful; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) A few telegrams which were considered objectionable were withheld on the advice of the local Civil Authorities, under Indian Telegraph Rules 17 and 174.

(b) No, but the action was not in accordance with administrative instructions.

(c) The officer concerned has been advised suitably to observe the instructions on the subject more carefully in future.

Railway Line between Cuttack and Paradip

*516. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a railway line between Cuttack and Paradip for the speedy transportation of iron ore to the port; and

(b) what is the amount provided for the purpose and when the work is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन

*५१७. { श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोनों की कमी के कारण, जिसकी मांग बढ़ती जा रही है, दिल्ली के निवासियों को बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है; और

(ग) टेलीफोन सेवा की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है और कितने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जाने हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान १२,००० लाइनें बढ़ाई गई थी, जिनमें कि टेलीफोन प्रणाली की क्षमता दुगुनी हुई गई थी ।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगभग ३०,००० लाइनें और बढ़ाने का विचार है ।

Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project

*518. { **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:
Shri Karjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project in West Bengal was sanctioned by the Government of India at the request of the Government of West Bengal to check floods in North Bengal and for generation of power;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Project has been abandoned by the Government of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

(a) The Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project envisages only power generation. There is no provision in it for flood control.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Automatic Exchange in Assam

*519. { Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal for installing automatic system of telephone exchange in Assam during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be established; and

(c) what is the amount to be spent?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, at Gauhati and Shillong.

(b) Gauhati—During 1964-65.

Shillong—During 1965-66.

(c) Gauhati—About Rs. 25 lakhs

Shillong—About Rs. 21.5 lakhs.

Agricultural Commission

*520. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the appointment of an Agricultural Commission to review the various aspects of agricultural development in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The question of setting up an Agricultural Commission is engaging the attention of the Government of India. Final decision will be taken after replies from all the State Governments have been received. Two State Governments have still not sent their replies.

पशुधन

*५२१. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में गाय और मुर्गी पालन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विशेष केन्द्र खोले गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र कहाँ कहाँ हैं और इन पर पृथक् पृथक् कितना व्यय किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गोवंश की उन्नति और नस्ल सुधार के लिये जो केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं, उन पर अपेक्षित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुकूल निर्णय लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) (क) से (घ). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar Projects

*522. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of approval to the integrated development of Srisaillam-cum-Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Schemes has been referred to his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government of India;

(c) if decision has been taken whether it has been communicated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) what is the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

(a) Yes; Sir.

(b) to (d). The State Government was advised to submit separate Project Reports for the two Projects

भारत में मानसिक रोग

*५२३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री २८ मार्च, १९६२ के अतारकित पत्र

संख्या ४२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मानसिक रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है या नहीं क्या इस तथ्य का पता लगाने के लिये शासन द्वारा सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही को जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नयर) :

(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(१) स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की गति-विधियों पर एस्टीमेट कमेटी की १९५८-५९ की रिपोर्ट में की गई एक सिफारिश के अनुसार १९६१ में गमस्त राज्य सरकारों (मिवाय उड़ीसा सरकार के जहां इस समय कोई मानसिक अस्पताल नहीं है) से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अपने अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत मानसिक अस्वस्थता और मानसिक व्याधि के मामलों पर एक सर्वेक्षण करें। राज्य सरकारों से अभी तक मिली सूचना को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि केरल, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, अन्ध प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र सरकारें सर्वेक्षण कर रही हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है और इसके परिणाम भारत सरकार को भेज दिये गये हैं। शेष राज्य सरकारों ने इस सर्वेक्षण को प्रारम्भ कर लिया है अथवा नहीं—इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है और उन्हें सतत इस विषय पर स्मरण कराया जा रहा है।

जैसे ही आवश्यक सामग्री समस्त राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जायेगी, सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम सांख्यिकीय रूप से सारणीबद्ध कर दिये जायेंगे।

(२) सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट, मानसिक अस्पताल, आगरा के मार्ग-दर्शन में मानसिक रोगों पर एक प्रारम्भिक-आपरीक्षण आगरा के एक चुने हुए औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में शुरू कर दिया गया है। यह श्रमिक-आवादी वाले भाग में किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत लगभग एक हजार परिवारों, जिनकी आवादी करीब पांच हजार है, का जांच की जा रही है।

Import of Wood for Pencil Manufacture

*524. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wood used in the manufacture of pencils not being available in the country is imported from outside;

(b) if so, whether Government have at any time considered the desirability of growing in the country suitable types of trees, which could yield the required type of wood; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) As the pencil manufacturers want timber in the form of slats—seasoned and treated—the production of which is very small in the country, American and African cedar, in the form of slats, is being imported for pencil manufacture.

(b) It has been found that dyed and waxed cypress, deodar and alder are comparable to American cedar. Treated Kuthan and Holygent are also considered to be as good as African cedar. These species are available in this country.

(c) Does not arise.

Technological Help from Japan

*525. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been entered into bet-

ween the Governments of India and Japan under which technological advances made by Japan in the field of agricultural production will be shared with India; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

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

STATEMENT

Under the Agreement, the Japanese Government will supply four complete sets of machinery and implements required for the operation of the four farms to be established at Ranaghat farm in Nadia Distt. (West Bengal), Chakuli farm in Sambalpur Distt. (Orissa), Arrah in Shahabad Distt. (Bihar) and Vyara farm in Surat Distt. (Gujarat) and also meet the expenses on providing four Japanese technicians to work on each farm. The State Governments will meet the running expenses of the farms and also provide free residential accommodation to the Japanese staff. The Japanese staff will also be given privileges and immunities as admissible to experts under the Colombo Plan. The farms shall aim at demonstrating agricultural techniques by Japanese technicians and also serve as centres for the field training of Indian farmers.

Sleeper Coach on Bombay-Nagpur Express

***526. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 592 on the 25th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of providing a Sleeper Coach to the Bombay-Nagpur Express has since been examined;

(b) if so, whether the same has been introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons for failure to do so?

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

(b) and (c). The service has not been introduced so far as the necessary number of Sleeper Coaches are not available.

Helicopter Mail Service

***527. Shrimati Jyotsna Chauda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal for the introduction of Helicopter Mail Service to the land locked Lungleh sub-division of Assam's Mizo district;

(b) whether he is aware of the acute communication difficulties experienced by the people of Cachar, Mizo District and North Cachar Hills in Assam; and

(c) what steps have been taken to instal standby wireless circuits at Silchar between Silchar-Gauhati, Silchar-Calcutta and Silchar-Aijal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Communication lines in Assam, particularly in the areas mentioned, run through hilly country and dense jungle. Line interruptions take longer in these areas to rectify because of infrequent rail service and the difficulties of the terrain.

(c) The question of installation of wireless standby circuits between Silchar-Gauhati, Silchar-Calcutta and Silchar-Aijal is under examination.

Panshet and Khadakvasla Dams

***528. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Government of India for help in the reconstruction of the Panshet and the Khadakvasla dams;

(b) if so, the details of the help sought; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

(a) to (c). When a team of Central Government officials visited the State of Maharashtra in September, 1961 to study the situation arising out of the floods in Poona, the State Government had discussed with them the question of Central assistance estimated at about Rs. 250 lakhs for repairs to the Panshet and the Khadakvasla Dams. It was agreed during these discussions that the consideration of this matter might be postponed until the technical investigations had been completed. Since then no further proposal has been received.

Rapti Bridge

*529. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 66 on the 21st April, 1962 about the Rapti Bridge on the National Highway No. 28 and state:

(a) when the Committee for enquiry into the causes of the collapse of span was required to submit their report;

(b) what are the main hurdles in the submission of their report; and

(c) what are the main obstacles in restarting the construction of the said bridge?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) By the end of October, 1961.

(b) The main hurdles are:—

(i) Difficulty of access to the broken ends of the main girder, (which are lying under a great depth of water) which has delayed the direct examination of the broken girder.

(ii) The sudden illness of the Chairman of the Committee (Shri G. Pande, Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University).

(c) Arrangements have to be made afresh for fixing up a construction agency, to restart the work left incomplete by the previous Contractors for the bridge, whose contract has been rescinded by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Fisheries on Malabar Coast

*530. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale disappearance of fish from the Malabar coast specially of sardine and mackerel;

(b) whether Government propose to investigate the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware of the scarcity conditions of the fishermen in Malabar coast due to the non-availability of fish; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any relief measures?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The appearance of mackerels and sardines is an uncertain seasonal factor. Last year the fishery was unprecedentedly successful. This year the shoals have disappeared. The research vessel "M. V. Varuna" and the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute are conducting investigations into the causes of the failure of these shoals along the Malabar Coast.

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala has already sanctioned free weekly rations for deserving families of fishermen. It has also given financial relief to the fishing communities.

Shortage of Wagons in Jabalpur-Itarsi Section

*531. **Shri Hari Vishnn Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received regarding serious shortage of wagons in the Jabalpur-Itarsi section (Central Railway) for movement of grains; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Clearance of traffic is being arranged to the maximum extent possible within the overall availability of wagons.

Production of Sugar

*532. **Shri B. Verma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mill owners of Sugarcane Factories of U.P. are thinking in terms of reducing the cane price now on the plea of less percentage of recovery of sugar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to safeguard the interests of the cultivators?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The primary interest of the sugarcane grower is that his standing cane is crushed and every effort is being made to achieve this.

Supply of Saloons to Thailand

*533. { **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are negotiating with the Thailand Government for

the supply of three Integral Coach Factory built royal saloons for the use of Thai Royal family; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):
(a) In response to a global tender an offer has been made to the State Railway of Thailand for the supply of three royal saloons to be built at the Integral Coach Factory.

(b) Final decision of the Thailand State Railway is awaited.

Post Card Vending Machines

{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
*534. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

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

(a) whether field trials of Post Card vending machines have been completed;

(b) if so, whether they have proved successful; and

(c) when such machines will be introduced in all Post Offices?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Although the performance of the machine is satisfactory, it has the drawback that two operations have to be performed to get a postcard. First, a coin has to be inserted and then a lever to be turned before the postcard is released. Efforts are, therefore, being made to evolve a machine whereby a postcard is released on the insertion of a coin without having to turn a lever.

(c) As soon as our efforts succeed in manufacturing a suitable machine in India.

Burning of Diesel Engines

- *535. { Shri Raghunath Singh;
 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
 { Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
 { Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two railway diesel engines were reduced to scrap by accidental fires one near home signal of Gaya Railway Junction and the other at Islampore railway station on grand chord section of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) No, Sir. Only minor fires were caused: one on 22nd March, 1962 near Gaya, and another on 5th April, 1962 near Ismailpur. The locomotives have been repaired and put back into service.

(b) The fires were caused due to bursting of rubber hose carrying oil, which impinged on the hot Turbo-Superchargers. The cost of the damage in each case was about Rs. 1000.

दिल्ली दूध योजना

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

(क) दिल्ली दूध योजना द्वारा कितनी क्रीम और कितना घा प्रति मास तैयार किया जाता है ;

(ख) वर्ष १९६१-६२ के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके वितरण की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). सभा की पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ९६]

Sugar Deal with Malaya

*537. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently signed an agreement with Malaya to supply 25,000 tons of sugar to that country; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No agreement has been signed for supply of sugar to Malaya by Government. Recently an Indian firm has contracted to export 25,400 metric tons of sugar at £31-7s. per metric ton. C. & F. Malayan ports for C-29 grade for shipment during April-June, 1962.

Joint Farming Pilot Schemes in Kerala

*538. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many Joint Farming Pilot schemes are proposed to be organised in Kerala in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many such Pilot Projects are working there now; and

(c) what is the amount sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 9 pilot projects.

(b) 2 pilot projects.

(c) Rs. 10.98 lakhs for the third plan period and Rs. 1.22 lakhs for 1961-62.

Diet charges from Patients in Railway Hospitals

*539. Shri Namblar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether diet charges are being deducted from the patients in Railway

Hospitals drawing less than Rs. 150 per month for self and dependents;

(b) since when this practice has been introduced;

(c) whether representations from Employees Trade Unions have been received to discontinue this practice; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No diet charges are recovered from a railway employee who is a patient in a railway hospital if he is in receipt of pay up to Rs. 180 per month; but such charges are recovered from any member of his family who is treated as a patient in a railway hospital. In the case of T.B. patients, however, no recoveries are made from the employee or his family if the pay of the employee does not exceed Rs. 380 per month.

(b) The practice has been in force for a very long time. Prior to 1st January, 1961 the pay limits referred to in (a) above were Rs. 130 and Rs. 300 respectively.

(c) and (d). No representation has been received in the Ministry of Railways.

Shipping Tonnage

***540. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress so far towards achievement of the Plan targets for shipping tonnage;

(b) what is the tonnage now being operated by the Shipping Corporation of India; and

(c) whether there is any scheme of having only Indian ships to carry our own foodgrain imports?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A gross addition of about 45,600 G.R.T. has so far been made against a target of 3,74,500 G.R.T. set in the Third Five Year Plan. However, taking into account the commitments, already made, there is every hope of the Plan target being reached in time.

(b) 154,000 G.R.T. approximately.

" (c) No, Sir.

Embankment over River Brahmani, Orissa

***541. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of a scheme amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs drawn up by the Government of Orissa for the construction of a new embankment over river Brahmani near Jevapore with a view to afford protection to the Railway bridge over the river;

(b) whether any discussion on the matter was held between the Railway authorities and the Orissa Government;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have demanded that half of the cost should be borne by the Railways; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Orissa Government has prepared a scheme for raising the existing embankment along the Brahmani river near Jenapur including provision of a pucca road on it at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs for protection of countryside affected by floods due to breaches in the protection bund in the past.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Not yet.

Export of Sugar

*542. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Co-operative Sugar Mills Association to export sugar directly on their behalf;

(b) whether Government are giving any share of their exports of sugar to U.S.A. to the co-operative sugar factories to export directly in future;

(c) if so, the ratio or proportion thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

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

Mushroom Cultivation

*543. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to start mushroom cultivation on a commercial scale;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to implement the scheme; and

(c) whether any area has been chosen for this purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A small pilot scheme for development of mushroom cultivation in Himachal Pradesh was sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1960. This scheme actually started functioning from July, 1961.

A survey of different areas of Himachal Pradesh is being conducted with a view to collect species of edible mushrooms found growing in nature and necessary data is being collected with regard to their ecological and soil requirements; as a result of this survey, 8 species of edible mushrooms have been collected and identified. Techniques are now being developed to culture the species in the laboratory.

The material for spawn making has been obtained by the Himachal Pradesh Administration from different sources and efforts to multiply spawns of different species are being made.

The work is in preliminary stages and is being conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Solan.

Based on the results that may be recorded under the above scheme, the Government would consider the advisability of taking up mushroom cultivation on a commercial scale in Himachal Pradesh as well as in other parts of the country having suitable agro-climatic conditions. It is premature to decide on precise locations for the production on commercial scale.

Sugar to Aden

*544. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for supply of sugar to Aden has recently been finalised; and

(b) if so, how much sugar is to be exported to that country and on what terms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No agreement has been signed for supply of sugar to Aden by Government. A number of Indian firms have contracted to export 6,500 metric tons of Indian sugar at prices ranging between £24-10-0 to £26-10-0 per metric ton C. & F. Aden and Mukalla (Aden Protectorate) for shipment by May, 1962.

Wheat Bran for Defence

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

(a) whether any tenders are invited for the supply of wheat bran to the Defence Department and whether the notices for such tenders are properly notified;

(b) the last occasion when such notices were issued and the time given for submission of tenders; and

(c) whether these tenders are open to all countries or confined to our own country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Notice was issued on 30th March, 1962 for publication in the *Indian Trade Journal Calcutta* for publication on 7th April, 1962.

(ii) Notice issued to known suppliers on 31st March, 1962.

(iii) The last date for submission of tenders was 21st April, 1962 (4 P.M.).

(c) Confined to our own country.

Indian Labourers Returning Home

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a news item of Mail, Madras of 7th April, 1962 about the ordeal of Indian labourers and others returning to the country after years of toil in Malaya and Singapore; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to mitigate the sufferings and losses these people are put to?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I annexure No. 97].

Pilgrim Tax in Madurai District

773. **Shri Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the levy of pilgrim tax by the Palani Municipality in Madurai District is pending sanction with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under reference with the Government of Madras regarding initiation of similar action to impose a parallel tax on passengers making use of road transport.

Bina Railway Training Institute

774. **Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) for how long the Bina Railway Training Institute had been functioning;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Institute had been working well for more than a decade and training people from the areas all around; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the decision of closing it up and shifting it to a more congested place?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Since 1945.

(b) Yes.

(c) It has been decided to set up a Zonal Training School at Bhusaval with which the Bina School will be amalgamated. The reasons for this decision are that the School authorities can take advantage of the following facilities at Bhusaval—a major locomotive shed, a large traffic yard, hump shunting, major and important cabins, intricate interlocking and track layouts, Divisional control office etc.

Highway from Rourkela to Bhubaneswar and Puri to Prayag

775. **Shri V. B. Deo:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a Highway from Rourkela to Bhubaneswar and Puri to Prayag via Pipri; and

(b) if not, whether its economics would be examined?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The places referred to in part (a) of the question are already connected by existing roads as indicated below:

- (i) Rourkela-Sundergarh-Sambalpur-Bhubaneswar.
- (ii) Puri-Sambalpur-Ambikapur-Basantpur-Pipri-Robertsganj-Prayag (Allahabad).

Both these roads are partly State roads and partly National Highways.

Passengers of Howrah-Burdwan Electric Train

776. { **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lately the daily passengers of Howrah-Burdwan Electric Train service are experiencing difficulty; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to remove those difficulties of the passengers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No serious inconvenience has been caused to passengers from Burdwan lately. Presumably the reference is to the cancellation of HBB 147UP and HBB 138DN, locals between Bandel and Burdwan. The

runs of these trains were curtailed due to poor patronage of the trains on Bandel-Burdwan section. There are other convenient services which can be availed of by the few passengers who were previously travelling by these trains.

ललितपुर-बांदा-बिजावर-करतल रेलवे

७७७. **श्री माते :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंग्रेजी राज में "ललितपुर-बांदा-बिजावर-करतल रेलवे, निकालने का कोई योजना बना था ;

(ख) क्या राज्य पुनर्गठन समिति ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोई नई रेलवे लाइन निकालने की सिफारिश की थी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस विषय में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) उसके अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिले का कितना क्षेत्र आता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री से० बे० रामस्वामी) : (क) जहाँ नहीं। १९२८ में १४२ मील लम्बी बड़ी लाइन का केवल प्रारम्भिक इन्जिनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इसमें पता चला कि यह प्रायोजना लाभप्रद न होगी, इसलिए इसे छोड़ दिया गया।

(ख) जहाँ हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य पुनर्गठन समिति के मुझावां का ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि विवरण में बताया गया चार लाइनों का निर्माण दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में अग्रता के आधार पर किया जाय। इन चार लाइनों में से पहली और दूसरी लाइनें दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में बन चुकी हैं। तिसरी लाइन का लगभग ६ मील लम्बा हिस्सा इस समय बनाया जा रहा है। चौथी लाइन का १८४

मील लम्बा जगदलपुर-कोट्टवलासा खण्ड इस समय बनाया जा रहा है। यह खण्ड २७० मील लम्बी बेलगडिल्ल-कोट्टवलासा लाइन का एक हिस्सा है। इन में से कोई लाइन मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों से होकर नहीं गुजरती ;

विवरण

राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई लम्बाई

१. दुर्ग (भिलाई) और नम्मा (बिलामपुर) के बीच मुख्य लाइन पर दोहरी पटरियाँ बिछाना ११५ मील

२. दुर्ग-बलौड-धल्लू राजहरा-रोषाट-कांडागांव जगदलपुर-कोट्टवलासा लाइन की दुर्ग (भिलाई) धल्लू-राजहरा खण्ड का निर्माण जिसका सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है ५० मील

३. कोरवा में आगे चम्पा-कोरवा लाइन का विस्तार २५ मील

४. धल्लू-राजहरा में आगे अर्धान् दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर रोषाट-कांडागांव-जगदलपुर से कोट्टवलासा तक दुर्ग (भिलाई) धल्लू-राजहरा खण्ड का विस्तार। इसकी (लाइन की सिफारिश पहले की जा चुकी लम्बाई बताई है। नहीं गयी)

Grants to U.P. for Development of Horticulture

778. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the grant given to the Government of U.P. during the Second Five Year Plan period (Year-wise) for the development of horticulture; and

(b) the names of schemes for which the grants were given?

432 (Ai) LSD—3.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The financial assistance for the development of horticulture in U.P. during the Second Plan period year-wise was as under:—

Year	Grant	Loan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	10,100	..	10,100
1957-58	43,600	26,84,429	27,28,029
1958-59	62,500	8,33,650	8,96,150
1959-60	66,300	4,52,175	5,18,475
1960-61	72,900	5,00,000	5,72,900

Family Planning Clinics in U.P.

779. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many family planning clinics are functioning at present in U.P.;

(b) how many of them are in the rural and how many in the urban areas;

(c) how many members of family planning advisory boards are there in U.P.; and

(d) what are their functions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The required information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Platform on Samudragarh Station, Eastern Railway

780. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the platform of the Samudragarh Station, Eastern Railway in Howrah-Katwa Section;

(b) if so, the date when the decision was taken;

(c) whether the work has already been commenced; and

(d) when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) June, 1961.

(c) Yes.

(d) The work is expected to be completed by December, 1962.

Metre Gauge Line between Manamadurai and Virudhanagar

781. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to undertake actual work of construction of the Metre Gauge line between Manamadurai and Virudhanagar;

(b) the cause for the delay in undertaking this long promised work; and

(c) when Government propose to complete the work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Preliminary Engineering cum Final Location surveys for this line are in progress. Actual construction of the line will commence after the survey has been completed and the land required for this line has been acquired.

(b) There has been no delay in progressing the work.

(c) Expected to be completed by 1963-64.

National Highway No. 34

782. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that are being taken to complete the Gazol-Raiganj part of National Highway No. 34; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Works costing Rs. 51.05 lakhs for the construction of the Gazol-Raiganj section of National Highway No. 34 have been sanctioned and are in progress. Efforts are being made to sanction the remaining works estimated to cost approximately Rs. 22.10 lakhs.

(b) By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Loans to States from Railways for Road Transport Development

783. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the States that have received loans from the Railways for Road Transport development;

(b) the amount received by them;

(c) the dividends payable to the Railways by the States; and

(d) the dividends already paid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Railways have not granted loans to any of the States for road transport development. Railways have participated financially in Road Transport Corporations set up by some of the States under the Road Transport Corporations Act. Under the provisions of the Road Transport Corporations Act, no dividend as such is payable by these Corporations, as they are at present constituted. The Railways as well as the State Governments are eligible only for a fixed rate of interest on the Capital invested by each, the rate of interest being fixed by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government. Statewise details of the Capital investment and rate of interest are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 98].

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

Tourist Facilities at Courtallam

784 Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Courtallam in Tirunelveli District, Madras State as a tourist centre;

(b) whether Government had taken steps to provide facilities for the tourists at the above place; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) The required information has been asked for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Fixation of Tobacco Prices

785. Shri Karjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of fixation of prices of tobacco;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to assure proper and fair returns to the cultivators for their tobacco crop?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Floods in West Bengal

786. Shri Karjee: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for taming the river 'Torsha' to save Cooch-Bihar and Jalpaiguri Districts in West Bengal from flood and erosion havoc of the said river during Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power: (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a). Yes.

(b) The details are as follows :—

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Construction of an embankment of the left Bank of the Char Torsha from Hashimara Railway Bridge to National Highway 31 Jalpaiguri District	108.00
(ii) Protection of Hanskhawa Rajarghat area near Cooch Behar	15.68

New Medical College in Cooch-Bihar

787. Shri Karjee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have approached the Union Government with the proposal for the establishment of a new medical college at Cooch-Bihar in North Bengal;

(b) what are the views of the Union Government to this proposal; and

(c) whether the Government have agreed to give any subsidy to the West Bengal Government for this proposal?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have not submitted any proposal to the Government of India for the establishment of a new medical college at Cooch-Bihar. The Union Government can consider the matter only when a proposal is submitted to them.

Indian Central Jute Committee

788. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Indian Central Jute Committee has appointed any sub-committee to go into the question of cost of production of jute?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Yes. The Indian Central Jute Committee have appointed a Technical Sub-Committee to advise them on the technical details involved in conducting the survey of the cost of production of jute as also to watch the progress of the scheme. The survey will be conducted by the Economic Research Section of the Indian Central Jute Committee.

Accommodation for P. & T. Employees

789. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs officials awaiting allotment of Government accommodation for over five years in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Madurai;

(b) the number of quarters Government propose to build during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the progress so far made in the construction programme?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, a annexure No. 99].

Telegraphists and Telegraphmasters

790. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraphists and Telegraphmasters in the country who have completed more than two years in their respective cadres but are still temporary;

(b) the number of temporary posts of the above said categories which were in existence for over two years on 1st April 1962, Circle-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to confirm the temporary posts and the temporary employees?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Overtime Allowance to Telegraph Employees

791. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred towards payment of overtime allowance to telegraph employees (employed in Departmental and Central Telegraph Offices in India) during the financial year 1961-62;

(b) the number of man-hours employed in the above offices during the same period on payment of overtime allowance; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to minimise overtime expenditure and employ additional men on regular basis?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Recruitment of staff to make up sanctioned shortages has been completed. Training is in progress.

Overtime Allowance for Supervisory Staff in P. & T.

792. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since approved the payment of overtime allowance to supervisory staff in the P. & T. whenever their services are utilised in the interest of service in excess of their normal duties; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Previously only the supervisory staff employed in the Foreign Posts and R.M.S. were paid overtime allowance. A departmental committee has

been set up to examine in what way the recommendations of the Pay Commission may be made applicable to the various grades of supervisory staff throughout the P. & T. Department. It is expected that the Committee will submit its report soon. On receipt of the report, final decisions will be taken.

(b) Question does not arise.

Disposal of Telegrams

793. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telegrams disposed of at the various Telegraph Offices in India during the period beginning from 6th March, 1962 to 6th April, 1962 by any means other than by the normal means of transmission through teleprinter or morse circuits;

(b) the total number of such messages for the period 1st to 28th February, 1962; and

(c) the number of overtime man-hours employed for the disposal of messages as per parts (a) and (b) above?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anti-Adulteration Measures

794. Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to assess the effects of anti-adulteration measures adopted in various States;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) whether Government propose to devise a concerted policy to deal with the practice of adulteration by way of national emergency; and

(d) if so, on what lines?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in the various States and Union Territories during the year 1960, the number of samples of food examined and found adulterated, the number of prosecutions launched, the number of persons fined and/or imprisoned, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 100].

(c) and (d). It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to prevent the adulteration of foodstuffs. In this connection, a Sub-Committee set up by the Planning Commission has made some recommendations for amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are under examination.

Reclamation and Distribution of Land

795. Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arranged to have a correlated study of the reclamations of lands that have been made in the different States;

(b) if so, figures of reclaimed lands, State-wise;

(c) whether these lands have been allotted to landless agriculturists; and

(d) the benefits that have accrued from such allotment in the shape of increase in production and earnings?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Telephone Directories

796. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when the telephone directories of the telephone circles in Assam were last printed; and

(b) what action is being taken to bring them upto date?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) The last issue of the telephone directory of Assam Circle (one for the entire Circle) was printed in 1959.

(b) The work is in progress and the next issue is expected in June 1962.

Construction of Chord Railway Line in Kerala

797. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 59 on the 21st April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was undertaken and estimates made for the construction of a chord railway line connecting Punaloor and Tiruvalla or Punaloor and Chengannur;

(b) if so, when the estimate was made, and what was the estimated cost; and

(c) the reasons for the decision not to include the line in the programme for the construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to funds available for construction of new lines being extremely limited.

Beas Dam Project

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

(a) the number of villages which have been served with notices for the purpose of constructing a reservoir for the Beas Dam Project;

(b) the number of villages that have been served with notices of evacuation for the purpose of creating a township there; and

(c) the number of villages that have been evacuated for the above purposes so far respectively?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

(a) to (c). *For the Reservoir:* No notice has so far been issued nor has any village been evacuated. Displacement is expected to start only in June, 1963.

For the Township: Land in 11 villages has already been acquired. The abadis of these villages will remain undisturbed.

Pathankot Railway Station

799. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the action that has been taken to improve the Pathankot Railway Station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The existing facilities at Pathankot Railway station are considered to be adequate and no further improvement is contemplated at present.

यमुना पर पुल

८००. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री भक्त बशंत :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना पर बहुत शीघ्र ही दो नये पुल बनकर तैयार हो जायेंगे और इन पुलों के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पुलों के न बनने से यातायात व्यवस्था में पर्याप्त कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) ये दोनों नये पुल कब से चालू हो जायेंगे और कहाँ बनाये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें ऐसे भी कोई पुल है जो बरसात में चालू नहीं रह सकेंगे ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस समय के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [वेस्तिंगे परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०१]

कुलपहाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर गोदाम और यात्री शेड

८०१. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के प्रांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन में कुलपहाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर गोदाम और यात्रियों के लिये शेड बनाने की योजना के कार्यान्वयन में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये रेलवे मंत्रालय ने किन्तनी धनराशि निश्चित की थी ; और

(ग) अभी तक कार्य न आरम्भ होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) कुलपहाड़ स्टेशन पर माल गोदाम, माल प्लेटफार्म और पहुँच-मार्ग बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और काम हो रहा है। प्लेटफार्म पर छत डालने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) १,२२,६०८ रु०।

(ग) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Nature-cure Centres in the Country

802. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nature-cure treatment centres in the country at present; and

(b) the aid given by the Central Government to such centres?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). According to information available there are 72 institutions in the Country and the financial assistance given to some of these institutions upto 1961-62 totalled Rs. 1,72,900.

Sea Erosion in Kerala

803. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied and are willing to implement the suggestions of the Deputy Director of the Central Water and Power Commission of the Government of India to check the sea erosion in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b). The Deputy Director, after completion of his training in England on the subject of "Beach erosion and shore protection", has resumed duty on 16th April, 1962. He has not yet submitted his report. On receipt of his report, the suggestions made therein will be examined and utilised, if necessary, for checking sea-erosion in Kerala.

Sea Erosion

804. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of sea erosion is very acute which requires immediate steps to be taken; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) The problem of coastal erosion is acute in Kerala and exists to a lesser extent in Maharashtra.

(b) In Kerala State, the work on anti-sea erosion measures namely, the construction of sea walls and groynes, was started by the State Government (erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State) during the First Five Year Plan. These measures were continued during the Second Five Year Plan and have been further intensified during the current Plan period. A provision of Rs. 360 lakhs has been made during the Third Five Year Plan to finance anti-sea erosion schemes.

As regards Maharashtra, the State Government have referred their sea-erosion problem at some of the places in the State to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona for advice.

फेकड़ों का केन्सर

८०५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन के एक डाक्टर ने यह सिद्ध किया है कि डिजल इंजन का धुंआ स्वास्थ्य के लिये अत्यन्त घातक सिद्ध होता है और इससे फेकड़ों का केन्सर हो जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस विषय पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने प्रश्न में उल्लिखित ब्रिटिश डाक्टर की रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी है। यह सच है कि धुआं और स्मॉग, जो वायु को दूषित करते हैं, स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हैं। तथापि यह सिद्ध नहीं किया गया है कि डिजेल-इंजन के धुएं से फेकड़ों का केन्सर होता है।

Indian Seamen

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian seamen serving on the 6,400

ton cargo vessel "Vishba Nidhi" on which 100 lbs. of raw opium was discovered were arrested in Tilbury in England on Saturday the 31st March, 1962 by the U.K. police and custom department; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. Two seamen viz. Sarvashri Ditta Boodia and Purshottam Bhagwan while serving on the vessel m.v. "Vishba Nidhi" were charged for unlawful possession of raw opium weighing 102 lbs. 12 ozs. and were arrested in Tilbury in England on 31st March, 1962 by the U.K. Police and the Custom Department. The seamen on admitting the charge were sentenced to six months imprisonment each on 2nd April, 1962 by the local Court.

(b) In accordance with the Rules in force, action will be taken to cancel the registration of the seamen in question permanently or suspend the registration for any specified period of time.

Report on the Causes of Cancer

807. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have procured a copy of the authoritative report by the British Royal College of Physicians on the causes of cancer;

(b) whether the same has been studied by experts;

(c) if so, the results of such a study and suggestions and recommendations if any, made by the experts; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government have received a copy of the report of the

Royal College of Physicians on smoking in relation to cancer of the lung and other diseases.

(b) to (d). The report has been studied by the experts. It has been recommended in the report that action could be taken on the following lines:

- (i) more education of the public and especially school-children concerning the hazards of smoking;
- (ii) more effective restrictions on the sale of tobacco to children;
- (iii) restriction of tobacco advertising;
- (iv) wider restriction of smoking in public places;
- (v) an increase of tax on cigarettes, perhaps with adjustment of the tax on pipe and cigar tobaccos;
- (vi) informing purchasers of the tar and nicotine content of the smoke of cigarettes;
- (vii) investigating the value of anti-smoking clinics to help those who find difficulty in giving up smoking.

Action has already been taken by Government as follows:

(i) Possession and purchase of tobacco in any form by children under 12 years of age has been banned in one of the States in India, namely West Bengal.

(ii) Smoking is banned in cinema houses and in trams.

(iii) Health education is being done in each State. The Government of India have brought out a number of booklets highlighting the dangers of cancer and how to detect cancer sufficiently early. The Central Health Education Bureau have produced the following films as part of the campaign against cancer in the country—

- (1) From one cell;
- (2) Crusade;

(3) Problem of early diagnosis;

(4) Save these lives.

दिल्ली में चिड़ियाघर

८०८. { श्री भक्त बर्शन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में चिड़ियाघर की स्थापना के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और उस पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ख) उसका निर्माण कार्य पूर्णतया सम्पन्न करने के लिये कौन-से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) (१) पशुओं के कटघरे बनवाने, अन्य कार्य और सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में अब तक की गई प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :—

(ख) निम्न कार्य पूरे किये गये हैं :—
पशु-कटघरे :

३० (एशियाई, अफ्रीकी और आस्ट्रेलियाई अनुभागों में)

अन्य कार्य :

१. सुन्दर नगर के साथ और पिछली तरफ तथा बोटानिकल पार्क क्षेत्र के चारों ओर चार दीवारी

२. मुख्य द्वार, सहायक द्वार तथा टिकट घर ।

३. प्रशासन ब्लाक

४. तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्म-चारियों के लिये २४ क्वार्टर

५. अधीक्षक का बंगला

मछली . संख्या ६६

६. ५ इन्च की शुद्ध और कच्चे पानी की तथा दो इन्च की कच्चे पानी की लाइनें डलवाना

स्थल जलचर . संख्या २

कुल . १३०६

७. शुद्ध और कच्चे पानी के वितरण की लाइनें डलवाना

८. गन्दे पानी की भूमिगत लाइनें डलवाना

९. पानी निकालने के लिए पम्प लगाना

१०. नालियां तथा पानी की खाईयां

११. शिलाशीर्ष पुलियायें

२. हाथियों के लिए पांच चबूतरे ।

(३) लगभग ८५ एकड़ भूमि क्षेत्र का विकास किया गया है ।

(४) एक बोटानिकल पार्क बनाने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है और इस से बची भूमि को चिड़ियाघर के विकास के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जायेगा ।

(५) ३१-३-६२ तक व्यय की गई राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

राजस्व २२.३० लाख रुपये

मूलधन ६०.८४ लाख रुपये

कुल ६३.१४ लाख रुपये

सेबायें :—

१. कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों को जाने वाली सड़क पर रोशनी लगाना

२. गाड़ियां खड़े करने के स्थान तथा पैदल चलने वालों के रास्ते (केवल वर्तमान आवश्यकता के लिए)

३. सड़कें

४. खाद्य भंडार तथा रसोई के ब्लाक

५. चार आराम गृह

६. जलपान गृह

७. साइकिल स्टेन्ड

(ब) निम्न कार्यों में काम चालू है :—

सेबायें :

(१) १. पशु चिकित्सालय और संगरोध केन्द्र

२. सड़कों का बिजलीकरण

(२) ३०-४-१९६२ को प्रदर्श की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी :—

स्तनधारी . संख्या ४२२

पक्षी . संख्या ८०६

रेंघने वाले . संख्या ४

(ख) दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर के निर्माण का कार्य केन्द्रीय निर्माण विभाग के हाथ में है जिसने इस कार्य के लिए विशेष कर्मचारी लगाये हुए हैं । निर्माणों के डिजाइन और उनको बनवाने का कार्य पार्क के अधीक्षक के परामर्श से किया जाता है । छोटे छोटे कार्य जिनकी लागत ५००० रुपये से अधिक नहीं होती, विभागीय तौर से दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर के अधीक्षक द्वारा किये जाते हैं । सरकार ने इस परियोजना के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सलाह देने के लिये अफसरों और गैर-अफसरों की "दिल्ली जुलोजिकल पार्क कौन्सिल" नाम की एक सलाहकार निकाय की स्थापना की है । इस कौन्सिल की सहायता के लिये दो तकनीकी समितियां हैं अर्थात् निर्माण समिति और बोटानिकल समिति, जो कि कार्यों की प्रगति का पर्यवेक्षण समय समय पर करती हैं ।

Gram Sabhas

809. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered study team is proposed to be set up to suggest steps to enable Gram Sabhas to act as sovereign bodies at the village level;

(b) whether blue print for the same has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Study Team to suggest steps to make the Gram Sabha more effective at the village level is in final stages.

Land Development in Delhi

810. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the difficulty in procuring small pipes has considerably retarded development of agriculture and urban land in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to ward off this difficulty?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

General Strike by Railway Employees

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

(a) whether cases of some of the employees who were dismissed, removed or discharged for participating in 1960 strike are still under consideration;

(b) the number of such employees;

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) the number of employees dismissed as a result of participation in the general strike?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One—a mercy petition preferred to the General Manager.

Two—employees were dismissed following lower court conviction. Case under review on acquittal orders passed by Appellate Court.

One—Removed from service by the General Manager and appeal preferred to the Railway Board is under consideration.

Seven—employees preferred revision petitions to the General Manager which have been or are being referred to the Railway Rates Tribunal.

(c) These cases are under active consideration and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

(d) 13 as on 28th February, 1962.

Sholayar Project in Kerala

**812. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

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

(a) whether the foreign exchange requested for by the Kerala State Government for the completion of the Sholayar Project within Kerala has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

(a) and (b). Release of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 48,51,982 for the import of generating units, butterfly valves, radial gates, discharge regulators, cableways, intake gates and hoists and emergency gates and hoists has already been sanctioned for the Sholayar Project in Kerala. Further proposals for the release of foreign exchange amounting to

Rs. 21,96,139 required for the import of switchgear, power transformers and sand processing plants are under consideration.

Indian Central Arecanut Committee

813. { Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee made at its thirteenth annual general meeting to move Government to revive the central supervisory body for "Are-canut" for scrutinising the Annual State Plans examining the achievements of targets every year; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

Drinking Water Supply in Kerala

814. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for distribution of fresh water in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what demand was made by the Kerala Government; and

(c) what is the number of Schemes included and the number of villages benefitting?

The Minister of Health Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) An amount of Rs. 407 lakhs for urban and Rs. 50 lakhs for rural water supply schemes has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan of Kerala under the 'Health' Sector.

(b) The State Government had proposed a provision of Rs. 909 lakhs for urban and Rs. 225 lakhs for rural water supply schemes.

(c) 14 urban water supply schemes have been proposed to be executed

during the Third Plan of Kerala. The list of rural water supply schemes has, however, not yet been finalised by the Government.

Dam at the Confluence of Indravati and Godawari Rivers

815. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh protested to the Gulati Commission against the manner in which a multi-purpose dam is being envisaged near the confluence of Indravati and Godawari by the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the protest?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent a representation to the Gulhati Commission on the question of submergence of certain areas in the State by the proposed Inchampalli Dam of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The proposal is at a very preliminary stage and no project report has yet been prepared.

पेट के व्रण का इलाज

८१६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि रूस के शरीर विज्ञानविद श्री ईवान पवलोव के शिष्य सर्वश्री कोन्स्तान्तिन वैपकोव तथा ईवान कुप्तिन ने पेट के व्रण (अल्सर) के सम्बन्ध में नवीन सिद्धान्त के स्टिको विसेरल का प्रतिपादन किया है तथा इसके निराकरण निमित्त विशेष प्रकार के भोजन पर जोर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस चिकित्सा का वास्तविक रूप क्या है तथा क्या उसका प्रयोग भारत में किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। तथापि सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है।

Bridge at Tiptur Railway Station

817. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Manager of Southern Railway has received representations for constructing an over bridge or under bridge at Tiptur Railway Station in Bangalore-Poona Section;

(b) whether Government of Mysore have sent a list of Railway bridges to be undertaken in Mysore; and

(c) what steps have been taken and which are the bridges likely to be taken up in 1962-63?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In conformity with the State Government's Programme Road over/under-bridges in place of existing level crossings at Bellary (Mile 203/18-19), Bijapur (mile 114/3-4), Belgaum (mile 31/12-13) and Ginigera (mile 153/2) are being taken up by the Southern Railway during 1962-63. Broadly speaking, the Railway will construct the bridge proper and the sloping approaches to the bridge by the State Government. The remaining schemes would be planned for execution as soon as the State Government indicates necessary priority and provide funds in their own programme towards their share of the cost of the works.

Diverting of Diesel Locos to South and West India

818. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of diverting all the diesel locos to South and West India and buy more diesel locos in view of the acute shortage of coal due to several bottlenecks; and

(b) if not, whether they are going to build more coal wagons in H.A.L. Coach Factory or Integral Coach Factory at Madras?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No Sir. Dieselisation programme on Railways is based primarily on operational needs. The difficulties in supply of coal for South and West India were temporary and the coal position there is normal now.

(b) The resources of the I.C.F. & H.A.L. will be used to boost up wagon production as far as possible.

Flood Control in Mysore

819. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have asked the Centre for any help for Flood Control measures in Mysore State;

(b) whether Government of India have agreed to sanction any amount for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount so far sanctioned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) No.

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

Employment for Tripura Agriculturists

820. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects are to be launched in Tripura for providing employment to agriculturists during the lean season, with the Central Government's aid;

(b) if so, the estimated number of agriculturists thrown out of employment during the lean season in Tripura and how far they can be employed under these projects; and

(c) the total cost of the projects and the Central Government subsidy to be given for these schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Three such projects are contemplated of which one has already been started in 1961-62.

(b) In the absence of any survey, no estimates are available. Provision has, however, been made for the employment of 10,000 agriculturists.

(c) The cost on each of these projects has been estimated at Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The entire cost is proposed to be borne by the Central Government.

Flood Control in Assam

821. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is proposed to be paid to the Assam Government for Flood Control Schemes in that State;

(b) if so, how much; and

Period	Countries visited	Amount of foreign exchange spent.
1	2	3
Sept. '60	Afghanistan (Kabul).	Rs. 217.14
Nov. '60	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Rs. 2,920.00
	Uruguay (Montevideo),	
	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro),	
	Mexico (Mexico),	
	U.S.A. (New York),	
	Portugal (Eestoril),	
	U. K. (London)	
Feb. '61	Thailand (Bangkok)	Rs. 1,450.00
April '61	U.S.A. (New York).	Nil.
		NOTE.—The cost of D.G.'s stay in New York was met by the IUOTO.
Sept. '61	Nepal	Nil.
October, 61	France (Cannes)	Rs. 3,875.91 (approximately)
	Germany (Munich)	
February 62	Switzerland (Geneva) U. K. (London).	Rs. 494.00
		NOTE.—The cost of D.G.'s travel to Geneva and back and daily allowance for his stay in Geneva was met by the United Nations.

(c) what are the main projects included in the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) There is no such proposal.

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

Foreign Tours by D.G. of Tourism

822. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the present Director-General, Tourism went abroad during the last 2 years and the countries he visited;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on each visit;

(c) How far the visits have helped in the promotion of tourism in the country?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In the last 2 years starting from 1st April 1960, and ending 31st March 1962, the present Director-General, Department of Tourism made the following visits abroad. The amount of foreign exchange spent is indicated against each visit:

Period	Countries visited	Amount of foreign exchange spent.
1	2	3
Sept. '60	Afghanistan (Kabul).	Rs. 217.14
Nov. '60	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Rs. 2,920.00
	Uruguay (Montevideo),	
	Brazil (Rio de Janeiro),	
	Mexico (Mexico),	
	U.S.A. (New York),	
	Portugal (Eestoril),	
	U. K. (London)	
Feb. '61	Thailand (Bangkok)	Rs. 1,450.00
April '61	U.S.A. (New York).	Nil.
		NOTE.—The cost of D.G.'s stay in New York was met by the IUOTO.
Sept. '61	Nepal	Nil.
October, 61	France (Cannes)	Rs. 3,875.91 (approximately)
	Germany (Munich)	
February 62	Switzerland (Geneva) U. K. (London).	Rs. 494.00
		NOTE.—The cost of D.G.'s travel to Geneva and back and daily allowance for his stay in Geneva was met by the United Nations.
Total		Rs. 8,957.05

(c) The Director General, Tourism went abroad to attend international conventions on travel and tourism as it is felt that international travel and tourist conferences afford the best opportunities for promoting international travel resulting in advantages to all member countries and of making contacts with important members of the travel world in the interest of promoting tourism to India. At the annual meetings of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO), American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), etc. besides the officials of Government Tourist Departments of member countries, representatives of large number of international non-official and commercial bodies are also present. At these meeting D.G. Tourism has the opportunity of meeting important travel agents, tour-promoters, representatives of airline companies, travel writers and photographers etc. to make known India's tourist attractions.

Taking advantage of his visits abroad to attend international conferences on Tourism, D.G. Tourism, visited certain countries in South America which have a good tourist potential but which had not been visited by an Indian tourist official in connection with promoting tourism to India. To illustrate this, it is stated that the tourist arrivals from the South American countries more than doubled after D.G.'s visit to South America in 1960. In 1959, 783 tourists came to India from South America whereas in 1961, the number was 1,833. The tourist arrivals from the four countries visited by D.G., namely, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Uruguay increased by more than 3 times.

D.G. Tourism also took these opportunities to inspect the Government of India Tourist Offices overseas and to co-ordinate their promotional activities without incurring much additional foreign exchange.

Joint Steamer Companies

823. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 104 on the 8th August, 1961 and Unstarred Question No. 824 on the 29th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the entire conservancy expenditure of the Joint Steamer Companies is being met by Government grants and loans;

(b) whether such grants and loans are to be continued even after the 5 per cent increase in freight rates granted to the companies; and

(c) whether the companies are reluctant to spend their reserve funds for rehabilitation of their fleets?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Grants were paid during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 in order to meet a part of the expenditure incurred by the Joint Steamer Companies on conservancy work. No loans have been given for this purpose.

(b) It has been decided to continue these grants for another period of two years. The question of continuance of loans for conservancy work does not arise. In recommending 5 per cent increase in freight rates the Freight Rates Enquiry Committee assumed that the grants paid to the Companies for river conservancy works would continue to be paid on the same basis.

(c) The question of utilising the encashable reserves for the rehabilitation of their fleet is under consideration of the Companies.

Railway Institutes and Reading Rooms in Railway Colonies

824. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Institutes and Reading Rooms in Railway colonies are made to pay electric charges

and water charges from the membership fees collected from members who are railway employees;

(b) whether the repair charges of the buildings and maintenance of gardens are also borne by the members; and

(c) what contribution is made from the funds of the Railway for encouraging reading habits among the employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Electric and water charges are paid from Institute Fund. Income of the Institute is from membership fee and grant from Staff Benefit Fund.

(b) The cost of repairs of the Institute building is met from the Railway Revenues. The expenditure on maintenance of gardens, playgrounds, grass cutting etc., other than engineering repairs, is borne by the Institute Fund.

(c) Grant is given from the Staff Benefit Fund, the quantum being at the discretion of the staff Benefit Fund Committee.

Dairy Farm in Bikaner City

825. Shri Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to State:

(a) whether any scheme for the improvement of milch-cattle breed and setting up of Dairy Farm to the North-West of Bikaner City (Rajasthan) has been approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A scheme for the development of the Rathi, Tharparkar and Sanchore (Kankrej) breeds of cattle in Rajasthan has been approved by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.75 lakhs. The area of operation of the scheme includes the area North-west of Bikaner. The

scheme is awaiting the approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee.

The scheme provides for (i) the rehabilitation of 500 families of nomadic cattle breeders in the Rathi tract, (ii) construction/renovation of wells and kunds for improving water supplies in the three breeding tracts, (iii) distribution of 100 breeding bulls in each of the tracts (iv) subsidised rearing of male and female calves (v) development of marketing facilities for milk, ghee and other livestock products and (vi) organisation of cattle shows and fairs for providing a market for cattle.

There is no proposal to set up any Dairy Farm at Bikaner under the Third Plan. The Delhi Milk Scheme is, however, already obtaining supplies of cow milk from villages around Bikaner.

Overbridge at Belghoria and Sodepur Railway Stations

826. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have put forward any proposals for building of an over-bridge at Belghoria and Sodepur over the railway lines on the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the railway lines cut across heavy traffic and bus services carrying a large number of suburban daily passengers into the city of Calcutta and suburbs;

(c) whether traffic is held up at frequent intervals; and

(d) whether in view of heavy overcrowding in suburban trains the construction of these over-bridges will be considered at top priority to make bus services easy and frequent?

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

(b) The Road traffic at these level crossings is heavy.

(c) As the level crossings are very close to the Stations, and as both road and rail traffic at these points are very heavy traffic is held up frequently.

(d) Construction of over/under-bridges in place of existing level crossings, has to be sponsored by the State Government. Though the Government of West Bengal have tentatively included these two schemes in their Third Five Year Plan they have not so far communicated their final decision indicating the year when they would be able to include these works in their own programme and provide funds to meet their share of cost, despite several reminders.

Drinking water supply in West Bengal

827. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sum has been allocated by the Centre to West Bengal Government for supplying protected drinking water to Municipalities during the Third Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) what progress has been made in supplying protected water to the Municipalities of 24-Paganas, West Bengal, with its heavy concentration of working class busties, refugee colonies and congested population?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में नये स्टेशनों के लिये इमारतें

महोदय श्री ए० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर डिवीजन में अगले वर्ष कितने पुराने स्टेशनों के भवनों को तोड़ कर

उनकी जगह नये स्टेशन भवन बनाने की योजना है ।

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये वर्तमान स्टेशन जो प्रसिद्ध गांवों से बहुत दूर पड़ते हैं उन स्टेशनों के नाम और स्थानों को बदलने की भी कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्टेशनों की ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवान नहीं उठता ।

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

829. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scarcity conditions are prevailing in areas which will be benefited under Tungabhadra High Level Canal;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give adequate financial help to the Andhra Pradesh Government to expedite the execution of Tungabhadra High Level Canal; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme is being financed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh through Miscellaneous Development Loans advanced by the Central Government. The question of giving additional financial assistance will be considered on receipt of a specific request to that effect from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Mechanised Farm in Madhya Pradesh

830. { **Shri Daji:**
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to build and run a big Suratgarh type mechanised farm in Betul District of Madhya Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether a detailed scheme has been chalked out; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). One site in Betul District was suggested by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up a mechanised farm. This is at present under the consideration of the Committee on Large Sized Mechanised Farms, and a decision whether a mechanised farm should be put up at the site concerned will be taken by Government after the recommendations of the Committee have been received.

Purchase Policy of Coal for Railways

831. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the purchase policy of coal for Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Mining Adviser, Railway Board looks after the basic loco orders of the coal but for the emergent needs of the Railways, the Coal Controller functions as before; and

(c) if so, how does this bifurcation help?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) According to a policy decision taken by the Government, the Railways nominate the collieries in consultation with the Coal Controller and procure coal direct from them

by entering into contract agreements with the supplying producers. This arrangement is at present confined to only collieries in the Private Sector and will be shortly extended to collieries in the public sector as well.

(b) Yes Sir. The Chief Mining Adviser, Railway Board draws up the monthly basic loco coal programme within the bulk quota sanctioned by the Coal Controller in respect of grade and quantity area-wise and direction-wise. Any additional quantity that may be required by the Railways for emergencies or to make good shortfall in loading from certain areas has to be sanctioned by the Coal Controller.

(c) There is no question of any bifurcation of duties between the Coal Controller & the Chief Mining Adviser Railway Board. All the consumers including the Railways get their supplies of coal through the normal trade channels within the bulk quota sanctioned by the Coal Controller. In case of emergency, the Coal Controller helps the Railways by giving special allotment as in the case of other consumers.

Milk powder allotment to Manipur

832. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty tons of milk powder was allotted to Manipur Administration in 1959 through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether the allotted quota of milk powder was lifted from Calcutta by the Administration and distributed in Manipur;

(c) if so, how the milk powder was distributed; and

(d) if not, how and where the milk powder was disposed of?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Manipur State Transport

833. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles owned by the Manipur State Transport;

(b) the expenditure and the earning (income) of the Manipur State Transport in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) scheme for the expansion of the Manipur State Transport in the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 139 (including 7 on which bodies are being built).

(b) The information required is given below:

Year	Earnings	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	11,93,347	18,37,085	7,60,085
* 1961-62	13,48,299	17,23,509	4,00,572

[Figures for 1961-62 are provisional]

(c) The Manipur State Transport have drawn up the following schemes for execution during the Third Five Year plan period:

(i) purchase of 100 vehicles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 41 lakhs, for starting new services on six additional routes and providing bus services in the city of Imphal;

(ii) construction of staff quarters and rest houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs; and

(iii) purchase of plant and machinery, costing about Rs. 1.63 lakhs.

Express train between Vijayawada and Macheral

834. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run an Express Train between Vijayawada and Macheral in view of

the importance of Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

835. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the second phase of high-level canal of the Tungabhadra Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed that the Second stage should be taken up on the completion of the first stage. The first stage will get completed towards the end of the Third Plan period.

New Railway Lines for Madhya Pradesh in Third Plan

836. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what proposals for new Rail lines in the Third Five Year Plan in the State of Madhya Pradesh have been received from the State Government.

(b) which new lines have been accepted and included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) which lines are under consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 102].

(b) The following new rail lines falling wholly or partly in Madhya Pradesh have been included in the

railways programme for the Third Five Year Plan:—

1. Guna (Rothiai)—Shajapur-Meksi(B.G.)
120·14 miles.
2. Singrauli -Obra(B.G.) 36·00 miles.
3. Bailadilla Kottavalasa(B.G.) 270·00 miles.

(c) Extension of Amla-Parasia (B.G.) line upto Sirgora—9 miles.

Motor Accidents in Tripura

837. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor accidents that took place in Tripura during 1961-62;

(b) number of cases in which there was loss of human life;

(c) nature of compensation paid to the affected persons and their families; and

(d) number of cases in which the drivers of the vehicles got convicted in the court?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information required is being obtained from the Tripura Administration and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as a reply is received from them.

Paddy Land at Tripura

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

(a) whether the Tripura Administration has any proposal to acquire paddy land at Dhalaijajala, in Sonamura Division, Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of agriculturists who would be affected;

(c) whether any representation has been made to Government against this acquisition proposal; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) 177 families approximately.

(c) Yes, to Tripura Administration.

(d) No decision has been taken so far.

Tripura-Agartala Freighter Service

839. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation had been made to Indian Airlines Corporation by the businessmen of Tripura for allotting more freighters for the lifting of cargo from and to Agartala; and

(b) if so, steps taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation have reported that there had been a temporary shortage of freight aircraft during January and February, 1962. However, every effort was made to meet the traffic demands on the Calcutta-Agartala sector within the resources of the Corporation. 'No Objection Certificates' were given to private operators to operate certain sectors in Assam Area and the capacity thus made available was diverted to the Calcutta-Agartala sector. The Corporation have further added that the demand for flights to Tripura from the 2nd week of April, 1962, onwards has been poor and there has been no backlog from 9th April, 1962 onwards.

Railway Line from Balasore to Nilgiri

840. **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether lands had been acquired by Government during the last war for laying a Railway line from Balasore to Nilgiri in the District of Balasore in Orissa, South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether compensation has been paid to the owners of such land

as were acquired;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, when the compensation was paid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The land for the siding was requisitioned by the Defence Department during the last war and was transferred to Railway after cessation of hostilities. The Railway has acquired the land in December, 1959;

(b) to (d). A sum of Rs. 66,202.04 nP. was placed at the disposal of the Collector, Balasore District for payment of compensation. Part payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 29,885.69 nP. has already been made to the land owners by the Land Acquisition Officer, Balasore. The Civil Authorities are being constantly reminded to finalise the awards and to make the balance payments.

दिल्ली में तकावी

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

(क) १९६१-६२ में दिल्ली में कितने लोगों को तकावी दी गई ; और

(ख) उसके आकड़े विकास खंड वार क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वह किन्-किन मदों के अन्तर्गत दी गई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) २७,०७६

(ख) अलीपुर	७०१२	} व्यक्तियों
कंझावाला	५९४१	
शाहदरा	३४२७	
नजफगढ़	१०६९६	

२७,०७६

- (ग) १. कुएं खोदना
२. कुओं का बोरिंग करना
३. रहटें
४. ट्रैक्टरे
५. पम्पिंग सैट लगाना
६. नलकूपें
७. सिंचाई नालियां
८. चारा और बीज

दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना

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

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना द्वारा दिये जाने वाले दूध में भैंस का दूध कितना डिग्री का है ; और

(ख) गाय का कितने डिग्री का और टॉड कितनी डिग्री का होता है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत बेचे जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के दूध का गाढ़ापन (२० डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड पर) निम्न प्रकार है :—

भैंस का दूध १.०२८५ से १.०३०

गाय का दूध १.०२८ से १.०३०

टॉड दूध १.०३१ से १.०३३

दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना

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

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना द्वारा कितना सूखा दूध तैयार किया जाता है ; और

(ख) सूखे दूध का क्या उपयोग किया जाता है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) १९६१-६२ वर्ष के अन्त तक, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के द्वारा लगभग

१४० टोन्स (tonnes) स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर बनाया गया ।

(ख) रोलर से सूखाई गई किस्म होने के कारण, यह दुग्ध चूर्ण बिस्कुट, आइस्क्रीम बच्चों के खाद्य इत्यादि बनाने में उपयोग करने के लिये बेचा जाता है ।

बिनोले बोना

८४४. श्री बड़े : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शासन की यह नीति है कि विशिष्ट प्रकार के बिनोले विशिष्ट भूमि में ही या विशिष्ट राज्यों में ही बोना चाहिये ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के आदेश राज्य शासन ने (संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में) किसानों को दिये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इससे किमान बिनोले बोना तथा रुई उत्पादन करना बन्द करेंगे या कम करेंगे ; और

(घ) क्या यह आदेश मिल मालिकों के कहने पर संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सम्बन्धित प्रशासनों ने दिये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) (क) इस विषय का सम्बन्ध प्रारम्भिक रूप में राज्य सरकारों से है । कपास उगाने वाली राज्य सरकारें आम तौर पर विशेष स्थानों में खेती करने के लिए कपास की सुधरी विशेष किस्मों को कानून द्वारा निर्धारित करती हैं जिनके लिये वे किस्मों सब से अधिक उपयुक्त पायी गई हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं होते ।

Destruction of Sailing Vessels

845. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) the annual loss due to partial or total destruction of sailing vessels

on the West Coast due to natural calamities or other accidents since 1957;

(b) how much of the loss was related to cargo and how much to craft; and

(c) how much of the loss was covered by insurance?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Nagarjunasagar Project

846. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) why the Nagarjuna project is not taken by the Centre as a national project;

(b) what is the date line before which the project is to be completed;

(c) what is the loan so far lent by the Centre;

(d) whether there is a standing demand on the Centre by the State Government for more financial help; and

(e) what are the Taluks and extent covered by this project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) "Irrigation" being in the State List (Entry 17 in List II of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution), all irrigation projects are State projects and, after inclusion in the Five-Year Plans, are executed by the State Governments concerned.

(b) The project is likely to be completed by the middle of the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Rs. 45.32 crores.

(d) No.

(e) The present sanctioned Nagarjunasagar Project will irrigate 20.6 lakh acres annually in the districts

of Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore under the Right Bank Canal and Nalgonda, Khamam and Krishna districts under the Left Bank Canal as per details given below:

	Lakh acres.
(1) Right Bank Canal .	9.7
(2) Left Bank Canal .	7.09
(3) Krishna delta	3.0

Smallpox and Chicken-pox

847. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether smallpox and chicken-pox have of late assumed serious proportions in some States/Union Territories in the Northern part of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons overtaken by the disease in each States/Union Territories in Northern ber of those who died; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Central Government to curb the menace?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Reliable figures regarding the incidence of chicken-pox are not available since it is not a notifiable disease. As regards small-pox, reports received from the States/Union Territories, in Northern India indicate that there was an increase in the number of seizures and deaths only in Punjab while there was a decline both in incidence and fatal cases in the remaining areas, viz., Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh as compared with 1961. Comparative figures for the years 1961 and 1962 from the period 1st January to 31st March per-

taining to cases and deaths from small-pox are given below:—

	1961	1962		
	(from 1-1-61 to 31-3-61)	(from 1-1-1962 to 31-3-1962)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Bihar	40	11	4	..
Punjab	338	72	616	138
Rajasthan	1541	346	1043	227
U.P.	1432	460	1096	369
Delhi	502	122	41	6
Himachal Pradesh	12	3	9	..

(c) A provision of Rs. 688.98 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the National Smallpox Eradication Programme. Some of the State Governments have already started the implementation of the scheme while others will be launching the scheme shortly.

New Railway Line from Ongole to Hyderabad

848. **Shri M. N. Swamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to lay a new railway line from Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Broad Gauge Line from Guntur to Narsaraopet (S. Railway)

849. **Shri M. N. Swamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to extend broad gauge line from Guntur to Narsaraopet on

Masulipatam—Hubli section, Southern Railway; and

(b) whether there are any representations in this connection so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) No.

Retiring Rooms in Olavakkot Junction

850. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for constructing retiring rooms in Olavakkot junction during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there are any proposals received by the DRUCC. Olavakkot Division in this respect; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is proposed to construct two retiring rooms at this station during the Third Five Year Plan on a programmed basis.

पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे की भूमि पर मोदो मिल

८५१. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत ल्याहे रेलवे स्टेशन, नीम का थाना, की भूमि पर मोदो मिनरल ग्राइंडिंग मिल स्थापित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे मंत्री को गत वर्ष इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायती प्रार्थना-पत्र मिला था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यबवाही की गई ; और

(घ) इस अतिक्रमण को दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रयास हो रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) नीम का थाना ग्राम पंचायत के सगपंच, श्री नारायण सिंह का प्रतिवेदन मिलने पर इस मामले की जांच की गयी और पता चला कि इमारत रेलवे की सीमा से सट कर रेलवे की जमीन में बाहर बनायी गयी है ।

(घ) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

Over-bridge at Chakradharpur on S. E. Railway

852. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Chakradharpur at main road railway crossing in South Eastern Railway, for want of an over-bridge, the vehicular traffic is put to serious handicap, often hours together at a time and the local public have moved the railway authorities several times for a speedy solution of this problem; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far and the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). As the level crossing is situated at a point where both road and rail traffic are heavy, inconvenience to road traffic is unavoidable, consistent with safety and the need to pass rail traffic.

The scheme for over/under-bridge in replacement of the level crossings has to be sponsored by the State Government. The Government of Bihar have tentatively recommended the scheme for a road over-bridge at Chakradharpur in replacement of the existing level crossing, but no firm

proposals have so far been received from them indicating the specific year in which they would be able to include this work in their own programme.

Coolies and Labourers working in Chakradharpur

853. Shri H. C. Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gang coolies and labourers under the P.W. I. in the Engineering Section, on Raj Kharsawan-Chakradharpur area, Raj Kharsawan-Noamundi area and also in other parts of Chakradharpur Railway district in S.E. Railway, are appointed every month in the first week and discharged at the end of the month and these very coolies and labourers have been working as such in most cases for more than 10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the basis of their wages and how they have been fixed? ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The wages are paid on daily basis which are fixed in consultation with the Civil authorities.

Procedure for Reservation of seats on Railways

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to extraordinary elaborate procedure followed for reservations of seats on Railways, one has to wait for a considerably long time; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to evolve some suitable procedure to avoid long waiting by passengers

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz

Khan): (a) The prescribed procedure is fairly simple, though waiting is necessitated at times of rush.

(b) Does not arise.

Preservation of Wild Life

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

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for preservation of wild life which is threatened with extinction in the country; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India for the preservation of the vanishing species of wild life are as follows:

1. A number of national parks and wild life sanctuaries have been set up throughout the country to afford effective protection to wild life. The number of such parks and sanctuaries in the country is now over 83. Some of these sanctuaries have been set up for particular rare animals, e.g. the Gir Sanctuary in Gujarat for lions, Kaziranga Sanctuary of Assam for the Great Indian Rhinoceros, and Keibul Lamjao Sanctuary in Manipur for the Brow-Antlered Deer. The question of setting up a sanctuary for the Great Indian Bustard in Rajasthan is also under consideration. The rare species are also protected against shooting in the areas where they are found.
2. The Government of India have placed a ban on the export of live specimens as also on the products of all rare species of fauna.
3. Periodical census in respect of some of the rarer species is undertaken by the State Governments concerned in order

to keep a watch on their population trends.

4. An Indian Board for Wild Life was set up by the Government of India in 1952 to advise the Central and State Governments on all matters pertaining to Wild Life preservation. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of this Board, a Wild Life Week is celebrated annually all over the country in the 1st week of October when the cause of wild life preservation is publicised through the All India Radio, press, cinema slides, meetings, posters, booklets and other publicity material. Schemes for wild life preservation in the States such as for setting up wild life sanctuaries, national parks, etc. have been included in the State development plans and central financial assistance is extended for such schemes to the extent of 50%. The total provision in the State plans on this account during the Third plan period is Rs. 209 lakhs.

Higher Grade Posts on Railways

856. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of higher grade posts on Railways have remained vacant during the years ending the 31st March 1960, 31st March 1961 and 31st March, 1962;

(b) if so, since when and what are the different categories thereof;

(c) whether it is fact that Government have been utilising the services of a large number of railway employees in the lower grade for services in higher grade;

(d) if so, what is the number of such employees being asked to work in the higher grade on different railway zones;

(e) since when these employees are acting in the higher grades and whether they have been given the difference in the wages of lower grade and higher grade; and

(f) the total number of posts in higher grades in categories announced in 'New deal of upgrading' by the Railway Minister which were kept unfilled as on 1st April, 1958, 1st April, 1959, 1st April, 1960 and 1st April, 1961 category-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Oranges and Pine Apples in Manipur

857. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Manipur produces a large quantity of oranges and pine apples;

(b) if so, whether there are any schemes for preservation of fruits;

(c) whether there are any schemes for protection of plants and fruits attack of insects; and

(d) what are the marketing facilities inside and outside Manipur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) One fruit preservation factory and nine fruit preservation centres have been established.

(c) Yes. Different kinds of pesticides and equipment are supplied at 50 per cent subsidised rate.

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when available.

Manufacture of Rail Cars

858. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture Rail cars in the country;

(b) if so, where they are proposed to be manufactured;

(c) whether the Rail cars used at present are all imported from abroad; and

(d) whether with the present proposal to manufacture, it will be possible to cope with the country's demand for Rail cars?

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

(b) Either in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur or at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. These are our expectations.

बेलथरा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिन-शेड

८५६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेलथरा रेलवे स्टेशन (गोरखपुर-बनारस लाइन) पर जो टिन शेड बनने वाला था वह हटा लिया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के ठहरने के लिये तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कोई प्रोसाग बनाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) १९५६-५७ में बेलथरा रोड स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर छत बनाने का विचार था, लेकिन इस्पात की कमी के कारण यह स्थगित कर देना पड़ा ।

(ग) प्लेटफार्म पर छत बनाने की व्यवस्था अब १९६२-६३ के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में की गयी है ।

Television on Railways for Goods Traffic

860. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce a closed circuit television system to speed up the flow of goods traffic;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, but it is proposed to carry out studies of its utility and application in Moghalsarai Marshalling Yard.

(b) Approximately Rs. 20,000.

(c) The proposal is under detailed examination.

Direct Coach from Halvad to Viramgam/Mehsana

862. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to run a direct coach from Halvad to Viramgam or Mehsana via Surendarnagar on the Western Railway;

(b) whether Government have received the opinion of the Government of Gujarat in the matter; and

(c) when the direct coach will be actually introduced for the benefit of the Halvad line passengers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). At present a third class through service coach runs between Halvad and Mehsana by Nos. 317 UP/343 UP Passenger trains in the up direction and by Nos. 344 DN/322 DN Passenger trains in the down

direction. There have been demands to haul this through service coach between Surendranagar and Mehsana by Nos. 35 UP/36DN Kirti Expresses, but it is not feasible to do so as these trains are running with the maximum permissible loads.

The final views of the State Government of Gujarat in the matter have not been received.

बीकानेर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

८६३. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर डिवीजन की मुख्य मंडियों, शहर और कस्बों में कितने नये टेलीफोन लगाने की माग आई है ; और

(ख) बीकानेर, गंगानगर और चुरू जिलों में वर्तमान व्यवस्था के स्थान पर डायल सिस्टम की व्यवस्था कब तक हां जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जग-जीवन राम) : (क) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है। [देखिये परि-शिष्ट १ अनुबन्ध संख्या १०३]

(ख) बीकानेर, गंगानगर तथा चुरू जिलों में सभी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को स्वचल टेलीफोन प्रणाली में परिवर्तित करने का विचार नहीं है। २५ लाइनों का एक स्वचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हनुमानगढ़ कस्बे (जिला श्रीगंगानगर) में चल रहा है। श्री डूंगरपुर (जिला बीकानेर) में एक अन्य छोटे स्वचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिये मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

उत्तर रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों नियुक्ति

८६४. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९६० और जनवरी,

१९६२ के बीच अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित आदिमजाति के सदस्यों से सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षित स्थानों की पूर्ति के लिए कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों के लिये उत्तर रेलवे विभाग मुख्य कार्यालय में आये;

(ख) उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को इन्टर-व्यू के लिए बुलाया गया और कितनों का चुनाव किया गया; और

(ग) उन में से कितनों को काम पर लगाया गया और कितनों को पैनल में रखा गया ?

रेलवे संचालन में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर रेलवे प्रधान कार्यालय पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के पदों के लिए भर्ती नहीं करता। इसलिए उम्र कार्यालय में कोई आवेदन पत्र नहीं आया। तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पदों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Acquisition of Land for National Highway

865. Dr. U. Misra: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to the evicted persons whose lands have been acquired for construction of the National Highway in Singbhum District in Bihar;

(b) what is the rate of compensation paid; and

(c) what is the total amount of compensation so far paid?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Accommodation for P & T Employees, Kerala Circle

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

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Kerala Circle who have been provided with Government accommodation;

(b) the number of employees who have not been given by accommodation so far;

(c) whether there is any proposal to build quarters for Posts and Telegraphs employees in the main cities or towns;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) how long will it take to complete these projects?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 406.

(b) The total number of employees in the Circle is 8,587. Government accommodation has been provided in lieu of house rent allowance, as indicated.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement indicating the number of quarters proposed to be constructed in the Third Five Year Plan in the Kerala P and T Circle

Trivandrum.	80
Quillon	18
Alleppy	32
Kottayam	25
Trichur	60
Cannannore	50
Calicut	30
Ernakulam	60
Palghat	40
Other stations	50
Total	445

The time schedule is dependent upon the acquisition of land. It is anticipated that, in most cases, the work will be completed in the current plan period.

Kozhikode H.P.O.

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

(a) whether the proposal to rebuild premises of Kozhikode Head Post Office building has been under consideration since 1945; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in arriving at a decision?

The Minister of Transport and Communication (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) Yes.

(b) The acquisition proceedings for a suitable plot of land for constructing the Head Post Office building at Kozhikode were initiated in 1949. The land could only be taken possession of in August 1955 after the appeal against the award of the State Government was rejected by the High Court. Due to revision of the plans and the estimates more than once for various reasons, the administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the project was only issued in June 1960. The tender for the work has been accepted and the construction is likely to commence shortly.

Railway Bridge Across Chandragiri River near Kasargod

868. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defect has been noticed in the Railway bridge across Chandragiri river near Kasargod;

(b) if so, what is the defect;

(c) when the bridge was built; and

(d) whether it is proposed to rebuild the bridge in view of the re-

cent serious accidents which have been caused by old defective bridges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The bridge was constructed in the year 1908.

(d) The masonry of the bridge is not defective but quite sound. Only the girders are weak, on account of which, a speed restriction of 5 miles per hour has been imposed. The work of regirdering this bridge is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

Cultivation and Export of Tapioca

869. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for encouraging Tapioca cultivation in Kerala;

(b) whether any amount is allotted for the encouragement of the cultivation as it is a foreign exchange earner; and

(c) if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 2.86 lakhs are set apart in the Third Plan for the multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of tapioca and sweet potato in Kerala.

(c) A scheme for Intensification of Research on Tuber Crops, including tapioca, at a total cost of Rs. 25 lakhs to be met by the Government of India has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Under this Scheme, it is proposed to establish a Central Tuber Crops Research Station at Trivandrum with five Substations in (1) Bihar, (2) Punjab, (3) U.P., (4) Mysore and (5) Orissa.

As a result of the work done under the research schemes sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research relating to research on tuber crops already in progress in the State of Kerala, a number of improved and high-yielding varieties of tapioca have been evolved. It is proposed to multiply and distribute these varieties on a large scale to cover the entire tapioca area in Kerala. The work has already commenced and is in progress.

Diversion of 43 UP/44 Down North Bengal Express Trains

870. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to divert Nos. 43 UP/44 Down North Bengal Express trains to run to and from Farakka between Sealdah and Farakka; and

(b) if so, when such a proposal is expected to materialise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not earlier than April, 1963.

Fertilizers for Madras State

871. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a short supply of fertilisers in the North Arcot District of the Madras State; and

(b) the total quantity provided for the Madras State and the quantity asked for during 1961-62?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) As internal distribution within a State is the responsibility of the State Government, information has been called from Madras Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(b) The quantity of introgenous fertilisers asked for and the quantity allotted are given below:

(Figures in metric tons)	
DEMAND	ALLOTMENT
(In terms of N)	(In terms of N)
52,266	37,192

**Electrification of Madras (Egmore)-
Tambaram-Villupuram Section**

872. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the plan of electrification of Madras (Egmore)-Tambaram-Villupuram Section of the Railway has reached; and

(b) by what date or period Government propose to complete the works?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) A statement is placed below.

STATEMENT

(a) Progress of electrification on Madras (Egmore) Tambaram-Villupuram section is as follows:

- (i) 90 per cent of Civil Engineering works have been completed.
- (ii) Orders for Sub-station and Switching station equipments have been placed.
- (iii) Tenders for AC metre gauge locomotives and Remote Control equipments are under scrutiny.
- (iv) Survey for Overhead equipment has been completed. O.H.E. on 6 Km of track beyond Tambaram and upto Vandalur has been completed and energised for suburban services, on 8-1-1962.

(b) Work on Tambaram-Villupuram is scheduled to be completed by December 1963 and on Madras (Beach) to Tambaram by March 1965.

Bangalore-Salim M.G. Line

873. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the cause for delay in beginning the actual work of construction of the Bangalore-Salem Metre Gauge line and where it stands

(b) when Government propose to begin the construction work; and

(c) when Government propose to complete the construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The final Location Survey of this 142 mile long metre gauge line sanctioned in December, 1961, is in progress and preliminary arrangements for starting construction on three important bridges are in hand. Actual construction commence after the alignment has been finally located and land acquired. There has been no delay in progressing this construction.

(c) The line is expected to be opened to traffic during 1965.

Rail Link Between Neyveli and Salem

874. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Neyveli and Salem with a broad gauge line; and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take to link Neyveli and Salem for expeditious clearance of traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) A metre gauge line already exists between Salem and Neyveli. Its

capacity is sufficient to cope with the present traffic. In order to augment the line capacity between Neyveli and Salem, line capacity works, such as provision of crossing stations etc. costing about Rs. 17.89 lakhs were completed during the Second Five Year Plan. Additional works costing about Rs. 2.80 lakhs have also been approved during the first two years of the Third Five Years Plan. Suitable steps will be taken to further increase the line capacity as and when found necessary.

बिहार में तपेदिक और कुष्ठ के रोगी

८७५. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा जिले में १९५१-५२ में तपेदिक तथा कुष्ठ पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या थी तथा १९६१-६२ में इनकी संख्या बढ़कर कितनी हुई;

(ख) इनकी संख्या में यदि कोई भारी वृद्धि हुई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन रोगों के प्रसार को रोकने तथा रोगियों के लाभ के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह योजना क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). जो हां। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं सम्मिलित की गई हैं :—

(१) बी० सी० जी० टीका कार्यक्रम

(२) चलती-फिरती निदानशालाओं सहित अथ निदानशालाओं की स्थापना।

(३) क्षय-प्रदर्शन एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना।

(४) क्षय-पृथक्करण शय्याओं की स्थापना।

(५) कुष्ठ नियंत्रण योजना।

(६) क्षय-कुष्ठ एवं अन्य स्वयंसेवी संस्थानों को अनुदान।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Broad Gauge Railway Line Connecting Alwar with Kosi Bharatpur

876. Shri K. R. Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a preliminary survey of Broad Gauge Railway line joining Alwar with Kosi or Bharatpur via Nagar had been decided and taken up about some three years back;

(b) whether as a result of that survey, this work is likely to be taken up within the present Plan period; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No. Only the traffic survey for a B. G. line between Kosi-Kalan-Bharatpur/Alwar was carried out.

(b) and (c) The Traffic Survey Report revealed that the projected line would result in a considerable loss. It was, therefore, decided to shelve the scheme.

बिहार-बलितारपुर लाइट रेलवे के अपदस्थ कर्मचारी

८७७. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बलितारपुर से राजगीर तक पूर्व रेलवे की नयी लाइन बनने के बाद

बिहार-बस्तिरपुर लाइट रेलवे के अपदस्थ कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे विभाग से नियुक्ति की मांग की थी।

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाया है; और

(ग) उस पुरानी रेलवे में स्थायी और अस्थायी कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बिहार बस्तिरपुर लाइट रेलवे के जो कर्मचारी १-१-१९६२ को ५० वर्ष से कम आयु के थे और जो शरीर से स्वस्थ और अन्यथा फिर से नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त पाये गये, उनका माक्षात्कार मार्च, १९६२ के पहले हफ्ते में पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर रेलों के अफसरों के सेलेक्शन बोर्डों द्वारा किया गया । इस सेलेक्शन के फलस्वरूप विभिन्न वर्गों में नियुक्ति के लिए २६४ कर्मचारी उपयुक्त पाये गये हैं । उनकी नियुक्ति के सवाल पर दोनों रेलों विचार कर रही है ।

(ग) बिहार राज्य सरकार ने ५० वर्ष से कम आयु के कर्मचारियों की एक सूची भेजी है जिसमें सिर्फ ३०४ नाम हैं ।

Ropeway at Gulmarg

878. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have approved a plan to link Tanmarg with Gulmarg by a ropeway system;

(b) what are the details of the plan;

(c) what are the financial implications thereof; and

(d) how the cost to be increased is proposed to be shared between the Centre and the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

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

(d). A statement giving the required information is placed below.

STATEMENT

The Third Five Year Plan for development of Tourism includes a scheme for development of Winter Sports at Gulmarg (Kashmir) at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The expenditure is to be incurred directly by the Central Government. The development of winter sports also envisages installation of ropeways for taking up sports enthusiasts from Gulmarg to Alpather. The scheme is being coordinated with the Department of Atomic Energy who have proposals to instal a ropeway from Gulmarg to Apherwat to carry their scientists and equipment. That Department had the area surveyed initially by a party of Czech Engineers who had suggested a certain alignment for the ropeway. At the instance of the Department of Tourism, a Winter Sports expert from Austria visited the area in December 1960 and he suggested certain changes in the alignment of the ropeway. For making Gulmarg accessible during winter he recommended construction of all-weather motorable road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg. In case it was not practicable to keep the road between Tangmarg and Gulmarg open during the winter months due to heavy snow, he suggested the installation of a ropeway between Tangmarg and Gulmarg also. The Department of Atomic Energy obtained the services of a French Consulting Engineer in September-October, 1961 to advise on the various technical aspects of the scheme. The Central P. W. D. are now making a physical survey of all the suggestions with a view to preparing an estimate of costs of the whole scheme. Hence the details and financial implications have not yet been finalised.

Tubwells near Tungabhadra Reservoir Villages

880. **Shri S. Swami:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the people of sub-

merged area of Tungabhadra Project to explore the possibilities of tubewells nearabout Tungabhadra Reservoir villages;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to send one or two tubewell working units to survey the area and to dig the same as an experiment; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that one such tube well in sugar factory of Hospect near the Reservoir has been working successfully?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) A geologist of the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation reconnoitered the area in December 1961. He has found that the geological conditions do not warrant the undertaking of exploratory tubewell work in the area.

(c) The tubewell in Sugar Factory Hospet near the Reservoir is reported to be yielding only 2,000 gallons of water per hour and gets dried up in a few hours of working. It does not satisfy the normal criterion for a successful tubewell which is a yield of 20,000 gallons or more of water per hour on continuous pumping.

Krishna River Valley Project

881. Shri S. Swamy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kudal Sangam of Hunugund Taluk, District Bijapur, Mysore State will be submerged if Krishna river valley project is taken up;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the people of Mysore not to submerge this world famous temple as it has got international fame and importance and cultural value of Karnatak;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Krishna river valley project may be constructed near Seethimani with natural mountainous surroundings; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the experts have advised to construct the same by connecting the two mountains near Seethimani Bijapur District?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. The Almatti Dam, one of the two dams of the Krishna Valley Project is to be constructed near Seethimani.

(d) Yes.

Use of Ferrous Scrap by Railway

883. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ferrous scrap which was utilised in the Railway workshops, and what quantity was made available for use in the steel plants in 1961 and 1962 so far; and

(b) whether any quantity was made available for export during this period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) (i) Approximately 70,000 tons of ferrous scrap was utilised in the Railways workshops in 1961 and approximately 20,000 tons in 1962 (upto the end of March, 1962).

(ii) Approximately 27,000 tons of ferrous scrap was made available for use in the Steel Plants in 1961 and approximately 5,000 tons in 1962 (upto the end of March, 1962).

(b) No quantity of ferrous scrap was specifically made available for export during this period.

Guntakal-Hospet Broad Gauge Line

**884. { Shri Mohsin:
Shri T. Subramanyam:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of work for 1962-63 regarding the laying of a Broad Gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet in the Southern Railway; and

(b) when this line is expected to be finished?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The scheme is under consideration.

(b) It is too early to say when the work may be completed.

Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

886. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages are to be electrified in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the various systems of electricity by which power will be supplied to these villages and the number of villages that will be met by each system?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) About 2,000.

(b) All the villages will be supplied power from the Grid System of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Community Development Blocks in Jammu and Kashmir State

887. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Development Block in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether the said Blocks are sufficient to cater to the needs of the area that is mountainous and thinly populated; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide more Blocks in view of the Geographical and topographical situation of the said State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Pan-

chayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 52.

(b) and (c). A proposal has been received from the State Government for allotment of additional blocks which is under consideration.

Honorary Family Planning Education Leader

888. Shri P. N. Kayal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any cadre like honorary family planning education leaders;

(b) if so, how much honorarium is being paid to them; and

(c) how many persons of such cadre are working in the field of family planning at present (State-wise)?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Honorary Divisional Family Planning Education Leaders and Honorary District Family Planning Education Leaders have been appointed on payment of a grant-in-aid of 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum respectively to each leader.

(c) 32 Honorary Divisional Family Planning Education Leaders and 17 Honorary District Family Planning Education Leaders are at present working in the States as shown below:—

State Government	No. of Divisional Leaders	No. of District Leaders
Andhra Pradesh	1	
Assam
Bihar	1	..
Gujarat	1	2
Jammu and Kashmir
Kerala	.	5
Maharashtra	5	3
Madhya Pradesh	6	2
Madras	2	1
Mysore	1	..
Orissa	..	3
Punjab	2	..
Rajasthan	1	..

Uttar Pradesh	3	..
West Bengal	3	..
Delhi	4	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	1
Total	32	17

Family Planning Clinics

889. **Shri P. N. Kayal:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which was sanctioned to the voluntary organisations to run family planning clinics during the year 1961;

(b) what methods are being adopted by Government to verify the authenticity of such organisations, and

(c) whether there is any Central Government machinery to supervise of such organisations?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 18,79,196 were sanctioned to the voluntary organisations to run family planning clinics during 1961.

(b) An organisation applying for grant-in-aid from the Government of India is generally required to produce the following certificates regarding its bonafides:—

(1) the organisation is a registered body;

(2) it has a regularly constituted managing Committee.

(3) it does social welfare work for the public on a 'no profit' basis.

(4) The grant-in-aid will be utilised for the purpose for which it is sanctioned.

(5) the service to the public will be provided free of charge except for the distribution of contraceptives according to the approved schedule.

(6) the audited statement of accounts will be sent at the end of each financial year.

(7) the progress reports will be sent as may be desired.

(8) the assets acquired with the grant-in-aid from the Government of India will not be transferred to any persons/institution without the prior sanction of the Government of India.

(9) the accounts will be properly maintained and can be checked by the Government of India or State Government.

(10) utmost economy will be exercised in respect of grant-in-aid received.

(11) a certificate regarding its bonafides and sound financial position from the District Magistrate in whose jurisdiction it exists.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India meets 100 per cent expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Assistant Director, Family Planning in each State, who is responsible for supervising the work of family planning clinics and for bringing to the notice of the Government of India any defects in their working. Applications from Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations for grants-in-aid are normally considered only on the recommendation of the Assistant Director, Family Planning, in the States. The specific recommendations of these officers are required for sanctioning continuation grants-in-aid to the clinics. These officers are also required to examine the accounts of the grantees concerned and to countersign utilisation certificates in respect of the grants-in-aid sanctioned to them.

The Government of India have appointed two Regional Family Planning Officers who inspect family planning clinics set up with the grants-in-aid from the Government of India in the States. Besides, the other officers of the Directorate General of Health Services also visit family planning clinics whenever they go on tour and

thus supervise the activities of the voluntary organisations.

Central Health Cadre

896 { Shri P. N. Kayal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 390 on the 28th March, 1962, and state the progress since made regarding the formation of Central Health Cadre?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The revised pattern proposed in respect of the Central Health Service Scheme is still under consideration.

Recruitment of Railway Employees below 18 years of Age

891. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain railway employees were recruited below the age of 18 years and are still working in the Railways;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons assigned thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that alteration in date of birth claimed by certain Station Masters of Northern Railway on the basis of matriculation certificate was agreed to even if the employee concerned had already taken advantage of the recorded date of birth, whereby he was appointed below the age of 18 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Transport Cooperative Societies in Delhi

892. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) how many Transport Cooperative Societies have been registered with the Delhi Administration so far;

(b) out of those registered transport cooperative societies, what is the number of the Transport Cooperative Societies owned by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes; and

(c) how many route permits have so far been issued to the societies mentioned in part (b) above?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 64.

(b) Scheduled Castes—2.

Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes—Nil.

(c) Nil.

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन यार्ड में मिशनरी स्कूल

८९३. श्री बेरबा : क्या रेलवे यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन के यार्ड में एक ईसाई मिशनरी स्कूल चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त स्कूल के लिये रेलवे की सीमा में उन्हें भूमि दी गई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उनको एक कमरा, जो भूत बंगले के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है, दिया गया; और

(घ) अन्य संस्थाओं को रेलवे विभाग द्वारा उपरोक्तनुसार सुविधा देने बाबत क्या नियम हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री साहमबाबू झा) : (क) से (ग). सोक्रिया मिशन स्कूल को टाइप III के दो क्वार्टर लाइसेंस पर दिये गये हैं। यह स्कूल कोटा रेलवे बस्ती के पास प्राइवेट जमीन में बना हुआ है।

(घ) सामान्यतः रेलवे बस्तियों में या उसके पास जो गैर रेलवे स्कूल स्थित हैं और जो रेल कर्मचारियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करते हैं, उन्हें रेलवे की खाली जमीन या इमारत का लाइसेंस देने के सम्बन्ध में उनके आवेदनपत्रों पर स्थिति के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। रेल-प्रशासन ऐसे स्कूलों को फर्नीचर और अन्य सामान की खरीद के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी देते हैं। इसके अलावा इस तरह के जो स्कूल अपना खर्च पूरा नहीं कर पाते, उन्हें सहायक धनदान भी दिया जाता है।

Licence Fee on Tobacco

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

(a) whether there is any proposal of decreasing the licence fee on Tobacco; and

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government for supplying seeds and manures at fair and reasonable prices to the growers of tobacco?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No.

(b) Seeds of improved varieties are already being supplied by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee at reasonable prices. There is no proposal with the Government of India for supplying manures specifically for tobacco growing. The tobacco growers get their manures and fertilizers in the same way as cultivators of other crops.

मीटर गेज लाइन को बगहा तक बढ़ाना

८६५. श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल एवं

उत्तर बिहार से कलकत्ते आदि स्थानों के लिये जुट गुड्स, पटसन की वस्तुएं चीनी, तीसी, लकड़ी, गंडक प्रोजेक्ट के लिये भारी सामानों को तथा अन्यान्य सामानों को ले जाने और उधर से लोहा, कोयला, सीमेंट, ले आने में मीटर गेज की लाइन पूरी तरह से उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार समस्तीपुर तक गई मीटर गेज को बगहा तक बढ़ाना चाहती है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता। 'बगहा' नाम का कोई स्टेशन नहीं है और मीटर लाइन भी इस समय समस्तीपुर में खत्म नहीं होती। शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब बगहा स्टेशन से है और उनका प्रश्न बड़ी लाइन को आगे बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में है।

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

896. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints against the behaviour of the attendants on Delhi Milk Supply Scheme booths towards the milk customers;

(b) whether there were complaints against over charge in counting from old to new coinage;

(c) whether these complaints were looked into; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Except for some odd complaint against an individual Depot Manager employed under the Delhi Milk Scheme, there have been no general complaints against the behaviour of such staff.

(b) Occasionally, complaints that an individual Depot Manager was charging one naya paisa in excess in

converting old to new coinage, have been received.

(c) Yes.

(d) A directive was issued to the staff concerned to charge the correct price. The error has been rectified.

Overbridge at Raj Kharsawan on S.E. Railway

897. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Raj Kharsawan Railway junction in South Eastern Railway, the Railway Offices and platforms have no overbridge on the southern side and during the last five years or so there have occurred several fatal accidents; and

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to construct an overbridge fore considered justified.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Railway staff living on the south of the station have access to the station through the level crossing at Howrah end. The extension of the foot overbridge to connect the south side is not therefore considered justified.

No cases of fatal accidents have come to the Railway's notice.

P.&T. Motor Service Section, Delhi

898. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Motor Body building work had been undertaken by the Posts and Telegraphs Motor Service Section, Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount spent and the number of bodies built so far; and

(c) in case no body has been built so far despite incurring expenditure, what were the causes therefor and what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) Yes, on an experimental basis.

(b) So far, a sum of Rs. 6,445-70 nP has been spent. Work was started on five bodies. About 75 per cent to 85 per cent work has been completed on three bodies. On the other two, channels for the floor and hoops etc. for the superstructure have been prepared.

(c) The contractor who was engaged to provide the labour could not produce sufficiently skilled labour to build the bodies to the standard required by the Department in spite of the fact that he (the contractor) changed the set of workers three times. The contractor has since suspended the work and it is now under consideration to complete the remaining work departmentally.

Gauhati Railway Station

899. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a wall behind the new Gauhati Railway station of Narangi is continuing in spite of a warning from the Gauhati Development Authority that this wall will have to be dismantled in connection with the Authorities Scheme for widening the adjacent road; and

(b) if so, why further construction is not stopped at least pending an agreed settlement between the Railway and Gauhati Authority?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work of construction of a boundary wall for Narangi Goods shed area along the P.W.D. road is almost complete. This construction was considered necessary on Security reasons and to stop encroachments on Railway land. The boundary wall has, however, been built up with Precast R. C. posts and Panels so that these may be re-erected if at any future date, the development of this road is undertaken by Development Authority.

Water Logging

900. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of water-logged land in the year 1948 in each State separately;

(b) how much of this area has so far been reclaimed; and

(c) what further steps are proposed to be taken to reclaim more of such land?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) to (c). The information was asked for from the various State Governments and has not yet been received. It will be placed on the Table of the House, when available.

Telephone Exchange in Bhopal

**901. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an automatic telephone exchange in Bhopal;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 28.53 lakhs approximately.

(c) Detailed plans and specifications have been drawn up and approved. The building is under construction and orders for exchange equipment have been placed.

Koyana Project

902. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra approached the Govern-

ment of India for help for completing the Koyana Project;

(b) if so, the details of the help sought; and

(c) the reaction of the Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim):

(a) and (b). The Government of India are giving loan assistance to the Government of Maharashtra for financing expenditure on Stage-I of the Koyana Hydro-Electric Project. A sum of Rs. 32.30 crores was advanced to the State Government for the purpose up to the end of 1961-62. No further help has been sought by the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaint Re: Trunk Calls

903. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints that while one trunk call is going on, the operators disturb the call by asking the subscriber to discontinue for another trunk call and thus waste time of the first call; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) There are occasional complaints.

(b) Additional time is given on trunk calls where subscriber has experienced disturbance.

Death of Constable near Hardoi Station

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

(a) whether a head constable named Keshari Singh of Allahabad, died near Hardoi station on 22nd April, while trying to apprehend a convict under his escort who jumped out of the train; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On 22-4-1962. Head Constable Shri Keshari Singh, along with two other Police constables of Allahabad, was escorting a condemned prisoner from Naini Jail to Barcily Jail. While the train was running between Dilawanagar and Rahimabad stations on the Lucknow-Balamau section, the condemned prisoner moved towards the lavatory and seized an opportunity to jump out of the moving train. The Head constable who was close behind also jumped out of the running train to catch the prisoner but was run over and instantaneously killed. Alarm chain was pulled and the train stopped after covering some distance. The dead body of the Head Constable was picked up and taken to Hardoi for postmortem examination. Meanwhile, the condemned prisoner was caught by one of the other two Constables.

Fishery Research for Tuna

905. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether our fishery research scientists have made any research for tuna fisheries in India; and

(b) if so, the progress and potentiality thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Preliminary investigations have been initiated on systematics and biology of tuna fish caught along the coasts of India.

(b) Tuna does not constitute an important fishery in the coastal waters of India. It exists only around the Island of Minicoy in the Indian ocean. The catches are estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs annually. No assessment is available of the tuna resources of the high seas around India.

कम्पाउण्डरों और ड्रेसरों के लिये सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

६०६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, १९६२ में केन्द्रीय सरकार के हस्पतालों के कम्पाउण्डरों और ड्रेसरों के लिये किसी सेलेक्शन ग्रेड को मंजूर किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इससे कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० मुशीला नयनर) :

(क) जी हां । १३ फरवरी, १९६२ से अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत कम्पाउण्डरों और ड्रेसरों के लिए सेलेक्शन ग्रेड स्वीकृत किये गये हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में कम्पाउण्डरों के लिए सेलेक्शन ग्रेड स्वीकृत करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). यह विषय विचाराधीन है । अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत आठ कम्पाउण्डरों और नौ ड्रेसरों के लाभान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ।

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के कर्मचारी

६०७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वेतन आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिश में समस्त कार्यालयों में ८० प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सी० एच० एस० स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ८० प्रतिशत डाक्टर तथा अन्य कर्मचारी अभी अस्थायी हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सी० एच० एस० के डाक्टरों की लिस्ट पिछले एक वर्ष से संघ

लोक सेवा आयोग के पास उनको स्थायी करने के सम्बन्ध में पड़ी हुई है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उस पर कोई विचार अभी तक नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर):

(क) सरकार ने वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर विचार किया और ८० प्रतिशत अस्थायी पदों, जिनमें चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पद भी शामिल हैं, को स्थायी करने का निश्चय किया है बशर्ते कि वे कम से कम ३ वर्ष से लगातार अस्तित्व में रहे हों।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). जिन पदों पर सम्बन्धित डाक्टरों को स्थायी करने का विचार है, उन पदों के स्थायी होने पर या तो वे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में शामिल कर दिये गये हैं या उनके शामिल किये जाने की संभावना है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा का इनिश्यल कान्स्ट्रक्शन अप्रैल १९६१ से आरम्भित रखा गया है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के संशोधित नियमों के प्रारूप को, जो अक्टूबर १९६१ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजा गया था, अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। जिन पदों के केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में शामिल किये जाने की सम्भावना है उन पर मेडिकल अफसरों के स्थायीकरण के विषय को उक्त सेवा के आरम्भ के समय से लेकर जो बातें सामने आई हैं उन पर विचार किये बिना, अन्तिम रूप नहीं कि दिया जा सका। यह विषय इस समय संघ लोक आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

Low Yield of Cotton

908. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under cotton cultivation in India is the highest in

the world and the yield of cotton per acre is the lowest; and

(b) if so, what measures Government have taken to increase the yield per acre?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The area under cotton cultivation in India is the highest. The yield per acre is, however, low though not the lowest in the world.

(b) The following measures are being adopted for increasing the yield per acre of cotton:—

(i) Provision of irrigation facilities;

(ii) providing facilities for the use of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers;

(iii) plant protection measures;

(iv) popularisation of improved cultural practices e.g. sowing at right time, line sowing, proper spacing, weeding, etc.

मशीनी फार्मों सम्बन्धी विशेषज्ञ समिति

६०६. श्री चांडक : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) फार्म की भांति अन्य राज्यों में फार्म खोलने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस के सर्वेक्षण के लिये एक सर्वेक्षण समिति नियुक्त की है और यदि हां, तो क्या यह कामले समिति है ; और

(ग) क्या इस समिति ने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रति टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सा० का० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) २२ मार्च, १९६१ को तारांकित प्रश्न नं० १०३६ के उत्तर में बताये अनुसार दामले समिति की पहली रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां पहले ही से संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं। कुछ और प्रस्ताव इस समिति के विचाराधीन हैं तथा इसकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

Delhi Milk Scheme

910. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) why the milk vans have taken a look as if of a second hand purchase within a short period of two years;

(b) what is the cost of maintenance over them;

(c) whether any defects have been noticed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Due to rapid expansion of the activities of the Delhi Milk Scheme, the milk vans and tankers are worked for nearly 18 to 20 hours a day and are doing from 20,000 to 40,000 miles a year. In the circumstances, they cannot retain their original looks.

(b) The average cost of running and maintaining a milk van worked out to Rs. 0.95 nP per mile during 1961-62.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Mobile Clinics for TB Patients in Delhi Villages

912. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start mobile clinics for TB patients in Delhi villages; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have under consideration a scheme to provide domiciliary service for TB patients in 200-500 villages of Delhi. It is proposed to have two mobile clinics each serving 100-125 villages. To begin with, one TB clinic with X-Ray and Laboratory equipment is likely to be put into operation. The mobile clinics will visit the villages for diagnostic and treatment purposes on specific days in a week.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Punjab

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

(a) the names of rural water supply schemes sent by the Punjab Government to the Central Government during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the names of schemes sanctioned so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 104].

Provision of Amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section

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

(a) whether any amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of the Northern Railway have been provided during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the nature of amenities provided, Station-wise and the amount spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Halt Station between Nangal Dam and Bhanupali

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a halt station between Nangal Dam and Bhanupli has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the reason for delay in its construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A proposal to open a halt station between Nangal Dam and Bhanupli was considered. Investigations showed that the halt station would not be remunerative. Also the halt station being on the Rupar Nangal Dam section, a part of the capital expenditure had to be borne by the Punjab Government, which they declined to do. Consequently the proposal was not proceeded with.

(b) Does not arise.

P.&T. Offices in Rented Buildings

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

(a) the number of Post Offices in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the number of Post Office buildings constructed during the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) 58.

(b) Nil.

P.&T. Buildings, Punjab

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

(a) the total amount sanctioned for Punjab State during Second and Third Five Year Plans for the construction of Posts and Telegraphs buildings; and

(b) the number and names of buildings constructed so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Second Five Year Plan . . . 36.36

Third Five Year Plan, first two years (61-62 and 62-63). . . 27

Allotment for the remaining 3 years will depend upon the progress of works.

(b) 27, as detailed in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 105].

Agro-Economic Research Centres

918. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many Agro Economic Research Centres and institutions are functioning in India enjoying the patronage of Government;

(b) their names;

(c) on what basis financial assistance is rendered to such centres and institutions;

(d) whether Government have any control in the administration, working and appointment of employees of such centres and institutions; and

(e) whether Government have evaluated the work of such centres and institutions?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has established seven Agro-Economic Research Centres at (1) Delhi University, Delhi, (2) Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, (3) Madras University, Madras, (4) Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, (5) Agricultural College, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, (6) Agricultural College, Jorhat (Assam) and (7) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Anand (Gujarat) and also gives grants to the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi for conducting Agro-economic studies of interest to this Ministry.

(c) The expenditure incurred on such centres and studies is met in its entirety, as grant-in-aid to the institution from the Government of India.

(d) These Centres are administered by Governing Advisory body on which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is represented.

(e) Yes. Reports and accounts are submitted separately by each Centre to this Ministry, and a Committee of Direction in which the Ministry is represented reviews the work of these Centres from time to time.

Re-Building of Bangalore City Railway Station

919. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to rebuild the Railway Station of Bangalore City on Modern style; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Proposals for additions and alterations to the existing yard and station building are under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to give details at this stage because various alternative proposals are being investigated in detail.

कानपुर-बालासोर सेक्शन पर कालीमिट्टी स्टेशन का निर्माण

६२०. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर-बालासोर सेक्शन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर कालीमिट्टी स्टेशन के निर्माण का कार्य कब शुरू हुआ था ;

(ख) यह कार्य काफी समय से अधूरी अवस्था में क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में इस स्टेशन के निर्माण का कार्य फिर प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह स्टेशन कब से चालू हो जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त प्रश्न (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहन-वाज खाँ) : (क) काली मिट्टी स्टेशन, जिसका नाम अब फतेहपुर चौरासी रखने का विचार है, पर ठेकेदार द्वारा चालित हाल्ट बनाने का काम अगस्त, १९५६ में शुरू किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रस्तावित स्टेशन का इस्तेमाल करने वाली आबादी के विभिन्न वर्गों में इस बात पर मतभेद था कि स्टेशन कहाँ बनाया जाय । इस लिए काम तेजी के साथ नहीं किया जा सका । १९५६ में अंतिम रूप से ठेकेदार द्वारा चालित हाल्ट बनाने का फैसला किया गया । काम १९५६ में शुरू हुआ और १९६० में खत्म हो गया । स्टेशन बन जाने के बाद संबंधित अधिकारियों में इस स्टेशन का सही नाम रखने के बारे में मतभेद के कारण जल्द फैसला न हो सका ।

(घ) हाल्ट १५ जून, १९६२ तक यातायात के लिए खोल दिये जाने की संभावना है ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Telegraph Facilities

921. **Shri B. Verma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nighasan is a Tahsil headquarter in District Kheri (U.P.);

(b) whether Singahi—a place hardly six miles from there and connected with metalled road—has a telegraph line;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend this line from Singahi to Nighasan; and

(d) if so, by which time?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In about six months' time.

Sugar Factory at Palia Kalan in U.P.

922. Shri B. Verma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been granted to put up a sugar factory at Palia Kalan in District Khin (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, to whom; and

(c) what are the chances of its being constructed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

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

Farrakka Barrage

923. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the construction of the Farrakka Barrage;

(b) whether some difficulties are likely to arise in the construction of the Barrage; and

(c) if so, what are they and how they are proposed to be tackled?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Land has been acquired for a township on the Project site and arrangements for construction are in hand. Some temporary construction has already been put up to house the construction staff. Godowns have been built for storage of cement and other

materials. Scales of office and residential accommodation in the Project have been finalised and arrangements for the construction of quarters have been made. One block has been laid out. Work orders have been issued for the construction of 150 staff quarters; further 120 quarters and a Field Hostel are to be started shortly.

Where quarry faces have been located detailed investigations are in progress.

The main road and rail communications to Farakka and the left afflux bund have been completed. The National Highway from Calcutta on the one bank and from Khajurighat to Malda on the other are already in use. Transport facilities have been extended by the railway authorities and materials have started moving to Farakka Station.

(b) and (c). No insurmountable difficulty is known or anticipated. Bottlenecks and obstacles to progress will be minimized by preplanning to the extent possible.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

CRASHING OF IAF DAKOTA IN NAGALAND

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to all the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The crashing of an IAF Dakota in Nagaland.

Mr. Speaker: I may inform the House that I have got many notices on this matter from a number of Members—Shri Hem Barua, Shri P. K. Chakraverti, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Raghunath Singh on the same subject. I have put in the name that I got first.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir Government regret to inform the House that on the 7th of May, 1962

at about 11-35 hours, in Nagaland, a Dakota aircraft of the Indian Air Force, while on a supply dropping mission as part of normal duties, crashed. The aircraft belongs to the squadron based at Jorhat. The air crew consisting of four Air Force personnel and four ejection crew of Army Other Ranks, all the eight personnel on board were killed. The air crew were fully experienced in flying in that area. The pilot himself was posted to this squadron on the 26th of December, 1961 and has had about 2,009 hours of flying experience—if I may interpolate here, this is very considerable. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained. A court of enquiry has been ordered in accordance with the usual Air Force rules.

Until the enquiry is completed and the report is received it is not possible to provide any other details about this accident or its probable reasons. The extent of damage to Service property is the loss of the aircraft, as far as known at present. It has not been ascertained whether there has been any loss of civilian life or property, but the enquiries will cover this aspect also. The next of kin of the deceased Service personnel have been informed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I sent a Short Notice Question on this also.

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up in due course.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the spot at which this aircraft unhappily crashed has been located and whether our Air Force personnel have been able to establish contact with the spot there so as to rescue the dead bodies and the properties and all that?

Shri Krishna Menon: A helicopter tried to reach this place, but it was not immediately possible because of the turbulence of the weather. The House will appreciate the fact that these are very risky operations essen-

tial for the maintenance of troops in this difficult area. There are mountain pockets and, what are called, downward currents—that is to say, the aircraft not only meets the forward current but it is pushed down, and even if it is at a height it may just as well come down. I am sorry it is one of those unfortunate risks which face our Service personnel—I am not saying it in a spirit of callousness; Government regret it, but there is no means of escaping these unfortunate possibilities.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the fact that the weather at that particular time was inclement and it was dangerous was brought to the notice of the flying crew by any weather station there or anything like that, or they flew in spite of the fact that they knew that there was danger ahead of them?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are well considered and well established procedures in regard to when an aircraft may take off, in what condition the aircraft should be and so on. It would be wrong for me to give further details when a court of inquiry is proceeding. It is one of the matters that will be enquired into, whether anybody had been negligent. There is no reason to think so on the information received. Even that statement, perhaps, may be a little more than one should make. There is—not a judicial—an enquiry with judicial form that is going on. One of the questions that will be asked is whether any unnecessary risks were taken and if risks were taken, whether they were necessary. If supply dropping was necessary for the troops over there, the Air Force must take risks. That is part of the service requirement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Because of bad weather, as during air-dropping there had been one or two more minor accidents in this area, I want to know what special steps have been taken to see that air-dropping work is done very effective-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]
ly and without any risk, and whether
something has been devised.

Shri Krishna Menon: All steps
taken in these areas are special in the
sense that every possible precaution is
taken to keep the aircraft in good
condition and no aircraft can take off
unless they satisfy those conditions.
Inexperienced pilots do not go here.
But, no precaution can be taken
against turbulence of the weather or
the nature of the terrain. If, unfor-
tunately, the country is involved in
military operations in these areas,
there is no question of avoiding it.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

**The Minister of Transport and Com-
munications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** I
beg to lay on the Table a copy each
of the following Rules under sub-
section (5) of section 7 of the Indian
Telegraph Act, 1885:—

- (i) The Indian Telegraph
(Second Amendment) Rules,
1961, published in Notification
No. S.O. 492, dated the 4th
March, 1961.
- (ii) The Indian Telegraph
(Eleventh Amendment)
Rules, 1961 published in Noti-
fication No. G.S.R. 1351, dated
the 4th November, 1961.
- (iii) The Indian Telegraph
(Twelfth Amendment) Rules,
1961, published in Notification
No. S.O. 3020, dated the 23rd
December, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
83/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE AGRICUL- TURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

**The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):** On
behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay

on the Table a copy each of the fol-
lowing Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. 592, dated the 28th
April, 1962, issued under sec-
tion 3 of the Agricultural
Produce (Development and
Warehousing) Corporations
Act, 1956.
- (ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 593,
dated the 28th April, 1962,
issued under section 10 of the
Agricultural Produce (Deve-
lopment and Warehousing)
Corporations Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
84/62].

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila
Nayar):** I beg to lay on the Table a
copy of the Annual Statement of
Accounts and Audit Report of the
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi, for the year 1959-60,
under sub-section (4) of section 18
of the All India Institute of Medical
Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-85/62.]

12.12 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We take up General
Discussion of the Budget. Out of
twenty hours, four hours and forty-
five minutes have been taken up
already. Fifteen hours and fifteen
minutes remain.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr.
Speaker, once every year, on this very
important occasion, Members of this
House and the public outside get a
chance to pass their verdict on the
performance of the Government and
examine the Government's policies,
particularly financial, economic and
fiscal. More often than not the Fin-
ance Minister, as the Government
spokesman, receives brickbats and

boquets on behalf of the Government. This is not surprising because a tax-gatherer can seldom be popular with the tax-payer howsoever necessary the taxes may be and whatever their nature.

The main complaint against the Government is that heavy taxes are levied every year. It is true that heavy taxes are levied every year. But, they are levied to execute our Plan, the size of which was approved here. The Finance Minister has to find the necessary resources for the Plan. As far as possible, he sticks to the pattern laid down in the Plan. But, at times, he has to deviate to make good the short-fall in the one from the surplus in the other. In doing so, the Finance Minister has a very delicate and unenviable task to perform. He has to tax the people, tax them with their consent (in democracy) and tax them to this extent and yet hold the price line and stimulate incentives for more production, more savings and more investment. That, I submit, is not a very easy assignment. It requires deep understanding of men, matter and material. I think the Government, the Finance Minister, and his able officers deserve congratulations and great appreciation for handling this delicate task with such rare ability. There is another complaint, and I must say, a very familiar complaint, that the direct taxes are imposed proportionately less than the indirect taxes. This year, apart from the fact that the direct taxes levied are more than in the previous years, most of the indirect taxes levied are such that if you kindly examine them, you would find that very few of them would hardly touch the common man, whose cause we are all so anxious to espouse here. Out of the excise duties which have been levied the duties on tea matches, patent medicines and perhaps one or two other items alone would touch the common man. The total amount of excise duties on these items is not more than Rs. 10 crores. This amount of Rs. 10 crores has to be

realised from 444 million people, which means that per head it comes to less than 20 nP per year.

That apart, the main argument about direct and indirect taxes is that it is only in the capitalist countries, that is, countries which are essentially wedded to the philosophy of the capitalistic way of development that the percentage of direct taxes is higher than that of the indirect taxes. In all socialist countries, including the communist countries, the percentage of indirect tax is higher and the percentage of direct tax is lower. I have got here with me the figures in respect of all the countries, but I may tell my Communist friend who was so vocal yesterday that in Russia the percentage of the direct taxes is 15 and that of the indirect taxes is 85. In India, these percentages are 33 and 67 respectively. On the other hand, in America, the percentage of direct taxes is 86 and that of the indirect taxes is only 14 per cent.

It is a very simple proposition that it is only in a country where the personal incomes are very high, where the individual incomes are very high, that direct taxes can yield more revenue. In countries where the personal incomes are not so high, the revenues of the State have to be realised mostly through indirect taxes.

More than this, what happened last year, just on the eve of the elections? The Finance Minister brought his budget in which he levied indirect taxes to the extent of Rs. 62 crores and direct taxes only to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. With that budget, his Government and this party went to the 'common man' for his verdict. And what was the verdict of the 'common man'? We all know. It seems that the people here are more concerned about the 'common man' than the 'common man' himself. The 'common man', according to me understands more and appreciates more the national needs of revenue than the people who pretend to do that on his behalf in this House.

[Shri Morarka]

There is another lingering grievance that every year the hon. Finance Minister under-estimates revenue and over-estimates expenditure. I submit that this argument has some theoretical importance, but it cannot have any practical validity, less so, because of what the Finance Minister has recently stated, namely that taxes in a developing economy are raised not only to meet the revenue expenditure but also to meet the capital expenditure. Therefore, the needs of revenue here in this context are unlimited, and we cannot say that we have to confine our revenue or tax measures only to raising the revenue for meeting expenditure. It is true that our revenues are under-estimated and our expenditure is over-estimated. But it is not for lack of any precise data or want of competent officers. I submit it is a deliberate budgeting policy. It is a new budgetary technique and it is done in order not to give avoidable shocks to our economy. Psychology plays a most important part in the operations on the stock exchange and other regulated markets. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. It is during the last four years that the Finance Minister has levied or administered very heavy doses of taxation, and yet you find that the all-India index number of variable dividend securities went up from 126.6 in 1957-58 to 182.6 in 1960-61. In Bombay alone, it went up from 128.5 to 189.4.

What does this indicate? In spite of the fact that you have levied such heavy taxes, in spite of the fact that you raised these revenues, still you do not disturb the economic life of the country. I think this is a very wise policy and a very desirable technique that has been evolved.

One of the several merits that this Budget has is, according to me, its rational character. It is rational not only because it levies both direct and indirect taxes, not only because it distributes the burden to almost all groups of society, but particularly

because it introduces a certain rationalisation in the tax structure so badly needed. To the details I will come only at the time of the discussion of the Finance Bill, but I might mention that the proposed reform in the capital gains tax, recognition of the concept of self-employed people, special treatment to salaried income, more duty on super-fine and specially processed textiles, relief in inter-corporate dividends, increase in wealth tax, abolition of the expenditure tax, readjustment of tax rates on registered partnerships according to the number of partners, are some instances in point. The reduction of duty on tea export, of course, deserves special mention.

The Finance Minister says that out of the Rs. 1,100 crores, which is the target figure of additional tax in the Third Plan, he hopes to get Rs. 450 crores due to additional taxes levied last year. This year's taxation, according to me, will bring him another Rs. 400 crores. So, in the first two years, out of Rs. 1,100 crores, he would have provided for Rs. 350 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 250 crores.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): He is also joining the Finance Minister in under-estimating revenue.

Shri Morarka: When he gets his chance, the hon. Member might over-estimate it.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he may not get it.

Shri Morarka: It is understandable that when the alternative to this taxation is either inflation or stagnation, and for the purpose of not prolonging our poverty, people are asked to make sacrifices and taxation on this scale is levied. But then the question is whether this additional taxation collected in the name of the Plan is utilised for the Plan. That is a very important question and it deserves to be properly answered. Our past experience in this connection is rather unfortunate. In the Second Plan period, the additional taxation expect-

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ed was Rs. 450 crores. Actually, we realised Rs. 808 crores. But it is no secret that most of this amount was utilised for non-developmental and non-Plan purposes. Last year, speaking on a similar occasion, I had given some figures. I think they are important enough to bear repetition. The non-development expenditure, both of the States and the Centre, increased from Rs. 518 crores during 1951-52 to Rs. 586 crores in 1955-56. That is, during the First Plan period, non-developmental expenditure both at the Centre and in the States increased by Rs. 68 crores per year. During the Second Plan period, the same increased to Rs. 884 crores. That means, it increased by Rs. 300 crores per year. In the First Plan period it increased by Rs. 68 crores; in the Second Plan it increased by Rs. 300 crores. I find from the latest economic survey that in the First Year of the Third Plan, it has increased further by Rs. 42 crores, and the figure has come to Rs. 926 crores on non-developmental expenditure.

Sir, there are two dangers. One is that the revenue which you collect in the name of the Plan may not be utilised for the Plan at all. And secondly, even if it is utilised for Plan purposes, the targets may not be achieved and the performance which you promised may not be performed. In other words, you collect this tax from the people and you promise them in return certain achievements, but in point of fact what may happen is that when the Five Year Plan period is over, your achievements fall far short of the actual expectations.

Permit me, Sir, to give you three or four examples to make my point clear. These examples are only of basic items. Take coal. The target of additional production of coal during the Second Plan was 22 million tons. Against that, our actual achievement was 13·80 tons. In percentage, it comes to 62. Here are some other items:

Commodity	Target of additional production	Actual achievement	Percentage
Steel finished (M. tonnes)	3·08	0·92	30%
Cement (M. tonnes)	8·5	3·9	46%
Fertiliser nitrogen (000 of)	114	31	27%
Sulphur phosphate „	110	44	40%
Railway transport (M. tons)	55	41	75%
Irrigation (M. acres)	9	6	66%
Power (M. Kw)	2·4	1·3	54%

For national income, our target was 25 per cent, and the achievement was 20 per cent.

The point I want to make is this, that these are the basic things, and in these basic things, our targets have fallen short, though the money that we allocated has mostly been spent. To that extent I think we have failed in our obligations to the people, we have not been able to keep our contract with them.

The main drawback of the Plan execution is the slow progress of our various projects. Unless a project is

executed in time, if more time is wasted in the execution of a project, automatically the cost of the project goes up. Even if you do not include any improvements, even if the cost of the raw materials and components does not go up, if all other things remain equal merely because the project takes more time, the cost of the project increases. There is hardly any project among all the projects in the entire Second Plan which one can say has been executed in time. I, therefore, submit that the time has come when the Government must evolve some machinery, very strict machinery, to see that all these pro-

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jects which are included in the Plan are executed in time.

Three consequences follow if the projects are not executed in time. The first is that it upsets production in other spheres. For example, less production of coal and steel frustrated the production of other industries.

Secondly, it upsets our foreign exchange budget. On the basis of a certain production at home, we plan our import and export, but when that production is not available, we have to import more or export less, and to that extent our foreign exchange budget is completely disturbed.

The third consequence is that it is only production which controls inflationary tendencies, and if we go on spending money on these projects and the projects do not mature in time, and they do not produce goods, to that extent we automatically give an impetus to the inflationary forces. Therefore, it is essential, it is vital that something is done to see that all these projects are completed in time.

While saying this, I must also say that sometimes these projects are delayed and they enter into what I would call a vicious spiral. The delay in one also delays the execution of the others. For example, steel production was held up for want of coal; and coal movement for want of wagons; and wagon building for want of steel; transport for want of coal and so on. These are the vicious spirals in which this developing economy or the industrial projects can very easily enter. Therefore, to safeguard against that, it is vital that some machinery is devised, some vigilance committee is set up to see that the Plan projects are executed in time and without avoidable delay.

By all this, I may not be mistaken to mean that I am criticising the Plan. No, because I feel that even what we have achieved has been possible only because we have a Plan.

France, now one of the most developed countries, has come to realise the importance of the Plan; and they have some type of Plan; England has, recently, been clamouring for some Plan because, without a Plan, even the self-generating economy of England could increase its industrial production only by 4.5 per cent. whereas in this our comparatively under-developed economy it is 8 per cent. this year.

I come to another aspect; and that is wastage. I personally feel that there is room for improvement in that direction. There is leakage and wastage in government spending. The Auditor-General every year submits the Audit Report. That Audit Report is scrutinised by a very eminent committee of this House, the Public Accounts Committee. Even when irregularities are pointed out in those committees, I am afraid, the seriousness which the reports of that Committee deserve is not given to them. These are treated as routine and inescapable formalities of the parliamentary form of government. Surprisingly, their findings, serious as they are, are invariably treated in an unusually casual manner.

The other day I put a question to elicit information about the number of officers who have been given any punishments as a result of the findings of the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee. I wanted information only for the last 2 years; and the Home Ministry informed me that the information is being collected and would be laid on the Table if and when it is collected.

Here, I want to raise a question of propriety. When irregularities are pointed out either by the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee, the only thing that is being done is that they appoint another committee to investigate those irregularities. This other committee is more of a departmental nature than of a judicial or quasi-judicial type. Such committees have, I am

sorry to say, more often than not, done the work of whitewashing. They have justified everything that the Ministry has done; and they have, more or less, given the go-by to the findings of either the Auditor-General or the Public Committee.

I beg to submit that if any further inquiry is necessary, after the report of the Public Accounts Committee, then, the inquiry must be made not by any Ministry or the Ministry's officers but by some independent judicial officer. The Auditor-General is supposed to be independent. Our Public Accounts Committee is supposed represent the sovereign and supreme body, and yet, these reports are over-ridden and white-washed by another departmental committee. I submit that that is a visible lacuna in our parliamentary system and Mr. Speaker, it merits your attention. The difficulty deserves to be removed.

I wish to say a few words about exports. This budget has created a feeling of disappointment among many people, particularly the exporters who expected that in view of the Mudaliar Committee Report there would be certain positive incentives given for export. I agree that the least satisfactory part of the entire budget is the treatment given to the exports. The only positive incentive given to exports in the budget proposals is for tea. There, the Finance Minister has reduced the export duty and the excise duty on exportable tea, giving relief to the extent of 24 nP to 29 nP per kilogram. This no doubt would help the competitive position of our tea in the international market, but so far as incentives are concerned, I beg to submit that they are all of a negative character, and some of them, I should say in all humility, are no incentives at all.

For example, the Finance Minister has imposed an excise duty on jute goods. The imposition of an excise duty on jute goods would no doubt discourage consumption of jute goods

at home, but that would hardly give any impetus or incentive to the exporters to export them. The Finance Minister has also given a ten per cent rebate on the profits of exports. But the Finance Minister has himself admitted in his speech that exports are also made at a loss. The biggest subsidy or incentive if at all needed was needed by those people who were exporting the goods at a loss. These people are not going to get any relief. It is only the people who export goods at a profit, even if the profit is less, that would get some relief, namely, 10 per cent rebate in their taxable income.

On this matter of export, I would like to give one quotation from the latest ECAFE report. It is on page 3164. It says:

The most depressing feature of Indian economic development over the last decade is the stagnation of exports. Even ignoring the prosperous period of 1951-52, when exports rose to over 7 per cent of the national product, they fell from 5.8 per cent in 1950 or 5.1 per cent in 1953 to 4.3 per cent in 1960."

A little later, the report says:

"Promotion of India's trade, however, could have been more effective; it has neither fully adapted to market requirements, nor made a maximum effort to increase competitive efficiency."

The Finance Minister himself, on page 2 of his budget speech says as follows:

"The most critical shortage which we face and which operates as a major limiting factor in everything that we do is of external resources."

Committees after committees, commissions after commissions have examined this problem and everyone of them has suggested the imperative need to increase our exports. This year, it was expected that the

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budget would do something substantial in that direction, but I am sorry to say that this has been a very disappointing aspect of the budget, namely, that it does not give any substantial relief, and therefore, the results one may expect from these incentives are bound to be moderate and modest.

Before sitting down, I would briefly refer to the performance of our public sector. In paragraph 15 the Finance Minister has reminded the public enterprises of their responsibilities and the expectations that the third Plan has from them. Out of Rs. 450 crores which are expected from these enterprises, Rs. 300 crores are expected from the Centre and Rs. 150 crores from the States. This is over and above Rs. 100 crores expected from the railways. Among the public enterprises are included power plants, irrigation works, fertiliser plants, steel plants, etc.

While it is difficult to say about the contributions our power plants and irrigation works would make, it is almost certain that industrial and commercial undertakings are not likely to fulfil our expectations. About their working at present, one can say that Government is suffering from an incredible sense of complacency and therefore is often mistaken in taking an unjustifiably optimistic view. The managerial problems concerning our huge public undertakings are bound to become more and more complex as time goes by. Very little, if anything, has been done so far in this direction. Technical needs are being catered to some extent and some trainees are sent abroad and prepared for the job, but precious little is done so far to build the top managerial class. The commercial side in an industrial undertaking is as important as the technical side and if that is left weak the concern would always suffer from a serious handicap.

At present, the fort of these undertakings is held by some experienced

administrators, both active and retired. Those officials are more accustomed to run over-bureaucratised machinery than a modern industrial venture. Though their commonsense does not fail them to keep the wheels of the industry running, it is hardly enough to introduce managerial efficiency and economy which are so essential for any successful working of a commercial and industrial concern.

In conclusion, my only suggestion is that the retiring age of the competent Government officers should be extended by a suitable period. I say this because I feel that training such people takes a lot of time. We have not got enough people trained to take over those jobs. Such people as are here now are retired, according to me, at an early age. While they are active, they have to spend their lives away in solitude whereas we need them so urgently and badly. I will conclude with a quotation from the report of the World Bank team which recently visited India to examine the railway administration:

"It would be extremely desirable that the retirement age of the members and officers of the Board and the railways be extended to at least 60 years so that their experience can be available to the railways for the additional period."

I am not referring to the railways alone; I am saying this for the entire administration.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Member after Member refers to export, commerce, trade, etc., but excepting the Finance Minister, no other Minister is present here. It was expected that at the time of the general budget discussion at least all the Ministers would be present, but.....

Mr. Speaker: It is not possible to have all the Ministers, but some more Ministers may be present.

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Shri Prabhat Kar: At least their representatives should be here.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is here. There are certain Deputy Ministers who are sitting behind.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Ministers of Commerce and Industry and Planning should be here.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The other House also is discussing the budget simultaneously.

Mr. Speaker: One or two other Ministers may also be present, though it is agreed that the Finance Minister has to take the whole burden. Members might say afterwards that their points have not been answered, but when the Finance Minister takes the responsibility of answering to the whole debate, we need not much bother.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to call this budget a socialist budget would be a euphemism. It is a budget of an intelligent person no doubt, who talks of welfare and cuts the pocket of those who can ill afford to pay the extra amount which is every year fleeced out of them. Those who are almost at subsistence level. He talks of socialism, but peculiarly enough, as my friend, Shri Morarka said, the stock exchanges boom. He professes to bring about social justice and demolishes one by one—the wealth tax on the corporate sector and now he has followed it up by abolishing the expenditure tax. He talks of planning, and yet he rejects all economic and social controls, specially the much needed control for stabilisation of prices. To sum up, it is a capitalist budget with a sprinkling of welfare measures mis-termed as socialism, and it is a self-defeating budget as far as quick regeneration and planned development of India goes.

But I want to mark, however, one difference between this budget and

the earlier one. Shri Desai, being intelligent, knows that Rs. 57 crores of indirect taxation in 1961 cannot be followed up by another big lash of Rs. 44 crores without some softening up of resistance. That is why he has brought in a small measure of direct taxation in the form of slight increase in the corporate tax, capital gains tax and wealth tax. This shows that public opinion can still put pressure to defeat such policies which hit the people, and we say that it is a step in the right direction though it is but a drop in the ocean of that sea of wealth which still floats about, and about which we are always told the Government does not know where that wealth is,—it is neither in the share market nor in the speculative market nor in the secret vaults which we know are there in banks, in Bara Bazar and other places!

Now, Sir, these new direct taxes disproves another point. It has always been flung back at us, who have always insisted that there should be more direct taxation, that we have reached the saturation point". The very fact that in this budget even a Finance Minister like Shri Morarji Desai has inflicted some more direct taxation proves that saturation point was never reached and there is still quite some margin left. As yet, however, the proportion of direct taxation to indirect taxation remains at 2.3. My hon. friend Shri Morarka has already pointed out about the over-collection and under-estimation of budget receipts. But one thing which he has not pointed out is that this over-collection is always more in the sector of indirect taxation than in the realm of direct taxation—for example, I was just looking as to how much of actual realisations have been made in wealth tax and expenditure tax between 1959 and 1962—I find that the percentage is much lower than indirect taxations. This is the reason why we say that even the amount of indirect taxation

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which has been shown is but an invisible one, it will be far exceeded and the pressure on the common pocket will be much greater.

I do not want to touch the point about non-developmental expenditure because Shri Morarka has already said about that. But I would like, certainly, to touch on one point which, very cleverly, Shri Morarka has not touched, and that is about the question of abrogation of the expenditure tax. Now, what is it that Shri Desai has told us?

Shri Morarka: I said that it was a rationalisation of the tax structure.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That again, I would say, is euphemism because according to Shri Morarji Desai, the reason for doing it is that it is not bringing in much of revenue nor is it producing savings. Let us remember what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said at the time he introduced this tax. Shri Morarji says that it has been abolished because it has no backing of historical experience. True. But it is something which we have introduced because of the special conditions prevailing in India where evasions are also great. Again, he says:

"Expenditure tax has contributed little to restraining ostentatious expenditure and for promoting savings."

But look at what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari says:

"While we should not allow any income to escape, we must also understand that the income is not the main thing for this tax because if we do not get income from this tax we get it from the other side. If a person does not pay the expenditure tax that means he does not spend. Money is available for the community by way of savings. Wealth is created which will attract wealth tax.....the operation of it will undoubtedly take time and we

cannot see the results in a year or two."

Yet, within three years, Shri Morarji Desai has scraped it. Should not the princes and richer sections of our people have reason to be grateful to him? Brick by brick, even this effort to check evasion has been smashed. How fatuous is the plea that it brings less than what the machinery of collection costs? Yet, only in 1959 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha said in reply to a question that separate costs did not arise as the collection machinery was an integrated one. This was a sort of pincer movement to surround the tax-evaders by the wealth tax, by the capital gains tax, by the expenditure tax as well as by the gift tax, and this has been corroded. And we fear this is the beginning of certain further concessions, may be in the future.

Now I should like to come to certain interesting observations made by Maharani Gayatri Devi yesterday. With all deference to her and her eloquence—I am sorry, she is not here now—we want to say this. She spoke eloquently of the poor man's burden and in the refrain pleaded relief for the rich man's burden too.

I would only ask her: has not the Finance Minister, who is a gallant man, acted in favour of the poor hard-worked rajas when he abrogated the expenditure tax? It is the princes who are benefitted most by it. Even at the time of the discussion on the Expenditure Tax Bill and, later on, when we had asked questions again and again as to how much expenditure tax has been realised from the princes, we were given evasive answers. Then she talks of over-spending and non-development expenditure. A very right and correct point. But are lavish *darbars* to the Queen of England where even Congress Chief Ministers are dictated to as to how to wear clothes and what to wear and shikars and Polo matches for Mrs. Kennedy productive of anything except show-

ing except showing our slavish mentality of a bygone era? She talked of privy purses being given up when pensions are given up. What equation is there between the pension of an army sepoy who gets the royal sum of Rs. 24 for his entire family and that of those whose privy purses come to Rs. 5 crores, who live in multiple palaces and forts full of jewels and priceless gems with luxurious sojourns in the Swiss Alps, Monte Carlo, London, Paris and New York? How can they be made synonyms or interchangeable terms for what she calls "their generations of toil and service for their people"?

We know the Swatantra Party uses the discontent of the people against Congress policies and by beating the Congress and the Finance Minister with this, wants to get away with certain more concessions for the rich at the cost of the poor, and I am sure the Finance Minister is not very allergic to it. But I would like my Congress friends, and certainly we on this side, to beware of this. And that is why we say that Shri Morarji Desai's budget is a retrograde budget from all concepts of planned economy aiming at reduction of disparities.

Now I come to another point. When in a budget you have done away with the expenditure tax, in such a situation, you are asking us, the ordinary people, to welcome it. I do not know where Shri Morarka met people who were welcoming the increase in excise duties. I think he is more loyal than Shri Morarji himself, because Shri Morarji himself will not be prepared to say that the people are welcoming this.

Shri Morarka: I never said that the people are welcoming the increase in the excise duties. Either the lady Member was not attentive, or she is misinterpreting me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I certainly would not like to underestimate his intelligence.

In this background, when we examine this plea of the Finance Minister to cut consumption after dispensing with the expenditure tax, can we not with reason ask whose consumption do you want to cut? It is the consumption of those who can ill-afford to cut it down any further. It is the consumption of the middle classes, the small traders, the workers, the government employees, the agricultural labourer and middle class peasants who are every day struggling to give two square meals to their children, to pay for the education of their children, to pay their house rent and meet the expenses of medical bills. Are not the majority of our people nearer the line which marks the bare subsistence level, if not starvation level?

Now I come directly to the question of prices. The Government has no right to inflict more excise duties and more indirect taxation when it has refused to hold the price line. It is no use telling us that you are holding the price line after August up to December 1962 and that the line has been held at the index figure of 128. Actually, if you see the all-India cost of living index, taking March 1956 figure at 100, in July 1961 it was 125. As a matter of fact, if we are to see the actual increase in the prices of food articles, fuel and power, textiles, vegetable and fruits, fish, meat eggs and tea we will see how much they have gone up. Only yesterday I was looking into one of the papers in our State and I found the price of rice in West Bengal is increasing at the rate of 1 nP per kilo gram each week. And the Food Minister tells us that the off-take from the fair price shops in Calcutta has suddenly jumped to 309 tons during the week ending April 29th from 91 tons in the week preceding. These are very disconcerting features. Moreover, I am quoting figures of prices which we never get in the retail market at all. Here the prices quoted are for the wholesale markets, but when we go to the markets we find the prices are much higher. Apart from this, even if you take these indices, you will see that

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the trend is far from being arrested; actually, the trend is of increasing prices. Then the rents of houses have gone up like anything and even Government does not pay city compensatory allowance or house rent allowance in many places. In this background, whose consumption do you want to cut?

Then, in regard to excise duties, we are told every time that their impact on the consumer will not be much. Only the year before last we were told by the Finance Minister that by the imposition of the additional excise duty on from there would be an increase of 1 nP on 12 cups of tea and, therefore, it will not affect anybody. But does anybody remember that even though the excise duty was only 1 nP on 12 cups, when we went to buy loose tea we found that its price had increased? The same thing is going to happen in the case of these levies also, whether we admit it or not. Already the prices have gone up for not only tea but cloth matches and other commodities. Just now I have received a short note from the Kanpur Gunny Traders Association that from 23rd April the excise duty on jute manufactures has been passed on to the second and third transferees and they are being forcibly made to pay the whole excise duty. That is to say, the duty, instead of coming from the pockets of the owners, is being passed on to the consumers. This is the way in which the excise duties are really passed on to the ordinary consumer.

Then I come to another point, and that is on the policy of the Government in helping small industries like the handloom industry. Now the Government is trying to put the handloom industry on par with the big industries like textile mills. This has happened last year also and it has happened again this year. For example, take the handloom industry. I come from the State of West Bengal where we have many small units; we do not have big powerloom units like

those obtaining in Bombay. Here we have got about 5,000 workers working in the power looms. In the Hindustan Cotton Mills, Belghoria the employer has reduced the looms from 96 to 24 with the result that hundreds of workers are thrown out of employment. The Jatia Cotton Mills of Howrah, of course, is a bigger unit with a paid-up capital of about Rs. 8 lakhs. It used to pay a compounded levy of Rs. 70,000. If he has to pay at composite mill rate he will have to pay Rs. 2,75,000 or more in the form of levy. It is, therefore, impossible for him to carry on.

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Another industry which has been badly hit is the rubber proofing cloth industry, which also comes under this duty. In West Bengal there are seven or eight small units of this type of rubber-proofing cloth industry. These are medium sized factories mainly concentrated in our State. They produce things which are used by hundreds of men and women, things like bazar bags, school bags for children, etc., which are sold at 12 annas or so. These bags find a ready market in Bengal, South India and all over the country. About 33 lakhs of yards of handloom cloth, especially from Kerala is consumed by this industry. If the excise duty is to be made applicable to handloom cloth this industry will switch over to mill cloth. Double textile rubberised cloth which was cheaper than canvas cloth will become more expensive. The excise duty expected to be realised is not more than Rs. 17 lakhs. Even this will be circumvented, because tarpaulin will be going in for jigger-process waxing. I would ask the hon. the Finance Minister that if the policy of Government is to help small and medium sized industries, they should seek steps to prevent this industry from closing down. I would also like to say that the rubber proofing cloth should be exempted from excise duty and power-looms up to 100 should not

be charged as much as products of composite mills.

Coming to export excise drawbacks to promote exports, if we want to increase our exports to earn foreign exchange, in a planned way we must not think of robbing the exchequer by giving these drawbacks. We must realise that we have to contend against political groupings of West European countries, in the ECM and their African associates which put out of bounds our trade with them. Secondly, our main foreign exchange earners like tea and jute especially are dependent on exporting houses which are dominated by foreigners. Thirdly foreign shipping freights and bottoms still determine our pattern and competitiveness of our trade. Therefore the drawbacks permitted on exports does not touch the fringe of the problem. My hon. friend Mr. Morarka referred to excise on jute. Now, Sir, we are against having any excise duty on jute in order to restrict the consumption of jute manufactures within the country. It is a well-known fact that our jute trade in the foreign markets has been suffering from many ups and downs. We are increasing our trade. But it is an industry where looms are often sealed, chronically pestered by unemployment. When it is reviving by a bigger internal market we should see that nothing is done in the name of exports to hamper this industry again. At the same time we do not want these bonus incentives which I think Mr. Morarka was pleading for in the case of jute exports. If you put an excise duty on jute sacking, what will happen is that it will be passed on to sugar, or added on to rice or other food-grains, or cement. It will ultimately be passed on to the consumer. By allowing these drawbacks for export promotion we would only be allowing the foreign exporters and auctioners to build up their profits in tea and jute at the expense of the Indian exchequer.

In tea you can control the auction market only when we can get out of the grips of Mincing Lane in London,

only when we can control the Brooke Bonds, Liptons and Jardine Hendersons. Secondly, why should we permit foreign exchange build up in the hands of the private sector? On the 4th of May in answer to a question in this House it was found that 950 accounts have been declared to the Reserve Bank of India totalling Rs. 3.30 crores kept in foreign banks. This is nothing. I am sure my hon. friend Mr. Bajaj can tell us in secret more foreign accounts which are there.

Mr. Speaker: Why should Mr. Bajaj be chosen?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I say so because he is a friend of mine and he may tell me in secret.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Why in secret?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not keeping the secret of a friend with herself.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): I am not in the habit of divulging the secrets of the people as communist usually do.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I meant it only in joke and did not mean Shri Bajaj has a foreign account.

Foreign trade if it is to be for purposes of gaining foreign exchange for planned development must be in the hands of State Trading Corporation. The thirty-five crores of rupees of profits of the STC is not bad. I know that the performance could have been much better. Instead of rebates on tea and high spending in the USA by the Tea Board with declining export markets in the United States of America, we must organise selling tea outside the grip of Mincing Lane. Only state ventures can break international cartels, monopolies and regional commercial groupings.

Uncompetitiveness of prices is always laid down at the gate of

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

workers' wages. Why not at the door of undue profits? Yet see what *Capital* says: "Profits and turn-overs during the past year have risen." My hon. friend Mr. Morarka also says this is true. Government we find has no grip over the cost structure of manufactures, what is the amount going towards raw materials, labour cost, capital cost, depreciation and profits. Further, at the root of unstable prices is the refusal to lay down floor prices for agricultural raw materials before the sowing season. What is the use of appointing enquiry committees after enquiry committees. The Asoka Mehta Committee suggested the establishment of a Price Stabilisation Committee. We go on clamouring for the fixation of minimum price of jute and cotton before the sowing season, so that there may be a stable supply of raw materials at proper prices. But this is never acquiesced in. That is why we say that uncompetitiveness of prices cannot always be put down to workers' wages. And yet what does Nandaji say? He says that real wages of workers have gone down. So, let us not pat ourselves on our back by saying that we have done well by labour. Foreign exporting houses and big business firms will really gain by this export drawing back which has been permitted. Without state-trading, this incentive for increase in foreign exchange earning for planned development will remain a chimera.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has in the meanwhile submitted an intelligent memorandum. Like *Oliver Twist* they are never tired of asking for more.* They ask: What is the use of this drawback? We should be permitted to have liberalisation of currency retention. They have made an interesting suggestion regarding imported dyestuffs. In short they say: We should be permitted to earn as much profit as we like and sell to whomever we like; in other words, allow us to indulge in as much profiteering as we can; please do not touch us.

Now, Sir, the last point which I would like to make is regarding a point which the Finance Minister himself made. He asked: how shall we have development? He has put it in a rather attractive form. He said that "even with the increase in the size of our Plans, we are unable to accommodate all the legitimate aspirations of our people, for more schools and roads for more power and drinking water, for more transport and employment opportunities". These are no doubt sentiments which find an echo in the hearts of all our people. But can we not ask: Why is it impossible to nationalise banks which would give double-edge of putting huge resources of Rs. 1,857.16 crores of deposits as well as the power of controlling prices by controlling power of hypothecation. We saw how helpless the Reserve Bank of India was in checking the selective credit control applied to foodgrains. We were often told that money was taken not in the name of foodgrains, but actually speculation was carried on in the name of foodgrains. What about the secret vault resources? Apart from gold and bullion, we are told that actual notes and currencies, black monies, are escaping taxation. They are not of a small order.

It is widely known that a good part of the difference between bank deposits and money supply with the public, which is almost about Rs. 1,000 crores, is black money, speculative money, money which neither the Forward Markets Commission nor the Government have ever cared to assess, far less to control.

Is this a planned economy where neither bank advances are controlled for planned development, nor does it use all the invisible sources of money for public good and national regeneration? An we find from *The Capital* that Shri Morarji Desai in Bombay has been properly pressurised to tell the big business that "we are not going to nationalise banks". Not

only that. I do not know whether he has said "at the moment"; but as far as I can make out, it is a blank cheque, that they will not be nationalised, even at a future date, maybe.

Why was it impossible to use the L.I.C. funds totalling Rs. 560.38 crores? These are long-term deposits and are eminently suited for planned development. Why should these nationalised funds be used to maintain the buoyancy of the share market which to a socialist should have no part to play in our economy, not even capital formation, because it works on the basis of speculation, scares, artificial shortages and cornerings.

What about the privy purses of Rulers? If others are asked to tighten the belt, why not first ask those who have enough room to spare between the belt and their opulent body? They should be asked to make sacrifices.

Therefore, to pose the question of lack of resources in such an innocent way as to give the impression that all resources have been tapped and the only thing left is to fleece the common man who is already stumbling under the heavy burden of rising prices and reduced real wages, is not honest, far less is it the sign of a socialist conscience.

We want development. But if increased production and income is to create greater inequalities, then there is no need to go into long-winded theories of the futility of "equalisation at the lowest level" or "dispersal of poverty" as the Prime Minister said. If the process of the so-called "levelling up" leads to greater disparities and the crushing down of the lower rungs of the society including the middle classes who form the bulk of our people, we need not be apologetic about levelling down. The Swatantra's would be a great deal better people if the idle rich worked and lived a simpler life. Let all those who are truly desirous of giving birth

to a more equitable society and who are at least sentimentally attached to the ideals of socialism and the right of giving an equal opportunity to all the children born to us, let them see the real face of this budget. This is a budget which does not bring about regeneration and a quick development and a planned development of our society.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Inder J. Malhotra. There is a long list furnished by the Congress Whips. I would advise the Congress Members to take as little time as possible, in order that I may be able to accommodate a large number of speakers.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the budget that has been presented to this House this year has been termed on the one hand as a capitalist budget and on the other as a more socialistic budget. Only a few minutes back the hon. lady Member from the Communist Party remarked that the budget is an absolutely capitalist budget. In my opinion the budget proposals are neither capitalistic nor socialistic to the extent, that even the Congress Party, according to its basic policy of a socialistic pattern of society, would like to have.

As in the previous years, this year also the burden of taxation has again been put more on the common man, and more especially the middle classes of this country have been affected to a greater extent.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

On the one hand, we have a goal before us for the achievement of a socialistic pattern of society in this country, and a welfare State. Under a welfare State, relief is to be given to the common man every year, not that every year more taxation is to be put on the income of the common man. We can only achieve a welfare State and a socialistic pattern of

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

society when, after the budget proposals are presented to the Parliament, there is a general feeling among the masses that this year Government has given some relief to the masses.

In my opinion the Indian people would not hesitate to give a part of their earnings and their income by way of taxation to the Government if they are assured that with this money they will be provided with a better administration and that more amenities would be given to the Indian people.

We had the First and the Second Five Year Plans and we are now having the Third Five Year Plan. Crores of rupees have been spent on this planning and on the various plan projects. I would say that we have achieved something, but we have not achieved to the extent to which we could have achieved with the amount that we spent and with the huge administrative set-up that we have in this country.

What happens when a project is planned? The financial sanction is given. Then the first step which is generally undertaken, whether it relates to a Central Ministry or the State Ministries or any other Government department in this country, is to have an increase in the existing staff. I have observed this with minute details, and there are a hundred and one instances of this in various departments of the Government. To implement or carry out an additional project, recruitment of additional staff is unnecessary. This saving in expenditure could very easily be brought about by better co-ordination at the administrative level between the Centre and the States and between the different Central Ministries even.

By way of example, I would like to say that at the Centre we have the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and another Ministry, namely the Ministry

of Community Development and Co-operation. My observation is that as far as the practical experience of the common man, especially of the farmer is concerned, by having this bifurcation of responsibility at the Centre, and so at the State level, the poor farmer is made to suffer. What happens is that the supply of seed and fertilizers is to be arranged by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Its distribution is to be done by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation tells the farmer that since the supply is short they are not in a position to supply. On the other hand at certain places the supply is more and they say that the farmers are not ready to have the supply. Such confusion exists in a very important field of administration. This field of administration is so important to the common man, to the farmer, that greater and more vigorous co-ordination is required at the Central and also at the State level.

Our Prime Minister time and again emphasises this aspect that we have to achieve the socialistic pattern of society in this country. There is no doubt about his sincere intentions and his sincere efforts. My hon. friend Shri Ansar Harvani, yesterday, while participating in the discussions, remarked that our Prime Minister has the head of a socialist but he is surrounded by rightists and so nothing is progressing in this country. I would only like to say this that Shri Ansar Harvani, being a congressman and having been associated with the Congress organisation for at least 10 or 12 years more than me, should at least realise that if our Prime Minister feels, at any time, that in the fields which he likes to progress in this country according to the basic policies of the Congress, there are bottle-necks and that there are certain people to whom he has given the responsibility, who are not working according to the basic policies of the

Congress, the hon. Prime Minister would not stay in that position even for a single minute.

It is another matter beyond doubt that some people have been given great responsibility at the Centre and even at the State level in the Congress Ministries to go ahead with full speed to achieve socialism in this country. That there are certain sections who have entered the great Congress organisation and somehow manoeuvred to position in the Ministries may be a factor which is working against the basic policies of the Congress organisation. But, on the whole, the position is not so bad as probably visualised by my hon. friend Shri Ansar Harvani, which made him say that even our great Prime Minister has become helpless.

Keeping in view the observations and remarks made by both the sides of the House and my personal observations also, I would only say this that our Prime Minister is over-busy with other matters of international importance and he probably gets very little time to go into more details as far as the implementation of the various development projects in the country is concerned. My suggestion is this. Since the situation is this, I would suggest that there may be created at the Centre a position of Deputy Prime Minister who should be wholly and solely in charge of development projects in the country and he should devote his full time to economic policies and see that the various Plan projects are implemented fully. Unless there is a thorough and complete co-ordination between planning and implementation, nothing much can be achieved and that is why we always feel that, keeping in view the money we spend and the large number of administrative officers and other government establishments, we are not achieving what we should have achieved.

Now, I would pass on to the speech made by the Swatantra party leader

(if not inside the House, at least outside the House) Shrimati Gayatri Devi. It is very heartening to listen to such sympathetic words from the former Princes of this country, that overnight they have developed a liking, a love for the common man, for their uplift and for their progress. I would only like to know from such Princes why, when under the British rule, they were, to some extent, wholly and solely in charge of the States, not only in charge administratively, but practically the state subjects were owned by these Princes, at that time, this love and sympathy for the common man did not enter the hearts of most of these Princes. After realising that now India is progressing ahead with speed towards a socialistic pattern of society, and if the Princes, with their accumulated wealth, just sit quietly, away from the political life of the country, in another five or 10 years, they would be absolutely forgotten, they thought of entering the political body of India and with that accumulated wealth, which belongs to the people of India, they spent in the elections, they formed a political party in the name of Swatantra Party and became the so-called representatives of the people, and they have made it a fashion to voice the peoples grievances in this House and in certain State Assemblies also. I would only suggest to Shrimati Gayatri Devi that since, now, she has become a peoples representative, as her first gift to the common man, let the Maharaja of Jaipur and other members of the royal family give up their privy purse.

To justify the privy purses given to the Princes, Shrimati Gayatri Devi said that it is a sort of a pension. Now, pension is given to those persons who have served the country, who have served the people to their fullest capacity, with sincerity and honesty. Pension, in a socialist India, cannot be given to persons who have accumulated people's wealth and if they are not satisfied with that wealth and if they still want to have more wealth

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

of the people in the name of pension, then pension is...you have rung the bell: I will finish in one minute. In the end, I would say this. Instead of emphasising or instead of imposing more taxes, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should explore and find other avenues which could be savings in administrative expenditure so that some relief can be given to the common man.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is neither an easy nor an enviable job, in any country, even if it is a country with a buoyant economy, to balance the budget. And yet, in a country like ours, which is very poor, and which has been impoverished for many centuries, where we have to get any amount of financial assistance for the massive needs of the Plans, it is certainly a more tough job. In this context, I should congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having struck a golden mean between too much of taxation and deficit financing, both of which would have led to inflationary conditions.

Shri Morarji Desai is a man of surprises. Last year, before the elections, when everybody expected that he would not tax heavily, he, with a clarity of his own, knowing what he wants and having the Third Plan in his mind, did not keep quiet but taxed the people, even exposing himself to the risk of personal criticism before the elections. This year, when we thought that there would be a heavy taxation, especially with an overall deficit of Rs 147 crores, and the increase in dearness allowance sanctions and the increase in defence expenditure, he has given us a pleasant surprise.

Though many people from the Opposition have said that we have not progress in planning, at least we should not be over-critical. We should

release what we have achieved, and how and in what circumstances we have achieved it. We might not have got everything that we wanted to achieve, but we should not forget what we have achieved.

When we began our Second Plan, the sterling balances were only to the tune of Rs. 746 crores, and they came down to Rs. 136 crores by the end of the Second Plan, and by July, 1961, they were only Rs. 98 crores. In spite of that, in spite of our production not being much, because of the control efforts that we had undertaken, our import and export position was much better, and we got Rs. 665 crores from our exports, which represented an increase of 5 per cent. But the money which we had was not enough.

Though there was criticism from the other side that foreign help need not have come in, I, for one, believe that especially in under-developed countries, foreign aid is absolutely necessary, and without foreign aid, we cannot have even a beginning. Though ultimately we should depend on our internal resources through taxation, exports, savings etc., in the initial stages, we should not forget that foreign aid is necessary. And I am extremely grateful to the countries which have given us foreign aid.

Coming to the immediate taxation proposals, I would like to refer to one or two specific proposals, before I go into the economic policy of the country. For the first time, the incidence of indirect taxation has come down, and that is a very welcome measure, and I congratulate the Finance Minister on that.

The increase in the corporate tax by five per cent. is a very welcome measure, as far as I am concerned. Though many people, especially the capitalists have said that it is anti-

capital and that it will not result in capital formation, I feel that that is a wrong criticism to make. Usually, these capitalists are the people with the loudest voices, and they cry at everything. But even their own barometer, namely the stock exchange, which gives an idea of how capital formation will be affected, has shown an upward rise. The buoyancy of the stock exchange has shown that whatever the capitalists are saying has been belied. Moreover, in our economy today, it is not very difficult for the corporate sector to absorb increased corporate tax by five per cent. Our economy today is more or less on the basis of the war economy, a closed economy; because of want of funds practically our imports are nil, and even the risk about which the private industrialists say so much is practically nil because there is no competition in the internal market. Moreover, these capitalists forget the special concessions that they are enjoying. They have got exemption in respect of export earnings, and a five per cent. reduction on the statutory percentage of minimum distribution of profits. So they can easily absorb not only this five per cent. increase in the corporate tax but even more than five per cent., and at least next year, the Finance Minister should think of increasing this tax.

I congratulate the Finance Minister on his having increased the capital gains tax and also the wealth tax. But there is one thing on which I would like to differ from him. So many of my hon. friends from the Congress side have welcomed the abolition of the expenditure tax. But, I, for one, feel that it should not have been done, because as has been rightly pointed out by one hon. Member, it was known even when this tax was introduced that it would not fetch enough revenue. The Finance Minister has said that he has scrapped this tax on three grounds, namely that firstly it did not yield any significant income, secondly that there

was no restriction on consumption and thirdly that it did not check conspicuous expenditure. I feel that this would have been a good source for at least knowing where the black money had come from, and we would have known at least the capitalist friends' income, if this expenditure tax had not been removed.

I would submit that taxation is not the only way of controlling the economic policies. Here, I would like to say a few words on the philosophy of Government, especially in regard to the economic development of the country.

We have been wedded to the socialist pattern of society, and so much has been said about it from all sides of the House. Taxation may be one form of solving the economic problems, but I, for one, do not believe that taxation alone would solve our problems. Our troubles are based more on social inequalities, administrative irregularities and executive inefficiencies. Besides, there is also the charge that price level is not being controlled and the problem of unemployment is not being solved.

When I say 'social inequalities', I do not know whether I shall be able to express myself very clearly. The difference in the incomes between the highest in the land and the lowest in the land should certainly be narrowed down. But as the Prime Minister has said very correctly, socialism does not mean just chopping down the rich and then bringing them down to the level of the poor. I do not believe in that sort of socialism, certainly, but the minimum wages and the minimum standards of the people at the lower rungs of the ladder should certainly be raised.

When we view the question from this aspect, we should know the enough clothing and such social and minimum wages or the minimum remuneration that the people who are employed in our country are getting; whether it be in the agricultural sector or in the industrial sector, whether it be organised labour or unor-

[Smt. Yasohda Reddy]

ganised labour, the minimum wages which are paid are not very remunerative. I feel that Government should give immediate thought to these things.

One of the major aims of our policy should be to raise the standards of living in the poorest area and of the most disadvantaged classes through appropriate plans of development and employment. I also suggest that the minimum wage legislation should be enforced in the unorganised sector of the industry and the organised sector of agriculture over as large an area as possible. In the organised sector of industry, collective bargaining and standardisation of rates of remuneration should be actively encouraged. Thirdly, there should be a progressive increase in the salaries of the lower level employes so that the difference between the salaries at the highest and the lowest level is not very great. Fourthly, the standards of remuneration or earning at the highest level in private business should be made amenable to public regulation. These things should be immediately taken into account in the economic policy of our Government.

No doubt, in mixed economy the private industry and the private sector should get incentive. I do not say that they should not get incentive and everything should be taken up by the public sector. But, rightly or wrongly, the term 'incentives' is usually associated with money or the relief that the rich people get from direct tax and so on. But money is not the only incentive. Incentive means something more than money. The incentive that a hundred people at the top may get by the reduction of direct tax or by the abolition of direct tax bears no comparison with the incentive in the form of psychological satisfaction which the millions of people get when they are given enough wages, when they are given enough food, when they are given enough clothing and such soil and humanitation benefits. The incentives

which they get into their psychological being, the spirit of satisfaction which they get that they are getting enough for their work, the fact that they are being paid for their work and that all their labour has not been wasted and that they have got the fruits of their labour and these have not been diverted to the richer classes, is something for greater than the incentive which a few rich people may get. Incentive should not always, therefore, be associated only with the money aspect or the aspect of capital formation. Incentive means incentive among the hundreds of millions of our people in the lower strata, and incentive can be given to them only through the social welfare policies of Government. This is one important thing which Government should remember.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the administrative deficiencies, especially about the huge wastage that is there. In this country which is a big country undergoing planned development, there has, no doubt, been an increase in the number of Departments and officers. But I should like to say one thing about the 'tax proposals. Year after year, taxes are imposed. But Government must also know how much of tax evasion is going on. If as one hon. Member pointed out yesterday that there was tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 250 to 350 crores, is correct, that it is very serious. When in a country like India, there is tax evasion going on, it should be considered not only a crime, but it should be considered as something more than a crime, it should be considered as a sin. When a person murders somebody else, we give him capital punishment. But here are the people who suck the blood of the people. We get money from the poorest men by taxing them and by making them undergo sacrifices, but these rich people who can well afford to give the extra fat away to the country go on evading taxes day by day. Evasion never takes

place in the case of indirect taxation because the poor man cannot evade the tax levied on consumption goods which he has to buy. On the other hand, the rich people, who have got the power to evade tax, should not be let off. As was said in another connection, they should be hung by the nearest lamp-post, as the saying goes. A special treatment should be given to such people who suck the blood of the country; they should not be allowed to remain in India free without adequate punishment.

Another thing I want to say is about the employment and social policies. It has been noted that there has been a continuous and significant increase in unemployment in areas since 1951-52. In the last few years, unemployment has increased by more than 35 per cent. If the urban population has increased by 4 or 5 per cent. per annum, there is unemployment at double the pace in towns. This unemployment at the urban level is also due to the migration that has taken place from rural to urban places and increase in population. Even in the rural areas, though no useful data are available, the Agricultural Labour Inquiry shows that there is a fall in self-employment, and the rural population are offering themselves for wage employment. Studies reveal that neither in, agricultural nor in the total urban sector are employment opportunities being created as fast as the flow of labour. Even in our large scale industries, the overall increase in production is not able to absorb more than 0.23 per cent. of the total labour. Again, even in the traditional industries, where the market was sheltered for their products, they gave only fuller employment to the already employed, not extra employment.

Government should, therefore, give more thought and attention to small scale industry, industry which could not only adopt advanced techniques but also take in extra labour. I need not give more details about these

things, because the hon. Finance Minister knows them and he can easily ask his administration to give him some suggestions in the matter.

There is one thing I would like to say. It is that prices have not been controlled by Government in spite of all their efforts. I do not attribute it to lack of machinery, as some people have suggested. There is ample amount of machinery in the Plan itself. But I ascribe this absence of co-ordination and control to the inefficiency of the Administration. Programmes of production, distribution, allocation of controls, fiscal measures, credit supplies and restrictions and monetary devices are already in the Plan. It only remains to integrate the working of each of these mechanisms so as to contribute to an even tempo of activity and development. All controls over foreign trade and exchange must be integrated into the above overall programme. Short-term requirements should be reconciled with the long-term ones.

Price control is a very important thing. Whatever may be our plans, whatever may be our achievements on paper, it is what the poor man gets by way of food, clothing and housing that is more important than anything else. We should build the nation that way. We should give the people the psychological satisfaction that the Government are doing their best.

There is one thing I would like to say about my hon. friend, Shrimati Gayatri Devi's suggestion about the privy purses. Much has been said about it. Let not the hon. Minister be led away by such apparently innocent remarks that the Princes could be compared with the poor pensioners. If they could be so compared, I would be happy if India had such pensioners equal to the Princes. But the comparison is almost preposterous. Let the hon. Finance Minister remember that there is no point in making poverty bleed, but certainly

[Smt. Yashoda Reddy]

there should be fun in bursting vanities. Let him remember this and let him start with the privy purses and not pensions.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बजट प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए बधाई दी है। मैं भी उन बधाई देने वालों में शरीक हो जाती हूँ।

यह सही बात है कि हमारे देश में बहुत काम हो चुका है और अभी भी हो रहा है। लेकिन कुछ लोग जो कि ग्रंथे होकर देखते हैं उनको देश में कोई तरक्की होती नहीं दिखाई देती.....

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंडसौर) : क्या किसी आनरेबल मेम्बर को अंधा कहना उचित है ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : वे कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है मगर ऐसी बात नहीं है। देश में काफी काम हुआ है और देश ने प्रोग्रेस भी की है। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहूँगी कि इससे ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो सकता था और इसके मुकाबले देश अधिक तरक्की कर सकता था बशर्ते कि ऐसी बातें जो कि आनरेबल मेम्बर कहते हैं और वह सही भी हैं उनको सरकार मानती और उनके अनुसार अमल करती।

“जनवाक्यं कर्तव्यं”

ज्यादा लोग जो कहते हैं उसको मानना चाहिए और उसको दृष्टि में रख कर अपना कानून बनाना चाहिए। अब इतना बड़ा हाउस बैठता है और कई बातों की सूचना देता है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट सुनती नहीं है। इसमें गवर्नमेंट की गलती मैं नहीं समझती क्यों कि मैं ऐसा सोचती हूँ कि यहां एक प्लानिंग कमोशन बैठा है, बहुत बड़े तर्जुबेकार लोग

बैठे हैं, उनके मशविरों में कुछ गलती है, मैं ऐसा महसूस करती हूँ। जितना वह प्लान करते हैं उसमें से ६० परसेंट प्लानिंग तो हमारे देश के लिए मुफीद ही नहीं होती है। प्लानिंग कमोशन वाले बैठ कर सारे प्लांस बनाते हैं लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि वह बाहर के मुल्कों की बैंक ग्राउण्ड में इनको बनाते हैं। सब कुछ वहां की किताबों से लेकर लकीर के फकीर की मानिन्द बनाते हैं लेकिन यहां की हालत देख कर नहीं बनाते हैं। फर्स्ट प्लान चला गया, सेकेंड प्लान चला गया और अब थर्ड प्लान हमारे सामने आया है। इस की ड्राफ्ट आउट लाइन बनाते वक्त सब एम० पी० जी० को बुलाया और डिसकशन भी किया। कई एक बातें उसमें रखी गयीं मगर प्लान में उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। यहां की हालत को ध्यान में न रख कर बाहर के मुल्कों की नकल करते हुए जो प्लान रखा जायेगा जाहिर है कि उन प्लांस में डिफेक्ट्स रहेंगे। मैं अपील करती हूँ कि आप यह बातें उन तक पहुंचा दीजिये। प्लानिंग कमोशन वालों को इस मुल्क की हालत को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए। उनको खास तौर से इस देश के एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स लोगों अर्थात् देहात में बसने वाली जनता की जरूरियात को ध्यान में रख कर अपने प्लांस बनाने चाहिए।

अब मैं पंचायत समितियों के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगी। पूज्य बापू ने जिस राम राज्य का स्वप्न देखा था उसमें पंचायतों का प्रमुख स्थान था। पंचायतों का हमारे देश में बहुत महत्व है और यह एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है। असली लोकतन्त्र के ढाँचे में पंचायतों का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। हमारे गांवों में जो पंचायत समितियां स्थापित हैं वे आम तौर पर अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन चूँकि उनको तजुर्बा नहीं

है और पड़े लिखे नहीं हैं इसलिये कभी-कभी उनके काम में गड़बड़ हो जाया करती है। जहाँ तक मेरे आंध्र प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है यह पंचायतें बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। इन ग्राम पंचायतों की बदौलत हम को जनरल एलेक्शन में बहुत मदद मिली है। पंचायतों से काफी गड़बड़ हमारी कम हो गयी है।

हमारे आनरेबल दोस्त बाज दफा ऐसी बातें कह देते हैं और वह इतनी बेहूदा बातें होती हैं कि जिससे काफी तकलीफ हमें पहुंचती है। हमारी जो नीति होती है वह प्लान होता है उसको वे लोग बेढंगा बताते हैं और उसका जवाब हमें देना पड़ता है। जाहिर है कि हम गैर जिम्मेदारी से उनकी बातों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। अब हमारे वह आनरेबल दोस्त काफी गैर जिम्मेदाराना बातें करते हैं लेकिन कुछ बातें जो वह कहते हैं सत्य भी होती हैं और उन बातों का हमारे लिये जवाब देना मुश्किल हो जाता है और उनका जवाब हमें नहीं मिलता है।

यह सही है कि आप ने गांवों में पंचायतों को बहुत पावर्स दी हुई हैं लेकिन वहां की हालत क्या है? दुकान तो खुली हुई हैं लेकिन वह खाली हैं, सामान नहीं है, पैसा नहीं है। प्लान की सेकंड स्टेज से हम बाहर आ गये हैं लेकिन वहां पर पैसा नहीं है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, जीप्स हैं, ऐक्सटेंशन आफिसर्स हैं मगर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को मदद करने के लिये वहां पर फण्ड्स नहीं हैं। इसलिये पंचायतों को खाली पावर देने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करना चाहूंगी कि वह देखें कि पावर्स के साथ-साथ इनको जरूरी फण्ड्स भी मिले और मेरा सुझाव है कि स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स का जो टोटल रेवेन्यू हो उसमें से कम से कम २५-३० फीसदी पैसा पंचायतों को जाना चाहिए ताकि

वह ठीक से काम कर सकें। मैं रहूं या न रहूं लेकिन मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि यदि यह ग्राम पंचायत अच्छा काम करेंगी, जिला परिषद कायम करके उनके द्वारा काम चलाया जायेगा तो १०-२० साल के बाद एम० पी० की तादाद कम की जा सकेगी, इतनी तादाद नहीं रह जायेगी और इतना खर्चा यहां करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। गांवों की पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों को ताकत देने से ही सच्चा प्रजातन्त्र इस देश में स्थापित होगा। हमारे देश में जो प्लानिंग होता है, उस में बहुत गलतियां हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कहा है कि थर्ड फ्राइव यीअर प्लान के टारगेट्स पूरे होने पर गांवों में ५,३०० की जनसंख्या पर एक इंजीनियर, ५,००० पर एक डाक्टर और पच्चीस हजार पर एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रेजुएट मिलेगा। अभी तक तो तीस फ्रीसदी टारगेट्स भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन जब थर्ड फ्राइव यीअर प्लान के टारगेट्स पूरे हो जायेंगे, तो पच्चीस हजार की जनसंख्या पर एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रेजुएट होगा। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या एग्रीकल्चर इतना तुच्छ सबजैक्ट है। वह एक टैक्निकल सबजैक्ट है। आज हमारे देश में स्थिति यह है कि जो लोग गरीब हैं और जिन के पास दिमाग नहीं है, एग्रीकल्चर उनके हाथ में रह गया है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि हम को बाहर के मुल्कों से अन्न मंगाना पड़ रहा है। अगर एग्रीकल्चर का काम साइंटिफिक तरीके से किया जाये, तो प्रोडक्शन अच्छा होगा और हम को अपने देश के लिए बाहर से अन्न लाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अगर यहां पर किसानों को ठीक प्रकार से मदद मिले, उन को समय पर पानी और खाद दी जाये, उन को सुघरे हुए तरीकों से बुवाई, कटाई और कीड़े आदि मारना सिखाया जाये, तो हमारे देश में पर्याप्त अन्न पैदा हो सकता है। जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा है, आखिर हम कब तक बाहर का गेहूं, चावल और नमक आदि खाते रहेंगे? प्लानिंग कमीशन से यह बात पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

प्लानिंग कमीशन वाले यहां बैठे-बैठे सीलिंग निश्चित करने का कानून बनाने की बात करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे पहले हैदराबाद स्टेट में हमने सीलिंग लगाई थी, क्योंकि वहां पर उस की ज़रूरत थी। हमने यह तय किया था कि एक एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट की, चाहे वह बड़ा हो या छोटा, बेसिक इनकम ८०० रुपए सालाना हो और सीलिंग उससे लगभग साढ़े चार गुना, अर्थात् ३,६०० रुपए सालाना हो, चाहे बड़े से बड़ा फमिली हों। लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में हम देखते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में एक-एक साहब ढाई-ढाई हजार रुपये महीना पाते हैं। वे दूसरों के बारे में तो सीलिंग लगाने का मशवरा देते हैं, लेकिन अपने लिये कोई प्लान नहीं बनाते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन पर होने वाला खर्चा लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। १९५३ में वह १३२५ हजार रुपए था और और १९५७-५८ में वह बढ़ते-बढ़ते ६७६१ हजार रुपये हो गया। अब जो बजट हमारे सामने रखा गया है, उसमें उसके लिए ९५२३ हजार रुपया रखा गया है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि १९५३ से आज तक प्लानिंग कमीशन का खर्च आठ गुना बढ़ गया है।

यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस देश का ६४ से ७० परसेंट रेवेन्यू एग्रीकल्चर से आता है, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर का काम करने वालों के लिए ३,६०० रुपए सालाना आमदनी की सीलिंग रखी गई है, जबकि यहां पर एक आदमी को तीन हजार तक वेतन मिलता है। जहां तक किसानों का सम्बन्ध है, सब पैसा चोरी हो जायेगा, पटवारी और पटेल सब खा जायेंगे। ऐसे प्लान यहां पर बनाए जाते हैं। ये बात यहां पर कहते हुए मुझे कोई शक या शर्म नहीं है। विरोधी पक्ष वाले जो कुछ कहते हैं, उन की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन हम लोग अपने तजुबों के आधार पर जो कुछ कहते हैं, उसको तो सरकार को सुनना चाहिए और सुनना

पड़ेगा, लेकिन वह सुनती नहीं है। इससे हम को बड़ा दर्द होता है।

जहां तक एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उस के क्षेत्र में बड़ी गड़बड़ है। कहीं मल्टी-परपज स्कूल हैं, तो कहीं बेसिक स्कूल हैं, कहीं इंगलिश स्कूल हैं, कई प्रकार के स्कूल हैं, लेकिन बच्चों की पढ़ाई ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो रही है। आज स्थिति यह है कि बहुत सुन्दर प्लान चल रहे हैं, कांग्रेस बड़ा काम कर रही है और सरकार में अच्छे लोग काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो सच्चे होते हुए भी बच्चों को अच्छे तरीके से शिक्षा देने वाला और बताने वाला कोई नहीं है। आज उन जो अच्छी ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिल रही है। सब लोग गड़बड़ करते रहते हैं। यहां से लेकर वहां तक चोरी होती है और सच्चे दिल से काम कोई नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिये बच्चों की पढ़ाई नहीं होती है।

जब मैं स्टुडेंट थी, तो हमारे यहां आन्ध्र प्रदेश में लोग कहा करते थे कि इंगलिश कमजोर है, उसकी द्यूशन लगानी चाहिए, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि वर्नेकुलर लैंग्वेजिज में, तेलगू और कन्नड़ में, द्यूशन लगानी पड़ती है। इस का क्या कारण है? पहले इंगलिश में बच्चे कम परसेंटेज में पास होते थे, लेकिन आज वर्नेकुलर लैंग्वेजिज में भी कम परसेंटेज में पास होते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि एजुकेशन ही हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था की बूनियाद है। उस से बच्चों को ज्ञान दिया जाता है और देश के अच्छे और योग्य नागरिकों का निर्माण किया जाता है। दूसरे मुल्कों में एजुकेशन पर जितनी तबज्जह दी जाती है, उतनी हमारे मुल्क में नहीं दी जा रही है।

हमारे बीच में जो सब से खतरनाक और शैतान चीज है, वह है बाजार-भाव और कोई उस को रोकने की कोशिश नहीं करता है। मैं गांव-गांव फिरती रहती हूं। हमारे यहां बहुत गड़बड़ बनता है और उस के अलावा भ्रालू, प्याज और मिर्च भी पैदा होते हैं। जब फरवरी

में, इलैक्शन से कुछ पहले, हम किसानों के पास गए, तो हम ने देखा कि उस समय, जब कि गुड़ बनता है, बीस से पच्चीस रुपए प्रति पल्ला, जो कि १२० सेर का होता है, गुड़ का भाव है। किसान को कटाई, मजदूरी और गुड़ की पकाई पर बहुत खर्च करना पड़ता है। वह बेचारा रोता है। चूंकि वह पहले ही पैसा एडवांस लेता है, इसलिए कर्ज देने वाला अपना पैसा लेने के लिए उस के पीछे-पीछे भागता है। तुरन्त पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिए किसान सारा गुड़ बाजार में बीस, पच्चीस रुपए के भाव पर बेच देता है और रात-दिन गुड़ बाजार में जाता रहता है। मैंने उस समय देखा कि किसानों ने गन्ना काटा नहीं और बैलों के खाने के लिए छोड़ दिया। जब मैंने इम का कारण पूछा, तो मुझे बताया गया कि हम को गुड़ पकाने का बर्तन नहीं मिलता, इम लिए गन्ना बैलों के लिए छोड़ दिया। यही हालत मिर्च वगैरह की है। बाजार में गड़ आने के बाद उस को एक दो महीने गोदाम में बन्द रखा जाता है और फिर उस का भाव ७०, ७५ रुपए तक बढ़ा दिया जाता है। यह खतरा शैतान है। उगाने वाले और खाने वाले को कोई लाभ नहीं होता, लेकिन बेचने वाले की जेब भर जाती है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि सब लोग यही कह रहे हैं कि प्राइसिज पर कंट्रोल किया जाये, लेकिन वह बार-बार कहते हैं कि प्राइसिज में राइज नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन वह इस बारे में क्या जानते हैं? वह कभी कुछ खरीदते नहीं हैं। उन को मालूम नहीं है कि बाजार में क्या चीज मिलती है। तीन साल पहले जब मैं दिल्ली आई थी, तो साबुन दो रुपए, १२ आने के भाव पर मिलता था, लेकिन आज वह चार रुपए, चार आने में मिलता है।

मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार सब तरह के टैक्स लगाए,

लेकिन उस रैसे को खर्च करते समय पूरा ध्यान रखे। हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स में वेस्टेज होता है। सेंक्रेटरीज और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े अफसर प्लेन और रेल में सफ़र करते हैं, लेकिन बैठ कर काम करने वाले कम हैं। एक्सीक्यूशन कम होता है।

मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। वह बहुत अच्छे मिनिस्टर हैं। टैक्सिज के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि भ्रमर एक एक-फूल से पराग ले कर उस की हनी, शहद, बनाता है। यह आवश्यक है कि खर्च करते वक्त पैसे का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। आज लाखों करोड़ों रुपए की स्कीमें बनती हैं, जिन के लिए पैसा पंचायतों से दिल्ली तक पहुंचता है। पुराने जमाने में नदियां नीचे जाती थीं, लेकिन आज वे नीचे से ऊपर जाती हैं—पैसा नीचे से ऊपर जाता है। अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि खर्च करते वक्त ध्यान रखना चाहिए, ताकि वेस्टेज कम हो।

14 hrs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must first apologise to you for not being present here yesterday when my party was called on to take part in the discussion. The fault was not mine; the fault was that of the railway administration that I could not reach here. My train running only 5 hours late. (Interruption).

While discussing the Budget from various sides, it appears to me that we, who are neither leftists nor rightists, do not understand in what direction we are moving. The Congress talks of a socialistic pattern of society and the Communists want to pull the legs on the Congress towards the communistic world. We have not understood the game fully. However, I will place my case before the House as an ordinary man in the street.

What is noticeable in our country today is that the officers have started

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behaving in a very irresponsible manner and disrespectfully towards the Constitution. I use these words in a very responsible manner. What we find is from the reports of the Public Accounts Committee, that the recommendations and suggestions made by the Public Accounts Committee are entirely ignored. And, this is being done, not today, not yesterday; but for the last 7 years. It is growing. No attention is paid to what the Public Accounts Committee says.

What is the object of a Budget? The object of a Budget is this. The Budget is designed to provide for parliamentary control, for administrative accountability, for the auditing of transactions, for ensuring that the expenditure incurred by the Government is in a specified manner and by the specified authority.

We have a clear example of ignoring Parliament, entirely, by the Delhi Administration very recently. At page 102, of the Forty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee, it has been remarked:

"On 31st March, 1956, the State Government withdrew a sum of Rs. 19,90,000 and lodged it in the current account of a departmental officer (outside Government account) with the State Bank of India. The State Government did not utilise the money for the purpose for which it was intended and with the repeal of the Part C States Act the Delhi State was integrated with the Union Government on 1st November, 1956. In spite of repeated Audit objections the Delhi Administration did not refund the amount into the treasury for a long time."

It took them full 4 years to refund this money. And the explanation that was given is this.

"The representative of the Ministry of Finance stated that where States were given grants

for certain schemes they virtually had full powers to spend the money in other schemes also."

A more daring statement against the Constitution than this could not have been conceived by anybody. That is why the Committee felt:—

"The Committee feel that there should be no scope for doubt in such financial matters. In future, the Ministries concerned with sanctioning of grants and loans to States should take proper steps to ensure that the funds are properly utilised by the latter or refunded promptly when not required."

This unholy manner in which the Constitution is disregarded by the officers must be put an end to. It is not the money which belongs to a particular department; it is money which has to be accounted to Parliament and must be used only in the specified manner and by the specified authority as indicated in the Appropriation Act and not otherwise.

I will now come to the Budget proposals that are before us. It has been remarked by several speakers who preceded me that over-budgeting has been a special feature of ours; under-estimating our income and receipts and over-estimating the expenditure is generally indulged in. So much so, in 1959-60, about Rs. 90 crores remained over as savings. This is not proper estimating. Estimates are meant for particular purposes. You cannot have, 'Just take this money; we have to spend or we have not to spend', attitude. That attitude of the various Ministries must change.

The way in which the hon. Finance Minister has presented his case to the House as to why he needs more money requires some probing. Unfortunately, everyone advises us to gird up our loins and to tighten our belts for the sake of the country. We can do more than that. We are prepared to fight

for our country and lay down our lives. The whole position is whether this suggestion of girding up the loins and the tightening of the belts should come from those who live in luxuries unheard of in any part of the country.

Look at the report we have got about our Missions abroad. In what manner have they behaved; in what luxury have they lived? If one just goes through the Public Accounts Committee Reports, and the various reports of the Estimates Committee, one will be surprised to find the manner in which money has been wasted by the Missions. They action a most irresponsible manner. I invite your attention to the very first words that I uttered; that is, that these officers do not pay any attention whatsoever to the parliamentary control over expenditure.

We have irregularities from the Missions of which there have been reports. They have indulged in costly luxuries; costly articles have been ordered; costly furniture is enjoyed at their residences; no rent is being charged, forged account; have been prepared and false bills have been presented. All sorts of things have happened. A motley crowd of allegations that can be laid at their doors are there. It is not at one place. I will give the names to the House, the names of those Missions where all these things were found. Even stocks could not be physically checked to know whether the things had existed or not. They are Colombo, Belgrade, Paris, Bonn, Brussels, the Hague, Prague, Moscow, Rangoon, Dacca, Jedda, New York, Sourabaya, Bangkok, Geneva, Vienna, Ottawa, Rio de Janeiro, Peking, Rome and Santiago. These are the places where all these objections were taken but were not remedied. It is a malady which must be rooted out. If there are persons who do not want to listen to parliamentary control, they do not deserve to hold the high officers to which they have been posted. If they

cannot afford to have constitutionality and parliamentary control and they want to do as they like, they do not deserve to be retained in our services.

A few years before it happened. In one of our Embassies, officers from top to bottom, if I remember right, the number is 83, prepared false bills. They did us in the eye to the tune of a crore of rupees. After 11 months it was found out that we had been done in the eye. Investigations were carried on. The Public Service Commission recommended the dismissal of the top officer concerned. But, unfortunately, the prestige of our country was at stake, that the dismissal of such a high official would affect us internationally, and the intervention of the Prime Minister prevented the dismissal of that gentleman. Such things are recurring over and over again, and these must be stopped.

Shri Morarji Desai: Which embassy and when?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I cannot give the name of that embassy. You can ask the Public Accounts Committee. Now, we are suggesting that we will have to meet both ends, and it also appears very reasonable that the expenditure must be met from the receipts, and that is why certain suggestions have been made by the hon. Finance Minister that certain further taxation has to be levied. But before that is done, has the Government applied its mind to the wasteful expenditure that it goes on incurring? Have we plugged the holes? Have we plugged the leakages? Have we been able to conserve all that we have received or all that we have got, so that the further burdens of taxation may not fall on the people? That is the ordinary method of budgeting. We should not merely proceed to tax because we want to tax. Tax may be a necessity for meeting the expenditure but tax cannot simply be a means of raising capital for the purpose of raising it. Therefore, when we examine the

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various Governmental reports and the various data that are available to us, we will find that we in our country sometimes inludge in very infructuous expenditure, and we do not try to plug the loopholes.

Numerous examples can be given by me. I have studied these things. But I will confine myself to a few instances only and shall give a few examples. We have started a silver refinery. What for have we started it? Just to obtain the silver from the old coins which are now made obsolete. Why was the silver refinery necessary? Why could not those coins be sold in the market ordinarily at the value of the contents of silver therein? Is this refinery necessary for obtaining the silver from these coins? Now, what are we going to do with that? Since then, our coins are exhausted. Have we examined the whole report about the silver refinery? If we examine it, we will find that lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been wasted even in the setting up of the refinery. It took three and a half years before this refinery was set up, and every time when we were trying to set it up, lakhs and lakhs of rupees—about Rs. 14 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs—have been wasted in getting it set up. Now we are faced with this quandary: what are we going to do with this, as soon as the quaternary coins have been melted and the silver contents are withdrawn. We are now thinking about it and consulting others. They will have a copper refinery out of it for which it is not fitted.

We have the example of waste in the Indian Airlines Corporation. We had about 12 Vikings to be sold. We were offered for each Viking over £ 25,000. When the proposal was made to sell them, the proposal went through the Ministry. The Ministry sanctioned it. Some correspondence ensued. From 1957 we were trying to sell

them, but from 1957 to 1960, we could not sell those Vikings. Ultimately, when we sold them, we sold them at scrap value, namely, Rs. 20,000 each. The aircraft for which we had been offered Rs. 3,25,000 each, were sold at a scrap value of Rs. 20,000 each. What a colossal waste has been caused? What action have we taken against the officer or officers concerned, for having done us this wrong? The excuses offered are very flimsy. They cannot stand the test before any court; Nobody is going to swallow these stories which were given by the officers. These officers are trying to behave with Members of Parliament who sit in the Public Accounts Committee as if they are small bodies. These officers feel that since they are coat and patloonwallas, they know better than the dhotiwalas and kurta-walas. That is the attitude. This attitude of the officers must be made to change.

Then there is the question of control of Parliament. There are certain Central universities, some universities which are maintained by the Centre. We have been asking for their accounts to be submitted, as audited, and placed before the Public Accounts Committee. Somehow or other I do not know why—these universities have become so chary that since 1953 all attempts at getting their accounts audited have failed, and up to date they have not submitted their accounts.

Then, if we add to this the various discrepancies and the various lapses that have taken place, we will find that a total amount of nearly Rs. 30 crores have been lost to the country. I am not talking of these persons who swallowed the money, who illegally have taken away our money. I am only talking of those things where, on account, we find that monies have been lost to us by bad handling. I would say that in all these instances, there is a clear case of malfeasance and mis-

feasance. Even to some extent, I could have excused the question of non-feasance, but when there is the question of malfeasance and misfeasance, it is high time that we took it into our head to bring these offenders to book so that such things may not recur again and again in our country.

There was a case of surcharge on pig iron. The content of iron in the pig iron was not tested and the surcharge was levied at a very low rate, with the net result that when the iron content in the pig iron was tested, we found that we had lost Rs. 150 lakhs. I cannot understand how this leakage took place in our country. We ought to have learnt a lesson from an example from the war days. During the war days, a building was said to have been built somewhere in Madhya Pradesh at a huge cost, and some recovery of rent was made. Ultimately, it transpired—it was brought to notice—that having collected this fictitious rent from some fictitious concern, suddenly the source of income disappeared. We tried to find out where these buildings were, from where all these rents were coming. And it is on record in the Public Accounts Committee that these buildings were not traceable and the persons who handled this money and gave these figures had disappeared somewhere in Pakistan. Such a thing happened. It looks a fairy tale. Are we going to swallow all these fairy tales here? It is high time that we looked up and plugged all these leakages that are taking place in our country.

We have a further leakage in food-grains. You will find that at one place our report shows that the movement of 224 lakh maunds of wheat and rice is not accounted for. Where is this rice, where it moved, how it moved, etc., are not to be found anywhere on record. It is 224 lakh maunds. Is such a thing possible without any sort of connivance on the part of the officers concerned. It must be a colossal waste that has been caused to our country.

I submit all this in all humility to the very intelligent Finance Minister whom we have got. He has been an officer and he has risen from smaller ranks. He must know how to plug these things. These things must be stopped if we want the progress of our country not to be hampered. On the one hand we are trying to gird up our loins and tighten our belts. On the other, those who are there, in the know of affairs, do us in the eye and make us look like fools and idiots, and these are things which must be put a stop to.

Then, loans have been advanced to TISCO and IISCO. We have suffered a loss to the extent of Rs. 2 crores by way of loss of interest. Everywhere we have got instances of gross malfeasance and nonfeasance. The officers who commit these acts of ignominy escape and enjoy all the luxury and comfort unheard of in the history of our country and the poorer people have to bear the brunt of this ignominy perpetrated by them, because they have to pay heavy taxes by way of excise, direct taxation and various other methods by which the burden has been increased in our country.

We have another example of a very glaring thing which we must look into very seriously. The communist Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, pointed out that we must have all the monopoly of trade in this country, supplying food, supplying little necessities of life like pencils, holders, pens, betel nuts, etc; everything that they can conceive of must be supplied by the State Trading Corporation. In other words, the ideal of communism is to control everything and make the poor people slaves. We are far from it; we do not want to be slaves and I hope that the dream that the communist party has of making our country a nation of slaves is not going to be achieved, at least within another fifty years and never again they will think of it. Yet, the conception is before them. I will warn the Government. Has it been very paying to

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establish these monopolies of trade by the Government? Have the State Trading Corporation, the Indian Airlines Corporation and the various other bodies which have been set up at the cost of the exchequer, at the cost of the nation running to crores and crores of rupees, yielded any proper return?

Rs. 869 crores have been invested in them. What is the return? Even if we get a return of 5, 6, 7 or 8 per cent, which the International Monetary Fund wants to charge us, see what a huge amount we will get. We will save all this taxation. But we are not getting that return. I have calculated some figures and I will give them. The 73 undertakings in the public sector on which the total investment upto the end of March 1961 was Rs. 606 crores yielded a return of Rs. 2.01 crores only in 1960-61, i.e. a return of 0.35 per cent. In 1961-62, after an additional investment of Rs. 103.5 crores, the yield is not expected to exceed Rs. 1.65 crores, i.e. a return of 0.24 per cent. The budget papers show that in 1962-63, there will be a further investment of Rs. 160.10 crores taking the aggregate investment in State enterprises to Rs. 869 crores. While such a large investment must be made to yield satisfactory results, the actual position is that because they are yielding a negligible amount, taxes are being levied or increased to offset the loss which burdens the economy.

It is in this manner that we are made to suffer. I will not grumble the taxation, but I will certainly grumble the leakage in our country, particularly when the waste appears to be very purposeful and is due to the malafide work on the part of certain officers, who have not worked in the interests of the nation.

The burden is falling on the heads of the poor people. The levy on matchsticks has been increased. The excuse given is that the middleman earns

more profit and we want to deprive him of that profit. Is that an excuse for raising the tax on matchsticks? The excise duty has been raised. Similarly, on every little conceivable thing where some relief could be granted to the small industrialist or small-scale industry, that has been deprived.

In para 42 of the Finance Minister's speech, he has said:

"It is proposed to convert the duty on unprocessed woollen, rayon and art silk fabrics to a duty on yarn and processing, so as to release the powerlooms from excise control."

A very good idea; nobody likes these excise officers probing into your affairs every now and then and at every stage.

"The loss in revenue will be made good partly by an increase in duty on yarn and partly by a duty on processed fabrics. As a result of these changes, only a small number of units will need excise control in future."

All these are very pious thoughts.

"As a fair quantity of yarn is imported, these changes will result in a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs in the revenue from excise duty, but there will be a net increase in revenue of Rs. 1.16 crores on account of increased countervailing duty on yarn."

The whole question is, is it going to help a man with a single powerloom? Originally when this scheme was formulated and later on when it was countermanded to a certain extent, the arrangement was made that there was full exemption from excise duty to a single powerloom and there was a compound duty leviable on 4 powerlooms. Then there was a standard duty of 11½ per cent imposed on factories running more than 4 powerlooms. What will happen when this proces-

sing duty is levied? What will happen to the poor people with one powerloom? They will have to pay this process duty wherever they go for purposes of processing. The process duty will kill them and keep them outside the orbit of any competition and they will simply starve. All the persons who are carrying on this business in Punjab will be very badly hit. I will, therefore, request the Minister to kindly see to it that these people will not be hit by this very method by which he wants to give some relief from excise. It may be that some traders, some small merchants and industrialists, carrying on their work in Surat and Ahmedabad might get some benefit out of it, but the benefit will not be all along. Specially those who are dealing in woollen goods and processing woollen goods in Punjab will be hart hit on account of this.

While speaking on this question of taxation, may I bring one more thing to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister? He has very wisely suggested the raising of the corporation tax. But his pious hope that the equity shares will be flowing will certainly disappear in thin air when we calculate this mathematically; the raising of the corporation tax will out at the very root of the equity shares.

The Finance Minister has made an assertion that the equity capital will flow into the companies and that the companies will not have to depend upon bank finances. In my opinion, it is merely a pious hope. Investigations show that with the loss on grossing of profits they will now be faced with the prospect of lower dividend as a result of increased corporation tax and with such a dividend outlook equity capital will certainly become more shy.

Sir, I am not concerned very much with the incidence of taxation, because, after all, as the hon. Finance Minister says, only about a million people are hit by this direct taxation and it is not much in that sense. But one thing has struck me during the

course of this debate, I have not heard Maharani Gayatri Devi when she spoke, but I heard Shrimati Renu Chakravartty who just preceded me when she said about hitting the princes. It has been the burden of their song, that the princes must be deprived of their privy purses, I hold no brief for them. Somehow I do not like many of them. But, in our country, where we always try to keep our promise, where we always live by our promise, where we strive to be honest and want to be honest to ourselves and to the nation, I would like to remind the House of an assertion made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the White Paper. We must bear in mind that we cannot neglect these people, we cannot run them down simply because they happen to be princes. On page 124 it is said:

"The capacity for mischief and trouble on the part of the Rulers if the settlement with them would not have been reached on a negotiated basis was far greater than could be imagined at this stage. Let us do justice to them; let us place ourselves in their position and then assess the value of their position and then assess the value of their sacrifice. The Rulers have now discharged their part of the obligations by transferring all ruling powers and by agreeing to the integration of their States. The main part of our obligation under these Agreements, is to ensure that the guarantees given by us in respect of privy purse are fully implemented. Our failure to do so would be a breach of faith and seriously prejudice the stabilisation of the new order."

Let us not forget that some of them behave in a very patriotic manner, and what we give to them is just a compensation which we agreed in principle to give. It is no use now going back on that simply because they happen to be princes. In this great country of ours where there is the constitutional guarantee given to

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each one of us that no man will be deprived of his property except by due process of law, if we are not going to become communists or follow communist ideas, let us adhere to our promise.

An Hon. Member: Follow the rajahs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not care for rajahs nor for you. I care for the promise made on the floor of the House. We will have to abide by that. That is the whole thing.

श्री गणपति राम (मछली शहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहां का न्याय है कि किसी के लिए तो ४० मिनट दिया जाय और किसी के लिए एक मिनट भी न हो। अब हमारे सरीखे लोग भी बजट पर बोलना चाहते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि किसी को पार्टी लीडर होने के नाते समय दिया जाये, किसी को फारवर्ड बैंक्स होने के नाते समय दिया जाये, और किसी को लेडी होने के नाते समय दिया जाये लेकिन हम बैंकवेंचर्स को समय न मिले। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हम बैंक बैंक्स को भी समय दिया जाये। चूंकि यह कौमन लोगों का बजट है इसलिए कौमन लोगों को बोलने का भी अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत गम्भीर विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय जनता ने राज्य-क्रांति के द्वारा भारतवर्ष की आजादी हासिल की। महात्मा गांधी के आशीर्वाद से यह भूखंड न्यास के रूप में थाती के रूप में हमें प्राप्त हुआ है। लेकिन पूर्व से एक भयंकर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है जिससे जाहिर होता है कि हमारे भूखंड का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग शायद १० वर्ष के बाद हमारे हाथ में नहीं रहेगा। मेरा लक्ष्य असम की तरफ है। सन् १९६१ में असम की आबादी

६०,४३,७०७ थी जब कि आज असम की आबादी १ करोड़ १८ लाख है अर्थात् दस वर्ष के अंदर २८ लाख १६ हजार आबादी असम की ज्यादा हुई। १९६१ की सेंसस रिपोर्ट से यह बात जाहिर होती है कि असम की आबादी ३४.३ परसेंट ज्यादा हुई है। लेकिन इसी के साथ सेंसस की रिपोर्ट को देखने से आपको मालूम होगा कि मुस्लिम आबादी ३८ परसेंट बढ़ी और बाकी आबादी सिर्फ ३४ परसेंट बढ़ी। सन् १९५१ में जहां हिन्दुओं की आबादी ६५ परसेंट थी, मुसलमानों की आबादी २२ परसेंट थी, ईसाईयों की आबादी ६ परसेंट और ड्राइवल ऐरियाज की आबादी ५.८८ परसेंट थी १९६१ में हमारे कैलकुलेशन के अनुसार, क्योंकि सेंसस में जाति के अनुसार आंकड़े नहीं दिये गये हैं, हिन्दुओं की आबादी ६१ परसेंट हो गई अर्थात् ४ परसेंट कम हो गयी। मुसलमानों की आबादी २६ परसेंट हो गई यानी २२ परसेंट से ४ परसेंट ज्यादा हो गई। लेकिन बंगाल के पेपर्स आजकल जैसा दे रहे हैं उस के अनुसार देखा जाये तो होता यह है कि ५७ परसेंट हिन्दुओं की आबादी है और ३० परसेंट मुसलमानों की होगी। चूंकि यह बंगाल के पेपर्स हैं इसलिए मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि वे ठीक हैं या नहीं लेकिन मैं ने जो हिसाब लगाया है उससे अनुसार हिन्दुओं की आबादी ६१ परसेंट और मुसलमानों की आबादी २६ परसेंट है। इसी हिसाब से अगर आबादी ज्यादा होती गई तो फल यह होगा कि सन् १९७२ में जाकर जब दूसरा सेंसस होगा तो मुसलमानों की आबादी ४० परसेंट हो जायेगी और हिन्दुओं की आबादी ४७ परसेंट हो जायेगी.....

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण पश्चिम) : इस से बजट में क्या होगा ?

Shri Raghunath Singh: I can speak on anything during the discussion on the Budget. This concerns the security of the country.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are right.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसदे: साथ ही साथ जो ११ जिले असम के हैं उन में से ४ जिलों की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जो कि पाकिस्तान से सटे हुए हैं। वह जिले हैं नीगांव, ग्वालपाड़ा, दोगांग और सिलचर। यहां की ४० परसेंट आबादी मुसलमान हो गई। आप सेंसर की रिपोर्ट उठा कर देखिये कि क्या कहा गया है। अगर इन ४ जिलों में ४० परसेंट मुस्लिम आबादी हो गयी, नेफा एरिया असम से मिला हुआ है और उसका क्या हथ होने वाला है आप इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। एक तरफ तो नागालैंड की डिमांड है। और दूसरी तरफ मुस्लिम इनफिल्ट्रेशन है। फल इस का यह होगा कि भारत की आजादी के साथ जो भूखंड हमें प्राप्त हुआ था वह भूखंड हमारे हाथ में रहेगा या नहीं इसमें हम को संदेह मालूम होता है। मेरे संदेह का कारण क्यों है इस को मैं उदाहरण देकर बतलाता हूं कि बर्मा ने सन् १९४७ में अपने को कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन में एक सैकुलर स्टेट डिक्लेअर किया। लेकिन बर्मा में अराकान एरिया ठीक ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की सीमा से सटा हुआ है और वहां पर मुस्लिम इनफिल्ट्रेशन जैसा कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में हो रहा है असम में भी उसी प्रकार का इनफिल्ट्रेशन प्रारम्भ हुआ। उसका फल यह हुआ कि अराकान में मुजाहिद पार्टी संगठित की गई। उस ने बर्मा गवर्नमेंट को चैलेंज किया कि चूंकि अराकान एरिया में हमारी आबादी ४० परसेंट से कुछ ज्यादा है लिहाजा हम बर्मा के साथ नहीं रहना चाहेंगे। या तो हमारी एक संप्रेट स्टेट होगी या फिर हम ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में मिलना चाहते हैं। केरेन के लोगों ने जैसे कि बर्मा में एक आवाज उठाई कि हमारी एक संप्रेट स्टेट होगी उसी प्रकार से मुजाहिद लोगों ने आवाज उठाई कि बर्मा में हमारी अलग स्टेट होगी। उसका फल क्या हुआ यह आप अखबारों में देखते रहते हैं। रेलगाड़ियां चलना असम्भव हो गया और रायट्स हुए। इस सब का परिणाम

क्या हुआ? लास्ट ईयर बर्मा ने डिक्लेयर किया कि वह एक नान सैकुलर स्टेट है। जो स्टेट सन् १९४७ में सैकुलर स्टेट थी वही बर्मा सन् १९६१ में नान सैकुलर स्टेट हो गई। बर्मा वालों ने इस खतरे को देखा कि अगर इस तरीके को नहीं अपनायेंगे तो इससे भी बुरा हथ होने वाला है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बर्मा का एक तिहाई हिस्सा जो कि बर्मा का भाग है वह बर्मा के हाथ से निकल जायेगा। या तो संप्रेट स्टेट होगी या वह पाकिस्तान में जाकर शामिल हो जायेगा।

जो लोग बर्मा के इतिहास को जानते हैं...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बजट के बारे में कुछ कहें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह सब कुछ बजट के बारे में ही है। जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं, उसका सम्बन्ध मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स से है। (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not proper to speak about Burma in this discussion.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं तो एक एग्जाम्पल दे रहा हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने जो कुछ बर्मा में किया है, वह हिन्दुस्तान में भी वही करने जा रहा है। इसलिये उस खतरे से हमको सावधान रहना चाहिये। मैंने आपके सामने एक कन्क्रीट एग्जाम्पल रखी है।

इसके अलावा बर्मा में एक और घटना हुई। यहां से पाकिस्तान के लोग वहां गये, उन्होंने बर्मी औरतों से शादी की और उनके बाल-बच्चे हुए, जिनको वे छोड़ कर चले आए। इस प्रकार जब उनकी जन-संख्या काफी बढ़ गई, तो वह जहरवादी काम कहलाई। उन लोगों ने बाद में एक मेमेरेट स्टेट की आवाज उठाई। पार-साल बर्मा में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम रायट हुए—बौद्ध लोगों और मुसलमानों में नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों में बड़े पैमाने पर रायट हुए।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

आज ईस्ट बंगाल से आसाम में इतने ज्यादा लोग आ रहे हैं। हमें उनको रोकना चाहिये। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम उन लोगों को अपने देश में आने से रोक नहीं सके हैं।

इसके बाद आप देखिये कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से रोज १२५, १४०, २००, ३०० लोग, जो कि माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के हैं, बाकायदा वेस्ट बंगाल में चले आ रहे हैं। उसका फल क्या हुआ? जैसा कि आजकल बंगाल के अखबार बहुत जोरों से कह रहे हैं, उसका फल यह हुआ कि मालदह में रायट हुआ और पाकिस्तान के डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर वहां गए। इस रायट के बाद एक महीने के अन्दर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में गोपालगंज, ढाका, राजशाही, पावना, रंगपुर और वरीसात आदि जगहों पर रायट हुए। लेकिन वहां जाने के सम्बन्ध में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर को वह सहूलियतें नहीं दी गई, जो कि भारत में पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर को दी गई। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि १९५० में जो नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट हुआ था, वह आज लागू है या नहीं। उस पैक्ट का प्रोग्रामबल इस प्रकार है—

“The minorities will look to their own government for protection.”

उस पैक्ट में एक धारा यह भी है कि अगर अल्प-संख्यकों पर अत्याचार हो, तो पाकिस्तान के लोग हिन्दुस्तान में जा सकते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग पाकिस्तान में जा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में खुदा-न-खास्ता कोई रायट होता है, तो यहां की सरकार की तरफ से जो सहूलियतें पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर, डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर और दूसरे अधिकारियों को दी जाती हैं, वे सहूलियतें ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में, जहां कि सात जगह

रायट हुए, हमारे हाई कमिश्नर को क्यों नहीं दी जा रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर उनको वे सहूलियतें नहीं दी जा रही हैं, तो रेसीप्रोकल बेसिस पर हमको भी उसी नीति का अनुकरण करना चाहिये।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I seek your guidance on one point. The hon. Member is not speaking on the budget as such. He is speaking on a subject on which we will not get an occasion to reply. I am only submitting that if the hon. Member sticks to budget matters now and speaks on this when the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Home and External Affairs come, we will also have an opportunity to say something on that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Before the general discussion on the budget was taken up, the hon. Speaker was pleased to say that certain principles should be kept in mind by hon. Members before they take part in this debate. According to the hon. Speaker, an hon. Member can speak on anything on the Finance Bill. But, so far as the general discussion on the budget is concerned, he has to limit his speech to matter of financial policy and taxation matters.

Shri Raghunath Singh: But I am speaking on policy matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can very well speak about this on the occasion of the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. Now he should confine himself to the proposals in the budget.

Shri Raghunath Singh: On the general discussion of the budget I can speak on any demand. That is the rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The reference to Burma has nothing to do with this discussion. In this context, we are not concerned with what happened in Burma.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I have given a concrete example as to what happened in Burma.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should be careful while speaking about friendly countries. I would advise the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the budget.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Only one word more about this point.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): When an hon. Member is speaking on the general budget, I think he can speak on any and every subject. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Speaker has already made it clear as to what all things can be said during the discussion on the general budget. Let us follow that.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I will speak for one more minute on this point.

गोआ के करीब बीस हजार लोग पाकिस्तान में हैं। उन लोगों को पाकिस्तान सरकार की तरफ से यह अल्टीमेटम दिया गया है कि या तो वे पाकिस्तान के सिटीजन हो जायें, या उनको पाकिस्तान को छोड़ना होगा। दो तीन दिन पहले इस सदन में इस बारे में सवाल भी उठाया गया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के सोलह हजार नेशनल सीमेन के तौर पर कलकत्ता में रजिस्टर्ड हैं। अगर पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट अपने यहां रहने वाले गोआ के लोगों के बारे में इस प्रकार का कानून बनाती है कि या तो वे पाकिस्तान के सिटीजन हो जायें, या उन्हें पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर जाना पड़ेगा, तो फिर हमें भी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के सोलह

हजार लोगों के बारे में यह कानून बनाना चाहिए कि या तो उनको हिन्दुस्तान का नेशनल होगा होगा, या उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ना चाहिए।

अब मैं बजट पर आता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य तरह मिनट ले चुके हैं। अब दो मिनट में वह खत्म कर दें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहां तक विदेशी व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है, १९५२ में, जब कि यह देश रिपब्लिक बना, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ७२९ करोड़ और इम्पोर्ट ९७१ करोड़ का था, जिन में २४२ करोड़ रुपये का गैप था। उसके बाद १९६० में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ६२३ करोड़, इम्पोर्ट १,०११ करोड़ और इस प्रकार गैप इन दि बैलेंस ऑफ़ ट्रेड ३८८ करोड़ का हो गया, जब कि इस अवधि में हमारे देश में डेवलपमेंट और तरक्की हुई। इसका अर्थ यह है कि इन दस बरसों में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट १०६ करोड़ रुपये का कम हुआ और इम्पोर्ट ४० करोड़ रुपये का ज्यादा हो गया। अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो हमारी इकोनोमी ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल सकती।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उपाय बताना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर का व्यापार कैसे बढ़ सकता है। जहां तक साउथ ईस्ट एशिया का सम्बन्ध है, मलाया में हिन्दुस्तानियों की तादाद १० परसेंट, सिंगापुर में ८ परसेंट, और बर्मा में ११ परसेंट है। इसी प्रकार मारीसस में हिन्दुस्तानियों की तादाद ७५ परसेंट और फ़िजी में भी ७५ परसेंट है। इसी प्रकार ईस्ट अफ्रीका और केनिया में भी हिन्दुस्तानियों की आबादी है। मैं इन स्थानों पर गया हूँ। वहां पर हिन्दुस्तानियों की सब से बड़ी कम्प्लेंट यह है कि वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान की एम्बेसीज व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में उन के साथ कोई

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं करतीं। अगर सरकार चाहे, तो वह सारे साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में, ईस्ट अफ्रीका में और अफ़ग़ानिस्तान और ईरान में अपने व्यापार को बढ़ा सकती है। इस देश के आदमी हर स्थान पर मौजूद हैं। वे भारतीय वंश के लोग हैं और हमारी सहायता करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने इस तरफ़ कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है। थाईलैंड का जितना कपड़े का व्यापार है, वह प्रायः सभी हिन्दुस्तानियों और चीनियों के हाथ में है। इसी प्रकार से मलाया का सारा व्यापार करीब करीब हिन्दुस्तानियों और चीनियों के हाथ में है। लेकिन हम अपने सामान को बेचने के लिये इनसे किसी प्रकार का सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का प्रयास नहीं करते। इसके लिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ठोस कदम उठावें। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि तीन कामन मार्किट्स का सिस्टम इस वक्त है। एक यूरोपियन कामन मार्किट है, एक अफ्रीकन कामन मार्किट है और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की कामन मार्किट भी तीन देशों की आ गई है। इन तीनों कामन मार्किट्स के पीछे सिद्धान्त क्या है? इसके पीछे केवल आर्थिक सिद्धान्त ही काम नहीं कर रहा है, राजनीतिक सिद्धान्त भी काम कर रहा है और वह राजनीतिक सिद्धान्त यह है कि जिस प्रकार पावर ब्लाक बने हुए हैं उसी तरह से छोटे छोटे आर्थिक पावर ब्लाक बनाया जाय। आर्थिक क्षेत्र के लिये हमें भी कोई ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो समीपवर्ती देश हैं, जहाँ हिन्दुस्तानियों की आबादी है, उनके साथ सम्पर्क बढ़ा करके हम अपने व्यापार में वृद्धि करें।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is probably much that is good in this budget and much that deserves praise. However, from among the good things I may just mention two

as an illustration: one, the help that this budget offers to exports, and the other, the emphasis that this budget puts on the role of current consumption in a planned economy.

There is an honest desire, and an actual commitment, in this budget to help exports. A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been set aside for the purpose of promotion and development of exports. Also, there are all these various rebates on tea exports and others.

Coming to the second point, there is this pointed reference to an important aspect of planned economy, planned strategy; and it is that the relationship between current consumption and investment has been very pointedly brought out. I shall read the Finance Minister's words. He says:

"A degree of control over domestic consumption is implicit in our effort to step up investment".

This reminds me of a passage I have read in a recent booklet by Prof. J. K. Galbraith. The title of the booklet is *Economic Development in Perspective*, and I cannot do better than quote a brief passage from it to reinforce what the Finance Minister has put so well himself. This is what Prof. Galbraith says:

"The final requirement of modern development planning is that it has a theory of consumption. . . . A theory of consumption—a view of what the production is ultimately for—has been surprisingly little discussed and has been too little missed. . . . On what grounds should Government decide? How much should be withheld from present consumption to nurture increased future consumption? If today's bread is barely sufficient, can we ask for sacrifices therein so that tomorrow's people will have butter?"

These, Sir, are some of the questions that are seeking an answer, and we have to try to find an answer for them.

I shall, however, not dwell any longer on this.

I would proceed to deal with the point I principally want to make today. The point I want to make is that this country has become somewhat inflation-prone, and we must not do anything, knowingly or unknowingly, which will add to the latent inflationary pressures.

In this connection I would draw your attention to paragraph 15 of the Finance Minister's speech of April 23. In fairness I should read some portions from this paragraph. In paragraph 15 the Finance Minister says:

"We must get an adequate return on the vast amount of capital we are investing in our railways, power plants, irrigation works, fertiliser plants, steel plants and the like."

I am omitting a few sentences. Further on he says:

"This means not only efficient and economical operation of public sector plants, but also a policy of charging a proper fee or price for the services and products supplied by the public sector. Betterment levies, water rates, electricity charges, railway freights and the like cannot be determined on the philosophy of 'no profit and no loss', but on the consideration that all these services and facilities need to be enlarged and their users must pay more for these things today in order that there may be plenty of them tomorrow and the day after. Our price policy must ensure that investment in key and basic industries earns a good enough return to make higher investment possible."

Now, Sir, we find two things in this paragraph. One is the price philosophy which the Finance Minister would like to make applicable to public undertakings in this country. And the other is that among the industries that he mentions, he makes no distinction

between industries that somehow have a greater inflation-potential than other industries. What this price philosophy of the Finance Minister will lead to, I shall try to explain by taking, as an illustration, the recent Railway Budget.

15 hrs.

The central object of the recent Railway Budget was to secure an additional revenue of some Rs. 21.26 crores, and for that purpose the proposal was to enhance the railway freight rates and passenger fares. My submission is that this kind of proposal is not as unobjectionable as it looks. For there is a difference in some industries, from the point of view of their inflationary potential, from some other industries. For instance, Railway is one such industry that has a greater inflationary potential. For, the railway or railway service is something which constitutes an element in the cost of production of a whole range of services and products. Railway service constitutes an element in the cost of production that straddles the entire spectrum of our economy. Why does it do that? Because, railway service is an element in the cost of production of so many other products. Let us take an instance. If you raise the railway freight by say 5 per cent, then, the cost of coal which the Railways carry has to be increased not by 5 per cent, but perhaps a little more, proportionately a little more than 5 per cent. Then, this coal is largely used by the steel plants. The steel makers have to put up their price of steel more than proportionately. The steel makers pass it on to those who use their steel, say, the tool makers. The tool maker, in his turn, has to put up the price more than proportionately. These tools are, perhaps, finally used by the textile mills. Then, the price of cloth has to be put up more than proportionately. Thus, a kind of pyramiding of costs takes place, especially when any tax or any levy is imposed on a service like the railway service or on a raw material like

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

coal or steel or fuel or cement. This is a situation in which the consumers of these products—the consumers of coal, steel or tools—have no choice. There is hardly any choice left to them. They cannot say that they will not use the railway service. They must use the railway service. They have no other choice. In other cases, there is usually a choice. There is no elasticity of demand. The incidence of this additional taxation cannot be shifted as it can be shifted in other cases. Take for instance, a tax on cloth, on biscuits, on cinema tickets. If you tax some kinds of cloth, the consumer has the choice not to buy that cloth. He can buy some other cloth; he can buy less of that cloth. The same thing about biscuits, cinema tickets, all along. This is one reason why I should think that this increase in railway fares and freights is objectionable.

What is true of railways is also true of power plants, or irrigation works and such other services, which enter into the cost of production of other services and other products. That is one thing. In this para 15, there is no distinction made between these kinds of industries that have, for these reasons, a greater inflationary potential than others.

There are other industries mentioned in this para such as fertiliser plants, steel plants and others. As for fertiliser plants and steel plants, I can understand that there is some competition possible. There is some kind of a private sector in the case of these two and there is competition. That will help keep the costs of these plants down within reasonable limits.

The principal point I have been trying to make is that we have to be very careful in what we do in our taxation policies. We must not touch some industries while we may touch other industries if we want to have additional revenues. I do not want to create an atmosphere of alarm, because, I know, that recent-

ly, our price level has been comparatively stable. In fact, I would say that, looking at the narrow range within which our price level has been fluctuating recently, we can say that there is a certain amount of internal strength in the stability of the price level. Besides, after all, it is not a goal to be aimed at that there should be absolute stability. Absolute stability is not our goal. It cannot be our goal. Yet, I shall also say that we must watch. There is that secular trend which is moving upward during the last several years, at least 10 or 12 years and that trend has to be watched. Therefore, knowingly or unknowingly we must not do things which will result in any increase in the inflationary pressures in the country.

May I have one more word. Sir? When the Railway Budget was before this House, I was wondering whether any thought had been given to this aspect of this question. I am still wondering whether there is any central thinking done by independent men, independent economists in our Government. I mean, whether, for instance, this proposal to enhance the railway freights and rates was a proposal or a decision taken by the Railway Ministry only or it was done in consultation with and with the consent of other Ministries, particularly the Finance Ministry.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I tell the hon. Member that the Railway Budget is always framed with the Finance Minister's agreement? There is no question of no co-ordination.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am glad to be corrected. It looks as if these decisions are taken from the point of view of the need of individual Ministries. What is probably desirable is that we, in this country, should have some kind of a body of men, particularly of economists, who would be independent both of the Finance Mi-

nistry as well as of the Railway Ministry or any other Ministry and who would function in a kind of a role in which the American President's Economic Advisers Council functions. Such a Council, let us say, Economic Advisers' Council, may be attached to the Prime Minister and it should function independently.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब भारत की जनता आज इस मुश्किल में है। आज इस मुश्किल में जनता की तरफ निगाह लगाये बैठी है कि कैसा बजट यह सदन उनके लिए पास करता है। नए चुनावों के बाद आज जब कि भारत के करोड़ों इन्सानों ने अपना विश्वास देकर इस सदन के मुश्किल मेंबरों को यहां भेजा है, तो वे देखना चाहते हैं कि ये मेम्बर इस देश को क्या नई देन देते हैं। लेकिन जब यह नई देन जनता के सामने जाएगी और जनता इस नई देन को देखेगी और परखेगी और जब जनता इसको इस्तेमाल करेगी तो जनता यह महसूस करेगी कि जनता के साथ घोर विश्वासघात किया गया है। करोड़ों इन्सानों के मुंह में मे चाहे वह चाय का दाना हो या तम्बाकू का टुकड़ा हो या दियामलाई की माचिस की सीक हो, उसको किस बेदरती के साथ गरीब कमरों में टैम्बों द्वारा छिना गया है, और उसका उपयोग क्या किया जाना है ? उसके द्वारा खर्चा बढ़ाया जाता है। टैक्स इसी नाते बढ़े हैं कि मिनिस्ट्रियां बढ़ गयी हैं। एक जनसंघी सज्जन ने तो यहां तक कहा कि वायदे निभाओ। कीन से वायदे निभाने के लिये कहा है। राजे महाराजाओं के साथ जो वायदे किये हैं उनको निभाने की बात कही जाती है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि उस वायदे को निभाने की जरूरत है जो कि इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के सामने किया गया है और जिन वायदे को इस देश के त्यागी पुरुषों ने किया, जिसको बादशाह जफर ने और आखिरी शहीद गांधी ने किया। वह वायदा यह था कि इस देश के बेकस इन्सानों की कमाई जिसको लूटने का एकमात्र साधन अंग्रेज था उसके जाने के बाद

उम कमाई को नहीं लूटा जाएगा।

मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि एक तरफ तो इस देश का साहुकार इस देश की जनता को लूटता है और दूसरी तरफ इस सरकार का नेहरू सेठ लूटता है। पेनिसिलिन का टीका, जो तपेदिक का टीका है और जिसकी लागत तीन आने होती है उसका १२ आने इस देश की गरीब बीमार जनता के फेफड़े में किस बेदरती के साथ लिया जाता है और उसका रस और खून चूस चूस कर ऐयासी के साधन किए जाते हैं। तो किस तरीके से इस देश के गरीब लोगों की आशा और विश्वास बंधेगा।

गांधी जी ने अपनी एक गुजराती पुस्तक में लिखा है कि कहीं वह भविष्य सच न हो जाए। उन्होंने उस पुस्तक में जिस का नाम—बिहार में कोमी आग—है पृष्ठ ३६० पर लिखा है :

“स्वतंत्रता जैसा अमूल्य रत्न हमारे हाथों में आ रहा है और हम उसे खो रहे हैं। स्वराज्य का यत्न करने के लिए हमें फिर एक एक को मरना पड़ेगा। स्वराज्य लेने को पाठ तो लिया पर संभालने का पाठ नहीं सीखा। हमारी राज सत्ता ब्रिटिश की तरह बन्दूक के जोर में नहीं चला सकेगी। अनेक त्याग और तपों के बाद कांग्रेस ने प्रजा का विश्वास प्राप्त किया है। परन्तु यदि आज कांग्रेस वाले प्रजा की सेवा करने के बदले मालिक बन जायेंगे तथा स्वामित्व दिखायेंगे तो मैं कदाचित् जीवित रहूँ या नहीं पर इतने वर्षों के अनुभव के आधार पर यह आगाह करने की हिम्मत करता हूँ कि देश में बगावत होगी और सफेद टोपी वालों को जनता चुन चुन कर मारेगी।”

मैं मानता हूँ कि प्लान के लिए रुपये की जरूरत है। लेकिन आज करोड़ों रुपये इनकम टैक्स का बड़े बड़े साहूकारों की

[श्री बागड़ी]

तरफ बकाया पड़ा है और सरकारी मॅशिनरी उस को वसूल नहीं कर पा रही है। अगर किसान की तरफ दो रुपया भी कर और लगान का हो तो उस को जेल में डाल दिया जाता है लेकिन मिल मालिकों और बड़े बड़े सेठ साहूकारों से, जिन का रुपया कांग्रेसी सज्जनों के चुनावों में चँकों द्वारा जाता है, टैक्स का बकाया वसूल नहीं किया जाता। करोड़ों रुपया पेंडिंग में पड़ा है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : आप ने चुनाव में खर्च नहीं किया।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने जनता का पैसा खर्च किया लेकिन राजा महाराजाओं का नहीं किया।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर इस बजट में कोई टैक्स घटाया गया है तो वह कारपोरेशन टैक्स घटाया गया है, जिन विदेशी कम्पनियों पर टैक्स बढ़ना चाहिये था उस को कहीं कहीं घटाया गया है। जो खर्चा टैक्स बड़े लोगों पर लगता था उस को घटा दिया गया है। लेकिन माचिस, तम्बाकू और चाय पर बढ़ा दिया गया है जिस की हिन्दुस्तान का हर गरीब और खानाबदोश तक इस्तेमाल करता है।

आप देखें कि कितने टैक्स की चोरी होती है। जितनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियाँ हैं वे तमाम इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करती हैं। उन का तरीका यही है कि खर्चा ज्यादा दिखा देती हैं और इस तरह इनकम टैक्स से बच जाती हैं। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि भिवानी के अन्दर भिवानी लुहारू ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी लिमिटेड लुहारू है, और दिल्ली में जो कृष्णा बस सर्विस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली व गंजीबाद बस सर्विस हांसी की बसें चलती हैं, अगर इन के हिसाब को देखा जाय तो आप को मालूम होगा कि इन्होंने लाखों रुपये का

खर्चा दिखा रखा है। इन के हिसाब की जांच से सरकार को काफी आमदनी हो सकती है।

हमारे देश में बहुत से लोगो को करोड़ों रुपया इनाम के तौर पर दिया जा रहा है। यह इनाम बहुत से राजा महाराजाओं को मिलता है। यह इन को किस सेवा और खिदमत के सिले में मिलता है। ये राजे महाराजे वे लोग हैं जो कौमी तहरीक के जमाने में महात्मा गांधी जैसे इन्सान को कहा करते थे :

या रहेगा किराड़, या रहेगा बराड़

ऐसे लोगों को वायदा निभाने के नाम पर कितनी बेशर्मी के साथ वजीफ़ दिये जाते हैं और कहा जाता है कि उन को पेंशन मिलती है। मैं अर्ज करूँ कि खुदपंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अपनी आटोबायोग्राफी में लिखा है कि एक दफा उन को पंजाब की एक रियासती जेल में घोड़ों की पेशाब वाली जगह में बन्द कर दिया गया था। उन्होंने ने लिखा है कि—मैं एक दफा वहां से आ गया तो दोबारा वहां जाने की मेरी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी लेकिन फर्ज मेरा था उस जेल में जाने का। क्या इन्हीं सेवाओं के बदले में इन लोगों को ये पेंशन दी जा रही हैं। क्या इस देश के मासूम गरीब लोगों को पीसने वाले और दरिन्देनुमा अंग्रेजों की मदद करने वाले इन्सानों को पेंशन दी जानी चाहिए ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पेंशन नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अग्राम के साथ बेवफाई का पक्का सबूत दिया जा रहा है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर इसी तरीके से महंगाई बढ़ती रही, और टैक्सों का भार इसी तरह से बढ़ता रहा, और ला एंड आर्डर इसी तरीके से मफलज होता रहा तो वह दिन दूर नहीं—मुझे यह कहते भय लगता है—कि देश

में अनाकी हो जाय और महात्मा गांधी जैसे महान् आदमी की वह बात सच हो जाय कि धोली टोपी वालों को लोग चुन चुन कर मारें। यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। यह देश के लिए बुरा होगा और इस को रोकना चाहिये। लेकिन इस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है।

आज इस देश के अन्दर बड़ों को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। आप पंजाब की तरफ जाइए। कितने सिनेमा और कोलड स्टोरेज हैं जिन में इनकम टैक्स की चोरी होती है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। सैयां भए कोतवाल। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के लड़के उन बातों को करते हैं और उन को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है तो फिर आम जनता में भ्रष्टाचार चलेगा ही।

दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हम सिद्धान्तों पर चलते हैं। आप गरीबों से पैसा लेते हैं और डिफेंस पर यह कर खर्च करते हैं कि हम देश की सीमाओं को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, अपने देश की आजादी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। मैं आप के मारफत अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अभी दो रोज हुए कि हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि दो सौ नागा होस्टाइल्स हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों को पार कर के पाकिस्तान में फिजो से मिलने के लिए चले गये और हमारी फौज मुंह ताकती रह गयी। इन अफसरों के लिए और मिनिस्ट्रों के लिए हम अपने देश के गरीब मासूम इन्सानों के मुंह में से एक एक दाना और दूध का एक एक कतरा टैक्सों द्वारा छीनते हैं। इन्हीं अफसरों के सामने से अलानिया तौर पर वे लोग जो हमारे देश के साथ गद्दारी करना चाहते हैं बरमला हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता को चैलेंज करते हुए पाकिस्तान में फिजो से मिलने और पाकिस्तान से मिल कर और साठ गांठ करके हमारे देश की आजादी को तबाह करने के लिए चले गए और हमारी मैशिनरी उनको नहीं रोक सकी। अगर आप सिद्धान्त की

बात कहते हैं तो इसी सवाल पर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को इस्तेफा दे देना चाहिए क्योंकि उनकी सेना नाकाम रही और उन आदमियों को रोक नहीं सकी।

इसके बाद एक बात में और अर्ज करूंगा। सब से ज्यादा खतरा इस वक्त फिरका परस्ती का है। सब से ज्यादा इस देश की कौमियत के टूटने का है। आज देश के अन्दर हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाई का सवाल नहीं है। आज देश की एकता का सवाल है। यह एकता कैसे कायम हो सकती है। एकता तब कायम हो सकती है जब इस देश के लिए जीवन बलिदान देने वाले महान् पुरुषों की जिन्दगी का उल्लेख इस देश के अन्दर फैलेगा। इस देश के अन्दर आज उन महापुरुषों को भुलाया जा रहा है। बहादुर-शाह जफर जैसे कौम परस्त का जो हिन्दुस्तान की जंग आज़ादी के लिए लड़े और जिनके चार शाहजादों को बलिदान किया गया, आज उनका कोई नामों निशान नहीं है। क्या चांदनी चौक में उनका बुत नहीं बनाया जा सकता था। क्या नवाब साहब सज्जर का बुत नहीं लगाया जा सकता था, या राजा नाहर सिंह, बल्लभगढ़ का बुत नहीं लगाया जा सकता था। क्या बिड़ला भवन को जहां महात्मा गांधी शहीद हुए आज कौमी मिलिक-यत करार नहीं दिया जा सकता। जब तक कौम के तरीके से नहीं सोचा जाता तब तक कौमियत नहीं आ सकती।

मैं आप लोगों की माफत अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर इस देश को बचाना है तो यह गरीब लोगों पर जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं उन टैक्सों को हटाया जाय, भ्रष्टाचार रोका जाय और चीजों के भावों को बढ़ने से रोका जाय। यह टैक्सज बड़े लोगों पर लगाया जाय। ऐक्सेंडीचर टैक्स बड़े और धनी लोगों पर लगाया जाय। इसके अलावा राजा, महाराजाओं का जो पेंशन या प्रिवी पर्स बगैरह मिलती है उसको बंद किया

[श्री बागड़ी]

किया जाय और वह जन्त कर ली जाय । जितना भी पैसा इनकमटैक्स का बकाया रहता है वह सारा का सारा वसूल कर लिया जाय । प्राइवैट लिमिटेड कम्पनीज की जांच पड़ताल के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जाय । उससे आपको यह मालूम होगा की कितना इस देश का पैसा, कौमी खजाने का पैसा लूट लूट कर खा गये हैं लेकिन बात कौमियत की करते हैं ।

इस देश के जिम्मेदार लोग कहते हैं कि प्लानिंग को आगे ले जावो । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के जिम्मेदार लोग अपना सरमाया विदेशों के बैंकों के खजाने में जमा करते हैं और बात कौमियत की करते हैं । * * * अगर उनमें देशभक्ति का जज्बा है तो यह उसे यहां पर क्यों न लाये । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर ऐसी बात है तो उस की पड़ताल की जानी चाहिए । * * * अगर इस तरह से सारे लोगों का हिसाब किताब देखा जाय और बहुत पड़ताल की जाय तो हमें विदेशों से सरमाया मिलेगा ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): May I point out that this insinuation that he is making that*** is highly objectionable?

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): On a point of order. This allegation is not permissible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not make such allegations. These allegations will be expunged. Do not make any personal allegations.

श्री बागड़ी : उस सरमाये को अपने कब्जे में लेकर कौमी प्लान कामयाब किया जा सकता है । अगर उनमें कौमियत का जज्बा है तो बाहर के मुल्कों में जो पैसा है

उसको इस प्लानिंग में क्यों न दिया जाय । दूसरो से तो एक एक पैसा टैक्सों द्वारा छीनने की कोशिश की जाती है और इस तरीके से पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है लेकिन इन धनी लोगों का विदेशी सरमाया पड़ताल करके जव्त नहीं किया जाता ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी : चलिए मैं वह नहीं कहता । उन का हिसाब मत लो क्योंकि वह मिनिस्टर हैं ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्लानिंग के नाम पर किस तरीके से भ्रष्टाचार चलता है । गरीब लोग जब सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास रजिस्टरी करवाने या छोटी मोटी अदालतों में किसी काम के लिए जाते हैं तो उन से यह कह कर चंदा लिया जाता है कि प्लान को पूरा करना है । उन से ज़ब्री तोर पर पैसा लिया जाता है और कहते हैं कि यह प्लानिंग के वास्ते चंदा है और पैसा मिल जाने पर ही कहीं जा कर उन का काम किया जाता है । अब यह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है तो और क्या है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री बागड़ी : बस मैं एक मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ ।

इस तरीके से गरीब लोगों से ज़ब्री पैसा वसूल करके भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है और मैं साफ तोर पर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश की सरकारी मशीनरी मफलूज हो रही है । एक तरफ तो यह हालत है और दूसरी तरफ बाहर के सेठों द्वारा देश को लूटा जा रहा है । यह लूट केवल बाहर के सेठों द्वारा न होकर इस देश के सेठों द्वारा भी की जा रही है । फर्क बाहर के सेठों और नेहरू सेठ

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

के बेल इतना है कि लूटते तो दोनों हैं पर बाहर के सेठ जनता को लूटते तो हैं लेकिन लूट कर जमा भी करते हैं परन्तु यह हमारा नेहरू सेठ जनता को लूट कर खर्च करता है, जमा नहीं करता है और सरकार के अन्दर बेलेंम निल का निल दिखाते हैं। मैं इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ आप की मार्फत सदन से चाहूंगा कि ट्रेजरी बेंच पर बैठे हुए मेरे दोस्त वह दिन याद करें जबकि वह शौपड़ियों में जा जाकर गरीब लोगों से वोटों की भीख मांगते फिरते थे। मैं अपने कांग्रेसी सज्जनों से खास तौर पर कहूंगा कि इस बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करते समय वह अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर और गांधी जी को याद करके, अपने विचार प्रकट करें। उनको यह याद रखना है कि करोड़ों गरीब लोगों और खानाबदोश लोगों से अपना वोट देकर उनको जिताया है। उन लाखों और करोड़ों गरीब इंसानों का दिल में ध्यान रखते हुए इस बजट में गरीब लोगों पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उसे खारिज करें और ऐसा करें कि राजा, महाराजाओं की पेंशन, वजीफे आदि को खत्म कर दें। साथ ही यदि आप मिनिस्ट्रों की पलटन को भी हटा दें या काफी कम कर दें तो भी फायदा होगा।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the budget proposals of the hon. Finance Minister have to be examined in the background of his speeches of the 23rd April and the 14th April and the *Economic Survey* of 1961-62. It has been admitted in the *Economic Survey* that there is an imbalance in certain important sectors of our economy like transport, coal, power and certain varieties of steel. I feel that immediate action should be taken to remove this imbalance which is affecting our production in all respects. One is affecting the other and there is almost a vicious circle affecting our economy in various ways.

Because of shortage of transport, coal cannot be carried to places where it is needed. That affects production

in factories, workshops and elsewhere. Similarly, for want of power that is needed, you cannot set up new industries and new workshops. In this way, one is affecting the other and, therefore, in spite of the fact that our economy is stable—I feel that there is not much to be afraid of—these imbalances are affecting our economy very much and immediate action should be taken to see that they are set right.

A number of taxes have been introduced by the hon. Finance Minister. He has tried to raise as much money as could be raised by throwing the burden on as large a section of the population as possible. Both direct and indirect taxes have been proposed. The Communist Members have alleged or rather suggested that this is a capitalist budget and the poor people—the common people—will be very much affected. As has been very rightly pointed out by Shri Morarka, only very few of the articles subjected to indirect taxation will come within the use of the common man in the villages. Most of the articles included for indirect taxation are used by the urban population. If you examine the figures, you will find that the tax on the urban population is very much higher than what is paid by people in the villages. The middle class, the upper-middle class and the middle class are the persons who have been very much more affected.

The hon. Finance Minister has raised the tax on corporations from 45 per cent to 50 per cent. Personal taxes have been raised, capital gains, both short term and long term, are being taxed and still it is being suggested that this is a capitalist budget. Almost all the persons who can be called capitalists or rich are affected by these taxes. So I feel there is no justification to make any such insinuation or suggestion about the Budget.

The Finance Minister suggested that new floatations should look more

[Shri Himatsingka]

for equity capital rather than loans from banks or other financial institutions. This is a very nice sentiment and a desirable thing. But in this connection, I suggest that the deletion of sub-clause 20 of one of the sections—I believe section 5 of the Wealth Tax Act—taking away the exemption that is enjoyed by shareholders in respect of new equity shares for five years should not be proceeded with. The removal will not bring much money, but there is the question of sentiment. All the flotations that came about during the last three years after this clause was there, were based more or less on a sort of assurance from the company management that those shares would not be included for purposes of Wealth Tax. I think the hon. Finance Minister should examine this question. So far as these shares are concerned, they should continue to enjoy the exemption from Wealth Tax for at least those companies which have already come into existence and whose shares were sold in the market and taken up by the shareholders on the basis of that assurance. If he cannot see his way to continue this exemption in future, at least the persons who purchased the shares on that assurance should not be affected. They may be allowed to enjoy this exemption for the number of years they were entitled to. In some cases it may be a year, in other cases it may be for two, three or four years perhaps. That will not affect the income very much because the shares are very much spread over a large number of persons; maybe some of them are not Wealth Tax payers, but a large number of them are Wealth Tax payers, and perhaps the tax from them will be very insignificant. But, as I said, it is a question of sentiment, and therefore they should be allowed to have that benefit for the period they expected.

A number of Members have spoken about State enterprises and stated that they are not yielding good

results. I feel that most of the State enterprises are such that no private concern could have set them up, and therefore it was absolutely necessary that they should be floated by the State, but I think that some action should be taken to see that their efficiency increases, and that they give a good return, so that the benefit from those enterprises might be available to the State, and thus remove or at any rate minimise the burden on the other people in the country. About Rs. 700 crores have been invested, and if a reasonable return of, say, about four or five per cent be available, that will bring in about Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 crores, and that will remove the gap to a very large extent.

A number of concessions have been given. The hon. Finance Minister wants to encourage exports, and one of the items that has been taken up is the export of tea. In that connection, I feel that the concession that has been granted in the shape of reduction of export duty will be to a very large extent taken away by the increase in the railway freight and the tax that has been proposed on tea chests, plywood and other components which are absolutely necessary in the export of tea, because it is exported in tea chests. The tax that has been proposed will take away a big slice of the concession that has been proposed, and that should also be taken into consideration, because, after all, exports must be encouraged. Unless we can increase our exports to a considerable extent, to an extent which can be appreciable, the imbalance of foreign payments position will not improve.

In regard to excise duty, I want to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to certain anomalies that appear to have crept in. Excise duty has been proposed on mercerised, shrink-proof, organdy-processed and otherwise chemically processed fabrics. Some of these fabrics, grey and bleached fabrics, are used by the

footwear factories. When they purchase this cloth from the mills, whatever excise duty has to be paid is paid by them. They bring it to their own factories, and they have to rubberise the cloth in order to make the footwear, which is manufactured mostly in Bombay, Kanpur and Calcutta. But the excise authorities want the cloth to be taxed in the process of rubberising, and when the cloth is converted into shoe, that again is taxed by an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. If the price of the cloth is increased on account of the rubber, the same being rubberised, that goes into the price factor of the footwear. Therefore, I feel there must be some mistake or misunderstanding whereby the excise authorities are asking for the payment of that tax from factories producing footwear, where it is one of the processes in the making of the shoes that rubber has to be put on the cloth. Therefore, that needs examination, and I think some clarification also, so that the factories may not be put to any difficulty.

Shri Raghunath Singh mentioned certain facts and some of the Members objected to his suggestion, but what he was trying to say was that there is a good deal of infiltration of Pakistanis into India, and that needs immediate attention. He was not speaking on the question of Hindus or Mohammadans, but he was saying that illegal immigration was going on not only into Assam but also to a very large extent into West Bengal, and that is really a very serious thing if it is allowed to go on unchecked. This question was brought to the notice of various Home Ministers, and I personally also drew their attention from time to time, but I am afraid not much has been done so far to stop this infiltration. The result is that in at least four of the districts of Assam, the population of Pakistanis has increased so much that there is practically an imbalance, and they are in a majority in six out of seven thanas in two or three of the district which are adjacent to East Pakistan. There-

fore, it is an important question from the point of view of India, and it is not a question of religion or secularism or any such thing. It is a question of foreigners coming into our country and spoiling our economy and also creating all kinds of difficulties and troubles in areas where they are coming. Therefore, it is a matter which needs immediate attention, and I think that something should be done to see that that is stopped.

Another thing that needs is the stoppage of avoidable expenditure wherever possible. We were told by the hon. Finance Minister that no new appointments could be made without the sanction of some of the Ministers, if any post became vacant, that could not be filled up. That is a very good thing, but there are other places where perhaps economy can be exercised. I feel that if some sort of enquiry about the work being done by officers and others is undertaken, that will give a lot of information which will be useful in reducing the expenditure. So, some sort of job analysis may be taken up as was done in 1932 or thereafter in the railways which helped in a lot of economy being effected. If some such analysis is arranged and taken up in the various departments of the Government, I think a lot of saving can be effected, and that will also take off a lot of the burden that is placed on the common man.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak a few words on the Budget proposals submitted by the Finance Minister. As there is a balance struck in the Budget proposals, I do welcome these proposals and I congratulate the Finance Minister for it.

In order to encourage the export of tea, it is proposed to increase the duty on loose tea by 5 nP to 10 nP per kgm and to give a rebate of 15 nP per kgm on its export. The new proposal of an increase of 10 nP on loose tea and

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

the reduction of the export duty will no doubt encourage and help the tea growers to earn foreign exchange for the manufacture of tea. But, on the other hand, we have to consider the plight of small growers of tea in Nilgiris owning 1 acre to below 50 acres, who are experiencing great difficulties as the tea industry, as everybody knows, is passing through a crisis for over a year.

In this general background, the plight of the tea producers, especially in the Nilgiris, the 6,000 and more of the small growers owning less than 50 acres and nearly 100 native factories, is unprecedented in the history of Nilgiris. The price of common tea is going down considerably, which is now below the cost of production. This, in turn, leads to the reduction of the price of green leaf supplied by the small growers to the factories. The rough estimate of the cost of production of one kgm. of tea is as follows:

Four kgms. of green leaves at 50 nP per kilo, is Rs. 2. The manufacturing charges come to about 50 nP. Packing, freight etc. comes to 10 nP; duty and taxes, 40 nP per kilo. Therefore, the cost of production per kilo comes to Rs. 3.

But, at present, the price is only Rs. 2.40 nP; and the loss per kilo comes to 60 nP. Even at this low price, below the level of the cost of production, a major portion of the tea produced by these native factories does not move, resulting in heavy stock. Due to this steep downfall in price, the manufacturing of tea from the green leaves supplied by the small growers is dumped in almost all the factories. As such the small producer finds it difficult to continue production. And, if this position continues for a few more months, I am afraid, most of the factories will go out of production and small growers would give up plucking of leaves altogether. I, therefore, request the Government to take steps to ease the present situ-

ation, failing which thousands of families connected with the tea industry would be badly hit with consequent repercussions on the economy of our nation at large.

Sir, the excise duty is levied on the basis of elevation. It is a wrong notion that all teas produced at high elevations fetch high prices. As a matter of fact, the small growers and factory owners, whose main production is what is known as common tea, do not get a rate anywhere near what is fetched by the high grades of tea produced by the company estates. I am of opinion that a uniform rate of duty on all teas produced in a particular area is hitting the small growers. My opinion is that the duty should be related to the price of teas rather than to their elevation.

15.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Please imagine a small grower who sells his tea at Rs. 2.40 nP. per kgm., paying the same duty as the company estates like the Liptons, Brooke Bonds etc. who sell their tea at about Rs. 6 per kilo. I, therefore, request Government to fix the new increase of 10 nP on loose tea not on the weight but on the prices of tea sold—that is on value.

Secondly, the internal export duty should be exempted for those teas which are sold for Rs. 4 and below per kilo; and the duty on teas which are sold for above Rs. 4 should be increased proportionately. This system of internal export duty will not only help the small growers and native factories but there will not also be much loss of revenue to the State. I request Government to help the small growers in another aspect also. Even at this low selling price, as I have mentioned already, the teas do not move, there are a number of producers who cannot maintain heavy stocks and they are thus forced to

sell to the monopolists of the internal market at prices dictated to by them. In order to save the small producers from this critical situation, I request that warehousing facilities should be provided by the Tea Board under the direct control of the State Bank, who could advance a portion of the value of the tea to the producers on the surety of their stocks. I also request the Tea Board should arrange for the export of tea to the Middle East from the warehouses.

With these words, and with my request, I support the proposals of the Finance Minister.

15. 47 hrs.

RE: FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must be aware that there is a function at 6 o'clock when an Address is going to be presented to the President on behalf of both Houses of Parliament. I am sure the hon. Members would remain here present so that we might just do our job there in honouring our President who has discharged those duties in such a dignified and distinguished manner. It was published in the Bulletin; but I heard that some hon. Members had complained that they had not known it. Lest the hon. Members might go away, I would further request them that we might continue till 5.30 here so that, straight from here we may go to that function. 15.48 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the discussion since yesterday, some important aspects have come up. A remark has been made repeatedly that we have no proper conception of socialism and that the methods and policies we are adopting will not take us in the direction of socialism. I believe that this kind of dogmatic assertion will not make the position very easy. May I point out that in the context of the present socialist movements in the world, there have been so many changes; and any dog-

matic or theoretical approach would not clarify the position.

May I just refer to the well-known controversy that has been going on between Belgrade and Peking regarding the revisionist policies. Though Belgrade is admittedly a communist country and follows communist policies, even then, Peking contests the claims of Belgrade to implement the policies in regard to scientific socialism. Taking into consideration these aspects, we have to evolve our own policy keeping in view the present social conditions in the country.

The other day, there was a remark on the role of the Prime Minister in the context of the construction of the new society. I think the Congress has been following a certain policy in keeping with the traditions of the past. Gandhiji taught us certain methods. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is the architect of a new society based on a socialistic pattern of society has got to follow his own policy to implement his plan. Naturally, there might be certain shades of opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member over there is standing with his back to the Chair for so long a time.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In the Congress Party as well as in the country there are certain different shades of opinion regarding policies and methods. As the responsible leader of the nation, he has got to keep a balance. There was a reference—I think it was by Shri Ansar Harvani—that sometimes we are rightists and sometimes leftists and so on. I think that one who delves into the history of the Congress movement will realise that the yardstick generally applied to the other movements and other parties does not generally hold good in respect of the Congress, because the Congress has always moved as one whole. There might be differences, when particular issues are taken up for discussion, but once the Congress or the Congress Government makes its position clear on a particular issue,

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

then the whole body moves like one man, whether it is rightist or leftist, and naturally, it is the responsibility of the leader of the party to see that unity is maintained in the larger interests of the country. Otherwise, if he take up an extreme attitude either to the left or to the right, maybe there are chances of rupture.

The Finance Minister has rightly made the claim in his speech that so far as the production of foodstuffs and industrial production are concerned, as also employment, there has been an improvement. Nobody could disagree with the Finance Minister so far as this claim is concerned. But I think there are certain disquieting features so far the problem of food is concerned. For example, roughly, by the end of the third Five Year Plan, our requirements of food will be of the order of 110 million tons. The population would rise to about 480 million by then, and so, keeping in view the rising standard of nutrition and also the marginal adjustments that are necessary, we will have to produce roughly 110 million tons. But the present rate of production falls below that level. Supposing we go on at this rate, the shortfall would be of the order of 28 million tons. So, unless we treble our production, I think we are not going to solve this problem.

What is the method or the solution? There are two aspects of this problem. One is irrigation. We are attempting to bring more and more area under irrigation and to see that we increase the production of foodstuffs. The other day there was a half-an-hour discussion when this problem was discussed. I do feel from my own experience of my State as well as other areas that the irrigation potential in the country is not fully utilised, and we have to utilise it. For example, the land has to be prepared. We have to supply bulldozers, tractors and similar equipment before the land is prepared for

irrigation. These problems cannot be attended to unless we take them seriously.

Now, may I point out with all humility that the Prime Minister as a leader of the nation has a right to appeal that we should produce more and more food? But what is happening? We go to the State. A Minister comes; a Deputy Minister comes; an officer comes. Everybody comes and appeals to the people. Actually, I am sorry to say that that seriousness which the Prime Minister has about the food production is not shared by the people at the lower level. Neither the officials nor the social workers—no body—have got serious view about producing more food. There are a large number of tanks in every district. I mean the irrigation tanks. Neither the officials nor anybody else have cared to see that the irrigation potential is properly utilised. This is one aspect.

Then there is the larger and more important aspect of the problem. I know that in India we have got roughly 280 million acres of land. 25 per cent of the land comes under irrigation. The remaining land has to be dealt with by a process of dry-farming, which is a major problem. Unless the dry-farming methods in the country are improved, we are not going to solve this problem satisfactorily.

The other day I came across an article by Mr. Maskarnis who had retired from service in Bombay, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Chief Minister of Bombay. I would like to say that contour-bunding seems to be the quickest, the cheapest and the surest method of improving our yield per acre. Take, for example, the irrigation tanks. If you want to construct a minor irrigation tank, it requires Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, but then there is a danger. If there is no rainfall there is no storage in the tank. When there is storage, when there is rainfall, the people would not need water. When there is need

for water, there is no rainfall in the catchment area and there is no storage in the tank. So, the proper solution seems to be this: we must make more adequate provision for contour-bunding. It is now Rs. 72 crores in the third Plan. Rs. 72 crores could bring under contour-bunding only 11 million acres whereas the need is to bring 280 million acres under bunding. Apart from this, contour-bunding has many other advantages. It prevents soil erosion. When contour-bunding takes place, indirectly the sub-soil level of the water rises, and thereby well irrigation is another possibility arising from it. Apart from that, if contour-bunding is resorted to, it will prevent silting which is another grave problem that is cropping up in respect of agriculture, and thus prevent natural drainage channel and irrigation channels and reservoirs from being silted up.

Another problem to which I should like to draw the attention of the House is this: I am mentioning it not because I belong to the State of Mysore but because it is a national problem. In Mysore, we have got 90,000 acres of land under forests. I do not think there is any other State in India where we have got such a large area under forests as in Mysore. We are importing Burma teak, because we have to use it for the shipyards and other purposes, and we feel that our teak is not suitable for this purpose. This is a wrong conception. If we properly study the forest wealth of Mysore, really speaking, we will find that our teak is also very good for ship-building. But unfortunately we are not paying proper attention to it. This is not just a Mysore problem but an all-India problem and the Government of India have to bestow adequate attention to it. If we constitute a kind of Malnad Development Board, with the co-operation of the Mysore Government, I think that would be another avenue whereby the position will improve.

I shall say a few words about public undertakings. We have got many State undertakings. As I said, it is a good thing. The other day, the leader of the communist party, while making his speech, referred to Mr. Shenoy and pointed out that the burden of tax is increasing; that the poor people are becoming poorer and the rich men are getting richer. I am afraid he landed himself in a kind of fallacy, because Mr. Shenoy, to put it in the Marxian phraseology, is a bourgeois economist. If Shri A. K. Gopalan wants to follow Mr. Shenoy, he must follow him logically to the end. If he accepts one part of Mr. Shenoy's article he will land himself in confusion. If he accepts the conclusion of Mr. Shenoy, he has to give up the expansion of the public sector. Then, naturally, our claim to develop the socialist pattern of economy falls flat. We have to develop the public sector. But I personally feel that there is one danger there. While the public sector must be developed, I know there are certain measures and precautions that are to be taken. Otherwise, it will slowly develop into State capitalism in which the managerial side gains. Of course the big, managerial section must be given the discretion, but unless there are some checks and counter-checks, we may get, instead of a socialist society, some kind of complicated thing, and some kind of complexion or complication might develop. We will have to keep these things in mind.

With these words, I again reiterate my point of view in regard to contour-bunding. When the Finance Minister was the Chief Minister of Bombay, contour-bunding developed very much; there was great progress and they did splendid work in Bombay. I would request him to see that more provision is made in the third Plan for contour-bunding so that the problem of food production will become much more easier of solution.

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I offer my heart-felt congratulations and express my gratitude to the Finance Minister. We are very glad to have a Finance Minister from among our national leaders. So we have room for confidence that so long as he shoulders the responsibility as Finance Minister, there cannot be any lacuna. Of course, he had to face complaints, criticisms expressed outside the House and inside the House. From inside the House, the complaints and criticisms were mostly from the Communist Party; from outside, they came from the capitalists and business magnetes. From these criticisms, it appeared that we are not going too fast to reach the goal of the socialist society. The main aim of the Congress is the establishment of a socialist pattern of society. But to reach that, we require some time, because when we achieved our independence, our country was undeveloped. Our percentage of literacy was only 5 per cent. in 1946. In the 1951 census, it rose to 16 per cent. and in the 1961 census it has risen to 40 per cent. So if you look at the development in the field of education, we are not lagging behind, but in the field of economic condition, we have not been able to reach that standard of improvement. We must aim to do that. We must curtail the profits made by the capitalists and we should put a ban, so that we can gradually diminish the income of the rich people and increase the income of the poor people.

16 hrs.

As for myself, do not object to taxation. Without taxation, I think no country can develop. Therefore, taxes will have to be there, but we should be very careful to see that the money we get from the taxes is properly utilised. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to be more careful, so that there may not be inflation and the money that has been squeez-

ed from the public may be utilised properly.

Coming to my communist friends and other critics who say that nothing has been done to develop the country, I request them to compare the India of today with the India of 1956, when people had no roads, no conveyance to travel, etc. By building roads and communications, our villagers are able to get market price for their produce. I come from a village where the market price of rice is Rs. 8. But villagers used to get only Rs. 3. But now market price is available to the villagers through the development of the roads.

Keeping pace with the other advanced countries to develop our country, we have lost sight of one important national cause. By saying national cause, I mean the underdeveloped section of the people, the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes. If you compare the fate of these underdeveloped people with the advanced people of the country, you will find that the gulf of disparity still remains. I just referred to the advance made by the country in the field of education. Though the percentage of literacy is now 40, among the tribals it is only 2 per cent and among the scheduled castes it is only 5 per cent. The economic condition of these underdeveloped people is miserable, when you compare them with the advanced people. There are some sections of the tribals in Orissa and Andamans known as Bonda Porja and Angi, who are still completely naked. The economic condition of the tribal people has deteriorated very much due to communications and various industrial and other developmental activities.

It is said that most of the tribals are Hill tribes. But I would like to point out that except Assam and Bihar (Ranchi), in the other States, they are not Hill tribes but they are pushed up tribes. I shall explain

how they are pushed up tribes. The tribal people are so simple that their land has been squeezed by the money-lenders and capitalists. They get into tribal areas, lend money and charge interest at 80 to 90 per cent. You can imagine how the tribals can develop, if in a civilised country the interest is 80 to 90 per cent. Therefore, special attention must be paid to the tribals in this matter. There must be a legislation prohibiting money-lending and squeezing of land from the tribals by money-lenders, taking advantage of the ignorance of the tribals.

Coming to services, article 335 provides for reservation in the services. But if you look at the figures of representation in the services so far as scheduled tribes are concerned, in 1958, all over India it was only 0.11 per cent. In 1958, it was 0.25 per cent. This is in Class I. In Class II services, 0.06 per cent in 1957 and 0.17 per cent in 1958. In the temporary cadre of Class I and Class II services, it is hopelessly bad. In 1957 it was 0.07 per cent and in 1958 it was 0.3 per cent in Class I. In Class II the figures were 0.62 per cent in 1957 and 0.83 per cent in 1958. So, unless the economic condition is developed, the community cannot be developed.

While we are thinking of building the nation, if one society is like that in an undeveloped state, how can we have national integration or emotional integration? Emotional integration comes when all the people are on the same level of development. National integration comes when all enjoy equal rights. When the tribals have been deprived of all the modern facilities, how can we think of emotional integration? If you want to develop these people, you must think very seriously. The Government have been kind enough to extend the period by 10 years for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to develop all round, but if the speed of development is like that of the last 10 years, I do not think in 100 years, you

can develop these undeveloped people.

So, to create confidence in the mind of the people, we have suggested one thing. To educate the people you will take time; to build roads and railways, you will take time, but if you want to create confidence in the minds of the people, you can do it overnight. Before independence, there were social barriers and social disabilities as in the case of Scheduled Castes. Now their social barriers have been removed to some extent and in the field of education and also in the field of services compared to Scheduled Tribes, they have been brought to some standard of development. But the tribals, except the hill tribes of Assam are still in a primitive stage. So, we suggested just to increase confidence into minds of tribal people, that there should be one or two Ministers from among the Scheduled Tribes in every State with a population of over 1 million as in the case of Scheduled Castes to create confidence in the mind of the tribal people. We also suggested there should be a Minister or Deputy Minister at the Centre. It is not for the post, but to create confidence in the minds of the people, so that these undeveloped people may feel that they are also men and they have equal rights in the country. But this has not been done. So, I appeal to the Finance Minister, as a national leader, to see that grievances of these people are heard and met. I visited his State of Maharashtra. There I found 35 graduates in Maharashtra, but not a single man has been appointed in class I or class II service. When I spoke to Shri Chavan, the Chief Minister, he promised to look into this matter. I talked to the Chief Minister of Gujarat also and he also promised to look into this aspect. I requested that to create confidence you must appoint some Ministers from that community. But when the list of Ministers was released, it was not found in the list. Therefore, promises are made but when the

[Shri Basumatari]

question of implementation comes they are forgotten. You should realise that the tribals should not feel disgruntled. When there is the feeling of the rulers and the ruled, naturally trouble arises. That is why you hear about trouble from among the Nagas, the hill tribes and others. I would, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and also other leaders of the nation to think about these matters.

There is one other point which I would like to submit, and that is about the State of Assam. Assam, as you know is full of resources. We talk of removing the regional disparity, but when the question of actual implementation comes we forget Assam because there is no great leader in Assam like some of our leaders here. The result is that we are not making use of the vast resources available in Assam. I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to see that Assam is also developed along with other States in the country.

Just now my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh referred to one most disputed question, and that is about infiltration. Infiltration is going on there. If it is not checked in time I do not think we will be able to save Assam after ten or fifteen years. I cannot imagine what the position of Assam will be if this is not checked. Muslims multiplying due to marriages is one excuse. But there is this infiltration too. I would request the hon. Minister to find out the actual figure of infiltration and see that it is checked. I hope this matter will be looked into in time which is right for it.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the General Budget presented 16 days ago in this House by the hon. Finance Minister. A budget is regarded as a true picture of the economic condi-

tions of the country. In the international field, a country bases its commercial and political relations after a scrutiny of the budget of the other countries concerned. It is, therefore, very necessary to make a scientific analysis of such an important document.

For a long period we have been made familiar with deficit budgets in this country. Our Finance Minister has displayed a regrettable calousness in the matter of utter disregard of the consequences to which his budget is likely to give rise as far as the citizens are concerned. His present budget is like an ill-fitting garment tailored by an unskilled craftsman such as remains a constant source of irritation. The budget in question amply proves that the cliché that "statistics can prove anything", is not devoid of truth. It is on the basis of statistics alone that the Finance Minister has sought to lend an air of plausibility to this budget. Although it violently clashes with economic realities of our country, the casualness with which the Finance Minister has treated his own statistics is apparent from the fact that he has no definite proposals in regard to the expenditure items incurable on account of the dearness allowances granted by the Government to its employees. It is because the Finance Minister in his heart of heart knows the unreal nature of his own statistics. The hon. Finance Minister has lightly informed the House that he is presenting a deficit budget to the tune of only Rs. 150 crores to cover which he proposes fresh taxes to the tune of Rs. 71·7 crores.

This ever-increasing policy of squeeze is neither a true socialism nor good commonsense. It can only lead to a financial chaos and misery to a large mass of people and eventual deterioration of our economy. Such taxes have been shown to be ill conceived by the experience of various countries avowedly walking on the

road to socialism. Indiscriminate and progressively rising taxation neither augments the State resources nor is helpful to equitable distribution of wealth. It inevitably results in what the Finance Minister profess he wishes to avoid, namely, taxing the people's patience.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want the Finance Minister to note that the economic policies of his Government are having a very deleterious effect on our financial stability. Retarded production, increasing unemployment, official corruption and progressive taste for anarchy and tyranny that is growing in our rulers are a direct result of this ill-conceived policy. On a proper analysis, most of our economic ills and the moral chaos that results therefrom are directly traceable to the financial policies of the party in power.

The professed aim of the ruling party is to establish a socialist pattern of society, but that is not the real destination to which we are being led. We are being led to State slavery, gradual extinction of the rights of the individual, perpetuation of power in the hands of a few and decay of all basic moral principles that can ensure happiness and prosperity to the people and that imparts endurance to their social structure.

Whether the ruling party is deliberately pushing this country towards this debacle or they are merely slaves of their own shibboleths is a subject into which I do not care to venture at this occasion. I merely point out that by proposing an increase of 5 per cent in corporate taxes and other such measures, the Finance Minister has provided an indication as to how his mind is working at present, for this proposed increase certainly cannot have been aimed at encouraging the industrial production or proper investment of capital in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Rs. 44.5 crores of indirect taxation is a direct assault on the already poor standards of

living of our people; that is why I say that whatever else this budget may be, it is not a budget which comes out of the brain of a person who has any love or sympathy for the common man of this country.

Not long ago, our hon. Prime Minister said, while addressing the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, that "suppression of private enterprise is a bad thing". Was this declaration an outcome of temporary expediency or is our Finance Minister at cross purposes with his own Leader of the House? This is a question which inevitably arises on a careful scrutiny of the current budget which is now before this august House.

Before I conclude, I wish to say one thing in particular. The Finance Minister has perorated that there are two alternatives to his proposed high level of taxation—either an upsurge of prices or prolongation of poverty in this country. I wish to say that these are not the two alternatives to his proposed taxes but both these deplorable eventualities are demonstrably the necessary consequences of his proposals.

It would not be quite proper if I sit down without making a passing reference to the situation that has impelled my constituents to send me to this House with an overwhelming majority of votes. I refer to the treatment that has been meted out to the Sikh people by our Congress rulers ever since the power has slipped into their hands. Through some unnamable misunderstanding and not perhaps misintention, the Sikhs, at large, have been ostracised. They have been misrepresented throughout the country and the outside world as a people lacking in basic patriotism and accursed with secessionism. They have refused to form a unilingual Punjabi State on grounds that are demonstrably spurious. By this they have not only estranged a loyal patriotic and dynamic people but have

[Shri Buta Singh]

also grievously weakened the foundations of national integration. On the floor of this august House, I appeal to the Treasury Benches, notably to the hon. Prime Minister, to the elected representatives of the country and, through them, to the people of India for a better understanding of the case of Sikhs and for a genuine appreciation of their real grievances and natural apprehensions.

Lastly, I want to bring one thing to your kind notice. It has been my sad experience that during the elections the party in power has demonstrated a very unique attitude towards the people who were politically opposed to it. It has also become vindictive to the people who were opposed to it during the elections. In my own constituency, in Ferozepur district, the people who did not want to side with the party in power are now victimised after the elections. I can quote some examples here. After the elections, some transport companies which have not been...

Mr. Speaker: I have made a request in the beginning that individual grievances might be taken up preferably when the Finance Bill is under discussion. So far as this discussion is concerned, general comments might be made on the policies and other facts mentioned therein. Now the hon. Member is coming to individual grievances of companies etc. That would not be relevant at this stage.

Shri Buta Singh: It is a fact that the party in power has openly behaved in a manner which is not worthy of a ruling party. These are grievances which everybody experiences on these benches, certainly, and I hope that you will provide us an opportunity to express our opinions, our views and our impressions about this most unbecoming attitude of the party in power.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, I am glad to learn that there are at least some Members of the ruling party who are also critical about this budget. We say that the budget, as has been presented by our hon. Finance Minister, is not a socialist budget at all; it may be anything else, but it would not lead us to a socialist pattern of economy, as has been pledged. For this I would point out one thing. There is an overwhelming population, the bulk of population living in the rural areas, consisting of landless labourers. Then there are tenants of uneconomic holdings. Then there are labourers and middle-class men residing in the urban areas. They are already poor, and the present budget is making them still poorer, as we have noticed.

If we take the projects and the various Plan schemes we can see how the corruption starts. I would point out that there is one thing which is very glaring, and that is that all the projects, from the block level up to the highest level, are being given to private contractors. And there is no denying the fact that when there are these private contractors there is a compulsory levy or compulsory charge to those officers who are the technicians and in charge of these constructions and other things. When the tenders of these private contractors are accepted, they have to bribe and pay these officers who are the technicians in charge, with the result that we find that the constructions we are having are deteriorating every day and breaches are noticeable very early in some of the bigger projects. This is all due to the private contractors being still encouraged.

We were given to understand that such contracts would be entrusted to co-operative societies. I am very sorry that co-operative societies which are formed are not given contracts even at the level of blocks or zilla parishads, what to say of the bigger projects. I do admit that there is a

shortage of resources with these co-operative societies, but if the private contractors are discontinued I am sure that corruption will be rooted out and also the actual construction work will be genuine; because, then the technicians in charge of these constructions will have no allurements of bribes on those sides and they would give genuine fitness certificates instead of giving false certificates. So, if this system is abolished, I can assure you that corruption will be rooted out and we would get genuine constructions and genuine things, and then there will be no complaint of any such breaches.

I come to industrialisation. As has been said by our hon. Prime Minister, only a few months back, there are only a handful of industrialists who have been allowed to make money. They are actually profiteering. They are being encouraged and they are still continuing. They have been benefited, as a matter of fact, by this sort of budgeting which we have been introducing. One thing is very clear. We find that in the case of import licences, they are given to certain individuals who are making huge money. This can very easily be changed. There can be public bidding or public auction for that. Then, we can avoid that sort of corruption as well.

Take the case of the public sector. Much criticism has been levelled. I do not deny that we should encourage the public sector. But, there is something wrong with the working of the public sector. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I may assure you that these persons in charge of working the public sector are not doing it with sincere spirit and zeal. They do not have the same zeal, they do not have the same sincerity which private persons undertaking their own business have. There is a lot of inefficiency prevailing and it is not being checked. As a result of that, we are not getting equitable returns out of the public sector.

See the condition of a village unit.

A village unit was assured that it would be made a self-supporting unit by the Father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi. But, we find that there is absolutely no encouragement to small industries or handicraft industries which the rural people can have for their financial help.

Take the indirect taxation on such commodities as has been talked about, that are essential commodities. Every common man consumes them. They are hard hit by such a sort of indirect taxation. There should be a limit for all such things. Without fixing any limit, if we just continue taxing like that, the common people, the overwhelming majority who are still starving, are hard hit.

I find there is a race between the Central Government and the State Governments, in imposing new taxes. Very recently, the other day, I read in the papers. There was an enhancement of 10 per cent in the railway fare of third-class passengers. The U.P. Government is contemplating the enhancement of roadways fares also. This race is going on between the State Governments and the Central Government. Both are aiming at taxing only those who are already hard hit and those who have no livelihood to have one square meal at least a day.

In this respect, I am just quoting a statement of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who has admitted that within the last 12 years, our industrialists have earned much more than what they had earned within 100 years and we have allowed them to earn so much of money. This has got to be discouraged. This will not lead us to a socialistic pattern of economy. We have been watching for a number of years. I will just quote one example, about this middle class car or cheap rate cars. Only for one reason that if we allow such cars to run in our country, that will hit some capitalist who is making money out of the monopoly of cars, it is not being introduced. I should say that there

[Shri Gauri Shanker]

is huge wastage of money. As has been pointed out, there is evasion of tax, no doubt. I would take one thing. Our Government, if they really say that they want to establish a socialistic pattern of economy, they should be true to their words. I find that the Ministers of the Central Government are actually getting only Rs. 2,250 a month, but if the total monthly calculation is taken into account, it comes to about Rs. 6,000. Then, there are certain things where there is the use of the 'VIP' term. There are certain wrong bills submitted. If all this is taken into account, it would make a huge sum which can be saved and invested in the Plan. We are prepared to contribute, if we are assured that every pie that we contribute will go towards the Plan and will go towards the betterment of the country, but when we find that a major portion of that actually goes to the pockets of some of the pet persons, then, of course, that will not lead us to a socialistic pattern of economy. If this sort of thing goes on, then it will take us only towards chaos and anarchy.

There are a few pet persons, and I would say frankly that the very foundation of the ruling party is based on the support of those capitalists who are pets and who are their bosses. This is of course, a fact that during the general elections, they were the persons who contributed heavily towards the general election funds of the ruling party. If that is the spirit and if that is the foundation, then how can we think of establishing a socialistic pattern of economy? That has got to be rooted out.

Only a little while ago, it was pointed out by some hon. Members from this side, but it was objected to, but I know the position in my own State, namely Uttar Pradesh; I know that in one day, at Kanpur, a huge sum amounting to several lakhs was collected, and it was collected only by those few persons, those few pet

bosses who find place in politics and in their own way. This kind of thing is to be discouraged.

If you say that you are the exponent of socialist pattern of economy, then you have got to show that the very foundation and the very basis of the running of your party is towards that side.

Then, again, I would point out one thing. You say that you are going to establish a welfare State....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member seems to be a seasoned politician and a seasoned parliamentarian. He should address the Chair. But I find that he is saying 'You', and so, everything is being ascribed to me. I never committed such faults as are being attributed to me.

Shri Gauri Shanker: I never meant to address those persons directly, but I am only ventilating these things through you, Sir, to those persons.

There is a talk about welfare State. But where is the welfare? If the welfare means only the sufferings of the people, of course, it stands good; otherwise, there is absolutely no welfare, in any aspect of life; be it social, or economic or any other, I assure you that there is absolutely no welfare.

This Budget which has been presented is directly an indication that it is heading towards a capitalist and not towards a socialist pattern of economy.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I welcome the budget proposals made by the Finance Minister.

Some speeches have been made by the Members of the Opposition and they have attacked the Budget on the ground that the taxation proposals effect them masses. I have also heard here in a very half hearted manner support for the public sector, but, in fact, every attempt has been made to run down the public sector.

If we do not consider these budget proposals in the light of the aims of the Third Five Year Plan, I think we will not read them in the correct perspective and we are likely to err. If we consider the objective principles of the Third Plan which the Finance Minister made out in his speech in the very beginning, I think most of the confusion that prevails here would be removed. The objective principles mainly attempt to secure an increase in the national income of over 5 per cent per annum, achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains, expansion of basic industries, utilisation to the fullest extent possible of the manpower resources and last, creation of progressively greater equality of opportunity, bringing about a reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

I wish to submit that the proposals of the Finance Minister have in fact laid the solid foundation for a strong edifice for the Third Plan. If we consider the main attack from the Opposition parties, it will be observed that a jugglery of figures has been indulged in. One of the Members has tried to divide nearly the whole income under revenue by the population figure and has come to the conclusion that *per capita* taxation in the country is over Rs. 20. I wish to submit that while considering these proposals, we have to take into account the income from direct and indirect taxes. I do not think it will be correct to say that all indirect taxes hit the poor, because many of the items in respect of which the Finance Minister has suggested increase in customs or excise duties are generally not consumed by the masses but by a privileged few. The hon. Finance Minister made that very clear.

It will also be observed from the figures that income from customs duties is about Rs. 199 crores and from excise duties Rs. 492 crores. This is excluding the proposals made by the Finance Minister this time. The income from kerosene, which is generally used by the villagers and the poor

people, is about Rs. 15 crores under customs and that on Kerosene, sugar and matches about Rs. 78 crores. Thus there are very few items which are in the villages or small towns which are taxed. But if we look at the general expenditure under capital outlay in the Third Plan, it will be observed that an attempt is being made to change the face of our economy in rural and other backward areas so that a socialist pattern is achieved and everybody is in a position to stand on his own legs and have equal opportunities for progress and prosperity. If you look at the direct taxes, you will find that from the direct taxes the income excluding the levies which the hon. Finance Minister has suggested now will come to Rs. 327 crores, and this is out of the total income of Rs. 1320 crores. So, I want to submit that the theory that the taxation proposals have hit the poor hard stands demolished.

I also want to submit that the Third Plan was approved by this august House. The industrial policy and the economic policy were also approved by this august House. Therefore, I can say that the proposals have been made to achieve the targets of the Third Plan, and therefore the general criticism does not stand any ground.

The question arises from where the resources for the Plan are to be raised? We have to see what has been the general indication in the Plan. The general indication in the Plan has been that an investment of the order of Rs. 10,400 crores for the five year period would mean stepping up of the rate of investment from the current level of about 11 per cent of the national income to about 14 per cent. Part of the investment is to be financed through external assistance, and domestic savings will have to be raised from the current level of 8.5 per cent of the national income to about 11.5 per cent by the end of the Plan. I can say that an attempt has been made in this direction in the last year and in this year to find the re-

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

sources to achieve the objectives of the Third Plan.

An attempt was also made by a member to criticise the achievements of the First and the Second Plan. But we must look at the background of our economy before last ten years from which we are trying to get out, as also our goal. If we look at the whole background of the taxation structure before the First Plan and that after the planning era began in India, I can say that an attempt is being made to tax more those who are well placed in society. Further, it will be incorrect to say that the Budget proposals are socialistic proposals, because the Government has accepted the principle of mixed economy as the country cannot afford any other economy. We are trying to adopt a *via media* between extreme views of Right and Left, so that all elements in the country are in a position to contribute to the national wealth, through maximum investment in the productive channels, and thereby to raise the standard of the people. The Government is there to ensure that there is no monopolistic tendency, that the wealth does not concentrate in the hands of a few who exist at the cost of the country, at the cost of the masses. I think in the last ten years that effort has been made, and that effort will continue in future also, so that more money from different avenues may be available for the implementation of the Plan and the country may prosper.

The other day some criticism came regarding landless agricultural labourers.

I have heard with great attention some of the speeches. In fact, I do not find anything new which has been brought to the notice of the Government. You will observe that efforts have been made to have a correct appraisal of the problem of the landless agricultural labour. Their bad economic condition has been due to poor rural economy. You will see that a

large amount, say Rs. 1700 crores, is being spent on agriculture, community development and irrigation in the Third Plan.

What is the object of this investment? The object is that the face of rural life may change. In the Third Five Year Plan, the target is that there may be 30 per cent increase in agricultural production. Besides that, it has been aimed at that 20 million acres of agricultural land will come under soil conservation. There has also been a programme for village and small industries; and Rs. 92 crores are proposed to be spent for cottage and village industries and small scale industries. The industrial estates will be extended to the rural areas. Besides that, all towns and villages with a population exceeding 5,000 and 50 per cent of the villages with a population of 2500 will be electrified. The village and small industries programme, as a whole, is estimated to provide for the employment, part-time or fuller, to 8 million persons and whole-time employment for about 9 lakh persons. Seven lakh families are to be settled over an area of 5 million acres and a programme of reclaiming 4 million acres is already under way. Besides that, various projects for providing additional employment in the rural areas in the slack or non-agricultural season for about 2½ million persons by the last year of the Plan period are also there.

No doubt, much progress was not shown in the First Plan and in the Second Plan as far as landless agricultural labour is concerned. But a definite attempt is being made to improve their lot and make their living conditions better.

I would like to mention one or two more points. In spite of the fact that so much money is being spent by Government on these developmental activities in the rural areas, and in urban areas as well, there is not that much of enthusiasm. We have to

find a way out to create it. You will observe that the principle of public participation in our Development Plan was initiated and every effort is being made through community development also to invoke people's participation; yet, I am afraid that much progress has not been made in this direction as has been contemplated by the hon. Prime Minister and the Planning Minister at the time of preparing the First National Plan.

Therefore if we want to create plan psychology in the minds of the people, if we want the people to come forward and not grudge the money which is needed for the developmental activity, then, our propaganda machinery has got to be more active. Our efforts to seek public cooperation have got to be redoubled so that people may feel that something is being done in this country for their welfare and that through planning the country has to achieve the socialist goal. Unless we make special efforts in this direction, our activities will not be so much appreciated by the people as they should be.

I would like to mention one more point. I also happen to meet people. I find that they do not mind the burden of taxation; they, in fact, feel happy if they have to do something for their country. But the difficulty arises out of long and cumbersome procedures. There are undue hardships at the time of making payment and at the time of assessments. The procedure should be simplified. The attitude of the administration should be to understand the difficulties of the tax-payers. It should be an attitude of understanding rather than one of treating them in bureaucratic way, as they used to be treated before the advent of freedom.

I would submit that because taxes have to come from the masses we have to create a psychology that they are equal partners in the developmental activity in the service of the country.

At the same time, we should check wastage and plug leakage. We should create confidence in the people so that they may bear the burden happily to make the country prosper.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री मौयं (अलीगढ़) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद दिये बिना आग नहीं चल सकता हूँ क्योंकि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है और मैं कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

बड़ी खुशनसीबी जो फरियाद मुन मी दुआ उनको दें या कि किस्मत को अपनी ।

आज से ढाई हजार वर्ष पूर्व महात्मा बुद्ध ने नेतृत्व में इस देश में पहली बार लोकशाही ने जन्म लिया था। उस लोकशाही या जनतंत्र के मानी हैं कि वह "बहुजन हिताय बहुजन सुखाय" के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित हो। वैयम की भी ध्युरी यही है "मक्सिमम गुड फार दी मॅक्सिमम नम्बर आफ पीपल" अगर इस सिद्धान्त के ऊपर लोकशाही आधारित नहीं है तो इस तरह की व्यवस्था को लोकशाही कहना लोकशाही का मखौल या मजाक उड़ाना है ।

आज का जो बजट आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश किया है इस सदन के सामने, यदि मैं उसके बारे में यह कह दूँ कि वह "बहुजन हिताय बहुजन सुखाय" के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित नहीं है और यदि उसके आगे बढ़ कर मैं यह कह दूँ कि उसके सिद्धान्त कुछ ऐसे हैं जो लोकशाही की जड़ के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात करते हैं, तो यह दोनों बातें अपनी जगह पर सत्य होंगी । आज के बजट को उठा कर देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि जो मामूली आदमी है, जो कठोरकर्मा व्यक्ति है, जो शोषित वर्ग के इंसान है, जो गरीब आदमी है, उनको आज

[श्री मौर्य]

तक जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं, और राम राज्य की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, तब से एक लम्हा भी आराम से सांस लेने का नहीं मिला है, उनके ऊपर भी आराम से ज्यादा से ज्यादा अंकुश लगे हैं। इस वजह से भी यही किया गया है। कपड़ों पर आपने आघात किया है, सिग्रेट, तम्बाकू और बरतन आपने नहीं छोड़े हैं। ये वे चीजें हैं जोकि वह रोजाना की जिन्दगी में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। एक मजदूर जिसको आपने इस आजादी में से कोई भी भाग नहीं दिया है, उसने ऊपर आपने ४४.५ करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स और बढ़ा दिये हैं जबकि पिछले बरस भी उसने ऊपर ५७.५ करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाया जा चुका है एक शोषित समाज का इंसान होने के नाते क्या मैं यह कहने की हिम्मत कर सकता हूँ इस सदन में कि जिस रेट से आप शोषितों को रौंदते हैं, कठोरकर्मा को रौंदते हैं, क्या उन्होंने शक्तियों के साथ आप उन पूँजीपतियों को भी रौंदते हैं जिन की बदौलत आज बहुत बड़ी ताकत आपने हाथ में आई है? हो सकता है कि भावावेश में आ कर मैं कोई ऐसी बात कह जाऊँ जोकि सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य या हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बुरी लगे। परन्तु इस भावावेश के कारण हो सकते हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बहुत ही आलीशान भवन में बठने का मुझे जैसे एक मजदूर को पहली बार मौका मिला है और दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं एक ऐसे वर्ग से आता हूँ जो रोजाना सा कमाता है और शाम को आकर अपने बच्चों का पेट भरता है। अगर वह एक दिन मेहनत न करे तो दूसरे दिन उसके घर में चूल्हा नहीं सुलगता। जब मैं देखता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष की आमदनी का तीस प्रतिशत हिस्सा चार परसेंट इंसानों तक ही सीमित रह जाता है तब मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आज वह राम राज्य नहीं आया है, आज यह लोकशाही नहीं आई है जिसने स्वामी महात्मा गांधी जी देखा करते थे।

आज जब हम देखते हैं कि भारतवर्ष में खेती से सम्बन्धित जो इंसान है, जो कुछ भी भारतवर्ष में पैदा होता है, उसका तीस परसेंट फायदा यहाँ पर ढाई परसेंट इंसानों को ही मिल जाता है और बाकी लोग यहाँ पर बेबहरा रह जाते हैं वो इन बातों को देखकर मन में रोष सा प्रकट होता है।

17.00 hrs.

वह रोप कोई बनावटी नहीं, वह अपनी जगह पर सही है। मल्टिपल टैक्स यहाँ पर बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। एक ही चीज पर बार बार टैक्स लगाया जाता है। बहुत सी चीजें तो ऐसी हैं जिन पर कि दस दस, बारह बारह या चौदह चौदह दफे टैक्स लगाया जाता है। इस तरह का टैक्स लगाने से यहाँ उद्योग बढ़ नहीं सकते, इंडस्ट्री बढ़ नहीं सकती है। मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि जो मल्टिपल टैक्स हैं उन को बढ़ावा न दिया जाये। किन्तु हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर महोदय ने एक्स्पेन्डिचर टैक्स को बड़ी शान के साथ, बड़े सिद्धान्त के आधा पर समाप्त किया है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि हम गरीब हैं, एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, एक तरफ हम दूसरे मुल्कों से भिखारी बन कर भीख मांगते हैं, और दूसरी तरफ हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ७० लाख रुपये के लगभग, जिस को और ज्यादा भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है, उस को एक कलम के साथ समाप्त कर देते हैं, ऐसी हालत में किस बात को सही माना जाये? क्या आपकी बात को सही माना जाय? इस पर आर्ग्यूमेंट दिया जाता है कि बहुत सी परेशानियाँ होती हैं, बहुत से आदमियों को लगाना पड़ता है, तब वह पैसा वसूल होता है। यह कोई आर्ग्यूमेंट नहीं है। इसको सुनकर मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर यह जो ७० लाख की आमदनी है वह बढ़ कर एक दिन ७ करोड़ की भी आमदनी हो सकती है। मेरा अपना तो यह अध्ययन है कि वहाँ पर सब साधन नहीं बरते

गये, जो बरते जाने चाहिये थे। अगर वे सब साधन बरते जाते तो यह आमदनी और भी ज्यादा हो सकती थी।

17.02 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

प्रोफेसर कैलडोर का कहना है कि एक्स्पेन्डिचर टैक्स, वैल्यू टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स में बहुत बढ़ा लगाव है। यह जो एक्स्पेन्डिचर टैक्स है, जिस के लिये फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर महोदय ने समाप्त करने को कहा है, अगर यहां पर इस को समाप्त कर दिया जाता है तो खर्च का हिसाब न रखने पर और आमदनी का हिसाब रखने पर ठीक हिसाब नहीं रह पायेगा, और काले बाजार का पैसा ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगा। मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज एक बाजार में, जो कि खुला बाजार है, स्टाम्प लगा कर और ज्यादा व्याज के ऊपर पैसा मांगें तो आपको पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन अगर काले बाजार में पैसा मांगें और कोई लिखा पढ़ी भी न करें तो भी कम व्याज पर पैसा मिल जाता है। आखिर यह पैसा कहा में आता है? यह पैसा उस काले बाजार का पैसा है जिसे बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है एक्स्पेन्डिचर टैक्स को समाप्त कर के। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा, मेरी ऐसी विनती है, कि इस टैक्स को समाप्त न किया जाये।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि कारपोरेशन टैक्स में ५ फी सदी की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। यह ५ फी सदी बढ़ोतरी, जो आज ५० फीसदी तक आ गई है, उस के लिये मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ तो वे अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की मिसालें देते हैं टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरी तरफ इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि जो कारपोरेशन टैक्स इस देश में है वह संसार के सभी मुल्कों से कम है। उस को और बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

अब मैं सदन के सामने डाइरेक्ट और 'इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स' के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहूंगा। जो सीधा सीधा टैक्स लगता है वह पूंजीपतियों पर जा कर पड़ता है और जो उलट फेर से टैक्स लगता है, जिस को इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स कहते हैं, वह गरीब और कठोर कमा आदमियों पर पड़ता है। आप देखिये कि इस की बढ़ोतरी किस रफ्तार से और किस खूबी से फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर महोदय कर रहे हैं। सन् १९५१-५२ में मेट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कुल टैक्स ७२६ करोड़ रु० का था, सन् १९६०-६१ में वह १,२६१ करोड़ रु० का रहा। १९६१-६२ में वह लगभग १,३६१ करोड़ रु० का है। उस में डाइरेक्ट टैक्स सन् १९५०-५१ में १३० करोड़ रुपये का था। सन् १९६०-६१ में वह २०६ करोड़ रु० का था। इस में ७६ करोड़ रु० की बढ़ोतरी हुई। दूसरी तरफ इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स के फीगर्स को देखिये। सन् १९५०-५१ में वह २२७ करोड़ रु० का रहा। सन् १९६०-६१ में यह इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स ५६२ करोड़ रु० का रहा, यानी इस में ३३५ करोड़ रु० की बढ़ोतरी हुई। क्या मैं यह पूछने का दावा कर सकता हूं कि आप किस तरह से टैक्स लगाते हैं? आप उन लोगों को, जो सुबह से शाम तक काम करते हैं, रोटी और रोजी नहीं देना चाहते, लेकिन जो इन्सान अपने हाथ में काम करना नहीं सीख सके, जो एक तरह से हरामखोर हैं, हलालखोर नहीं हैं, जिन का वकिंग क्लाम से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उन पर टैक्स लगाने में आप के हाथ कांपते हैं, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के हाथ कांपते हैं क्योंकि आपको चुनाव के समय कानपुर के किसी बड़े पूंजीपति से पैसा मिलता है इस वजह से उन पर टैक्स लगाने में आपका हाथ रुकता है। मैं आपका ध्यान उस बगावत की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं जो इस सदन में तो नजर नहीं आती है या बहुत मामूली तौर पर नजर आती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में क्षण क्षण में कण कण से उस क्रान्ति की झनकारें बजती-बली जा रही है और उस

[श्री मोर्य]

क्रान्ति को क्षनकारें किसी भी क्षण देश में बढ़ती हुई शैतानियत को हड़प सकती है। यह तो मैंने आप को इन-डाइरेक्ट टैक्सों के आंकड़े दिये।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान स्टेट टैक्सेज की तरफ भी लेजाना चाहूंगा। सन् १९५०-५१ में २८१.०५ करोड़ का कुल टैक्स था, सन् १९६१-६२ में ६११.६५ करोड़ का टैक्स था। उसमें डाइरेक्ट टैक्स सन् १९५१-५२ में १३२.४५ करोड़ का था और सन् १९६१-६२ में वह २४२.९१ करोड़ का रहा, यानी इसमें ११०.४६ करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी रही। इन-डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज सन् १९५१-५२ में १४८.६० करोड़ के रहे और सन् १९६१-६२ में वह ३६८.६५ करोड़ का रहा, यानी इस में बढ़ोतरी २२०.०५ करोड़ की रही। मैं यहां पर थोड़ी देर के लिये यह चाहूंगा कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब मेरी बात सुन लें। मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाहता हूं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि मैं यहां पहली बार बोल रहा हूं और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर महोदय के न सुनने से मैं कुछ हताश होता हूं, मुझे इस से डिसएप्वाइंटमेंट होता है। कम से कम मुझे बढ़ावा देने के लिये वे मेरी बात सुन लें। डाइरेक्ट टैक्स ५९ फीसदी बढ़े और इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स २५० फीसदी बढ़े। इस व्यवस्था को मैं पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की रखवाली करना कहता हूं। सन् १९४७-४८ से ले कर सन् १९६१-६२ तक डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन में गिरावट हुई है और इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मैं ने देखा कि पूरे देश में जहां भी एस्टेट ड्यूटी, वैंथ टैक्स और गिफ्ट टैक्स का सवाल आया वहां सरकार का कहना है, सरकार के जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों का कहना है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग १०० आदमी ही ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास ५० लाख या ५० लाख से ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है, लेकिन मैं यह कहने का दावा करता हूं यह कहने की जुर्रत करता हूं इस सदन में, कि यह बात सत्य से परे है। बहुत से हमारे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर भी इस

कैटगरी में आते हैं। अगर हम लोग दिल्ली में ही जाकर देखें और वहां के आंकड़े ले तो शायद दिल्ली में ही इतने पूंजीपति निकल आयेगे। मेरा ख्याल है कि १०० आदमियों के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं जिन के पास कि ५० लाख या उस से ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति है वे दिल्ली ही में पूरे हो जायेंगे पूरे देश की तो बात ही क्या है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी राज्य सभा के चुनाव हुए। उस में कानपुर के एक पूंजीपति ने जरा से चुनाव में १ लाख ४५ हजार रुपये खर्च कर के सदन में आने की जुर्रत की और वे आ भी गये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतना बड़ा खर्च कहां से हुआ ?

(Interruptions.) मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं आप की तरह बुढ़ा हो जाऊंगा तो आप के सवाल का जवाब भी देता जाऊंगा और बोलता भी जाऊंगा, अभी मुझे को बोलने दिया जाय।

इस सदन के मेरे एक आदरणीय माननीय सदस्य श्री हरवानी ने एक बात कही थी और फरमाया था कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का दिल तो पूंजीवाद है लेकिन उन का दिमाग समाजवाद की तरफ है। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा उस में थोड़ा उलट फेर करना चाहता हूं। वास्तव में हमारे आदरणीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का दिमाग समाजवाद की ओर नहीं है, पूंजीवाद की ओर है, उनका हृदय समाजवाद की ओर है, और चूंकि उन के हृदय पर अभी तक दिमाग काबू पा रहा है इस वजह से उन पर समाजवाद का कोई असर नजर नहीं आता है। इस सदन के बहुत से आदरणीय सदस्यों ने हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले में इंग्लैंड और अमरीका की बात कही। उन्होंने वहां का व्यौरा देते हुए बताया कि यहां पर टैक्स कम है। लेकिन उन सब आसानियों को देखा जाए जो जनता को इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में मिलती है और जो मुंबिघाए हिन्दुस्तान में मिलती हैं तो उनमें जमीन और आसमान का फर्क दिखायी

देगा । मेरा अपना विचार है कि जब यह अवस्था है तब इस प्रकार की तुलना करना सही नहीं होगा ।

मैं इनकम टैक्स की ओर भी ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ । आज इनकम टैक्स की व्यवस्था को देखा जाए तो मालूम होगा कि वह बहुत ही गलत तरीके से चल रही हैं । ऐसे बहुत से पूंजीपति और उद्योगपति हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक अपना इनकम टैक्स पूरा नहीं दिया है । और उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई होती है तो जैसा कि कांग्रेस के एक मेम्बर साहब ने सदन में कहा था, उनको स्वयं मिनिस्टर शरण देते हैं । दूसरे इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को सीधे सीधे इस बात का अधिकार नहीं है कि अगर वह पाए की कोई भी पूंजीपति या कोई भी विशेष व्यक्ति इनकम टैक्स की चोरी कर रहा है तो उनकी किताबों पर फौरन छापा मार कर अपने कब्जे में ले सके । ऐसी ताकत इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को नहीं दी गई है । उस बेचारे को पहले कमिश्नर की परमीशन लेनी होती है और जब तक वह परमीशन लेता है तब तक उस खबर का लीकेज हो जाता है और पूंजीपति को पता चल जाता है और वे एकाउंट बुक्स जिनको पकड़ कर देश का भला हो सकता था गायब हो जाती हैं और उनकी जगह दूसरी आ जाती हैं । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को इस बात की ताकत दी जाए और कानून में ऐसा प्रावीजन किया जाए कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर सीधे सीधे वगैर कमिश्नर की परमीशन के अगर कहीं इनकम टैक्स की चोरी हो रही है तो एकाउंट बुक्स को छापा मार कर अपने कब्जे में कर सके जिससे कि वे गलत काम करते हैं और देश के धन के साथ खलवाड़ करते हैं उनके खिलाफ कदम उठाया जा सके ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जो यहां टीका टिप्पणी करते हैं मैं उनका ध्यान एक

बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ । टीका टिप्पणी करना आसान है । इस सदन में बैठकर आसमान की बात करना भी आसान है, लेकिन वह अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि जब वे वोट मांगने गए थे तो उन्होंने जनता से क्या कहा था । आपकी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का रूपया दिल्ली से खर्च होना शुरू होता है और ग्रामीण जनता के पास पहुंचते पहुंचते एक नया पैसा रह जाता है । हमारा कहना है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना का पैसा उपर से खर्च न हो, नीचे से खर्च हो । अगर दिल्ली में पंचवर्षीय योजना का रूपया खर्च नहीं होगा तो यहां के रंग महलों में, अशोक होटल में और एग्नर कंडीशन्ड बंगलों में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ सकता लेकिन अगर यह पैसा जनता जनार्दन के लिये खर्च नहीं होगा तो वहां बहुत से इन्सान बेमौत मर जाते हैं ।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक ओर खींचना चाहूंगा । बहुत से लोग यहां पर यह बात कहते हैं, खास तौर पर कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग, कि हम इस देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं । अगर आप समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो जो बच्चा आज मिनिस्टर के यहां या किसी पुलिस कप्तान के यहां पैदा होने वाला है, और जो बच्चा बिड़ला या डालमिया के यहां पैदा होने वाला है और जो बच्चा एक मजदूर और किसान के यहां पैदा होने वाला है उन सब के खाने पीने और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था समान है क्या ? अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो फिर सौवर्षों में भी आप समाजवाद नहीं ला सकते । यह समाजवाद एक मखौल और एक धोखा है इस देश की गरीब जनता के साथ । समाजवाद इस तरह से नहीं आएगा । आज देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि पहाड़ पर भी मिट्टी डाली जा रही और खाई में भी मिट्टी डाली जा रही है । इस देश में पहाड़ भी हैं और खाइय भी हैं । अगर आप ईमानदारी से भी पहाड़ पर और खाई में मिट्टी डालें तो जब पहाड़ आसमान तक पहुंच जायेंगे उस समय

[श्री मौर्य]

एक खाई जमीन तक ही आ पाएगी। रिपब्लिकन पार्टी का एक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते मेरा तो यह कहना है कि अगर आपको समाजवाद लाना है तो पहाड़ों को काट कर खाई में डालिए ताकि देश में समानता का राज हो जाए। और हम बहु जन सुखाय के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार आगे बढ़ सकें। हम देखते हैं कि लोकशाही के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा मजाक किया जा रहा है खासतौर से जब इस सदन में राजा महाराजा बैठे हुए हैं। क्या ये लोकशाही के प्रतीक हैं। हम किस तरह की लोकशाही पर चल रहे हैं? चाहे वे कांग्रेस के हों या विरोधी दलों के, ये राजे महाराजे, जिन्होंने हमेशा देश का शोषण किया वह जनता के प्रतीक बन कर जनता के नेतृत्व करते हुए जनता के हित के लिये कार्य कर सकते हैं इसका मुझे विश्वास नहीं है। उनके शीश महलों की, जिन में उन्होंने आराम किया है, एक एक इंच में बदनसीबों के खून की बदबू आ रही है। इनमें कैसे कोई तबकों की जा सकती है।

आज आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देते हुए आप से यही विनती करता हूँ कि जो टैक्स लगाये जायें उनकी ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि जो पहाड़ हैं उनको काटा जायें और जो खाई हैं उसको पाटा जायें। हम जितने ज्यादा डाइरेक्ट टैक्स लग सकते हैं लगायें ताकि हमारे जीवन काल में नहीं तो हमारे बच्चों के जीवन काल में देश में समाजवाद आ सके। और जो इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स हैं जोकि देश की गरीब से गरीब जनता पर पड़ते हैं, जो जनता की हड्डी को चूर चूर करते हैं और जिनका दमन चक्र समाज के शोषित वर्ग पर ही चलता है, उसको कम से कम बढ़ावा दिया जाये। मेरी विनती है कि जो तरीका खर्च करने का है उसको भी बदलना चाहिए ताकि इस देश की जनता का एक एक पैसा ठीक तरीके से खर्च हो।

आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री से कहा जाता है कि आप एक हजार रुपये तनखाह लें तो उनका कहना है कि एक हजार में मैं गुजारा नहीं कर सकता। तब फिर मैं भी एक मजदूर का बालक होने के नाते कहता हूँ कि जब हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री एक हजार में गुजारा नहीं कर सकते तब एक प्राइमरी स्कूल का टीचर, या कलों को चलाने वाला कारीगर या मजदूर और इस देश का शोषित किसान भी ४५ और ५० रुपये में गुजारा नहीं कर सकता। यह असमानता बरदाश्त नहीं की जा सकती। अगर इस दिशा में कुछ किया जाये तब तो हमको तबकों हो सकती है कि हमारे लिए कुछ होगा नहीं तो हमको कोई उम्मीद नहीं हो सकती। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो हमको लोकशाही के लिए खतरा नजर आता है।

मुझे एक बात डिफेंस के बारे में कहनी है लेकिन उसको कहना तो तभी ठीक होगा जब कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हों। लेकिन मुझे लोकशाही के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा नजर आता है। आज अवस्था यह है कि केवल पूंजीपति ही जीत कर इस सदन में आ सकते हैं, किसान और मजदूर जीत कर नहीं आ सकते। इस व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं प्राइविजेशन की नीति की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्राइविजेशन को खत्म कर दिया जाये लेकिन शराब की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये। इससे सरकार को भी फायदा होगा और जनता को भी। जो अभी नीति अपनायी जा रही है उससे लोगों को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। आज आप बम्बई में जाकर देखें कि वहां किस तरह से लोग नाली और गटर में शराब बनाते हैं और पीते हैं। लोग टिककर ज़िज़र भी पी लेते हैं जिसके ज्यादा पीने से मौत हो सकती है और बोग मर भी जाते हैं।

इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि प्राहिबिशन को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और शराब का दाम ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाय जिससे गरीब लोग उसको खरीद न सकें। ऐसा करने से लोगों को भी फायदा होगा और राज्य को भी फायदा होगा।

मेरा एक और मुझाव है कि एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स जिसको कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने समाप्त किया है उसको समाप्त न किया जाये बल्कि उसको और बढ़ावा दिया जाये।

अन्य में मैं बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कहा था कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीय करण कर दिया जाये ताकि इस देश की इकानमी सुधर सके। आज मेरी विनती है, बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की विचार धारा को सामने रखते हुए, कि देश की बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये ताकि देश की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधर सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट। कुछ माननीय सदस्य आपसे आसन पर बैठे रहने पर भी बोलने वाले के मार्ग में बाधा उपस्थित करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन का इस से बड़ा अपमान होता है। आप चाहें तो कुछ कह सकते हैं लेकिन सदस्यों को बोलने वाले को रोकने का प्रयत्न करना उचित नहीं हो सकता। और यदि ऐसा करना ठीक है तो इसकी छूट सब को होनी चाहिए।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): There has been a lot of discussion on the Budget. I would like to place before the House my comments as a layman, but they are likely to be related to actualities and facts.

It is an accepted thing that the country has given its verdict in favour of the Five Year Plans as well as a

socialistic pattern of society. Now, the only question is, if this Plan is to be implemented, on the basis of socialistic pattern of society, how and from where are we to get money to finance it. That is the real question in the Budget proposals. To some extent, the Finance Minister is not a free agent to make any financial proposal. They have already made the Plan. The expenditure has to be provided. The Finance Minister, of course, had to find out the money for these schemes. In this context, if the whole thing is viewed, then, certainly, there are certain lapses in certain matters which could be done and which should have been done. But, in my opinion, on the facts, it would be found that the blame lies on some other shoulder, in the planning itself, where it could be remedied and then the finance aspect could be looked into properly.

I would submit that a budget may be progressive, it may be a routine budget or it may be a retrograde budget. We have to see how the present budget is. I would say that it is a mixture of all the three. Because of certain factors, of a certain background, these things have come in. I would only submit, as I have already stated, for implementing the Plan and the socialistic pattern of society, how and wherefrom the money is to be found. It is money which has been planned. If it is to be taken in the context of the socialistic pattern of society, the money should come from big business and the larger income groups instead of the smaller income groups or the other sections of the society. It is a national programme. It is a national plan. What has the low income group or the common man to contribute? What should he be expected to contribute? He should contribute voluntary labour. He should co-operate in the actual working out of the plan by supply of labour. Thus, he can help. It should have been like this. If it is a budget on the basis of a socialistic pattern of society, it should have been so

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

devised that voluntary labour, whatever it is, 50 per cent, 60 per cent or even 70 per cent, should come from the common man while the rest of it big business should contribute.

I would submit that big business and the larger income group consists of very shrewd people. They can evade any and every law at any time. Take the case of income-tax. Is there any hon. Member in the House who does not know that there is great evasion and with big business, 90 per cent is evasion and only 10 per cent. out of courtesy, they pay to the exchequer? That is the state of affairs. If there had been provision for this check even in the Budget, the House would not have minded and the country would not have minded. With a firm policy, strict control and adequate punishment to these evaders of taxes, even if some money could have been spent on it, a much larger amount of money would have been collected.

I would come to another aspect of the Budget. It is an admitted fact that India is a country of villages. Seventy-five per cent of the population lives in the villages. On a socialistic basis, the whole budget should reflect that it is a budget for the rural population whose progress, whose betterment is the betterment of the country as a whole and the whole country would come out successful. What are the indices that we have had after the two Five Year Plans? What have we learnt after the two Five Year Plans? You would be pleased to see that people are migrating from the rural areas for the sake of employment; they go far enough to the towns and big cities. If it is a progressive thing, and if we say that our country has progressed much, then we have to see whether those people are going back to the villages from the cities and towns. For, 75 per cent of our population is in the villages. If it is a progressive society, then, are those people going back

from the cities and towns to the villages? I would submit that that in short is the index of progress.

Off and on, for the last few days, we have been seeing reports that there are nearly 40 to 50 per cent dispensaries in the States, in the villages, where even doctors do not want to go, and this is happening even where the dearness allowance has been increased.

I am mentioning these examples just to point out that the rural side or the countryside has not progressed and it has not reached that state of affairs which it should have reached. Our Plan aims at a socialist pattern of society, but we have not yet reached that state of affairs.

But I would say that the fault is not so much with the Budget, but it is a question of the implementation of the Budget provisions and the implementation of the Plan provisions. These are not carried out properly, and we say 'Block Development' simply to please them.

I would say from my own experience, after having worked in the rural areas as chairman of the district board for twenty years, and also in other capacities that it may be best be called 'Block the development; the development is a whole waste'. One has to go through so many officers for getting even a small thing. For example, the common man requires some cement in summer months to build a well for his irrigation. First, he has to go to the block development officer to get his recommendation and then he must go a distance of 50 miles or pay some extra price. The Central Government has spent a huge sum of money on projects like the Bhakra-Nangal. But there are other projects for the betterment of the rural people, which are not being attended to; I

am not anti-urban, but I would say that for the country's sake that if production has to be increased, then electricity for irrigation should have been the first charge on this spending. There are State enterprises as well as Central enterprises, and the first thing they should have done is to supply electricity for wells and then to go in for glorification in rooms, with fans, refrigerators and so on. These latter things can afford to wait for two or three or four years, but not the other thing.

I can give an example from my own district. Electricity was given to a well, which was in a one harvest area where bajra only was produced

before; after the supply of electricity that gentleman has produced 74 maunds and 38 seers of wheat per acre by irrigation with electricity, and he was given the title of 'Raj Krishak'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to take some more time?

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: I want about five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 9, 1962/Vaisakha 19, 1884 (Saka).

[Tuesday, May 8, 1962/Vaisakha 18, 1884(Saka)]

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504	Departmentally run refreshment rooms on S. Railway . . .	3015—19
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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 3154—57

Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the crashing of an I.A.F. Dakota in Nagaland.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishnan Menon) made a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COLUMNS

3157-58

(1) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.I.O. 492 dated the 4th March, 1961.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1351 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(iii) The Indian Telegraph (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 3020 dated the 23rd December 1961.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications :—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 592 dated the 28th April, 1962, issued under section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 593 dated the 28th April 1962 issued under section 10 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act 1956.

(3) A copy of the Annual Statement of Accounts and Audit Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi for the year 1959-60 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Science Act 1956.

GENERAL BUDGET — GENERAL DISCUSSION 3158—3288

General Discussion on the General Budget 1962-63 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY MAY 9, 1962/VAISAKHA 19, 1884 (SAKA).

General discussion on the General Budget 1962-63 to continue.