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Tuesday, March 12, 1963
Phalgunā 21, 1884 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(*Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11—20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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3117

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 12, 1963/Phalgun
21, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Democratic Decentralisation

+

- *345. { Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;

Will the Minister of Community
Development and Co-operation be
pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard
to the introduction of three-tier sys-
tem of democratic decentralisation by
those States which have not been
able to implement the scheme fully;

(b) whether the emergency has in
any way affected the progress; and

(c) if so, the extent to which it has
been so affected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Community Development and Co-
operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to
(c). A statement is laid on the Table
of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Panchayati Raj bodies are
still to be set up in six States viz.,
West Bengal, Kerala, Jammu and
Kashmir, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
and Bihar. While the necessary legis-
lation has been enacted in Gujarat,
Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, this is
still to be done in the remaining three
States.

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West Bengal: The Panchayati Raj
Bill is now before the State Legis-
lature.

Kerala: The Panchayati Raj Bill is
being drafted and is likely to be in-
troduced in the State Legislature
shortly.

Jammu and Kashmir: A State level
Committee is engaged in the study
of the Panchayati Raj set-up in a few
States, to evolve a system suitable to
the local conditions.

In these three States, the Emergency
has had no perceptible effect on the
progress.

In Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and
Bihar, the higher tier Panchayati Raj
institutions were to be set up early in
1963, but this was postponed due to
the Emergency. The latest position is
as follows:

Gujarat: The State Government has
since decided to set up even during
the Emergency, the higher tier Pan-
chayati Raj bodies without the ele-
ment of direct election. These bodies
are expected to be in position by April,
1963.

Madhya Pradesh: The higher tier
Panchayati Raj bodies will be set up
after fresh elections to the Village
Panchayats, most of which have out-
lived their term. The higher tier
Panchayati Raj bodies are likely to
start functioning early in 1964.

Bihar: The State Government are
also considering whether Panchayati
Raj can be introduced in the State
even during the Emergency.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्टेट्स में पंचायत राज
सागू हो गया है उन राज्यों में उस ने अभी तक

जो काम दिखलाया है, उस से क्या मंत्री महोदय को सन्तोष है कि काम ठीक तरह को से चल रहा है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Of course we are satisfied with the work that the States are carrying on.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विकास समितियों के जो प्रमुख चुने गये हैं क्या उन के बगैर पढ़े लिखे होने के कारण भी काम में कोई झड़चने पड़ी है ? यदि हाँ, तो उन को प्रशिक्षित करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): I may mention that wisdom does not depend upon literacy.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister said that these decentralised democratic institutions were working satisfactorily. Is he aware that vast amounts are being spent on elections for buying voters to become panchayat samiti presidents and if that is so whether any suitable action is being taken to broaden the electorate so that these evils may not corrupt the life of the electorate?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am afraid the hon. Member is making a charge. If there are any cases like that he is at liberty to bring them to our notice or to the notice of the State Government concerned and necessary action will be taken.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि श्री डे ने बहुत प्रयत्न किया है कि बिहार में ग्राम पंचायतों के और ग्राम समितियों के चुनाव बिहार गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा कराये जायें। यदि हाँ, तो इस में उन को कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

श्री सु० कु० डे : जी हाँ, इस के लिये बहुत जोरदार कोशिश हो रही है।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is the constitution of committees at every level not leading to diffusion of responsibility

and that is why there is delay and retardation of work.

Shri S. K. Dey: In the transitional period it is bound to lead to some diffusion of responsibility but eventually it will lead to effective decentralisation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What steps have been taken to see that the Bills that are introduced in different States have one pattern?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The original answer contains full details about the legislation already passed in the three States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat; they are expediting the introduction of panchayati raj.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जिला परिषदों के चेयरमैन का एलेक्शन डाइरेक्ट नहीं होता है ? यदि हाँ, तो जब तक यह एलेक्शन डाइरेक्ट नहीं होता तब तक कैसे डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो सकता है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It all depends upon the work such as the hon. Member is going to do to see that decentralisation is effective.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware that in some States steps are being taken to form these committees without elections and if so what is the Central Government's reaction to this negation of democracy?

Shri S. K. Dey: No such case has come to our notice.

Shri Daji: Gujarat.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mathur.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Even in Gujarat.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Mathur. The Minister has already replied that no such information has come to his notice.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not inherent in the three tier system which the Ministry is following vigorously that certain panchayat samities and certain zila parishads will be seized of different political parties, say, some by Congress, some by communists and some by Jan Sangh and therefore

there is inherent conflict and retardation of work? How has the Ministry thought about it and how do they propose to resolve it?

Shri S. K. Dey: I thought that we were a multi-party State. If we are a multi-party State, naturally there will be its reflection at all levels.

डाक तार विभाग निर्देशिका (पोस्टल गाइड)

१११

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
*३४४. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) डाक तार विभाग निर्देशिका (पोस्टल गाइड) कितने वर्षों से प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है और अन्तिम संस्करण कितने समय के बाद प्रकाशित किया गया था;

(ख) इस निर्देशिका के लघु संस्करणों का प्रकाशन क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) डाक तार निर्देशिका और उसके लघु संस्करण अब कब तक प्रकाशित होंगे और जनता को उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) "डाक निर्देशिका" नाम का कोई प्रकाशन नहीं है । १९५६ से पहले "डाक-तार निर्देशिका" दो भागों में प्रकाशित की जाती थी । किन्तु अब "डाकघर निर्देशिका" तीन भागों में और "तार निर्देशिका" दो भागों में प्रकाशित की जाती है । डाकघर निर्देशिका भाग I तथा तार निर्देशिका खण्ड I अपने मौजूद रूप में पिछली बार १९६० में प्रकाशित किये गये थे और डाकघर निर्देशिका भाग III १९६१ में । डाकघर निर्देशिका

भाग II तथा तार निर्देशिका खण्ड २ अपने मौजूदा रूप में १९६२ में प्रकाशित किये गये थे । नई और पुरानी निर्देशिकाओं की अवधि में एक से पांच साल तक का अन्तर है । विस्तृत विवरण आगे अनुबन्ध में उपलब्ध है । पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है । [देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—६३३/६३]

(ख) शायद जेबी डाक-तार निर्देशिका की और संकेत किया गया है । उसे प्रति वर्ष नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किया जाता है और उसका पिछला संस्करण सितम्बर, १९६२ में प्रकाशित किया गया था ।

(ग) विभिन्न निर्देशिकाओं के नये संस्करणों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है—

(१) डाकघर निर्देशिका भाग I १९६५ में प्रकाशित किया जाना है ।

(२) उक्त भाग I का ३० जन, १९६३ तक संशोधित परिशिष्ट जुलाई, १९६३ में जारी किया जायेगा ।

(३) डाकघर निर्देशिका भाग II अगस्त, १९६३ में जारी किया जायेगा ।

(४) संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण डाकघर निर्देशिका भाग ३ तथा तार निर्देशिका खण्ड २ का प्रकाशन, जो १९६३ में प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले थे, स्थगित कर दिया गया है । उनके बजाय केवल परिशिष्टांक प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(५) तार निर्देशिका खण्ड I का नया संस्करण जारी करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(६) संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण जेबी डाक-तार निर्देशिका का

प्रकाशन स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this postal guide has been published only in English or in other regional languages also?

Shri Bhagavati: Previously, the abridged edition of the posts and telegraphs guide was used to be published in the regional languages, but due to poor sale of the regional language editions, the English edition alone was published later.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what is the aim and object of printing this guide and whether it has got all the information which is required even for foreign post?

Mr. Speaker: She can read herself what is contained therein. Shri Samanta. Shri M. L. Dwivedi did not stand up.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: Even if the Members themselves are not attentive, how can I help them?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I apologise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पोस्टल गाइड को नियमित रूप से न छपवा कर तीन साल पर क्यों छपवाया जाता है जब कि पब्लिक इस पर पूरा व्यय वहन करने के लिये तैयार है और सरकार का भी कोई नुकसान नहीं है क्योंकि इस के न छपने से डाकखाने के बाबुओं तक को डाकखानों और तारघरों का पता लगाने में बहुत तकलीफ होती है और जनता को भी तार भ्रादि देने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ?

Shri Bhagavati: Every step has been taken to expedite the publication of these postal guides. There was some delay; there is no doubt about that. We are sorry for that. But now we have tried to publish them as early as possible. The dates have been already mentioned in the answer.

Prices of Foodgrains

+

Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri B. K. Das;
*345 { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Yogendra Jha;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty;
Shri Sarjoo Pandey;
Shri J. B. S. Bist;

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

(a) whether the food grain prices showed an upward trend in January, 1963; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to keep the prices at a reasonable level?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir; the all-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals actually declined in January, 1963, from the level of December, 1962. The all-India index numbers of wholesale prices of gram and pulses, however, showed a slight rise.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in Calcutta and some places in West Bengal, the most ordinary quality of rice is being sold at Rs. 30 a maund, which is the minimum price, and, if so, what steps have been taken to bring the prices down?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The whole position was placed before the House when a short-notice question came up for answer on the last occasion.

Mr. Speaker: There was a separate question and these things were raised then; particularly this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know, but I put this question specifically, knowing fully well—

Mr. Speaker: That it has already been discussed?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was not discussed, Sir. There was a short-notice question, you remember. But my present question is whether that price, Rs. 30 a maund for ordinary rice, is still there—the minimum price. The price is rising every day there.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member might be referring to the fine variety of rice, but for the common variety it has not gone up to Rs. 30 a maund at all. In fact, for the last five or six weeks, the prices in West Bengal have been rather steady, and a slight decline has also been noticed in the last few days.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have positive steps been taken to see that the prices do not fluctuate or that they do not have an upward trend, and is it Government's intention to introduce State trading in foodgrains in order to check prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to State trading also I mentioned the other day; there are a large number of fair price shops functioning in West Bengal, and we are supplying adequate quantity of rice as well as wheat.

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into details. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the price of dals and grams has risen so much that the people who are feeding the cattle are finding it difficult?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Regarding pulses in general, the index number in January 1963 was 103.9; it was 102.6 in December 1962. There was a slight increase. But it is much lower than in November, 1962 when it was 113.2. It has come down to 103.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि नये करों के फलस्वरूप जीवन

की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं, क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि किसानों के उत्पादन के विक्रय मूल्य में भी कुछ वृद्धि हो ताकि किसानों को राहत मिल सके ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: What is the difference in price which is paid to the producer and ultimately the price paid by the consumer, particularly for rice, and what percentage of the total price is being taken by the intermediary agencies?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not possible to answer this question during the Question Hour.

Shri Maheswar Naik: How far has the decline in wholesale prices reflected in the ultimate retail prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, with regard to the control of retail prices, we are taking necessary steps by opening as many fair price shops as necessary, and supplying from Central stocks. Of course, there is the time-lag for the necessary decline to be noticed in the retail prices even if there is decline in wholesale prices.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The Minister said just now that the prices are steady and not rising. Does he mean to say that this remark is applicable only to wholesale price and not to retail price?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far as the emergency is concerned, we wanted to establish a correlation between the retail and the wholesale price. At any rate, so far it has been maintained. The prices at every level have been determined and when there is any fluctuation, we immediately come down upon it and try to see whether it will last in the future and what further measures are to be employed. So far as the present situation is concerned, it is under control.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the question of formation of a price determining authority on the lines of the Tariff Commission came up for discussion before the FAO and ECAFE meetings held recently in New Delhi and if so with what results?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are not aware of the details of the discussion there. This and other allied matters were discussed at the international conference.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Minister said at the FAO and ECAFE meeting to the effect that it is the middleman who is fleecing the consumer as well as the producer, may I know what steps Government have so far taken or have visualised to eliminate this odd phenomenon?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have given the answer. What we have done for the emergency is a good pattern for the future too. We know exactly what the price for the producer is. We exactly know at what stage the price will go up and the reasonableness of it. If at any time it goes beyond that either we may control it or we may have fair-price shops.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Although, as the Minister says, the general all-India index of foodgrains may not show an upward trend, may I know if there are some particular individual States where the trend has been upward, which are those States and did any of the State Governments go in for direct purchase of foodgrains during the last harvesting season?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes; one such State is the State to which the hon. Member belongs. It is more due to misfortune, because that State had a little less production and unfortunately last year, the State which feeds that State with rice every year—I am talking of Orissa—had less production. This happens once in five or ten years. Therefore, the natural phenomenon is that the prices are although it is not so in the fair-price slightly higher there than in others, shops. We have asked the State to

increase the number of fair-price shops as much as the situation demands.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The second part of my question has not been answered. I asked whether the State Governments went in for direct purchase during the last harvesting season.

Shri S. K. Patil: No. So far as Calcutta is concerned, purchasing has no meaning there. It will worsen the situation. So far as Orissa is concerned, in spite of their difficulties, I am supplying Orissa with other rice, so that the normal trade between Orissa and Calcutta should not be blocked, thereby affecting prejudicially the chances of the Calcutta market.

Shri Hem Barua: I want a clarification. He said that he is proposing a price determining authority. He has not said anything about eliminating the middleman, which was my question.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not want to eliminate the middleman. I eliminate the middleman if he is an obstruction. If I eliminate one, I will have to substitute it by my own man. Therefore, I keep a watch at every stage. So long as they behave well, I have not the least intention of eliminating them.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the all-India index is built up on the basis of prices ranging in the retail market or in the wholesale market?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is based on wholesale prices.

Electrification of Trains

- +
- *346. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification and doubling of lines from Kharagpur to Tatanagar has been completed;

(b) when it is expected to run the electric trains; and

(c) whether all the station platforms have been raised and extended for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Since 15th of January electric trains are running on the single line section Tatanagar-Nimpura and the existing double line patches between Nimpura-Kalalkunda, Tatanagar-Salgajari and Kokpara-Chakulia. In the remaining portions, work of doubling the tracks is in progress and is expected to be completed by September, 1964. These additional tracks are likely to be brought under electric traction by September, 1965.

(c) Raising of platforms is not considered necessary. Extension of platforms will be undertaken at Jhargram and Gidni stations.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the number of bridges that have so far been constructed for doubling that line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have the exact number of bridges with me, but all the bridges that were to be constructed have been constructed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Deputy Minister said that it is not necessary to raise the platforms. But there are some stations where the platforms are at the ground level. May I know whether Government is considering the question of raising the platforms at those stations?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, initially.....

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion that they might consider.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That will be kept in view when the question of passenger traffic is taken up later on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many stations were re-modelled for this purpose and how many were not touched?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: On the single line section, Sir, electrification is mainly for carrying the goods traffic, and it is only with that object in view that re-modelling of yards and stations have been done. When both the lines are doubled, then the point raised by the hon. Member will be considered.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether electrification, in addition to the doubling of the line, will speed up the traffic; and, if so, whether similar steps would be adopted in the congested areas like the coastal southern strips?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir, that is the intention.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what percentage of passenger traffic is expected to be carried by the specific trains in these lines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We hope that all the traffic that is offered would be carried.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know when the electrification from Howrah to Kharagpur will begin?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing altogether.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The question is about electrification of trains.

Mr. Speaker: Not in the whole of India. The hon. Minister might supply that information to the hon. Member afterwards.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir; I can give the information just now. It will begin in September, 1965 and we hope to commission it by December, 1966.

Mr. Speaker: Would that give any satisfaction to the hon. Member? Let us go to the next question.

Ships for Overseas Trade

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- *347. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) how many new ships have joined the fleet in the overseas trade during the current year;

(b) the tonnage added by their participation; and

(c) the countries covered by them?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 11 Ships.

(b) 99,610 G.R.T.

(c) The countries covered by these ships are India/UK. Continent, India/Japan Far East, India/West Coast America and the International Tramp Trade.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know in which branches of trade—liners, tramp and tankers—the development is not up to our expectation in this line?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the tramp and bulk carriers and tankers we have to make a big leeway.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any decision has been taken by Government as regards the proposal for raising the limit of percentage of foreign participation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हमारे क्या लक्ष्य हैं और उनके पूरे होने की क्या सम्भावना है ? क्या इस इमरजेंसी के कारण उनमें कोई कमी की गयी है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो हमारे लक्ष्य थे उनको बाद में रिवाइज किया गया और उनके मुताबिक १.२५ मिलियन, अर्थात्, १२.५ लाख जी० आर० टी० रखा गया है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether there are any Indian shipping companies engaged in the overseas trade—tramp trade or tankers—who have made any proposals to the Government for adding to their fleet through foreign collaboration; if so, which are those companies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Regarding Indian shipping companies on the overseas sector, only one shipping company has come forward with foreign collaboration, and that is the Jayanti Shipping Company. It has 25 per cent. collaboration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether any other company has made any proposal for addition of tonnage with foreign collaboration.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Three such proposals are at present pending.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the emergency has highlighted the need to expand Indian tonnage as speedily as possible with as little of foreign exchange as possible also, may I know what steps Government have taken towards that direction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member is perhaps aware, very little foreign exchange has been allotted to us for the acquisition of shipping. Therefore, steps have been taken to accept schemes whereby acquisition is possible without foreign exchange on deferred payment basis or otherwise.

Graduates in Agriculture

*348. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great dearth of Graduates in Agriculture in the country and this

shortage of trained men in the field of Agriculture is causing a great deal of difficulty to the various States in carrying out their agricultural development programmes under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Central Government to make up the deficiency in the number of Farm Graduates in the country so that the Plan programmes do not suffer from want of trained personnel?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No. There is on the whole no shortage of Agricultural Graduates in the country. In some of the States where local shortages exist the State Governments have taken necessary steps to increase the supply either by expanding the facilities available in the existing colleges or by starting new colleges.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know how many agricultural graduates have passed out of the various institutions in the country in the years 1961 and 1962 and how many of them have been absorbed in the various services?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not have the figure about the number of agricultural graduates who were absorbed but by the end of the Second Plan there was no shortage and the admission was 5,634 students. In 1961-62 the annual admission was 6,400 when our target was only 6,200.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it not a fact that there is a tendency among these graduates that after joining Government service they try to keep aloof from the farmers and do not implement the Government schemes properly? May I know what steps Government have taken to change this mental attitude of the agriculture graduates so that they do their work well and follow the gospel of dirty hands?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We shall constantly try to change that attitude.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the State Governments are having enough colleges to supplement the number of graduates. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that they are going to have agricultural universities in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab? If so, what are the reasons which made the Government not to give an agricultural university to Andhra Pradesh, which is one of the biggest States after U.P. and which is asking for it since 1956?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of denying that facility to Andhra Pradesh. The matter is being examined and we have to finalise it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: How long will it take to finalise it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Very soon it will be finalised.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is it a fact that there is a general complaint that the agriculture graduates have only theoretical knowledge and they are not if much practical help to the farmers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have asked our agricultural institutions to give them a good background in practical training.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the growing demand for agricultural graduates, has any survey been made to find out the expected requirement for the Third Plan?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: 20,000 agricultural graduates will be needed for the Third Plan period.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Has any uniform standard or pattern of education been worked out for the different universities in the various parts of the country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All the universities and colleges are function-

ing under the Indian Council of Agricultural Education which lays down a uniform standard. If there is any lack of uniformity in standards, I shall see that it is set right.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a result of the growing emphasis on agriculture, the demand for agricultural graduates is likely to go up to 20,000 as the hon. Minister has stated. How do Government propose to meet this large number, which is growing every day?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This requirement of 20,000 graduates, when worked out, came to admitting 6,200 students each year. Admission, actually, in 1961-62 was 6,400. So, we are not short of our requirements.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if the Government have any idea of replacing the present village-level workers with graduates in agriculture?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That will be examined by the Community Development Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is the Minister aware of the fact that those who are passing out from the Higher Secondary School in Agriculture are not finding that the course in the Agriculture Graduate Institutions are suitable for them and they are not doing well? May I know whether there is any proposal to integrate the two—the Higher secondary school course in Agriculture and the Graduate course?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That effort is being made to integrate the two types of Agricultural institutions. If there is any anomaly, the hon. Member is welcome to let me know and I shall do the needful in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. (The hon. Member did not rise) next.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know..

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Cooperative Movement

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Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramshekhar Prasad
*349. Singh:
Shri Marandi:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shrimati Jamunadevi:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has drawn the attention of the States to the shortfall in the programme for co-operative development;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have examined the positive points raised by the Commission and whether remedial measures have been taken with a view to giving greater attention to administrative and organisational problems; and

(c) how Government propose to recompensate the short-fall and achieve the target of co-operative development by the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Planning Commission and the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation have been consistently stressing on the States the need for achieving the targets for Cooperation set during the Third Five Year Plan and for appropriate financial allocations being made.

This question based on a detailed review of the performance in the field of Cooperation during the first

year of the Third Plan was discussed at the Conference of the State Ministers of Cooperation at Lucknow recently. The Planning Commission and the Ministry are now exploring procedures such as can prevent the diversion of funds meant for Co-operation to other Sectors under the stress of competing priorities in the States.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What steps have been taken by the Government against the officials who were opposed to the basic policy of the Government about the co-operative movement?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The steps taken are, change of law, transfer of officials and the education of officials in the co-operative institutions.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What stands in the way of distributing lands received by reclamation or donation to landless people on co-operative basis?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This is exactly the policy recently adumbrated that all Government waste land and all lands reclaimed should, as far as possible, be given to co-operative farming societies. To some extent it has been taken up by the States. But, I think it will take some time before this policy is fully accepted at all levels.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is shortfall in the programme in some of the States which are the States where there is shortfall in this programme and whether the shortfall in the programme is due to lack of Government machinery or due to lack of public interest?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Lack of interest is almost at all levels. It is a question of competing priorities as I have stated in the main answer. There are many priorities given by the States and by other sectors of economy. Therefore it cannot be said that it is at this level and not at the other level. It is almost at all levels.

Shri A. P. Jain: There are two types of institutions in co-operation: large-size co-operative societies and village co-operative societies. What are the

comparative successes and failures of the two?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This question was examined by the Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank and also later. As a matter of fact, it was the Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank which suggested that the large-size societies were not functioning properly. They were too large, and the cooperative content was not there. As regards the village societies, some of them are weak. They are getting revitalised and I think these village societies which will ultimately become service societies will function properly.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question was about actual performance and not the theoretical concept of who recommended and who did not recommend.

Mr. Speaker: Actual performance: can that be answered now?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have given the answer. Service co-operatives as in the concept of today will be better than large-size societies. That is why we have changed from the large-size to village societies.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question was not that.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is answering.

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation Shri S. K. Dey: The societies which are big are doing business, but not having the co-operative character. The societies which are too small are inadequate to give service. That has been the experience.

Shri Tyagi: Both are wrong.

Shri S. K. Dey: Therefore, we have accepted the formula of something in between with a population of approximately 3000, covering about 600 families who can become potential members of the society.

श्री विभति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते आए हैं कि हजार
आदमियों

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देशमुख साहब को बुलाया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एक बात...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसे नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that in the course of the Lucknow Conference, it was discovered that there was a very large percentage of societies which were not functioning properly and which deserved to be liquidated, and if so, may I know what the percentage of such societies is and what steps are being taken in the matter?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The percentage of weak societies in the Third Plan is about 25 per cent, and it is expected that about 15 to 20 per cent of the societies will be revitalised, but it is necessary to liquidate the others. The decision at the conference was that these societies should not be revitalised but they must be liquidated forthwith.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know how far the removal of the chronic defects which have been so often highlighted and the consequent change in the law which has been referred to by the hon. Deputy Minister just now have been able to make up the short fall that is so clearly evident in the co-operative movement during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Ultimately it is not the law that is going to determine the future of the co-operative movement.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: But, just now, the Deputy Minister has stated that the law is being changed.

Shri S. K. Dey:That will be only a minor factor. The main factor that can contribute to the vitalisation of the co-operative movement

will be an alert and organised public opinion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Our questions are not replied to but only sermons are often being given to us. We want to know how far the consequent change in law, which has been referred to by the Deputy Minister just now, has been able to make up the shortfall in the co-operative movement as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan. That is the question which should be answered and not some general answer given.

Shri S. K. Dey: The law itself is not proving adequate. Therefore, very serious and intensive efforts are being made to create public institutions which can give support.

Mr. Speaker: Has the answer come now?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts the Ministry is making to introduce co-operative societies at the school, college and university levels in this country?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There was a team which recommended about the training programme for those purpose at the school, college and university levels. This has been accepted by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference and the University Grants Commission for the university level. As regards the schools and colleges, we have taken up the matter through the Education Ministry with the States, and they have started only since the last one year, and I think that in the course of the next three years it will come up.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि तीन हजार आदमियों पर कोओपरेटिव बनाई जाए । प्रधान मन्त्री जी बराबर कहते आए हैं कि एक हजार की आबादी पर सविस कोओपरेटिव बननी चाहिए । दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही है कि आफिशलज के हाथ से नान-आफिशलज के हाथ में यह चीज भानी

चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी की बात चलेगी या आपकी चलेगी ?

Shri S. K. Dey: This decision was based on a special study made at the instance of Government by a committee headed by Shri V. L. Mehta. The report of the V. L. Mehta Committee was examined in the Ministry, in the Planning Commission and in the central committee headed by the Prime Minister himself.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि एमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर होने के बाद सहकारी समितियों का सबसे कम रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है ? यदि यह सच है तो क्या यह एडिवाइजबल नहीं होगा कि एमरजेंसी तक इस सहकारिता आन्दोलन को रोक दिया जाए ?

श्री श्यामधर भिन्न : यह एडिवाइजबल नहीं होगा। यह और भी जरूरी है कि इस आन्दोलन को और तीव्र किया जाए।

सड़क बोर्ड

*३५०. **श्री हेम राज :** क्या परिवहन तथा संसार मन्त्री ६ नवम्बर, १९६२ के तारान्तिक प्रश्न संख्या ५८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सड़क बोर्ड की स्थापना के बारे में इस बीच कोई अन्तिम निर्णय हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संसार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :
(क) यह विषय अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

(ख) सवाल पंदा नहीं होता।

(b) Does not arise.]

Shri Hem Raj: May I know for how long the matter has been under examination and when the scheme will be finalised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is beset with certain difficulties, constitutional and others. Unless the States agree that a certain part of their authority and functions could be transferred to the proposed Road Board, it is not possible to make much headway; we are trying to examine the question in consultation with them.

Shri Hem Raj: How many of the State Governments have sent their opinions so far, and how many of them have not sent?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That cannot be said at this stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it is possible for Government to have a Road Board which will deal only with national highways and those roads which are within the jurisdiction of the Central Government, and leave the others for the time being to the States?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even in regard to national highways, I think the hon. Member is aware that the execution of work, that is, construction and maintenance, is still carried on by the State PWDs. As such, if it is envisaged that the proposed Road Board also does this work of construction and takes it over, it will mean a vast organisation in regard to which we are finding difficulty.

Shri Tyagi: Does the Border Roads Committee presided over by the Prime Minister also come under the same Ministry and does the Minister have a controlling hand over it?

[(a) The matter is still under examination.]

Shri Raj Bahadur: This question has nothing to do with the Border Roads Committee.

Shri Tyagi: Is it precluded from it?

Mr. Speaker: It is a separate organisation.

Shri Tyagi: I was told that it came under the same Ministry.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This question relates to a proposal to constitute a Road Board. The Border Road Development Board is something quite different.

Shri Tyagi: Will that be controlled by this Ministry? I want to know whether the Border Roads Committee also comes under this Board.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even the recommendations will not cover that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What progress has been made by the Neogy Committee, which was entrusted with examination of the problems of transport in general, as regards finalising its report? A preliminary report was submitted last year or the year before. When will the final report come?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is again a question which hardly arises out of the original question.

Overseas Communications Service

*351. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Communications Service is experiencing any difficulty in transacting its business;

(b) to what extent the service is still inadequate;

(c) the steps taken to increase the capacity and efficiency of the service; and

(d) the reasons for delaying the installation of transistorized, automatic error-correcting electronic brain?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Service is adequate and is maintained efficiently. Modern techniques are introduced to keep pace with day to day developments.

(d) Except slight unavoidable delay caused by the increased pressure of work during the recent months, there has been no abnormal delay in the installation of transistorized multiplex equipment. Fourteen units have already been installed and a few more units will be installed shortly.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that in the months of October/November, 1962, when the Chinese aggression was taking place, the Overseas Communications Service was put to too great a strain and was found inadequate?

Shri Bhagavati: In October/November/December 1962, the volume of traffic increased considerably. But it was found possible to cope with it.

Shri Heda: Have Government made any assessment of the increase in the volume before October and after that, and if so, whether the increased flow of traffic would be carried on by the existing service?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): In the very nature of things, during the emergency period, the workload on the Overseas Communications Service was very heavy. But we have been able to clear off all the traffic that was presented to the Service and it has given very good satisfaction to foreign correspondents.

Bonus to Sugar Mills

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- *352. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti;
 Shri Basappa;
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to award cash bonus to sugar mills exceeding their normal turnover; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the justification for it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Apart from the incentive of cash benefits to sugar producers, have Government proposed to provide any other alternative incentive?

Shri Shinde: There is no question at this stage of giving incentives. But as has already been stated on the floor of the House last week, schemes are being worked out by Government to increase the per acre yield. I have also stated on the floor of the House that schemes on the lines of the package programme are being formulated for increasing yields especially in the northern States.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Apart from schemes to increase production in the field, what incentives have been thought of for the sugar manufacturers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far as incentive this year is concerned, it is useless; it does not work because any incentive given just now will not increase the production. If the hon. Member means it for the second

year and the third year after that, we have got schemes in U.P. accepted by the U.P. Government, and we are trying them with Bihar too, so that we could spend some portion of the cess that they collect to which we shall give a matching grant in order that we could create conditions by which production will be increased.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार गन्ने का जो उत्पादक है, किसान है उसको भी किसी रूप में, किसी तरह का कुछ भाग देगी ?

Shri Shinde: The idea is to help agriculturists out of the cane cess fund also with a matching grant which would be provided by the Central Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a statement of the Chief Minister of UP to the effect that the sugar mills in UP are facing a crisis? If so, what is the nature of the crisis and what steps have been taken by the Central Government to meet it?

Shri S. K. Patil: It does not arise out of this question. It will be a separate matter and shall be gone into.

Mr. Speaker: He had given notice of a Call Attention motion which I have refused. Therefore, he is asking a question and trying to elicit an answer.

Shri S. K. Patil: If I have your permission, I would answer it. There is a crisis in the sense that this time so much sugarcane has been attracted to gur, because prices have been so very attractive, that naturally some of the mills will have to close early. That is the crisis that possibly the Chief Minister refers to.

Boeing Aircraft for Air India

*353. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India propose to purchase two Boeing Aircraft; and

(b) if so, the cost thereof and the period over which the payment will be made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Government have approved of the purchase of one Boeing 707-320B aircraft by Air India at a total cost of Rs. 5.5 crores on the basis that the Corporation would secure necessary credit abroad to finance the cost of the purchase.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the reason for going in for only one aircraft when it was proposed to go in for two?

Shri Mohiuddin: The reason for going in for only one aircraft is that at the present moment it is desirable to keep the liability in foreign loans within a restricted limit.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the present strength of Boeing aircraft of Air India, and may I know whether the aircraft that was damaged by oxygen leakage has been repaired?

Shri Mohiuddin: That has been repaired. The present strength is six, and the aircraft that is proposed to be purchased will be the seventh.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the price of this aircraft?

***Mr. Speaker:** That has already been given. The Member was not attentive.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am putting another question. May I know

whether Government has got any scheme to purchase one or two Boeing during the Third Plan?

Shri Mohiuddin: One Boeing is being purchased.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that formerly the cost of these Boeings was about Rs. 4 crores each and now we are going to pay them Rs. 5½ crores, and if so, may I know the reasons for this increase?

Shri Mohiuddin: There is a difference in the price of the two aircraft. The previous one was 707-420, and this is 707-320B. There may be some difference, but there is not much of it.

Shri Morarka: Rs. 1½ crores.

Shri Mohiuddin: No.

Shri Morarka: Formerly it was Rs. 4 crores, and now it is Rs. 5½ crores.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Does he want to give further explanation as to why there is this difference?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of the break-up of the increased price. There is an increase in the price, but the main or one of the reasons is cost of spares etc., for a large number of aircraft like six at a time, the cost for store would be less, while for one it would be more.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the information that he is asking.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In view of the shortage of foreign exchange, have Government considered closing down one or two of the lines which are uneconomical, for instance from Delhi to Moscow or London-New York?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are not uneconomic.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How do Government reconcile these new additions to the Air India fleet at such enormous cost with the almost crippling restrictions on foreign travel which are being imposed by the Government for other reasons?

Shri Mohiuddin: The restrictions are not on world travel. The restrictions are for Indians going abroad, and Air India serves the world. Moreover, from past experience it is found that the traffic emanating from India has not come down considerably.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In permitting only one aircraft to Air India instead of two, may I know what are the routes which they hoped to cover before and which they would now curtail? When they wanted to purchase two, they must have certain traffic and certain routes for two. May I know what routes or traffic they have curtailed so that they may do with only one?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No routes have been curtailed. When they made a proposal for the purchase of two Boeings, they thought that during slack periods, they may utilise the capacity in India. That was not viewed with good favour by the IAC. We also thought that in view of our exchange difficulties, it was not quite advisable to have two Boeings when we could do with only one.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has due consideration been given to this project in the sense whether there will be adverse or favourable effects in buying the Boeing aircraft in view of the active co-operation of a British aircraft company and a French aircraft company which will fly the supersonic jet with the fastest passenger plane over the Atlantic on the same route over which this Boeing will fly?

Shri Mohiuddin: I think the supersonic will come sometime after five, ten or fifteen years. I do not know when. But all these considerations have been taken into account.

2931(Ai) LSD—2.

P. & T. Advisory Committees

***354. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted or propose to constitute P&T Advisory Committees for every Circle;

(b) if so, the basis or criteria for the membership of such committees; and

(c) the functions and powers of the Committees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-934[63].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before I proceed to the supplementaries; will you kindly permit me to have two obscurities in the statement here clarified? I will request you not to debit it to my account. Without getting them clarified, it is difficult to put supplementaries. The obscurities are: first, in the annexure, in column 3, headed 'States and Administrations against West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Delhi and U.P.', there is a blank. That is the first. The second is this. There is an asterisk mark against the third entry against column 5. It reads like this: "West Bengal... I plus 1*: Madras 2*". But there is no footnote as to what this asterisk stands for. If these could be cleared up I can proceed to the supplementaries.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Shri Kamath has not read the statement fully. He will find that in column 2, against West Bengal . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am talking of the blanks in the statement. Is there any significance in that?

Mr. Speaker: Is that his first supplementary?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No no, Sir: that is why I requested you not to debit this to my account.

Mr. Speaker: How else can be get any information then? For the present, there is no explanation. They will find it out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I come to the main statement. In para 4 it reads as follows:

"The tenure of office of each member shall be two years. The retiring members will be eligible for re-appointment. Members of the Committee will be removable by the State Governments, Chambers of Commerce, etc. by whom they have been nominated."

I do not want to raise a fresh controversy here. There is a column in the annexure with regard to Members of Parliament. May I know, in the first place, whether the number of Members of Parliament is going to be equally distributed between the two Houses, where it is an even number, or in other cases. how, and who are the nominating authorities so far as the Members of Parliament are concerned? Have they been nominated at all? Last year? I do not remember.

Shri Bhagavati: It is a question for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who could do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Well, that is a different thing. I am also considering.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cannot nominate the Members. You, Sir, are the authority to nominate Members.

Mr. Speaker: That is a question of argument. I have also noted it. I

have seen it in the morning. I have noticed this particularly. He may get the information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am deeply grateful to you, Sir.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): These committees that we have in the Railways and the P. & T. are not committees of the House, and we nominate Members who come from that area, on the zonal railways or on the divisional railways or in the P. & T. circles. We thought that it will be advisable to consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and the committee not being of the House, it was not thought necessary to trouble the Speaker about this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is unsatisfactory. You might examine the matter, Sir. Now, the Minister promised the House sometime last year—I suppose at the close of the debate on his Ministry's demands—that a separate P. & T. circle would be constituted shortly for Madhya Pradesh. At present it is not so. I find from the annexure that so far as non-official representatives of State Governments are concerned, there is only one, and he is nominated by the Madhya Pradesh Government. So far as the Members of Parliament are concerned, with regard to the Central Circle, it is not known, and it is not clear who are the members and whether they are from Vidarbha or Madhya Pradesh. May I know when this separate posts and telegraphs circle for Madhya Pradesh is going to come?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It does not arise out of this.

Mr. Speaker: It does not. The question is about the advisory committees to the circles that exist; not the opening of new ones.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It does arise, in my humble judgment, because the number of Members of Parliament is given as three for the Central Circle. You will kindly see

item No. 13. That is also for Vidarbha plus Madhya Pradesh. For Madhya Pradesh separately, it is not known. It is not known what this "3" represents.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member begins to argue. I would draw his attention to the question that is there: whether the Government has constituted or propose to constitute advisory committees for every circle of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. So, other questions do not arise out of this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I bow to your ruling. Shall I put it this way? How many Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh are represented on the Central Circle of the Posts and Telegraphs Department? Can the Government give us any idea?

Shri Bhagavati: I cannot give that information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They know nothing at the moment.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, इन परामर्श दायी समितियों ने काफी अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इनकी सिफारिशें जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी जाती हैं उनको अक्सर कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता, और कई बार तो वर्षों तक उनका उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डाइरेक्टर जनरल महोदय को और पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल महोदय को आदेश जारी किया गया है कि इनकी सिफारिशों पर शीघ्रता से कार्रवाई की जाए ?

श्री जगजोबन राम : जी हाँ, इन कमेटियों के द्वारा जो सिफारिशें की जाती हैं, उनमें जो सिफारिशें व्यावहारिक होती हैं उनको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

Port Facilities in Southern Region

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*355. { Shri P. Kunhan:
 { Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the recommendation made by the Board of Trade to improve the port facilities in Southern region for the quick handling of export commodities has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-935/63].

Shri Kunhan: Apart from the major ports, may I know whether there is any proposal to improve the facilities at the Beypore and Ponnani ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are certain proposals and schemes also which have been incorporated in the Third Five Year Plan in the State sector, and they are covered by that.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the administrative officer of the Cochin harbour has submitted his proposals about this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is only one recommendation which pertains to the port of Cochin. That is in regard to construction of a warehouse for frozen cargo. This has already been referred to him. I am sure he will consider it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether with regard to the question of improving the handling of cargo, Government have also been considering the decasualisation of labour at the southern ports and, if so, whether they are proposing to take any further steps in this matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think the Board of Trade ever made any

such recommendation, so far as my information goes; I speak subject to correction. If it is outside that, I require separate notice to answer that question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if Government keep a close watch on the amounts sanctioned for the development of intermediate and small ports in the southern region and see whether the amounts are fully spent or left behind every year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We try to keep as much watch as possible over a sector which is essentially a State sector, because the development of minor ports and intermediate ports is under the State Governments. Even so, we hope the State Governments will take good care to see that the amounts allotted are spent.

Area under Cultivation

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*357. { **Shri D. J. Naik:**
 Shri Jena:

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

(a) the additional area brought under cultivation during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the increase in area brought under cultivation is as per programme envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the additional yield in food-grains and cash crops on account of additional area brought under cultivation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):

(a) Final Estimates of area under principal crops are available for 1961-62 only. According to these Estimates the area under principal crops in 1961-62 showed an increase of 4.66 million acres as compared to the previous year. Similar figures for 1962-63 are not yet available,

(b) No conclusion can be drawn on the basis of the data for 1961-62 alone as the area under cultivation in any year depends on a number of factors, the principal factor being weather conditions at the sowing time.

(c) Separate figures are not collected about the yield of additional area brought under cultivation. A complete statement of acreage and production in the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 is however laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-936/63].

Shri D. J. Naik: In the third Plan, the additional area to be brought under cultivation by reclamation of ravine land, cultivable wasteland, etc. is fixed at 3.2 million acres. I would like to know how much additional area has been brought under cultivation according to that target?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: According to Chapter XII of the third Plan, the area should increase by 23.5 million acres by reclamation etc. In 1961-62 335,270 acres were reclaimed. The target for reclamation in 1962-63 is 599,370 acres.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know how much ravine lands in Chambal and Mahi river areas have been reclaimed?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About Chambal, the land has not yet been reclaimed to any significant extent. But we are planning to carry on the reclamation work there. We have approached the M.P. Government particularly and also the Governments of U.P. and Rajasthan to start working in this regard. The handicap is about bull-dozers, because it is very difficult to reclaim the land there. But we are trying to collect bull-dozers and we are going to do that.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: There is all-round increase in the acreage, but there is a decline in the total yield of food crops. May I know if this is due to higher incentives provided for cash crops as compared to food crops?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About tur crops, the production was less, because

tur is very easily susceptible to frost. Last year that was the reason for less production. But in respect of other crops there has been an increase.

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई में जो फारेस्ट एरिया कल्टीवेशन में लाया गया है, क्या उसको भी इसमें इन्क्लूड किया गया है ? इस बारे में सरकार की पालिसी क्या है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो जमीन रीक्लेम की गई है, उसमें तो ज्यादातर उसी प्रकार की है। वनों के बारे में पालिसी यह है कि करीब करीब एक तिहाई यानी ३३.३ प्रतिशत जमीन जंगलों में रखी जाए, लेकिन अभी बहुत कम जमीन है—२४ प्रतिशत के ही करीब है। नीति यही है कि इसको बढ़ाया जाये और जो खराब जंगल के इलाके हैं, उनमें अच्छे पौधे लगा कर वहां पर जंगल बढ़ाए जायें।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aid for Institute of Tropical Meteorology

*342. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund has agreed to grant a sum for the establishment of an Institute of Tropical Meteorology at Poona;

(b) if so, the total sum assured; and

(c) what kind of research will be made by the above mentioned Institute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) Yes.

(b) U.S. \$,18,500.

(c) The Institute will make researches in tropical meteorology, including short and medium range weather fore-

casting (i.e., upto three days to a week ahead); monsoons; tropical cyclones; hydrological meteorology; the physics of rain and clouds; radar meteorology, etc.

"Milk Production"

*356. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise milk production in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There has been no all-India survey on milk production. However, the present production of milk has been tentatively estimated at 581.18 million mds. on the basis of milk yield average adopted in 1956 and the figures of livestock census, 1961. The Planning Commission has laid down a target of 25.3 million tons (695.75 million l. ls.) for the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) Improvement of cattle and development of milk production are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To assist them, the Central Government have sponsored various livestock and dairy development schemes under the Third Five Year Plan. A list showing the more important schemes included in the Third Plan is given below. In addition, the State Governments have recently been advised to set up 130 intensive cattle development blocks in the milk shed areas of dairy projects already in operation or expected to come into being with a view to stepping up the production of milk, as an emergency measure.

List of Schemes

1. All India Key Village Scheme.
2. Gaushala Development Scheme.
3. Feed and Fodder Development Scheme.

4. Reorganisation of the Government Livestock Farm-Hissar.
5. Salvage of Superior Colves.
6. Stray Cattle catching Scheme.
7. Cross-breeding of Cattle in hilly and heavy rain-fall areas.
8. Progency Testing Scheme.
9. Intensive Cattle Development Scheme.

Tramp Vessels and Bulk Carriers

*358. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is deficient in tramp vessels and bulk carriers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Seven bulk carriers of about 32,000 Dwt. each are under construction and will be delivered progressively by May, 1964. Proposals are also under consideration for the construction of one bulk carrier of 31,000 Dwt. and three ore/oil carriers of 21,000 Dwt. each.

Accident near Munirabad Station

*359. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accident occurred on or about the 8th February, 1963 near Munirabad Station of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, how many persons died on the spot and how many in the hospital;

(c) the nature of accident and whether any enquiry has been constituted; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims and if so how much?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Rama-

swamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Between Munirabad and Ginigera stations.

(b) None died on the spot. Three persons died on the way to the hospital and one in the hospital.

(c) At about 17.26 hours on 8-2-1963 while No. 227 Up Passenger was on the run between Munirabad and Ginigera stations, six persons travelling on the footboard of a third class coach, got struck by a stationary motor lorry standing close by the side of the track, infringing the prescribed standard dimensions. They fell down and got injured.

The accident was enquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers.

(d) No, Sir.

I.A.C.

*360. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

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

(a) whether steps are being taken by the Indian Air-Lines Corporation to improve air services in India;

(b) whether there is any proposal to purchase jet aircraft like the Caravelle; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Corporation's proposal to go in for 3 or 4 Caravelle jet aircraft is under consideration of the Government.

Restrictions on Movement of Foodgrains

*361 **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to restrictions on the movement of important foodgrains imposed by the Centre and the various States;

(b) whether the question of removal of such restrictions has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, with what effect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement, indicating the existing restrictions on the movement of foodgrains is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-943/63].

(b) and (c). It will be observed from the Statement that the main restrictions on movement relate to rice, paddy and their products under certain zonal arrangements. These zonal arrangements are reviewed from time to time and suitable adjustments are made when considered necessary and feasible. No modifications in the existing arrangements are contemplated at present.

साहित्य सम्बन्धी व्यय

* ३६२. { श्री म० लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :
श्रीमन्मन्त्री साहित्य विभाग :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित साहित्य पर वर्षवार कितना धन व्यय किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मन्त्रालय में अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कराने की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और इस प्रकार के अनुवाद ठेके पर बाह्य अभिकरण द्वारा कराये जाते हैं; और

(ग) ऐसा अनुवाद मन्त्रालय में कराने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क)

१९६०-६१

१९६१-६२

१२,०६,३३२.८१ रुपये १२,६१,२५१,३३ रुपये

(ख) जी नहीं। खाद्य विभाग की केवल वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ही ऐसा प्रकाशन है जिसका हिन्दी अनुवाद बाहर से कराया जाता है।

(ग) अभी खाद्य विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट का अनुवाद मन्त्रालय में कराने के लिये विशेष प्रबन्ध करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Intensification of Work on Farms

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

(a) whether a new scheme for intensification of work on farms has recently been recommended by the Planning Commission to the various State Governments;

(b) if so the outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the response of State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No scheme for intensification of work on departmental farms has been recommended by the Planning Commission. The Government of India have, however, recommended a programme for intensification of cultivation of rice, millets, vegetables, cotton, and oil-seeds in various States.

(b) Under the above programme the State Governments have been requested to undertake intensive cultivation measures for increasing production of (i) rice in 40 districts (ii) millets and pulses in 100 districts (iii) cotton in 19 districts and tracts (iv) groundnut in 24 units and (v) vegetables in the Border States of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

(c) Many of the States addressed have agreed to implement the programmes for rice, millets, pulses, cotton and groundnut. For vegetables, the States of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar have taken up the programme on 48,359 acres.

Alitalia Crash Report

- *364. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 { Shri R. S. Pandey:
 { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri P. K. Deo:
 { Shri P. K. Gosh:
 { Shri Mate:
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the Alitalia DC-8 plane crash near Poona in July, 1962 has concluded its work, and submitted report to Government;

(b) if so, the main findings and conclusions; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The report of the Court of Enquiry has been received by Government on the 23rd February, 1963 and is now under examination.

Agricultural Price Policies

- *365. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) The suggestions discussed at the recent "FAO-ECAFE technical meeting on marketing aspects of implementing agricultural price policies", in New Delhi;

(b) the decisions taken therein; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the light of these decisions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). "The technical meeting on marketing as-

pects of implementing agricultural price policies", as the name itself implies, was conveyed by FAO-ECAFE, with a view to making a technical study of the marketing aspects of the price policies as actually pursued by the countries of the region and of their effects on producers and consumers of agricultural commodities. The meeting was not expected to take any decisions. The meeting concluded on the 8th March and its report is not yet finalised by FAO-ECAFE. Such action as may be required to be taken by the Government on any of the conclusions recorded by the meeting would be considered, when the report is finalised.

Tourists from Italy and Spain

*366. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Hindustan Times of the 25th February 1963 pointing to the lack of Indian publicity for attracting tourists from Italy and Spain; and

(b) If so, what steps are to be taken to improve the position?

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

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

STATEMENT

Tourist publicity in Italy and Spain is being effected by means of press advertisements and distribution of literature to the travel trade. As the Government of India have no Tourist Offices in these countries, the staff of the Government of India Tourist Office in Paris undertake promotional tours occasionally to Italy and Spain to establish contacts with the travel trade. Important travel agents belonging to these countries, such as the group mentioned in the press article referred to by the Member, are also

invited to India for familiarisation trips so as to enable them to advise their clients adequately regarding tourism to India.

मोटर कारें

६३७. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के आरम्भ होने के समय तथा ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६२ को भारत में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली मोटरकारों (जीप-गाड़ी सहित) की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने पर यह संख्या कितनी होने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) क्रमानुसार संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

१,४७,७१२, १,८७,८६६, २,६१,५३२
और लगभग ३,२०,००० ।

(ख) लगभग ४,००,००० ।

Platforms at Safipur and Bangarman Stations

638. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Safipur and Bangarman Stations on Kanpur-Balaman branch line of Northern Railway do not have raised platforms and covering over platform; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration the proposal of providing raised platforms and covering over platforms at these stations?

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

(b) Passenger amenities are provided at stations taking all relevant

factors into consideration and in consultation with the Railway Users' Amenities Committee with which public opinion is associated. Amenities at Safipur and Bangarman stations will be provided in their turn, as funds become available.

Methitikur Railway Station

639. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the income of Methitikur Railway Station on Kanpur-Balaman branch line of the Northern Railway from sale of tickets to passengers during the last six months;

(b) the considerations which guide the Government to convert a halt station into a flag station;

(c) whether Government have under consideration the proposal of Methitikur halt railway station for conversion into a flag railway Station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs. 16,037.16 nP for six months ending January, 1963.

(b) Halts are converted into flag stations on financial or passenger amenity considerations.

(c) A representation for conversion is under examination by Northern Railway.

मोटर साइकिलें

६४०. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के आरम्भ होने के समय तथा ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६२ को भारत में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली मोटर साइकिलों (स्कूटर, आटोसाइकिल सहित) की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पूरा होने पर यह संख्या कितनी होने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) क्रमानुसार संख्या इस प्रकार है :

२६,८६०, ४०,६६१, ६६,४१६
और लगभग १,२८,००० ।

(ख) लगभग २,५०,००० ।

Poultry Development

641. { Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have been asked by the Central Government to provide more money for poultry development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan provides for the establishment of about fifty intensive poultry production-cum-marketing blocks at an estimated cost of Rs. one lakh per block. Seven such blocks have already been established upto the end of 1962-63 while twenty-eight more are proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

With a view to meeting the emergent needs of the defence services and for the purpose of holding the prime line, it has recently been recommended to the State Governments that they should set up sixteen more blocks on a larger scale at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.47 lakhs per block. The State Governments have been advised to accommodate the additional expenditure by adjustment in their respective plan ceilings.

Manipur Rice

642. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2121 on the 31st August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the balance of 139 bags containing 347 mds. 20 seers of non-Andhra rice i.e. Manipur rice has been released from the court custody;

(b) whether it has been sold, and at what price and the loss in price recovered from the accused;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the condition of the rice; and

(d) the penalty imposed on the accused, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The information has been asked for from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

टेलीग्राफ की तारों की चोरी

६४३. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस बात का कोई अनुज्ञा लगाया गया है कि १९६२-६३ में टेलीग्राफ तारों की चोरियों के कारण सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हानि का राज्यवार विवरण क्या है और १९६१-६२ की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) इन चोरियों में कितने व्यक्ति शामिल हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) अभी तक नहीं ।

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा अन्दाज़ा सामान्य रूप से जून के महीने में लगाया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

D.B.K. Railway Head Office

644. { Shri Mahananda:
Dr. Kohor:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Head Office of D.B.K. Railway has been constructed at Waltair instead of Bolangir; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The D.B.K. Railway Projects has been headquartered at Waltair as this was considered to be the most suitable location for the purpose.

Patnagarh Sub-Post Office

645. { Shri Mahananda:
Dr. Kohor:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Patnagarh Sub-Post Office in Bolangir Zilla-Orissa, has got no buildings for the office as well as for the staff; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to construct such buildings during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagwati): (a) Patnagarh Sub-Post Office is housed in a rented building. Residential accommodation has been provided to the Sub-Post-master in the same building.

(b) There is no proposal to construct a departmental building during

the Third Five Year Plan. Steps, are, however, being taken to secure additional accommodation on rent.

Accident at Cuttack Station Level Crossing

646. Shri Ramchandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent accident at the Cuttack Station Level Crossing;

(b) if so, the number of accidents at the same level crossing after the new automatic closing arrangement was introduced; and

(c) what further improvements are proposed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes. Four such accidents took place. In all of these, motor trucks dashed against the level crossing barrier gate damaging the same but no collision with railway trains took place.

(c) 1. Before operating this gate by means of a winch from the new cabin the cabinman electrically operates a switch which rings two electric bells situated at about 20 to 30 feet from the gate to serve as a warning to approaching road traffic.

2. Caution Boards are erected at about 50 to 80 ft. on either side of the barrier gate with the legends 'CAUTION-STOP DEAD WHEN BELL RINGS', both in Oriya and English.

3. Though with the introduction of this new arrangement, the posts of gatemen were to be abolished, yet after the first accident it was decided to keep the gatemen on duty, till such time as the road-users of this level crossing gate get used to the new system.

4. Suitable notifications were issued through Press and Radio to inform the public of the new system of closing the level crossing gate.

5. In addition to the two electric warning bells already installed, a third electric bell has also been provided at the west end of the level-crossing gate near the junction of the station approach road and the main road that passes over the level-crossing.

6. Traffic Constables are posted at peak hours at either end of the level-crossing to ensure that road-users strictly observe the precautions laid down by the Railway.

7. Near the Caution Board provided at either end of the level-crossing, the legned 'STOP' is proposed to be painted in hite with white border line on the tarred road.

Roads and Bridges in Orissa

647. Shri Ramchandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the additional amount sanctioned other than Plan allocations for the construction of roads and bridges in the State of Orissa due to present emergency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No additional allocation has been made for the construction of roads and bridges in Orissa State due to the present emergency.

(b) Does not arise.

Fortnightly Rest for Railway Employees

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

(a) whether the fortnightly rest of the Railway employees in running staff has been suspended;

(b) if so, from which date and what are its causes;

(c) how long the said suspension would continue; and

(d) whether adverse effects have been brought on the record by the Railway employees and the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Railway Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Second Pay Commission

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

(a) whether any time limit was fixed by Government for final fixation of Wage Structure of Railway employees on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission;

(b) if so, by which date it was to be implemented in cases of employees of Northern Railway in Bikaner Division; and

(c) the number of cases of the employees still pending for the afore-said purpose at the close of the years 1960, 1961 and 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to the Railways that the fixation of pay of the Railway staff in Authorized scales should be made as soon as their option for authorized scales are received and payment of difference arising out of this fixation should also be arranged soon thereafter.

(c)	As on	Number of pending cases.
	31st December, 1960	1,635
	31st December, 1961	318
	31st December, 1962	10

अन्धमान तथा निकोबर द्वीप समूह में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम

६५०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहाकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्धमान तथा निकोबर द्वीपों में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए इस वर्ष कितनी राशि स्वीकार की गयी है; और

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना-काल में वहां इस काम पर वास्तव में कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहाकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) योजना के अन्तर्गत खर्च के लिए ४.२० लाख रुपये और योजना से बाहर के खर्च के लिए ०.६० लाख रुपये ।

(ख) योजना के अन्तर्गत खर्च के लिए २५.०२ लाख रुपये और योजना से बाहर के खर्च के लिए ५ लाख रुपये ।

Effect of Melted Snow Water on Milk Yield

651. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that some scientists in Russia have proved by successful experiments that if milch-cattle, pigs and chicken are fed on melted snow water, they give infinitely more milk, meat and eggs respectively than they do when given ordinary water; and

(b) if so, whether any efforts are being made in this country, to ascertain the reactions of snow water on our cattle and chicken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is understood that some experiments are being conducted in Russia but no

definite results have been achieved so far.

Train Collision near Bara Banki

652. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were killed and fourteen injured when the Sultanpur-bound passenger train collided with a truck at an unmanned Railway crossing near Bara village in Bara Banki on the 11th January, 1963; and

(b) the details of the accident and the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Four persons were killed and 15 injured of whom one succumbed to his injuries later in the hospital.

(b) At about 8.28 hours on 11th January, 1963 while No. 2 S.L. passenger train was about to pass unmanned level crossing between Trivediganj and Haidergarh stations on Lucknow-Sultanpur section of Northern Railway, a private truck suddenly came on the track resulting in the collision between the train engine and the truck.

The accident was enquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers who held the driver of the motor truck responsible for the accident.

Civil Defence on Railways

653. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civil Defence Units have been organised on different railways;

(b) if so, whether demonstrations of civil defence measures are occasionally held in those railways; and

(c) whether a joint demonstration on those railways is contemplated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The main stress is however on the areas situated in the belt along the Northern Frontier.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Fish Rearing

654. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) in which dam reservoirs under River-Valley projects fish rearing has been undertaken; and

(b) what quantities of fish, if any, have so far been obtained from those different reservoirs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The material is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

रासायनिक खाद की खरीद पर छूट

६५५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने १९६३ में किसानों द्वारा उर्वरक खरीदने पर कोई छूट दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति टन कितनी छूट दी गई है और इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री

(डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल (pool) ने अमोनिया के सल्फेट, कैल्सियम अमोनियम नाईट्रेट और यूरिया के मूल्यों में छूट देने की जो योजना

भेजी थी उसे अक्टूबर १९६२ में लागू कर दिया गया था। अभी २१ अगस्त, १९६३ तक लागू रहनी। यह छूट प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश से निजी तौर पर मान्यता प्राप्त उन वितरण एजेंसियों को मिलती है जो वास्तव में वर्ष के खाद न डालने वाले दो त्रिमासों में ही उर्वरक लेने हैं तथा उसका स्टॉक करते हैं।

(ख) यह छूट अमोनिया के सल्फेट और कैल्सियम अमोनियम नाईट्रेट पर प्रत्येक खाद न डालने वाले ऋतु के ३ महीनों के लिये २.५० रुपये प्रति टन (tonne) के हिसाब से तथा यूरिया पर ४ रुपये प्रति टन प्रति मास के हिसाब से मिलती है।

Tin Sheets

656. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of tinned fruit industry have made a representation that non-availability of tin-sheets is hampering the production; and

(b) the new facilities provided to the small fruit growers with a view to encourage tinned fruit industry in 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes. The production of Fruit and Vegetable products has, however, not been hampered. In fact the production has increased four times as compared to normal years.

(b) The facilities provided to small Fruit Growers are as under:

- (i) Loans for setting up fruit and vegetable preservation units.
- (ii) Training in fruit and vegetable Preservation.
- (iii) Mobile units for peripatetic demonstration and propaganda.

Issue of Licences for Sugar Industry

657. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Mohsin:

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

(a) whether any policy has been announced regarding issue of licences for sugar industry;

(b) if so, whether the same policy is followed in respect of cooperative concerns also;

(c) how many persons have applied from Mysore State for cooperative sugar industries and how many licences are still pending for issue; and

(d) whether any representation has been made to liberalise the policy to encourage cooperative concerns after the fixed date i.e. 30th September, 1960?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No new policy has been announced.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Of the six applications for co-operative sugar factories in Mysore State, 5 received after March, 1960 are pending.

(d) No, Sir.

Fire in Railway Goods Shed, Howrah

658. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire broke out in the Howrah Railway Goods Shed on or about 8th February, 1963;

(b) if so, the loss of property involved in the accident; and

(c) the cause of the fire?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There was no such fire in the Howrah Goods Shed on the Eastern Railway. But a fire did break out in the Shalimar Goods Shed which is on the South Eastern Railway.

(b) Rs. 10 lakhs, approximately.

(c) The case is under investigation.

Dry Docking and Repairing of Ships

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken for the dry docking and repairing of the ships of more than ten thousand dwt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In addition to the facilities available at present for the dry docking and repairing of ships of 10,000 DWT and above at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, and the Mazagon Dock at Bombay, the following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to further expand these facilities:

(i) Government have sanctioned the construction of a dry dock of the size of 600'X90'X26' at Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 269.00 lakhs. However, owing to foreign exchange shortage it has not yet been implemented.

(ii) In the scheme for the second shipbuilding yard to be set up at Cochin, provision has been made for a dry dock of the size of 850'X122'X24'.

(iii) The scheme for the modernisation of the Garden Reach Workshops also envisages the provision of a dry dock.

Detailed project report by the Technical Consultants is under preparation.

All these dry docks would be capable of accommodating vessels of 10,000 DWT and above.

Office of Block Development Officer

660. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have combined the office of the Block Development Officer with some other office;

(b) whether the Central Government was consulted in this regard; and

(c) the results of such a decision on the success of Community Development programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) Block Development Officers are generally not assigned any non-developmental functions in any State except Bihar where these Officers also perform Revenue functions. In Assam and West Bengal they are associated with Famine Relief Operations. In addition, the B.D.Os. in West Bengal, who are ex-officio Circle Officers, perform certain administrative functions. In Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Maharashtra the B.D.Os. are also entrusted with census work.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The discharge of Revenue and Developmental functions by the Block Development Officer in Bihar has adversely affected the pace of C.D. programme in that State. The Central Government has taken up this matter with the State Government a number of times with a view to persuading them to take out the revenue work completely from the charge of the B.D.Os.

Cultivation in Manipur

661. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Manipur have decided some years back to bring the land of Samushangs under cultivation;

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme and the cost thereof; and

(c) when the scheme will be put through?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Transport facilities in North-Eastern Zone

662. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:—

(a) whether in view of the vulnerability of the North-Eastern Zone comprising of Assam, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, Government have taken any specific steps to improve the transport and communication facilities between the area and the rest of the country and also within this area; and

(b) if so, the proposals made and the steps taken by the Government of India?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Programmes for the improvement of arterial routes running through Assam and connecting it with the rest of India and the construction of roads required for defence purposes have been undertaken on top priority. Apart from these programmes, the normal road development programmes included in the current 5-year Plans of Assam, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura are being executed.

Revenue Appeals in Manipur Administration

663. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of revenue appeals pending in the Revenue Department of Manipur Administration;

(b) the periods for which these appeals have been pending; and

(c) the action taken for their speedy disposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Thirty cases.

(b) 1961—Ten cases.

1962—Seventeen cases.

1963—Three cases.

(c) Manipur Administration has been asked to speed up disposal.

Research Centre on Spices

664. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a research centre on spices;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposals; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Central Spices and Cashewnut Research Institute is under consideration. The details and estimated cost of the proposal have not yet been worked out.

Telegraph Link

665. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Hanumangarh Junction (Ganganagar District, Rajasthan) has a direct telegraph link with Bikaner whereas the Hanumangarh town which is only

three miles from Hanumangarh Junction is linked via Delhi and Bhatinda with the result that considerable delay is caused in the traffic for Hanumangarh Town resulting in great inconvenience to the public; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take to remove the inconvenience to the public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Hanumangarh Junction was connected on a direct circuit to Bikaner as a first step. Hanumangarh Town has also since been provided a direct circuit with Bikaner.

(b) Does not arise.

Head Post Office at Vellore

666. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a site in Vellore, North Area District has been purchased to construct a Head Office for Posts and Telegraphs; and

(b) the reasons for not constructing the building so far even though there is a lot of congestion in the present building?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of the building will commence as soon as the various formalities regarding the issue of sanction, preparation of working drawings etc. are completed.

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

667. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that intensive programme to grow vegetables

and fruits was taken up in the country soon after the Chinese invasion;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land put under cultivation; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any target for this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Intensive programme to grow vegetables, was taken up in the States of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal in order to make the border States self-sufficient in vegetable production and to meet the increased demand of armed services. The other State Governments have also been asked to increase vegetable production. Fruit production is a long range programme and steps are already being taken to increase the production of fruits in all the States of the country.

(b) Additional area of 48,359 acres was brought under vegetable cultivation in the three States mentioned above.

(c) A target of 14,500 additional acres to be brought under vegetable cultivation in these three States was fixed and this has been far exceeded as indicated above.

केन्द्रीय ऊन व भेड़ अनुसन्धान संस्था

६६८. श्री तन सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री २५ मई, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या १९४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय ऊन व भेड़ अनुसन्धान संस्था पर कुल कितना आवर्तक और अनावर्तक व्यय किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यह अनुसन्धान संस्था क्या अपना कार्य करने लग गई है, यदि नहीं, तो कब तक कार्यारम्भ होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने कौन-कौन से स्थानों का सुझाव दिया था और मालपुरा को ही चुनने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय ऊन व भेड़ अनुसन्धान संस्थान पर कुल व्यय इस प्रकार होगा :—

आवर्तक .	२६.०० लाख रु०
अनावर्तक	५५.०० लाख रु०
	८१.०० लाख रु०

(ख) अभी नहीं। परन्तु आवश्यक भूमि को अभिवृद्धि कर लिया गया है। भवन निर्माण बिजली तथा जल सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक कार्य चालू है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

संस्थान के लिये राजस्थान सरकार ने निम्नलिखित स्थानों का सुझाव दिया था :—

१. मालपुरा (टोंक);
२. अलवर;
३. अरियन जोर (अजमेर);
४. मग्वा (पाली);
५. जैतरान (पाली); (कालू जोर)
६. कुड्डी (जोधपुर)
७. रानी (पाली)

संस्थान के लिये मालपुरा को ही चुनने के ये कारण हैं :—

१. भेड़ प्रजनन क्षेत्र में स्थित ३५०० एकड़ का एक संहत क्षेत्र उपलब्ध कर दिया गया है।

२. चरागाह सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं।

३. सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं।

४. भूमि ऐसी है कि उसमें दो बार बुवाई करके अच्छी घास उगाने के लिये उ सक विकास हो सकता है।

५. चम्बल हाईडल बिजली की मुख्य पाइन फार्म-क्षेत्र के पास से गुजरती है और इससे जल निकालने के लिये बिजली मिलने की सुविधा रहेगी।

६. क्षेत्र में आने जाने के साधन उपलब्ध हैं।

रेलवे सेवा आयोग के कार्यालय

६६६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सेवा आयोग के कार्यालय कहां कहां हैं ;

(ख) इन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च किया जाता है ; और

(ग) नौकरी के लिये इच्छुक आवेदकों के शुल्क से कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) इलाहाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में।

(ख) १९६१-६२ में इन पर ११,७३,७४५ रुपये खर्च हुये।

(ग) आवेदकों से कोई फीस नहीं ली जाती। आवेदन-फार्मों की बिक्री से १९६१-६२ में ३,८३,६८७ रुपये की आमदनी हुई।

Co-operative Sugar Mills in Punjab

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

(a) whether any new co-operative Sugar Mills have been sanctioned to Punjab State;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the names of the Mills which are going to be expanded in Punjab State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. One in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The Doaba Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Nawanshahr, Dist. Jullundur.

(c) The Jagatjit Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Phagwara, Dist. Kapurthala.

Ships and Vessels purchased from Abroad

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

(a) the cost of ships and vessels purchased from abroad during 1962-63; and

(b) the details of these ships and vessels?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of ships and vessels purchased from abroad during 1962-63 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-937/63].

Export of Wheat from Punjab

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

(a) the total quantity of wheat exported from Punjab during October, 1962 to January, 1963; and

(b) the total quantity exported, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No wheat was moved out of Punjab on Government account. Figures of such movement of wheat on trade account are not available but those for the movement of wheat and wheat products together are and comprise 76,473 tonnes. It might be added that a substantial portion of this pertains to the products of many roller flour mills which are located there and are supplied with imported wheat by Government.

Messrs. R. Akoojee Jadwet & Co.

673. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2784 on the 7th June, 1962 and state whether M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwet & Co. (Private) Ltd. are paying instalments as per conditions of the loan?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No instalment of principal has yet become due. They have, however, paid the interest on the due dates.

Shortage of Milk in U.P.

674. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a deputation of the Ghee manufacturers of western Uttar Pradesh met him and complained of their industry being adversely affected by the shortage of milk created in the rural areas of west U.P. by the Delhi Milk Scheme's milk purchasing activities in those areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring about some changes in the Delhi Milk Scheme's milk purchasing scheme in order to give some relief to the Ghee manufacturers of U.P.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A deputation led by the President, Mandal Congress Committee, Khurja, met the Minister for Agriculture on the 4th February, 1963. They represented that the Cooperative Ghee Merchants Association, Khurja, was facing great difficulties with the cottage ghee industry of Khurja due to large quantities of milk being purchased by the Delhi Milk Scheme from that area. It was pointed out to them that the Government of India had not received any complaint from the Kisans themselves in this connection and therefore it meant that the Delhi Milk

Scheme, which did not enjoy any special advantage over the other purchasers of milk, provided an assured and more profitable market to the rural areas and thus actually helped the rural producers of milk instead of harming them and the remedy would lie in expanding productivity of milk by better feeding methods and expanding the number of good milch animals there, to meet the requirements of the ghee merchants as well. The deputationists also mentioned that they were representing to the Minister (Agriculture) U.P., who was visiting them shortly regarding loans for more milk animals, Rural dairy Extension Programmes, etc. It has been proposed that to the extent possible Delhi Milk Scheme might not too rapidly expand their drawal of milk from these areas, till the situation improved.

Cotton Cultivation

675. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the package districts for intensive cultivation of cotton are approved by Government;

(b) if so, the districts selected for the purpose;

(c) what financial help would be given from the Centre; and

(d) whether any financial assistance will be given from Centre for crop loan finance for cotton crop in package districts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes,

(b) The selected districts and tracts are as under:—

Ferozepur, Hissar, Ganganagar, Mewar, Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Matatila, Rohilkhand, Rajkot, Junagadh, Nimar, Dhar-Cambodia tract in Madhya Pradesh, Marathwada, Vidharbha, Belgaum-Bijapur, Gadag, Krishna-Guntur,

Winter Cambodia and Summer Cambodia tracts in Coimbatore District.

(c) (i) 50 per cent of expenditure on additional staff.

(ii) 50 per cent share of subsidy on improved cotton seeds.

(iii) 25 per cent subsidy on pesticides, dusters, sprayers etc.

(iv) During 1962-63, the Central Government met full cost of aerial spraying done by the Central aerial unit. Wherever this work was got done through private concerns, 75 per cent of the operational cost was met by the Central Government.

(d) Yes. Short term loans for purchase and distribution of fertilizers and cotton seeds are being made available to the State Governments under the general cotton development scheme and these could be availed of in the package programme areas also.

खजुराहो में हवाई अड्डा

६७६. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले के खजुराहो में हवाई अड्डा बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण कब आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) इस पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार जंत्रालय में उप-मंत्रा (श्री मुहीद्दीन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ज्यूं ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जमीन हासिल करके सिविल एवियेशन को देगी काम शुरू कर दिया जायगा ।

(ग) जमीन की लागत के अलावा, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बिला कीमत देगी, ४,७७ ००० रुपये का अन्दाजा किया गया है ।

Tribal Development Blocks

677. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the phased programme of starting Tribal Development Blocks in areas having preponderating tribal population is being implemented as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress achieved in the Tribal Development Blocks, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the progress made upto 30th September, 1962 in the Tribal Development Blocks (State-wise) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-937[63].

Goods Lost in Transit

678. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of goods damaged, lost and stolen in the course of their transit over the railways during the current financial year and the previous year; and

(b) the amounts of compensation claimed and actually paid for the respective periods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-939[63].

National Highway System in Orissa

679. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the missing links including river bridges over the National Highway system within the administrative jurisdiction of Orissa have now been fully restored;

(b) if not, the gaps that still remain to be filled up; and

(c) how long it is likely to take for the entire system to admit all-weather vehicular traffic?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No Sir.

(b) (i) *National Highway No. 5.* Five large bridges viz. the Mahanadi, the Birupa, the Baitarni, the Brahmini and the Kharsua along with some small bridges are under construction. There are no missing links on this highway.

(ii) *National Highway No. 6.* There are several minor dips or weak bridges on this road. There are no missing links on this Highway.

(c) The five large bridges and other small bridges on National Highway No. 5 are expected to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The weak minor bridges on National Highway No. 6 will be taken up for reconstruction during the Fourth Five Year Plan, funds permitting.

Jorhat Airport

680. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Jorhat airport the buildings for booking office, freight godowns and passenger waiting rooms are too small and inadequately maintained;

(b) whether no restaurant facilities exist at the airport there; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to improve the affairs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Jorhat is an Indian Air Force aerodrome and there are no adequate passenger handling facilities at the airport. There is also no restaurant at the airport at present. The Civil Aviation Department has a scheme for the construction of a terminal building at this airport for providing adequate passenger handling facilities, but it has not been possible to take up the work due to the National Emergency and need for economy.

Haj Pilgrims

683. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the extra rush of Haj Pilgrims, Government have made any arrangements regarding special trains and other passenger facilities for them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Three special trains have been run for the transport of Haj pilgrims from Pathankot to Bombay Central as under:

Date	Station for and to	No. of specials	No. of persons accommodated
19-2-63	Pathankot to Bombay Central	1	600
23-2-63	do	1	600
28-2-63	do	1	456

In addition, extra coaches have been accepted on train services to clear the pilgrim traffic offering, as under:

(i) One third class on 24-2-63 ex Barmer to Bombay Central via Ahmedabad for 50 passengers.

(ii) One third class accepted on 10-4-63 by 58 Up Pathankot-Bombay Express from Pathankot to Bombay for 70 passengers

Should need arise, more coaches would be run subject to adequate traffic offering and the feasibility thereof. The Northern Railway Administration has indicated this position to the parties who have approached them in this regard.

Railway Quarters

684. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities have recently enhanced the rent of Railway quarters on Southern Railway with retrospective effect from 1st October, 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that occupants of the old type quarters of Southern Railway, the assessed rents of which had been 50 nP and Rs. 3 in 1945 are now required to pay Rs. 7 and Rs. 17 respectively for the same quarters;

(c) whether the rent is uniform in all big cities and way-side stations; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to fix the rent of quarters on the basis of population of the areas concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-940/63].

Beypore Port

685. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) the steps taken for the development of Beypore Port so far during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount earmarked for the above port; and

(c) the target for the execution of the job?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for financing the construction of a jetty for sailing craft at Beypore as a Centrally assisted scheme under the Third Five Year Plan. The State Government have prepared the detailed estimates for the jetty. These are under examination. In addition, the State Government are drawing up specifications for a sea-going tug estimated to cost Rs. 2 lakhs and to be purchased under the State Sector of the Third Five Year Plan. Further details are awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they are received.

Telephone Revenue

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

(a) the total telephone revenue outstanding in Punjab State at present; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken so far to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A sum of Rs. 5.64 lakhs was outstanding on 1-1-1963 in respect of bills issued upto 30-6-1962. The outstanding is inclusive of that in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The outstanding constitutes only 4.3 per cent of the annual revenue; the steps prescribed in the departmental rules and procedures are taken for the clearance.

Telephones in Nangal Dam

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

(a) the number of applications for installation of telephones at Nangal Dam still pending at present; and

(b) when the applicants are expected to be provided with telephones?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 19.

(b) The connections will be given after opening of the new exchange at Naya Nangal and laying of underground cables. It is expected that the work will be completed by the middle of 1963-64.

I.D.A. Loan for Highways

688. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to improve Calcutta-Delhi and Calcutta-Bombay-Madras Highways with a loan from the International Development Association of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library*, see No. LT-941/63].

Assistance from Australia for C.D. Projects

689. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Director of an unofficial Australian move-

ment called "Community Aid Abroad" is on a visit to this country with a view to selecting a few community development projects in India for receiving financial help from this Australian organisation; and

(b) if so, what kind of projects have been selected by him for this aid programme, and the amount of money that is likely to be spent by this organisation on those projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Community Aid Abroad is a voluntary, people's organisation of Australia, which for about a decade now has been extending financial assistance to selected programmes and projects in India. The assistance is on people-to-people basis and is not in any way connected with the C.D. Programme in India. The Community Aid Abroad has so far given a sum of £21,000 for projects in India. They propose to increase the quantum of financial assistance, for which purpose they intend selecting some more projects. In this connection, the Director of the Community Aid Abroad is presently on a visit to this country.

Tamil Telegraphy

690. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the introduction of Tamil Telegraphy is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) since how long this is under consideration;

(d) whether the Government of Madras have sent any representation in this connection; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

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

(d) Yes, along with other State Governments.

(e) It has not been found possible to accept the proposal due to technical reasons.

Electric Tram Service between Tambaram and Madras Beach

691. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of heavy overcrowding in electric tram service between Tambaram and Madras Beach on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to secure greater frequency or other measures to relieve the overcrowding; and

(c) the details of the proposals and when it would come into force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, between Guindy and Madras Beach during peak periods.

(b) and (c). When new AC EMU stock, expected to be delivered in 1965, is received, additional suburban trains will be run on main line as well as on the suburban electrified tracks.

National Highway No. 7

692. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) The present position of the Banaras-Cape Comorin National Highway No. 7, particularly the sector between Kurnool and Hyderabad;

(b) when Government expect that this part of the Highway will be commissioned into use; and

(c) what are the missing links still to be connected on this highway?

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

cations (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) N.H. 7 runs through the States of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras. It is motorable everywhere except:

(i) a Section in Maharashtra between Dhoki to Andhra Pradesh border, and where bridges across Wana, Woni and Wardha are under construction; and

(ii) mile 50 to mile 126 of the Hyderabad-Kurnool Section, where also a number of small bridges and a diversion road are under construction.

(b) This part of the highway will be completed in all respects for through, all the year round, traffic in the year 1964.

(c) There are no missing links to be constructed except the approaches to the bridges and the diversion road, mentioned above, which are in hand.

Export of Vanaspathi

693. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of vanaspathi has registered a steep decline in the current year; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to regain the lost ground?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Export of Vanaspathi during 1962 was 3,254 tonnes as against 4,176 tonnes during 1961.

(b) The following measures have been taken to step up exports:—

(i) The export promotion scheme for Vanaspathi has been made more attractive by permitting factories to import copra/palm oil upto 75 per cent of the f.o.b. value earned with option to utilise from this upto 20 per cent of the earnings for impor-

tation of machinery and chemicals needed by the factories.

- (ii) A concession in railway freight on export traffic relating to Vanaspati and tin-containers the extent of 50 per cent of the traffic rates has been proposed in the Railway Budget for 1963-64.

- (iii) An Advisory Panel for export of Vanaspati and allied products has been recently set up.

डीजल इंजन

६६४. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी :
श्री बेरवाकोटा :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री य बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ लाइनों पर डीजल जन चलाने का कार्यक्रम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) कई सेक्शनों पर डीजल रेल इंजन चलाये जा रहे हैं और इस आयोजना में छकु और सेक्शनों पर भी डीजल रेल इंजन चलाने का विचार है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० ६४२/६३]

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF CHINA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay, on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Letter dated the 3rd March, 1963 from the Prime Minister of China.

- (ii) Reply dated the 5th March, 1963 from the Prime Minister of India.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-931/63].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request, Sir, that in view of the correspondence that has passed between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of China, as that will be helpful for the debate on the General Budget, copies of these letters might be made available to Members? Also, if it is not up-to-date—I do not know whether it is up-to-date; if it is up-to-date then it is all right, otherwise it may be brought up-to-date and copies made available to Members of the House.

The other point is, the Demands for Grants relating to the External Affairs Ministry will come up for discussion on Monday. As I requested you earlier, on Friday, the report on the Ministry's working should be made available to Members well in advance. Today is Tuesday, and Monday is not far off. The report on the Ministry's working should be supplied to Members as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that the reports should be supplied to hon. Members sufficiently in advance. I think the Government would do that.

AMENDMENT TO THE DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 12/33 '62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd November, 1962, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-932/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 dated the 23rd February, 1963.
- (ii) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 354 dated the 2nd March, 1963.
- (iii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360 dated the 25th February, 1963.
- (iv) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 361 dated the 25th February, 1963.
- (v) The Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 397 dated the 2nd March, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-930/63].

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF
CERTAIN MEMBERS DURING PRE-
SIDENT'S ADDRESS

PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Committee on the con-

duct of certain Members during President's Address.

12.03½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO.
2 BILL*, 1963

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Sir, on behalf of Sardar Swaran Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1963-64 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1963-64 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1962-63 for which two hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions printed in lists Nos. 1 and 2 may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COM-
MERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 12-3-63.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

exceeding Rs. 3,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services Effective-Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 21—GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Goa, Daman and Diu'."

DEMAND NO. 29—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 30A—KOLAR GOLD MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 31—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 34—OTHER REVENUE EX- PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,20,00,000 be grant-

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 37—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 95,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 49—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 52—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,66,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 53—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 55—PRIVY PURSES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Privy Purses of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 56—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 66—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in

respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 87—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,51,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 91—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 92—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 97—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,44,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

DEMAND No. 99—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 101—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 82,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 102—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 85,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 110—RAJYA SABHA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,64,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 119-A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,27,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other capital outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,76,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,48,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,08,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND No. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

The Demands are now before the House.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, this is the third supplementary demand placed before the House, and we must thank the Finance Minister for having stated that this is the last. But this raises, Sir, against, a point which has been touched upon by the Public Accounts Committee regarding the mode of our budgeting. It is not a happy position when three Supplementary Demands have to be placed before the House. And, if we study many of the items, surely we find that most of the items could have been foreseen. This has let the Public Accounts Committee itself to remark that better budgeting should be aimed at. I leave it there for the present, because I want to deal with some other important points raised in this supplementary budget.

One word about the steel retention prices. I may say that we wholeheartedly welcome and support the reduction in the retention price declared by the Ministry. We not only support, we welcome the bold courage with which he stood up to the pressures of the private sector for increase in the retention price. I think that the retention price, even as allowed, leaves them sufficient margin. So, all the hullabaloo created by them for the increased retention price is absolutely unjustified.

Coming to the general steel programme, the development that has been sought is certainly welcome, but

one is constrained to remark that the pace is not as it ought to be and we are lagging behind, despite the best efforts of the hon. Minister. The nation will have to pay very heavily for this lag. I have roughly worked out that our imports are likely to reach 5.8 million tons, as against the target of 2 million tons, and the nation will have to pay very heavily in terms of foreign exchange for these increased imports. The cost of foreign exchange will go up from Rs. 238 crores to Rs. 715 crores as a result of this lag.

In this context, I want to point out that the private sector has not been playing fair. It is paying for us as a nation to pause and assess the work that the private sector has done. No doubt, some of them have been enterprising but, by and large, if one considers their performance during the last two years, one finds their performance most disappointing. When there is allocation, the private sector fights for more allocation. It wants steel alloys in the private sector, it wants fertilizers in the private sector, ball-bearing in the private sector, in fact, every industry that it could possibly imagine. But I can make bold to say that in the last two years not one important basic industry allotted to the private sector has been started by the private sector. Though licences have been granted to them, those licences are lying idle with them; may be it is their incompetence, may be it is their conspiracy, both of which are dangerous enough. So, we must take a drastic step of boldly cancelling those licences; not only cancelling those licences but making it a point that those firms, those concerns, those business houses which take licences and are unable to utilise them and keep them idle are not given any licences in the future so that they will not be allowed a sort of veto on our industrial development.

Then, we are making huge credits or loans. Loans are necessary, but one thing is very disconcerting. When

we take huge loans, the question of servicing those loans weighs very heavily on us. For example, in the Third Plan period we will have to set apart hundreds of crores of rupees for servicing the loans alone. Therefore we should take great care in understanding and examining for what purpose we are taking loans.

For example, there is a new item that in Rourkela for training 235 technicians we are getting a loan of 31 million Deutschemark. This loan of 31 million Deutschemark is merely for paying the Germans for training 235 technicians and for that we shall have to pay for many long years to come. Therefore, the question of loans should be scrutinised in greater detail. If we take loans for utilisation in sectors where there is an immediate return, it will not be a drag on us. But if we have to incur heavy loans, which run into millions, just for services on technicians, it is a drag on industry.

While on the question of loans, I cannot but deal with the imports under PL 480. The imports guaranteed to us under PL 480, instead of being a welcome addition to our food resources have become a permanent drag on them. I am forced to remark that the credit that we get from PL 480 imports have become the opium to the Agriculture Ministry. Basking under the guaranteed imports under PL 480, much less is being done to augment our food production than we ought to do. We have always been falling behind targets. The Planning Commission is worried about it and the Planning Minister is worried about it, but whenever we put a question in the House, the Food Minister presents a picture, an ideal picture, of complacency par excellence. What hurts me is not the failure; failure itself is bad enough; but complacency in the face of failure is something really calamitous. Because, if there is complacency on top of failure, all avenues of improvement are shut up. That is what we are witnessing. Depending on these PL

[Shri Daji]

480 grants, the Minister of Agriculture is always making bold to say, I can flood the market, I can open as many fair price shops as we want. We do not want fair price shops, we do not want imports. We want to know how far we are nearer our goal of food self-sufficiency by 1965-66. If we are not, I want to know why not. We cannot always blame the vagaries of nature. Vagaries of nature could have been foreseen when we set the targets for the Third Plan. The P.L. 480 grants are becoming a great drag and ultimately are going to prove a great hindrance and dead weight on our foreign exchange position.

One word more about P.L. 480. A question was raised in the session before the last, by way of a question. The hon. Finance Minister not only parried it, but he became excited over it. We welcome P.L. 480 grants because some wheat is coming. Let the Ministry take the House into confidence as to why there is a change in the contract that the surplus money left after the agreement entered under P.L. 480 can be used in India at the discretion of the American Embassy without giving any account of it to the Government of India. This clause is most derogatory to our sovereignty. It is an insult to our sovereignty. I would like to know, is there any free nation in the world which will enter into such a contract. The hon. Finance Minister got angry and said, it is their money, they can do what they like with it. I would like to ask him, through you, I would like to ask the Government, would this be allowed to any other Embassy in India. Is it allowed to any other Embassy in any other sovereign independent country—to leave large sums in their hands, crores of rupees in their hands, to be used without accounting to the Government of India, to be used as they like? For what purpose? Is it for creating an American lobby in India? Is it for creating American public opinion in India? Or is it for using that money to vilify some of the policies of the

Government? I want to know that, because it seriously impinges upon our sovereignty.

I would like to raise a few more questions. There is a Demand for privy purse. The Finance Minister has blessed big business houses time and again with what are known as tax holidays. I would like to ask, during the emergency, is it not time to have a privy purse holiday? Can we not ask the Princes to have a privy purse holiday for five years? Can we not give them bonds? We are asking the under-fed starved clerks and kisans, to pay a compulsory saving deposit. Can we not say, for the period of the emergency, we freeze the privy purse and we give them bonds for five years? They will get 4 per cent interest; I do not mind. I think, during the emergency, it is time. While an under-paid clerk or kisan at the level of Rs. 125 per month, by his saving, will certainly forego one of his important wants, no prince in India, if he is not given privy purse for five years, it going starve: I am quite sure of that. This is something jarring. The Government cries for the emergency. Every Minister says that the emergency is going to continue for a long time. All right; it may continue for a long time. In his action, there is no urgency. You do not give a token of the urgency. You do not give a token that you are feeling the emergency. Therefore this aspect requires to be examined.

There is a Demand of the Ministry of Works and Housing. We are all alarmed, not only alarmed, but I may say, in fact, we are all ashamed at what came in the papers a few days back. An immense amount of electricity and water is being consumed by so many Ministers. One of the Ministers, the Home Minister very touchy—we know his past reputation; over an accident, he resigned—in keeping with his traditions, he said, for six months, he is going to pay the bills himself. Very good. We

would like to know, after all, what the Ministers do with so much of electricity and water. Water, we can understand; they may be creating swimming pools. Electricity: do they take shocks? Do they take ultra-violet ray treatment? What do they do with so much of electricity? I am reminded of the observations of the Auditor General previously, Shri Chanda, that with the perquisites that a Minister enjoys, his total emoluments are more than the emoluments of a Viceroy's Executive Councillor. I want only to pause for a minute and through you I would like the House to imagine what an under-fed clerk will feel when he reads that the bill for electricity and water of a Minister is double his entire salary, his entire family budget? Double that amount is spent for water and electricity by each and every Minister of the Union. When he reads this in the newspaper, how will he be enthused over the national cause? How will he be enthused in depositing his hard-earned money in compulsory savings? Therefore, at least during this emergency, shall we presume that there will be a little less of watering of their gardens, that there will be a little less of electric shocks to Ministers and their relatives, a little less of electric shocks to so many big persons who come to their houses, a little less of ultra-violet ray treatment, and a little less of heaters and a little less of air-conditioning in their houses?

I am told that the Finance Minister is so punctilious about it that he has ordered in his own office all the air-conditioning plants to be disconnected. So, excepting the secretary, all the clerks go on sweating in the heat of Delhi. But each Minister has got more than one air-conditioning set in his house, and if it goes on at this rate, than it will be like what is spoken of in Hindi as काजी जी कहने वाले हैं, करने वाले नहीं हैं. If the Ministers continue in this way, then you will not be able to enthuse the common people to work for the national cause and to work for the emergency.

Then, I would say a word more about the Demand for Grants under the control of the Finance Ministry. We shall take up in greater detail the working of the Finance Ministry when we come to the discussion of the General Budget or when we come to the Demands for Grants under the control of the Finance Ministry, because the Public Accounts Committee has this time at least given us some window into the working of the Finance Ministry, some little idea as to what goes on behind the pompous show of efficiency presented by the Finance Minister. That is there in the Public Accounts Committee's report itself.

But I would like to know one thing now. Much has been spoken already about the activities of big business. There is a Demand under the Commerce and Industry Ministry and there is also a Demand under the Finance Ministry. Therefore, I would like to refer to this. Much has been said in the Parliament and in the press about it. There is a scandal going on about the Dalmia-Jain concerns. And we are awaiting the discussion on that report. But I would like to know why repeatedly in this House and in the other House, the Finance Minister has been avoiding the answer to the question about what has been done to the report on the Ruby Insurance Co. and the Asiatic Insurance Co. The report had been given to him during the year 1959 or 1960. In a reply to a question in the Lok Sabha, the Finance Minister was pleased to state in the year 1961 that the report was under consideration. Do I take it that with the efficiency of our great and efficient Finance Minister it takes him more than two years to study two small reports on the Ruby Insurance Co. and the Asiatic Insurance Co.? We find that even though the Dalmia-Jain concerns report runs into more than 400 pages, and the Asiatic and the Ruby Insurance Co. reports run into 140 or 169 pages, the report on the Dalmia-Jain concerns could be examined much earlier than the reports on the Asiatic and the Ruby

[Shri Daji]

Insurance Companies. Is it because the Ruby and the Asiatic Insurance Companies are owned by some persons with whom Government wants to be soft? It may be that Government does not want to be soft, but the impression that is left is this.

Therefore, I would expect a pointed reply from the Finance Minister, while replying to this debate, as to what is being done with the report? I am also told that Government have had to appoint their own directors on these two companies. That means that the report has been studied by Government and the report has been found to be correct. And the report is very alarming. If the Finance Minister is unable to give a definite reply, I shall make bold to say in the course of my speech on the General Budget that I have in my possession a summary of that report and I shall lay it on the Table of the House for the benefit of the Members so that all the Members can read it, and the Finance Minister's game of suppressing the report shall not succeed, because we have got the report or a good summary of the report in our hands.

Lastly, I would say one thing and then I shall conclude. I want to say this, and through you, I want my voice to reach the Prime Minister, that one of the persons connected with the Dalmia-Jain concerns is the president of the august body called the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. But two important and big business persons of Bombay have today come out with the statement that they are dissociating themselves from the Federation because that man is still the president. On the 16th March he has invited the Prime Minister to inaugurate the Federation meeting. Two big business persons, namely Mafatlal and Tata have said that they are dissociating themselves from the Federation because that man has not resigned. It will be a humiliation and shame to

the entire nation if our Prime Minister goes and inaugurates the Federation meeting under his presidentship. I would submit that Government should show their sheer contempt and say that they dissociate themselves from such shady business persons. It may be that they may be in high positions as president of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, that man has had the cheeks to invite the Prime Minister and the other Ministers for an 'At Home'. I would request the Prime Minister to boycott the 'At Home'; I would request the entire House to boycott the 'At Home' or the reception and to show by our contempt that we do not even connive, and we are not even prepared to connive at such shady persons who bring ignominy on the entire nation, and who play with the money that is entrusted to them, the hard-earned money of the poor people, and who are guilty of all those shady deals which have been brought out in the report on the Dalmia-Jain concerns.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The supplementary Demands for Grants are necessary evils, and they should have been brought before this House only in exceptional circumstances. This is the third time that the supplementary Demands are being brought forward. The first series of supplementary Demands for Grants was brought forward a few months back, and we were asked to vote for about Rs. 8.42 crores on those Demands; and on the second occasion, we were asked to vote for a sum of Rs. 100.40 crores.

We fully try to appreciate the emergency created by the Chinese invasion. Probably there was a fit case to ask for more funds for our defence requirements. But I cannot appreciate that expenditure in other items could not have been foreseen at the time of preparation of the budget. Here I would like to draw attention to

some aspects of the increase in non-plan civil expenditure. Even though the Finance Minister has been harping time and again on the need to observe austerity, nothing has been done so far as the administrative expenditure side of the civil departments is concerned.

In this connection, I would like to draw attention to the Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee of the Third Lok Sabha. This deals with the action taken by Government in regard to the growth of civil expenditure. I would also invite attention to the Ninety-second Report which points out the various discrepancies and the unnecessary increase in civil expenditure on the administrative side. It is pointed out that as much as Rs. 99 crores were spent in the last five years on increase in civil expenditure. Even though instructions were given for an intensified effort by the various Ministries to effect savings in this regard, even though the Finance Minister in his reply to the debate on the Finance Bill in 1960 had pointedly stated that he was taking action in that regard, nothing has been done. The Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee reveals that in 1961-62 and 1962-63, there has been an increase of Rs. 58.90 crores in this regard. If you look into the budget papers, you will see that there would be a substantial increase in this item in the coming year also. So, taking into consideration all these aspects, I would like to know what serious steps have been taken to effect savings in these departments.

It will not be out of place here to refer to some recommendations of the Estimates Committee in their Seventh Report. They have pointed out that the various tiers in the Government, instead of solving the problem of quick disposal of papers, create various hurdles and impediments and raise new obstacles. They have recommended that these tiers in the supervisory staff should be reduced, but in spite of these recommendations, nothing has been done. Rather, there has been a multiplicity of additional

Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and so on.

Under Demand No. 16 we are expected to vote a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs under Tribals. This expenditure includes the expenditure on relief measures and supply dropping operations in the NEFA area. The supply dropping operations in the NEFA area have been a source of big scandal. Time and again it has been pointed out that certain high dignitaries belonging to the party in power have been associated with this, and that there have been cases of these supplies which are supposed to have been dropped in the NEFA area being sold in the black market in Calcutta. We would like to know what action has been taken, if any enquiry has been conducted, and if so the result. This has become a source of great worry to all of us, and I request that sufficient steps should be taken so that no pilferage takes place in future.

Coming to Demand No. 44, I would like to point out that Government is selling sugar abroad at Rs. 370 per ton, against the internal price of Rs. 800, thus incurring a loss of Rs. 430 per ton in the shape of the subsidy. This comes to Rs. 14.7 crores every year. When we are going to tighten our belts and trying to implement austerity in every department, I would like to know if this money could not have been saved and better utilised for some other purpose.

Regarding Kolar Gold Fields, I would like to point out that even though the price of international gold is at Rs. 70, the cost of production in the Kolar Gold Fields is much higher. Why should it be so high? A thorough probe into this is essential.

So far as the various loans and advances to the State Government are concerned, I would like to point out that the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has said:

"While agreeing to clear their overdrafts, I had to stipulate that

[Shri P. K. Oeo]

the States must impose tight financial discipline, raise additional resources, keep their expenditure within their means. I trust the States will ensure a similar situation is not allowed to arise in future."

This overdraft on the part of the States has become a source of a big headache to the Centre, and to regularise these overdrafts, time and again they have been advancing loans and subsidies. There should be a stop to this. This report says that six or seven States are the culprits. We would like to know which are the States which are responsible for draining the resources of the Centre. As a measure of financial control, no future latitude should be allowed to the States, so that they would be able to control their spending and try to raise resources from their own States.

Coming to the privy purses of Rulers, I may refer to the remarks of Shri Daji from the Communist Party. I am surprised that a party which owes extraterritorial loyalty should come out and give patriotic sermons to the various Rulers. I do not hold any brief for the Rulers as such, but I would like to point out that at the beck and call of the nation they have always come out with sacrifices. You may remember the famous speech of Sardar Patel in the Constituent Assembly when he said that these meagre privy purses given to the Rulers,

Shri Daji: Very meagre!

Shri P. K. Deo: were nothing in comparison to the sacrifice that they had made for the unification of this country and for building up a more prosperous and stronger India. So, to bring up that question here is absolutely meaningless. There is absolutely no case for reviewing this question because it has found a place in the Constitution in the form of a

solemn promise of the nation, and promises are not like pie crust to be broken at convenience. So, I refrain from making any further remarks in this regard. With these words, I conclude my remarks on Supplementary Demands for grants.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो सन्तोमेंटरो डिमांड पर का गई है इस में डिमांड नम्बर ५२ असम सरकार को पाकिस्तानियों को आम में आने से रोकने के लिए स्टार रबो के लिए ६-३७ लाख दिया गया है। हाल में ए. फिदाव निगत है उसने पता चलता है कि पाकिस्तानियों को आम से बाहर निकालने के लिए शासन ने बराबर काम नहीं उठाया है। इस के प्रति रक्षा जो फार सरकार ने दिए हैं और जो ए. फिदाव फार हैं उन में अन्तर है। इस बात को असम के ए० ए० ए० ने अन्त सरकार के सामने रखा है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ जो ६-३७ लाख पचा खर्च किया गया है या फिर खर्च किया गया है। अन्तों को कट में को जू है। इस लांको को बाहर निकालने में सरकार ने कहीं काम नहीं किया है। जो पैसा स्टेशन को नगरांटो के लिए दिया जाता है उस का पाकिस्तानियों को बाहर निकालने में खर्च नहीं किया जाता लेकिन उन का उपांग अ. डेमांडे/बिन परमन्त को लिस्ट रखने में और उपांग निगताना रबो में किया जाता है और यह लांग नात-क. अ. नात या विरोधो पटों के लांग होते हैं। उन को खास खास नम्बर दिया जाता है और उन के बारे में पुलिस इतना देतो है फरा नम्बर एम० पो० आ रहा है। शायद मेरा नम्बर २३ है - एम० पो० लोगों के रिशतेदारों को बुलाकर उन का फांशो मांगा जाता है। मैं ने मध्य प्रदेश के आइ० जो० पो० से इस बारे में शिकायत का कि जो पैसा सौम्योर्टो के लिए पुलिस को दिया जाता उससे एम० पो० लोगों और एम० ए० ए० को अन्त डिजायरेबिल

लोगों की लिस्ट में रखने और उन की निगरानी पर खर्च किया जाता है पर जो लोग पाकिस्तान से आते हैं उन को रोखने पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फोटो खिंचवाना तो लोगों को अच्छा मानूम देता है ।

श्री बड़े : लेकिन वे तो दूसरे काम के लिए फोटो लेने हैं ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : पुलिस फोटो तो हमारा भी रखती है ।

श्री बड़े : आपका फोटो वह दर्शन करने के वारते रखती होगी जिस से उस का फायदा हो । हमारा फोटो दूसरे कारण से रखा जाता है ।

श्री बाजी : माननीय मिनिस्टर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारो का टेलिफोन टैप किया जाता है ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : आप को श्री कृष्णमाचारो से क्या से मुहब्बत हो गयी ।

श्री बड़े : डिमांड नम्बर ५६ में पेज ४८ पर दिया हुआ है :

"Certain land owners whose land had been acquired for the establishment of an Agricultural Farm for multiplication of improved seeds, not being satisfied with the compensation assessed by the Land Acquisition Authority filed a suit in the Court. The latter decreed compensation at enhanced rate in six cases involving a payment of Rs. 44,949.33 nP."

इम्प्रूव्ड सीड फार्म की स्कीम की सेंटर ने भेजी है और वह राज्यों में लागू की गयी है और उन के लिए फार्म बनाए गए हैं जिन को उन्नत बीज उत्पादन कृषि योजना का नाम दिया गया है । इस योजना के

लिए मध्य प्रदेश में जो अच्छे अच्छे काश्तकार हैं उनके सी सी एकड़ के खेतों के लेकर ग्राम बनाए गए हैं और उन को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया गया है । इस का परिणाम यह है कि जो लोग कमी मजदूरी नहीं करते वे उन को औरतों को मजदूरी करने पड़ती है । इस काम के लिए अच्छे अच्छे खेत ही लिए जाते हैं और कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं लिया जाता । खेतों को फसल खड़ा करते हुए भी उस जमीन पर कब्जा कर दिया जाता है । हम ने प्रांतीय सरकार को भी लिखा लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । इस विषय में वास्तकारों को बड़ा असंतोष है क्योंकि शासन उन के पूर्वजों को खेतों को उन से ले रहा है । इस बारे में इन्वीर में कंटे में रिट दाखिल किए गए हैं । बाद में कंटे ने कम्पेन्सेशन दिलाया है । एक बंगाली ने तो ट्रेडर के सामने माया फंडा और कहा कि मेरा खेतो ले लो है और मुने कुछ पैसा नहीं मिला । उससे कहा गया कि खेतो तेरो खानिर के नाम में है । तू पहले सरकारीन सरटिफिकेट ले आ तब तुझे पैसा मिल सकेगा । इस प्रकार जनता को कष्ट होता है और इस काम में ४४,९४९ रुपया खर्च हुआ । आज शासन को यह नीति है कि जो अच्छी खेतों होती है उस को एक्सपैरोमेंट के लिए ले लेती है और उस पर उन्नत बीज कृषि उत्पादन के फार्म बनाती है । आप का तो खेत होता है और हमारी जान जाती है । एक बार कुछ लड़के तालाब में पसर फँस रहे थे । उस में मेंढक रहते थे । तो उन में से एक मेंढक ने बच्चों से कहा कि तुम्हारा तो खेल होता है और हमारी जान जाती है । यही अवस्था आज हमारे यहां काश्तकारों की हो रही है । आप तो खेल करते हैं , एक्सपैरोमेंट करते हैं लेकिन इस में काश्तकारों की जान जाती है । इस योजना में लाम आ रहा है । इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस योजना को जो फेल हो रहा है खत्म करें । और अगर इस काम के लिए

[श्री बड़े]

जमीन लेनी है तो जंगल की अच्छी जमीन लें। काश्तकारों की जमीन न लें जो कि पूर्वजों के समय से उन के पास चली आ रही है।

पी० एल० ४८० के अन्तर्गत जो गेहूं आता है वह ऐसा खराब होता है कि उस को डोर भी नहीं खाते। वह गेहूं हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में जनता के लिए दिया जाता है। वह गेहूं बहुत निम्न श्रेणी का होता है और मुझे शंका है कि उस का जो सा आता है वह आदिवासियों में काम करने वालों मिशनरियों को दिया जाता है जो कि उसे उन लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन करने में खर्च करते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जहां हम को चन्दा आदि करने पर भी रुक्या ज्यादा नहीं मिलता, ये मिशनरी अच्छे ढंग से रहते हैं और अपने काम पर काफी खर्चा करते हैं। इस तरफ में सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

इस के बाद साइंटिफिक रिसर्च के अन्तर्गत जो नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेटरीज हैं उनके काम में बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। डेढ़ साल उन को बने हो गया है पर अभी तक उन का डाइरेक्टर नियुक्त नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए वहां गड़बड़ी हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां डाइरेक्टर नियुक्त कर दिया जाये जिस से वहां का काम ठीक ठीक हो जावे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर से यह कहता हूं कि उन्नत बीज उत्पादन योजना के बारे में जो मैं ने कहा है उस पर शासन विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे।

Mr. Speaker: According to intimation since received, from Members, cut motions Nos. 1 to 7 are desired to be moved to Demands for Supplementary Grants (General). Hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000 in respect of Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Supply droppink operations in NEFA (1).]

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 in respect of Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to effect economy in the Cabinet (2).]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,10,00,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of manufacturing and Research establishments (3).]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Goa, Daman and Diu be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Expansion of industries in Goa (4).]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 in respect of Pensions and other Retirement Benefits be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to revise rules of pension and other retirement benefits(5)]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,54,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to revise the price structure of sugar to boost up export (6)]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop payment of allowances to Rulers in view of emergency(7)].

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I speak on Demand No. 16—air dropping operations in NEFA. These operations were so long entrusted to the Indian Airlines Corporation but for reasons best known to Government, they are now entrusted to a private company called the Kalinga Airlines Private Ltd. This company is engaged in dropping of food in the strategic area of NEFA and Nagaland since May 1, 1960. But the thing is, there was no tender.....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Member who is speaking must be assured a peaceful surrounding.

Shri Hem Barua: There was no tender. The tender was never invited and it was by a personal negotiation with this company, called, the Kalinga Airlines Ltd. that they were entrusted with the work of air-dropping of food in the strategic areas like NEFA and Nagaland.

Now, Sir, may I invite the attention of the Government to the Audit Report, which is a confidential document so far, where it says:

"The tender notice, tenders, comparative statements, etc. could not be produced to Audit."

Besides,

"no information whether any notice was issued, and if so, by

whom and wherefrom the agreement was originated could not be furnished to Audit."

This is a shady deal entered into with a favoured company by the Government and my objection is that the Government do not have the moral right to waste the Indian taxpayers' money like this.

Sir, in reply to a question put by Mr. S. N. Dwivedy, the Prime Minister had said that the Government have so far offered to the tune of about Rs. 2 crores to this private company. And then what is this Kalinga Airlines (P) Ltd? Is it not the Indianised name of an air company called 'Indamar' that was being blacklisted? I would request the Government to find out how far this fact is true. This company phoenix-like, the Kalinga Airlines (P) was born out of the ashes of the Indamar Company.

Then, there are serious accusations against this company. What are the serious accusations? Even a man of the stature of the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party made serious allegations against this company that blankets that were meant for jawans in NEFA were being sold in the Calcutta markets and there are allegations made against this company of selling a part of the commodities that it has to drop in NEFA in the markets. If you analyse that air-dropping list, there you will come across one column and that column is 'target missed'. They very often miss the target. That means they mis-drop the food, mis-drop the commodities. But, as a matter of fact, they never mis-drop or mis-deliver these commodities. These commodities find their way to the market at Jorhat and when I say like this, the Government might say, "Give us concrete instances" and I would tell them back, "I am not your policeman to do that; you have your Intelligence Department" and the Intelligence Department has to. . .

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member should address me.

Shri Hem Barua: Through you, Sir, I tell them, "I am not a policeman". These are the allegations; these are the accusations. It is for them to enquire into.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I must tell the Hon. Members. If the Hon. Member, any Hon. Member—I am not talking of Mr. Hem Barua alone—takes a step on this ground that he is not a policeman, he must be responsible making the allegations that he does in this House. He must make some enquiry and be sure of his ground because here we are protected—any Member can say anything against any other which may cause great harm to the company or to the individual. I am not talking of this particular case. It has come so many times here before this House. The Hon. Members are required to make enquiries before they make any allegations. So far as the Secretary of the Party was also concerned, so far as I remember, I think some notice was served on the Secretary also. I do not know whether he has withdrawn them or he is still persisting in that. If some Hon. Members make such allegations outside, probably the company might have some recourse to the courts. But, here, inside the House, these allegations are protected because the Speaker exercises that check. I would request the Hon. Members to be careful when they make these allegations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I submit that very often reports appear in the newspapers—very well-established newspapers—and there are even editorial comments with regard to those reports. Are we precluded from referring to those reports in this House?

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Members can only refer to those reports and say that such allegations are being made in the press and that the Gov-

ernment should make enquiries and come out with the result of that enquiry. That should be the attitude.

Shri Hem Barua: I made these allegations, because I am convinced of these facts. That is why I have made these allegations. When I said, "I am not a policeman", I said so because of the fact that it so happens that the Government would say, "You catch hold of a particular case and bring it before us". It is difficult for us to do that and it is on that plea that I said, "I am not a policeman".

Now, it is a very fine thing that the Government have assured an enquiry into it. I am often reminded of a cynical remark made by Disraeli: "Whenever you want to shelve a matter, just appoint an enquiry committee". I want this enquiry committee to go into the serious allegations against this company and the report should be placed on the table of the House.

Now, Sir, if you examine the terms of agreement entered into with this company—the Kalinga Airlines—and the Government, you will see how this company is being favoured. Generally, you enter into an agreement with a company like this for a shorter period. But in the case of this company, according to clause 1(a), the Government has entered into an agreement with the Kalinga Airlines for three years and according to clause 1(b) the Government has the option to renew that contract for another two years. Thus this company enjoys a longer tenure of so-called service to the country? But this was not done in the case of the Indian Airlines Corporation. I do not understand that.

Then, according to clause 3 of the agreement, the aircraft will be based at Mohanabari (Dibrugarh) and when these empty aircraft fly from Mohanabari to Jorhat, they will be paying at the rate of Rs. 3.75 nP per statute mile for "position flights" of aircrafts. But do you know, Sir, when there

was an agreement with the Indian Airlines Corporation, they were paid only Rs. 3.50 nP per statute mile of flight from Mohanabari to Jorhat and vice versa? In this case also, both the ways are paid for. But this company enjoys a benefit of 25 nP per statute mile extra, whereas the Indian Airlines Corporation got only Rs. 3.50 nP per statute mile for flying down those empty aircraft from Mohanabari to Jorhat. Here is a company which is . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Hem Barua: I have my sources. You cannot challenge my sources.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why are you so much against it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is in the public interest; it is in the national interest.

Shri Hem Barua: Because I find people bleeding through their nose; because the Government wants to favour a certain company. There are reasons for that.

Then I come to clause 5. This is for the night stops. For the night, these aircraft can be stationed at Jorhat and according to clause 5 of the agreement the contractor, meaning the Kalinga Airlines, would arrange for the transport, lodging and food of the pilot, co-pilot, engineering staff, ejection crew, etc. and the Government will pay for that. What is the rate? The Government will pay for pilots, co-pilots, radio officers and engineers at the rate of Rs. 7.50 nP per 24 hours and they are four in number. There is one mechanic and he would be paid Rs. 6.25 nP per 24 hours. Then there are five ejection crew and they would be paid Re. 1.00 per 24 hours. But it is not clear what the Government mean by 24 hours. Will there be any corresponding decline in the rates of payment when the aircraft is stationed at Jorhat not for 24 hours? The Government is vague about that. At that rate, if you calculate, you would find that the

company makes an additional profit of Rs. 1650 annually.

Then, Sir, according to clause 5(b), the empty aircraft that would be flying from Mohanabari to Jorhat can have loads, either way. They might have loads and for these loads, there would be payments, round trip payments, as they get for dropping of food or dropping of commodities in NEFA. This clause in the agreement gives them an additional advantage. When the empty aircraft fly down they get a statute payment and at the same time when they get load, they get payment for the load at the original rate. This is an additional advantage.

According to clause 4 of the agreement, the IAC was permitted only to employ crews of Indian nationality and with Indian licences, but here is a company which is permitted to employ crew possessing Indian licences. That means this company can appoint foreigners and allow foreigners to fly our aircraft to strategic areas like NEFA and Nagaland which are dangerous. This company enjoys this benefit.

What about pay-load? According to the terms of the agreement, in the case of this company, for pay-load to NEFA, each aircraft would carry 6,500 lb only. For that, it would get Rs. 750 per flying hour. "Flying hour" means the hour between take-off and touch-down stage. But in the case of this company, four minutes extra taxing time are allowed for dropping the sorties and eight minutes for loading of sorties. What about the contract with the IAC? With the IAC, it is only Rs. 725 per flying hour. At the same time, the load they were asked to carry was much higher than this. They were asked to carry, 6,800 lb per flight. But here is a company that carries less load, than what the IAC was carrying. The IAC was carrying 6,800 lb and this company carries 6,500 lb only. But the IAC used to get only Rs. 725 per

[Shri Hem Barua]

flying hour, whereas here is a company that gets Rs. 750 per flying hour plus the advantage of four plus eight minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Did the IAC refuse to go on with the contract?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. They were deprived of this contract, because the Government wanted to pamper some of its own children.

Then there is another nice thing about this company! It can carry passengers also, if it likes. And if it carries passengers, then the total seat deduction, as they call it, will be 700 lb. When there is a 700 lb deduction, they get the flying hour rate all right even then. Supposing they carry one passenger, multiply 700 by 750 and divide that by 6,500. They make an additional profit of Rs. 80 per flying hour. These are all advantageous terms given to this company.

Then there is another term or clause in the agreement and that is about the diverted flights. When the flights are diverted, they are entitled to the entire money covering the time that is needed for diverting the flight. That means the plane can shoot up and again divert its way, in anyway it likes, and they can always say they had to do it "because of bad weather, and so we have been romping and roaming about in the sky." They can roam and romp in the sky on the plea of "bad weather" and yet get the entire money. This was not so in the case of the IAC. Here is a company that is favoured with all these conditions. I have found out so many things, and shall say why it is so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hem Barua: I have so many things.

Mr. Speaker: He has spent the whole of his time on the Kalinga Airlines.

Shri Hem Barua: The trouble was that much of my time was taken up by interruptions.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): There has been no interruption at all.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that might be, here is a company that enjoys so many advantages and so many benefits. Is it because of the fact that the Chief Minister of a certain state is interested in the Kalinga Airlines? We have to examine that particular aspect. If you provide that Chief Minister with a suite of rooms in the External Affairs Ministry we do not bother; if you send him to Washington on a doubtful mission we do not bother; kick him up as high as possible; sky-rocket him; we do not bother. But we are very much bothered when we find that the taxpayers' money is being squandered in order to pamper a blue-boy of the Prime Minister. I request the Prime Minister—he is not here—to read the Audit Report which is a confidential document as I have said and I am not ready to part with it. Call for the audit report and see it and then he will make a rediscovery of India in the context of the revelations made in this audit report.

There is another charge against this favoured company. It is that it contributes money to a certain news magazine in Delhi with a circulation of 4,000 and with an asset of Rs. 72 lakhs. That may be another reason for pampering this company. I would say that the Prime Minister has all virtues. He has unequal intellectual gifts; his patriotism cannot be questioned; his love of the country cannot be questioned. But he suffers from a vice, the vice of extending patronage and protection to undeserving people, and the case of the Kalinga Airlines exposes this very nakedly, as to how this company has been favoured. May I continue, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I would not like that; I would request him to stop.

Shri Hem Barua: I would not say any more about that. I would only say a few words about the Tusker project in NEFA now in one minute. Did not the Government know about the activities of the Tusker projects? They knew about it. I have those papers with me. A certain employee of the Tusker project who suffered from moral conscience informed the Controller-General of Defence Accounts and then the Secretary of the Finance Ministry, and after that, on the 13th June, 1962, he wrote a letter to the President. I have a copy of the letter detailing the fraudulent expenditure and irregular methods adopted in the Tusker project. On the 10th January, he wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, but then the elephantine body of the administration would not move. What has happened? The Tusker project was sent there to NEFA to build roads, but instead of that, they started minting money. That is what has happened. An enquiry is now being made into the activities of the Tusker project. The enquiry should be completed as early as possible and a copy of it should be placed on the Table of the House.

जाता है, लेकिन पहले का खपया रक्खा हुआ होता है वह पूरी तरह खर्च नहीं होता है। इस बात के अनेक उदाहरण हैं कि किसी विभाग के अन्तर्गत ७०-८० लाख रुपये की पूरक मांगें रखी गई, लेकिन जब ३१ मार्च को उसका खाता बन्द किया जाता है तो अक्सर कभी कभी १ करोड़ रुपये की, या उससे भी अधिक की बचत दिखाई जाती है, अर्थात् उससे भी अधिक पूरक मांग की जाती है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की कृपा करें कि आया कोई ऐसी प्रणाली निकाली जा सकती है कि हर महीने, हर तीसरे महीने या हर छठे महीने, प्रत्येक विभाग में कितना खर्च हो रहा है, इसका बारीकी से अध्ययन किया जाय, जितने रुपये की बचत हो सकती है और उसका किस प्रकार से उसी विभाग की और मदों में सदुपयोग किया जा सकता है, तो इस प्रकार की पूरक मांगें लाने का आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री भवत दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों द्वारा इन पूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में जो कटौती प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं, उनका आम तौर से विरोध करते हुए भी मुझे कुछ गुआव देने हैं। सबसे पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि हर वर्ष हम लोग यह देखते हैं कि करोड़ों रुपये की मांगें, पूरक मांगों के रूप में यहाँ सदन के सामने आती हैं। इस समय ही २७१.५५ करोड़ का नई मांगें रखी गई हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश मांगें देश की प्रतिरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हैं। इसलिए इनके बारे में किसी की आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती, न तो सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टि से और न ही धनराशियों के सम्बन्ध में। लेकिन एक बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि पिछले अनेक वर्षों से हम लोग यह देख रहे हैं कि फरवरी और मार्च में पूरक मांगें रखी

श्रीमन्, दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में जो सामान्य तौर से मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि जब से कि संकट की घोषणा हुई है, इमरजेंसी प्रारम्भ हुई है तब से हमारा सरकार ने देश को यह नारा दिया है कि मितव्ययिता पर अमल किया जाय। यह बहुत सुन्दर नारा है। इस पर कुछ हद तक अमल भी हुआ है। लेकिन व्यवहारिक रूप से मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि चौथी श्रेणी की या चपडसियों की कुछ पोस्ट्स तो कम कर दी गई हैं। लेकिन इया पूरक बजट में प्रायः प्रत्येक मांग के अन्तर्गत नई स्टाफ कारों के लिए, गजेटेड पोस्ट्स और नान गजेटेड पोस्ट्स के लिए जबरदस्त भरती की जा रही है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि ये परस्पर-विरोधी बात क्यों की जा रही हैं। हमारे विपक्ष मंत्री

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

महोदय प्रशासन में पवित्रता के लिए और अमनो कट्टरता के लिए भी प्रसिद्ध रहे हैं और इसलिए उन से तथा उनके सहयोगी उत्तम गरीबी से मैं आशा रख सकता हूँ और अनुरोध कर सकता हूँ कि वे इस पर कड़ाई से नज़र रखें। यह आवश्यक भी प्रतीत होता है। मितव्ययता की अपील तो की गई है, लेकिन उसका पालन भी होता है या नहीं इसको भी तो देखा जाना चाहिये। अतः इन अनुदानों की मांगों को स्वीकार तो अवश्य कर लिया जाना चाहिये; लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय को इस तरह के आदेश विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को दे देने चाहियें, कि जहाँ तक हो सके, वर्तमान स्टाफ से ही वे काम चलायें और जो नई भरती स्टाफ की या स्टाफ कार्यों की करनी है, वह थोड़ी देर के लिए अवश्य रोक दें।

13 hrs.

दूसरी बात मुझे अनुदान संख्या ५२ के बारे में कहनी है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि इंडो-तिब्बत बोर्डर पुलिस फोर्स के लिये एक नई रकम इस में रखी गई है। मैं उन सदस्यों में से हूँ जोकि वर्षों से इस बात की मांग करते रहे हैं कि हम अपनी उत्तरी सीमा को और और सतर्कता से काम लें। हम लोगों की अपीलों पर शुरू शुरू में, ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, इस का मुझे खेद है। लेकिन अब कम से कम सरकार इस और सतर्क हुई है, इसलिए मुझे कुछ संतोष है। पर इंडो-तिब्बत बोर्डर पुलिस फोर्स जो रखी गई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक व्यावहारिक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में नौसिखिये लोगों से काम नहीं हो सकता है। जिन कठिन परिस्थितियों में इन लोगों को वहाँ काम करना पड़ता है और जिन कठिनाइयों का उनको वहाँ सामना करना पड़ता है, उनको भी हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा। जो लोग वहाँ रह चुके हैं, जो लोग वहाँ जीवन बिता चुके हैं वे ही वहाँ पर अच्छी तरह से

कार्य कर सकते हैं। सेला निफा में हमारी सेनाओं को जो पराजय का सामना करना पड़ा है, उसका कारण यह नहीं था कि उन में किसी प्रकार की वीरता की कमी थी, बल्कि उसका कारण यह था कि उन्हें परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं किया जा सका था। मैदानों से एक दम आप चौदह हजार फीट की चोटी पर चले जायें, कितने ही बहादुर और स्वस्थ आदमी को भेज दें, उसको कई हफ्तों तक तो होश भी नहीं आ सकता है, चारों ओर वह देख भी नहीं सकता है, कार्य करना तो अलग की बात रही। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि यह जो पुलिस फोर्स गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत संगठित की जा रही है, इसके अन्दर अधिकांशतः उन लोगों को रखा जाये, जिन को वहाँ रहने का अभ्यास है और उनको ही इस मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

हमारे पहाड़ों के और इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के बहुत से लोग, बहुत से पुलिस मैन राजस्थान में, मध्य प्रदेश में, पश्चिमी बंगाल में, बिहार में तथा दूसरे राज्यों में भी पहले से काम कर रहे हैं, व वहाँ की सशस्त्र पुलिस में व कार्य कर रहे हैं। अगर इस पुलिस फोर्स को एक दम प्रारम्भ करना है और इस में देरी की कोई गुंजाइश भी नहीं होनी चाहिये, तो अच्छा होगा कि उन लोगों को उन राज्य सरकारों से सेवायें हासिल कर ली जायें और तुरन्त इनको कार्य करने के लिए भेज दिया जाये। इससे काम एक दम शुरू हो सकता है। मान लीजिये कि पाँच, दस या बीस हजार आदमी हम अपनी उत्तरी सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए नियुक्त करते हैं। अब नये आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग देने में बहुत समय लगेगा। ये लोग विभिन्न प्रान्तों में हैं, जैसे राजस्थान में मुझे मालूम है कि वहाँ कम से कम ढाई तीन हजार आदमी अकेले मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के गढ़वाली काम कर रहे हैं, वे पहाड़ों के रहने वाले हैं, वे उस इलाके के जलवायु के अभ्यस्त हैं उनको अगर वहाँ भेज दिया जाये तो वे

अपनी जवांमर्दी का परिचय वहां भी दे सकते हैं और अपने पहले के अनुभव के आधार पर सुगमता से वहां कार्य भी कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने बहुत गर्मी के मौसम में भी काम कर लिया है राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में भी काम कर लिया है, और यह अनुभव भी उनके लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकता है।

अब मैं डाक तार विभाग के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। इस बार तीन करोड़ चवालीस लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांगें रखी गई हैं। इन में से केवल दूसरी के बारे में ही मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है। पी० एंड टी० फार्म्स एंड स्टेशनरी के लिए कुछ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। इस सदन में पहले भी कई बार जब जब इस अनुदान की मांग पर बहस हुई है, तब कहा गया है कि कोई भी समय ऐसा नहीं रहा जब इस बात की शिकायत न की गई हो कि डाकखानों में फार्म्स नहीं मिलते हैं। हमारे यहां का जो संसद्-भवन का डाकखाना है, अब भी अगर आप वहां जा कर देखें तो बहुत से फोर्स आप को नहीं मिलेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब हम इतनी तेजी से डाक तार की सुविधाओं का विस्तार कर रहे हैं और इतना रुपया फोर्स एंड स्टेशनरी पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, तो ये फोर्स उपलब्ध क्यों नहीं होते हैं ?

इन फोर्स के सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरी बड़ी शिकायत भी की जा रही है। वह यह है कि हम द्विभाषिता, वाइ-लिंग्वाप्रलिज्म के युग से गुजर रहे हैं और इसलिये हर एक फोर्म में से कम से कम अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी का समान रूप से उपयोग होना चाहिये। ताकि उनका अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी व दूसरी भाषाओं जानने वाले भी उपयोग कर सकें। इस बात का सब पार्टियों व दलों ने समर्थन किया है। लेकिन उस पर अभी तक पूरी तरह से अमल नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाए।

इसके अन्तर्गत यह भी बताया गया है नम्बर ३ में

“Additional staff to cope with the increased traffic on account of emergency and for opening of new post offices.”

जो कि बहुत अच्छा है। इसके लिए दस लाख रुपये रखे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे सूचना मिली है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जो डाकखाने खोले गए हैं, वहां अभी तक न तो मनी आर्डर के रुपये पूरी तरह से पहुंच रहे हैं और न वहां स्टाफ पूरी तरह से पहुंच पाया है। इसका कारण भी जैसा मैंने पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में कहा है और मुझे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्षमा किया जाए, अगर मैं उसको दोहराूं। और ऐसा करते हुए मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता, कि जो नीचे गर्मियों के अभ्यस्त होते हैं, वे एक दम अगर ऊपर भेज दिये जाते हैं, तो या तो वे छूटी ले लेते हैं या डूटी ही जवाबन नहीं करते हैं। आप उमका सी परसेंट अधिक बोर्डर एलाउंस देते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वे जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मैं डाक तार विभाग से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि ये जो सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं, इनके अन्दर जो डाकखाने खोले गए हैं और डाक तार की सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जा रहा है, उनका इन शिकायतों का और भी वह ध्यान दे। दूसरे मैं यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वहां के लोगों को, जो वहां की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल हैं, जो उन परिस्थितियों के अभ्यस्त हैं, उन्हें ही नियुक्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak on cut motions Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Demand No. 9 deals with Defence Services. I would like to take this

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

opportunity to congratulate the ordnance factory workers who have produced the maximum during the emergency. I have seen the workers working in the various ordnance factories manufacturing automatic weapons and other weapons required for the army. While congratulating the ordnance factory workers and the Defence Ministry on this achievement within a very small period, I would like to mention two or three things.

My attention was drawn to various news items and I also put a question in the Parliament whether it is a fact that some of the private sector industries are likely to manufacture certain arms and ammunition. I got a vague answer from the Minister. I would like to know from him, when we are having new ordnance factories, when the present ordnance factories have been expanded and when the production has increased nearly cent per cent, why should we think of giving orders to the private sector? In our country, it has never been the practice to give orders to the private sector for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. Our defence industries are based on the English model and in England in the royal ordnance factories the practice is the same. In America and certain other countries, it may be that the private sector also manufactures arms and ammunition.

I would request the Minister to kindly let me know what is the truth in it. I do not mind if things of lesser importance like garments, blankets, etc. are given to the private sector. Even parachutes have been given to the private sector and I do not mind that. But if there is any truth in the report that arms and ammunition are going to be manufactured in the private sector, I seriously resent it, because that will mean divulging the secrecy maintained in defence establishments and that is against the accepted policy of the Government of India and especially the Defence Ministry, where so many things have been

concealed even from Members of the House.

Then, we were told in this House in reply to many questions that a special alloy steel plant is likely to be established in Kanpur. But the Chief Minister of U.P. told in reply to a question in the Assembly recently that it was unfortunate that this plant was not likely to be established in Kanpur. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that this plant which was likely to be established in Kanpur for the manufacture of special alloy steel is at all being established there or whether it is being shifted to somewhere else, and if so, for what reasons. I was told previously that there was some difficulty about getting electricity. I took up this matter with the State Chief Minister and I was assured by him that there would be no dearth of electricity in Kanpur if this plant was to be established in Kanpur. I would like to know what has happened to this plant.

Coming to Demand No. 30-A about Kolar gold-fields, I am extremely happy that the Central Government have taken full control of the gold-fields. Unless the Central Government controls the entire thing, the gold control order was considered to be useless by us.

But, Sir, while supporting this move I would like to mention the sad plight of certain goldsmiths also. I tabled an adjournment motion today which the hon. Speaker in his wisdom disallowed—probably, rightly so—on the recent suicide cases in the country of goldsmiths. In today's *Statesman* there was a report about a suicide case in Kanpur. This is the second suicide. One Kiddar Nath Dutta has committed suicide by taking poison because he found no employment today. On the 21st February, 1963, one lady, Shrimati Bitola, wife of Ram-Chander, another goldsmith, committed suicide. Actually, Sir, she went to the Kotwali and told the Station Officer: 'I have nothing to eat because

my husband is unemployed after the promulgation of this Gold Control Order. You take me to the District Magistrate." She was rebuked by the Station Officer with the result that she came home and committed suicide. It is a very sad affair. I fully support the hon. Finance Minister in his policy of gold control. I wish him all success. I was one Member who was very much impressed by the eloquent speech, based on his conviction and courage, that he made in this House the other day. But I would like to mention these cases and request the hon. Finance Minister to tell us what specific arrangements have been made to see that the goldsmiths are provided with alternative employment.

Coming to Demand No. 44, which is about sugar export subsidy has been given and is being given to the Indian Sugar Mills Association. We have to boost up our exports and earn foreign exchange. But what is said here is something very strange. It is clearly written that Government did not anticipate or cannot possibly anticipate, what should be the losses to be Indian Sugar Mills Association as subsidy. This is really surprising. The Government should know the anticipated losses. All the mills under the Indian Sugar Mills Association are making fabulous profits. Nobody can deny this truth that today the sugar mills are making fabulous profits, whereas they are not paying adequate wages even to their workers. Therefore, while supporting this Demand—we want to export and we want to earn foreign exchange at this hour when we are facing a foreign exchange crisis—I would like to know whether any step is being taken to revise the price structure, because I feel the price of sugar has gone up in many States. In the south, Sir, especially, sugar is being sold at Rs. 1.75 nP. per seer. I would like to know what steps have been taken to see that the price of sugar for internal consumption also comes down.

Coming to Demand No. 55, Sir, it is about privy purses and allowances
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of Indian rulers. Now, who is being given a privy purse? Under this Demand it is said:

"Provision for meeting the Privy purses of Indian Rulers and the Allowances of their relations is made in this Grant on the basis of scales fixed from time to time as well as trends necessitated by the payment of arrears of the allowance to the former Ruler of Bastar . . ."

Sir, it is for payment to the Ruler of Bastar who almost revolted against this Government, who was the cause for the loss of six lives in the heavy firing that took place in Bastar. We are still paying for his Privy Purse. My hon. friend Shri Deo attacked Shri Daji telling that he is a Member of the Communist Party which has extra-territorial loyalty. Sir, taking full advantage of my territorial loyalty I say that the Privy Purse should be stopped. If the refugees from East Pakistan or West Pakistan could be rehabilitated . . .

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

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, give me five more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three minutes are to intervene and we have to close this discussion by two o'clock. He may take one or two minutes more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why we wanted more time for this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion on the Budget is coming up and he will have ample time there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I have actually moved a cut motion which I am going to press for a division, that the privy purse should be stopped. We have no basis to pay this privy purse for nothing. This is for the former rulers. Sir, the common man in India today is being sandwiched between the former rulers for whom he pays for the privy purse and the present rulers for whom he pays for the electricity and water charges. I do not know what is going to be the fate of the common people.

Then I come to the Demand relating to Rajya Sabha. Sir, the time has come when we should not have this luxury of having a Rajya Sabha in this country. This should be abolished. I know my hon. friends in the different Houses who would be affected, but I still say that Rajya Sabha and the councils in different States must be done away with.

Lastly, I want to say a word about the finances. I fully support my hon. friend Shri Daji when he said, while speaking on the Demands for Grants, that at least our Prime Minister should not inaugurate the conference of the Chamber which is being presided over by one who has been termed by the Vivian Bose Commission as the greatest fraud in the country, as the greatest cheat in the country. If he remains the President, the Mafatlal Group and the Tata Group I have no support for them—are ceasing to be members of the Chamber unless the Chairman is removed. I, therefore, humbly request the hon. Prime Minister, for whom I have the greatest regard, at least to dissociate himself from going and inaugurating their conference presided over by those who are swindling the country and taking the country to ransom.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, may I make a few obser-

vations on about 13 Demands in passing?

In regard to Demand No. 9—Defence Services, Effective—Army, I would strongly urge that research be the spear-head of our defence establishment. Even industrial concerns spend enormous sums of money on marketing research. Messrs. Lever Brothers, which is known to be the largest trading concern in the world, has a large portion of money assigned for doing marketing research. It is time that the Defence Ministry and the Defence Research Section took a trip around the industrial sectors, whether British, American or Russian, and try to spend the money profitably on research so that not only our armies but all kinds of sections of our military and our military equipment may improve.

Sir, our young scientists tap at foreign doors for jobs. Some of them have settled down in America or Europe and they refuse to come back to their motherland because they are started here only on Rs. 300. Sir, Rs. 300 is not enough for a single man for meeting his requirements according to the western standard. We can have extensive research, profitable research and research which will strengthen our defence forces in such a way that we need not look out for a needle on a dark night. In times of emergency our research scientists will be ready enough for the task as they were during the war. Radar was invented under the stress of the Great War in Great Britain by a batch of scientists. Unfortunately, even in England, today, their young scientists are going to America because they themselves are not getting sufficient recognition. Our young scientists who come out of the universities are also going over to other places. We have to guard ourselves against this and keep our scientists in our defence section so that we may be able to make our defence services strong.

In regard to Demand No. 10—Defence Services, Effective—Navy—they say that a civilian officer was dismissed, a case is pending and a sum of about Rs. 77,000 has to be deposited. Sir, I am not an accountant; I am a layman. I do not know whether the Ministry has anything like a suspense account. They could have foreseen this expenditure. The case had been filed. They knew that good lawyers on large amount of fees had to be engaged. Why should they come and spend the time of the Parliament on a Demand like this. They give ample information on a small item like this, but they give no information on essential things. They make too much of a mouse and sometimes elephants are hidden from our gaze. Why is that so? This is a simple item of money on legal charges being deposited in the court. This is an item which could have been easily incurred.

Then I come to Demand No. 16 relating to Tribal Areas. My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua made some complaints. I think he interrupted the Prime Minister fifty times when he was on his legs, though we listened to his speech with great patience, and he is not here now to hear the reply. I hold no brief for anyone. I think he was mentioning the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa. He forget to give him credit for the fact that he flew one of the liberators of South East Asia on his plane and took him to safety. Secondly, since he is the Chief Minister of a State,—whatever those things may be; I am not concerned with them—I wish he had not come out by mentioning the name like that.

Now, in regard to the flying that is done there, he refused to say what his complaint was, though he made a long speech and his entire speech was devoted to this subject. The task of flying in NEFA is a very hazardous one. I met only this morning the father of only one son, who has been

flying for 15 long years. I told him that since he had been flying for 15 years, he can be pressed for national service in NEFA. He explained that his experience is not sufficient for work in NEFA and, therefore, even though he will be given quite a lot of money, he is not willing to go. Because, money does not count in such matters. I know that the fellows of the IAC are offered treble or four times their salary to serve in the NEFA area. If I am given a lakh of rupees and asked to go and take a seat in a plane just for a joy ride over the NEFA I will refuse it unhesitatingly, and when I say "I" I mean everybody. Flying in that area is a hazardous duty. Only the other day, a gentleman wrote to me that his two sons crashed their plants in NEFA, and for many years no compensation was paid. My hon. friend does not talk about compensation for the pilots who are the be-all and end-all of our existence in NEFA. It is only because of the feat of IAF during the emergency that we are safe today. Even though we have also got cliques, factions and fights and rivalries between the different forces like in England and America, in India the army and the navy have acknowledged the services of the Indian Air Force. What does it mean? It means that they have performed great tasks.

Here I would like to say that it would have been better if the IAF had done the entire job. Or else they could have asked the IAC to undertake this hazardous job of making supplies to our troops in the NEFA area. If the IAC also cannot do the job, why not we ask half a dozen operators to do job so that there can be fair competition and all this bitterness can be avoided?

He was pleased to make some charges against the pilots. But nobody seems to worry about the condition of the pilots. Acharya Kripalani raised a hue and cry about the expenditure on our defence forces and

[Shri Joachim Alva]

said that their condition is far from satisfactory. I wish he had raised the living conditions of the pilots who are living in rooms smaller than those of the servants' quarters of the Minister's house. Why do you not ask for quarters for these fine young men who are living in all sorts of messes with their wives and children? Why do you not raise your voice in favour of them? My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, raised one point and off he has gone. I wish he had remained so that he could hear the answer.

My third point is about Goa, Daman and Diu. A sum is asked for the development of Goa in Demand No. 21. I find that we are tapping the Koyna for electric power in Goa, and that is why this sum is demanded. There is the Jog falls, which is not very far, a mighty waterfall of India, one of the largest in the world. There is the Dudsagar water Centre in Goa and immediately after the military administration took over Goa I was told by the then Chief Administrator that it was enable of giving power for six textile mills. If Goa can have six textile mills, all the sons and daughters of Goa who serve in India—I do not mean any disrespect to them, because they are first class material—on very low kinds of jobs as cooks, butlers and tailors can get good occupation in their own home towns. Therefore, I hope they will take up this project soon.

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

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, you cannot reduce my time, because I am going to cover points which have not been raised by any one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only supplementary Demand.

Shri Joachim Alva: I know it. If you want me to resume my seat, I will take your tip.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three Ministers have to intervene and we have got only 35 minutes.

Shri Joachim Alva: Then I come to the Kolar Gold Mines. There are 30,000 labourers there and 20,000 are working down under the mines. There is not one single other industry in Kolar except the gold mines. Since the Government of India has taken over the gold mines, I wish the Commerce Minister of the Government of India will request any industrialist who wants to live in the salubrious climate of Bangalore to go down to Kolar and open up some industries. Then the labourers will get some alternative jobs. Now they have to depend on the mines alone, where accidents do happen quite frequently. I have gone down many mines, including this one, and I know the conditions of service of the labour force. If Government give some assistance for the starting of small-scale industries, it would be a good thing. The land is very cheap, only one rupee per acre, and there is adequate supply of electricity. Therefore, if some small-scale industries are started there, a portion of the labour population, 30,000 strong, may be drafted to the small-scale industries. I would like the Deputy Minister of Finance, who is in charge of Kolar Gold fields to remember this point. If some small-scale industries are started there, a portion of the labour force can be employed there; otherwise, we will perhaps lose even the gold fields one day.

Then, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, there is a demand under the head Intelligence. What kind of intelligence are we doing?

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

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, I am asking you to give me only that much

time as is given to other speakers. I do not want more time. I want to cover many points, because I will not get an opportunity afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to give ten minutes to each member. He can also take 10 minutes; not more.

Shri Joachim Alva: During the British days, only a handful of fine men carried on the intelligence of this country. They managed Imphal, they managed the whole of Burma with four or five men. We have got any number of men, who have got either the intelligence nor the cleverness to do this kind of job. They will go and tap a phone which should never be tapped and which with real intelligence will never touch with a pair of tongs. They will trail, spy or follow people who should never be followed and open letters which are not worth opening. They have to examine a man from head to foot before deciding whether it is worthwhile pursuing him. Lord Mountbatten, I saw, was being guarded by one man and, when Mahatma Gandhi was murdered, I drew attention to it through my paper. Lord Mountbatten was guarded by one single man, and I had the pleasure of seeing him. He is no more; he died of cancer. He was only son of the Private Secretary to the late King George and the father he was very happy to know somebody from India enquired about his son who was no more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know what all these things have to do with these Demands.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am coming to the point. We have got superfluous staff in the intelligence service and we are not utilising them fully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. This is the third time that I am ringing the bell.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will sit down, if you will ask me, though I have many vital points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: know that. But every member cannot be given the time he wants.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to the intelligence staff I only want to say that we have to build up a very effective and useful intelligence force which will have a pride of place in our country.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरक मांगों के बारे में मुझे एक बात यह कहनी है कि बजट बनाने में जो आंकड़े प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं, जब से हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार आयी है उसके बाद से तो हम बराबर यह देखते हैं कि बजट के बनाने में एक जादूगरी सी की जाती है और उसमें खाम तोर से जो आमदनी होनी है वह तो कम दिखायी जाती है और खर्चा अधिक दिखाया जाता है और यह चीज राज्यों में और केन्द्र में दोनों जगह पायी जाती है। अगर इस जादूगरी को हटा करके सही मानों में जो हमारी आमदनी होनी है और जो खर्च होना है उन आंकड़ों का लिहाज रखा जाए तो फिर पूरक मांगों का प्रश्न ही न उठे।

श्रीमान्, मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार जिसमें समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का संकल्प किया है, आजादी पाने के इतने सालों बाद भी उस दिशा में सही तोर पर कदम नहीं उठा रही है। जब चीन से युद्ध छिड़ गया तो हम समझते थे कि सरकार का कदम तेजी से उठेगा, लेकिन यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि आज भी करोड़ों की संख्या में कर्गदाताओं की और करों का बकाया पड़ा है और वसूल नहीं किया जा रहा। उस तरफ कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं तो देखता हूं कि जिस प्रकार इस इमरजेंसी से पहले राज्यों का और केन्द्र का शासन चलता था उसी तरह आज भी चल रहा है, उसमें कोई तेजी नहीं आयी है।

[श्री योटी शंकर कक्कर]

आज टैक्स बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस इमरजेंसी के जमाने में उन मुट्ठी भर सरमाएदारों की तरफ भी ध्यान रखा जाए जिनकी मदद से सरकार खेल रही है और जिनको नाजायज फायदा दे रही है।

जहाँ तक सप्लोमेंटरी डिमांड्स का प्रश्न है, मुझे त्रिवो पर्स के बारे में एक शब्द जरूर कहना है। अभी हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कम्पलसरी सेविंस बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया जिसके कि अन्तर्गत एक गरीब काश्तकार भी सालाना मालगुजारी का ५० प्रतिशत: अनिवार्य रूप से जमा करने के लिए बाध्य कर दिया गया है। श्रीमन्, अगर त्रिवो पर्स बंद करने या उनमें कटौती करने के लिए कोई कानूनो दिक्कत पड़ रही है तो कम से कम यह चोड़ तो अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि जो त्रिवो पर्स दो जा रही हैं, उनको पांच वर्ष के लिए कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट के लिए उनको बाध्य कर दिया जाय और उस पर उन को भी सुद दिया जाय। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि एक खरीब काश्तकार को तो बाध्य किया जा रहा है कि वह अनिवार्य बचत करे, १२५ रुपया मासिक पाने वाले सरकारो तौर को अनिवार्य बचत करने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है परन्तु राजा लोग जिनको कि यह त्रिवो पर्स ी जा रही है उनको इस अनिवार्य बचत के करने के लिए क्यों बाध्य नहीं किया जा सकता? अगर ५ साल तक उनका त्रिवो पर्स का रुपया डिपॉजिट हाकर उनको इंटरैस्ट दिया जाय तो श्रीमन्, मुझे विश्वास है कि कोई हानि नहीं पहुंचेगी।

जहाँ तक हाउसिंग की डिमांड का ताल्लुक है मुझे यह कहना है कि अभी पिछले बार पिछले कई दिनों में इस बात का उल्लेख सभी अखबारों में आया और मिनिस्टर साहबान के अलग अलग जो पानी और बिजली का खर्चा है उसके

बारे में जो आंकड़ आये, उनसे आंख खुल जाती है। वास्तव में यह चीज समझ में नहीं आती कि आजकल भी जबकि संकट काल चल रहा है और राष्ट्र से मितव्ययता की अपील की जाती है, तब स और कोई ध्यान न दिया जाय। मैं तो इस माने में अपने गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि वह एक मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने रेल की दुर्घटना होने पर त्यागपत्र देकर एक आदर्श उपस्थित कर दिया है। उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य निकाल कर कह दिया कि अगर मैं अपने परिवार में बिजली और पानी के खर्च को कम नहीं कर सका तो मैं अपनी जेब से उसका खर्चा गा और वह बड़ा हुआ खर्चा सरकार द्वारा नहीं दिया जायगा। अब अगर एक मंत्री इस प्रकार कर सकता है तो क्या अन्य माननीय मंत्रियों की माली हालत उनके मुकाबले में इतनी खराब है कि वे इस संकट काल के समय में इस बात को करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो सकते?

श्रीमन्, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। इन सप्लोमेंटरी डिमांड्स में विशेष तौर पर कृषि के लिए जो उल्लेख किया गया है उनके बारे में अगर यह कर्तुं कि जो आंकड़े, जो फ़ैक्ट एंड फ़ीगर्स कृषि उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में दिये जाते हैं, वह आंकड़े बिल्कुल गलत हैं तो यह गलत नहीं होगा। उन आंकड़ों का आधार लेखापाल के रजिस्ट्रों में वह इंदिराज रहता है बाकि वह ठीके अपने घर में बैठ कर लिया करते हैं। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कभी किसी साल तो यह आ जाता है कि जो हमारा लक्ष्य निर्धारित था उत्पादन का, वह पूरा हुआ परन्तु उसके आगामी साल में फिर उस लक्ष्य में कमी हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जो फ़ैक्ट्स एंड फ़ीगर्स इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं,

उन पर ध्यान न देते हुए, विशेष तौर पर यह कोशिश सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिए कि ग्रेजुएट जो पढ़ाये जाते हैं, उनका सीधा कृषक से सम्बन्ध रहे और यह कागज के आंकड़ों पर, फरजी आंकड़ों के ऊपर न जाकर सही आंकड़ों के आधार पर इस बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में इतना गल्ला उत्पादन किया जाय कि उससे हमारे देशवासियों की बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की आवश्यकता न हो।

अन्त में आपके रा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह जगलरी और जादूगरी जो कि बजट बनाने के आंकड़ों में होती है, उनको कम से कम इस इमरजेंसी प्रियड में समाप्त कर जो वास्तविक फीगर्स हैं उनके आधार पर बजट बनाया जाये ताकि इस प्रकार की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स की आवश्यकता न हो।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members have made some allegations and referred to the supply dropping operations in the N.E.F.A. The hon. Member Shri Hem Barua made pointed attacks not only at us, but also made allegations against a certain Chief Minister and some other people who are not here to defend themselves. I wish he had done me the courtesy of staying behind to listen to what I had to say. I suppose he had got an idea beforehand and went away.

The main misunderstanding seems to have arisen because there is a feeling that this supply dropping operation is linked with the purchase that goes beforehand. That is not true. The Kalinga Airlines as IAC and the Air Force before them, are responsible only for dropping these supplies that are procured by the N.E.F.A. Administration and kept

ready for them at the air port and loaded on to the planes. Therefore, their responsibility is limited only to dropping these supplies that are put in the planes, at the place that they are supposed to drop them.

Reference was made by the Member about an enquiry to be conducted into the leakage of these goods which, according to him, were being sold in Calcutta and other places. I might mention here that preliminary enquiries were made in this regard and we have not found any instance that can be substantiated. If I might draw your attention to several statements made in this House before, at one stage,—this was on the 21st of March, 1960—the Airlines Corporation, which were then responsible for air-dropping in this zone, informed us that they were not in a position to carry on with this air-dropping any more. We were put in a very serious difficulty, because, against a target of roughly 6000 tons that had to be dropped in that period, the droppings had been only to the extent of 3249 tons. Therefore, we had to make arrangements to drop the rest of the supply immediately and also to make arrangements for future droppings. Tenders were invited in six prominent newspapers and also a notification was issued in the Assam Gazette for people to tender for air-dropping. The only specific tender we received was from the Kalinga Airlines. I.A.C. which, according to my friend, the hon. Member Shri Hem Barua, were forced out of this air-dropping did not tender. His allegation is not true at all. They, on their own, said that they could not continue with these air-droppings. We appointed a Board to go into the contract of the Kalinga Airlines. On the Board, we had the Financial Adviser and the Legal Adviser of N.E.F.A. Administration and we also had a representative of the Director General of Civil Aviation and some other people, and they scrutinised in great detail the contract that was to be accorded to the Kalinga Airlines. They

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

came to the conclusion that this contract that we were giving to the Kalingas was the most favourable one for us. About that time the I.A.C. also came forward with a tender—not at the time that we had advertised but much later when we were finalising the Kalingas contract. That was subject to many conditions and also help from the Indian Air Force, which was not in a position to continue with this air-dropping because of its commitments elsewhere. Even then, I might mention that the rate suggested by the Indian Airlines Corporations was Rs. 775 as against Rs. 750 that was asked by the Kalingas. In any case, the Board went into all the details and finalised it.

Reference was also made to the length of the contract. It is very difficult to assess the supply for short periods, because of this we ourselves were rather anxious that this programme should be a long term programme. The I.A.C., in the tender that they had submitted, had also asked for a long term contract. It was nothing unusual or special done for the Kailnga Airlines. You will see that, as such, no special favour had been done to this Airlines and no consideration given to any individual that might or might not be associated with this Airlines.

Reference was also made to losses in dropping. Shri Hem Barua referred to several clauses of the contract. But, I am afraid he failed to refer to a clause that deals with losses of supply. It is clearly mentioned that any loss of more than 4 per cent would be made up by the Airlines themselves. This is calculated not by the Airlines. It is accounted by us. We have an account of what is being put on the plane. Then, the Political officers and their staff let us know how much they have received at the other end. If the difference is more than 4 per cent, the Airlines is responsible to make good the moneys.

Shri Hem Barua also referred to some secret Audit report that he had managed to get with which we have not been favoured so far. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to say anything in that respect. But if he was referring to a certain note sent to us by the Accountant-General of Assam, I might mention here that we have fully answered it and there has been no further reply in that respect.

He also mentioned about the connection between the former airline company dropping in that area, the Indamers and the Kalingas. We are not aware of any collaboration that he was referring to. But it is possible that the Kalingas may have bought some of the assets that they left behind them, but the Kalingas are an entirely different company and are not connected with the Indamers to the best of our knowledge.

Then, some hon. Members referred to Goa and the need for small-scale industries in Goa. I might mention that I have already made a detailed statement in this House earlier and I wish the hon. Member had borne that in mind. We have already accepted 140 applications for the establishment of small-scale industries. In addition, we are also giving financial assistance in the form of loans to needy entrepreneurs. We are also giving help to a co-operative which is planning to bring in about 1500 acres of land under salt pans in Diu. The Third Five Year Plan for the Union Territories has also been prepared, and we have already set up a planning board in Goa and also a Department of Industries, and as such, this aspect of Goa is being fully looked into.

I would only like to repeat in conclusion that the allegations made by my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua were very unfortunate, and I wish that he had taken the trouble of either discussing this matter with us or of listening to what I had to say so that

this misunderstanding could be removed for ever.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Supplementary Demands refer also to two items relating to my Ministry. One is the import of foodgrains and the other is the export of sugar.

With regard to the Supplementary Demand on the import of foodgrains, I am surprised that Shri Daji has taken advantage of this occasion to speak in such disparaging terms about the PL-480 imports. The advantages of the PL-480 imports have been stated more than once on the floor of this House in reply to the criticism offered on the main Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry, and also on occasions when questions have been asked relating to the PL-480 imports.

The broad pattern of payment for imports under the PL-480 is well known to this House. It is only 15 per cent of the proceeds of the imports, which is set apart for use by the United States Government within the country towards expenses of their Embassy and other expenses at their discretion. Only 15 per cent is set apart for that purpose, and this expenditure is at their discretion, because it is their money. If they bring money into this country and spend it, as the House knows, we could have no control over the disposal of those amounts.

With regard to the balance, 50 per cent is by way of grant and 50 per cent is by way of loan to be payable within 40 years with a small rate of interest. And everybody knows the great help that these PL-480 imports have rendered in the matter of stabilisation of foodgrain prices and also for keeping a reasonable level of prices as a whole. Instead of being appreciative of the PL-480 imports, I am sorry that my hon. friend has taken advantage of his American-phobia to

criticise the Government of India in the matter of these imports.

Some criticism was also levelled against the quality of wheat that has been imported, saying that it is inferior and so on. That was the criticism made by some other Member. I am glad that at least as far as the quality of the imported grain is concerned, Shri Daji has no complaint. It is good quality wheat and it is distributed through fair price shops and supplied to the flour mills.

Shri Daji: I asked for how long we are to be dependent on the imports from America.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As to how long it I would say this. Under the 1960 agreement, the quantity that has been agreed to be imported is 16 million tons of wheat, out of which we have already imported about 5½ million tons, so that about 10½ million tons still remain out of the wheat contracted for. With regard to rice, the quantity of rice that was agreed to be imported under the agreement of 1960 is 1 million tons, out of which we have already imported about 4.3 lakhs tons so that we have still got about 5.7 lakhs tons to be imported out of the rice contracted for.

My hon. friend was complaining that it was because of these imports that we had been having complacency with regard to food production. It is an absolutely baseless argument. These imports are mainly for the purpose of building up buffer stocks to maintain the price level. We have got a target of building up these buffer stocks or central reserves to the extent of 5 million tons, so that these imports will be devoted partly for current consumption and partly for building up these reserves. In spite of these large-scale imports that we have planned we have put the target of foodgrains production in the Third Plan at 100 million tons, so that we are not showing any complacency in the matter of efforts in the direction of foodgrains production.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Then, Shri S. M. Banerjee and some other Members also had referred to the question of sugar exports. Shri S. M. Banerjee was asking whether we could not anticipate correctly the losses on exports. It is not possible, because the losses on exports depend on the international price of sugar, which varies considerably from day to day and month to month.

When this demand was originally framed, we asked for Rs. 5½ crores. Subsequently, when we found that the export would be much more than originally envisaged, we applied for a Supplementary Demand of another Rs. 8 crores, so that Rs. 13.5 crores are available now as the budget stands at present. The additional amount now sought for is only Rs. 95.94 lakhs. That too became necessary because the original quantity that we thought that we would be in a position to export in the year 1962 was only 3.5 lakhs metric tons, but now it seems that we would be in a position to export 3.94 lakhs metric tons, so that because of the increase in quantity of these exports, the losses also became high.

Shri S. M. Banerjee suggested that the sugar mills were taking advantage of the exports to meet their other losses. That is not correct. The industry is supplying us sugar for exports on a no-profits-no-loss basis. During 1962-63, the year to which the Supplementary Demand relates, the industry was to supply for exports all qualities of sugar at a price which on ex-factory basis works out to Rs. 36.37 per maund—Everybody knows that the level of prices is much more—for export sales up to 30th April, 1962, and Rs. 36.62 per maund for sales made thereafter, as against Rs. 37.85 per maund, the erstwhile controlled price up to the end of September, 1961, so that the prices were a little lower than the ex-factory prices fixed when the control was in vogue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the foreign exchange that we have earned so far?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the foreign exchange, in 1961, we earned a foreign exchange of about Rs. 13.27 crores; in 1962, we have earned foreign exchange of Rs. 14.44, 41,000. The quantity was also increased. In 1961 we exported 2,67,869 tons, while in 1962, we have exported 3,73,365 tons. International prices are also showing up. With regard to the export we are now making, it is linked with the London price so that we would be taking advantage also of the higher price. But having regard to the shortage of production this year, we are now holding our hands with regard to further exports of sugar except exports which we have already agreed to, that is, a little over 4 lakh tons for the year 1963-64.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Shri Daji spoke about two or three points from a particular angle. He was more guided by some prejudice than by any sense of enlightened criticism of a particular aspect. For example, he asked about Rourkela as to why that concern was being burdened with training of personnel by the German experts and said it was an unnecessary burden. He may think so. But it is very necessary that the top personnel or medium personnel must be up to date in their expert knowledge and training because it helps to promote the efficiency of Rourkela. Rourkela is coming up as a result of this. The alternative, which he misses, would have been to send them out to Germany for more expert training. That would have meant expenditure of more foreign exchange. So it is more economical to import or bring in the German experts here, arrange a training programme and incur whatever expenses are there in terms of rupees than to incur expenditure in D-Marks or any other

foreign exchange. So I do not think it is unnecessary; rather it is very necessary, also it is economical and saves foreign exchange. So I think this objection is very much misconceived.

Then he asked why it is that in regard to the expenditure of the PL 480 funds we are not being consulted. Here too he is not aware of the full facts about the arrangements in regard to rupee finance. We have said it so many times in the House in reply to questions or otherwise that 80 per cent of the rupee resources forms part of what we call Indian uses; the Government of India not only make use of it but they decide how it would be allocated. Of the 20 per cent, 5 per cent is for what is called Cooley amendment projects, according to which it can be spent only in joint Indo-American projects which may be beneficial to the country concerned. When specific projects under the Cooley amendment arrangements come, certainly our consent is taken because it is either for research or for developmental or for industrial or any other purposes. It has to subserve the national interest. As for the rest 15 per cent, although in specific cases they need not come to us for our consent—the Finance Minister sometime ago said in the House that it is not incumbent on the US Government to consult us—in fact what actually happens is that they are in terms of certain approved purposes and in regard to those approved purposes, there is certainly some sort of mutual consultation, and it is open to us to agree in certain respects, whether for those particular purposes we would allow it or not. So far as the general purpose is concerned, we have some say in it, but in regard to specific projects in those approved purposes, they do not consult us and need not consult us. So it is not as if we have no say.

Shri Daji: Is this facility available to any other Embassies? Shall we do likewise in regard to other Embassies?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is their money.

Shri Daji: Shall we allow other Embassies to bring in their money and spend it as they like?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: PL 480 is only with regard to the American Embassy.

Shri Daji: I was asking whether this privilege could be extended to others also without damage to our sovereignty.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a hypothetical question. If there are such accumulations of rupee counterpart funds under any other arrangement, certainly in similar situations, where we come to the same arrangement, we would do it. But the question is hypothetical.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): What is the proportion of the amount that is being allowed out of the PL 480 funds?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): With regard to our dealings with countries on rupee basis, what is the position?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Do they require any previous sanction from the Central Government or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is absolutely not comparable. The PL 480 funds represent the sale proceeds of the wheat loan here and it is in a different category. It is governed by the terms of trade or it forms a separate account. It goes to a separate fund which they operate independently. They do not consult us and they need not. It is like accumulation on account of trade. So the wheat loan or the PL 480 are entirely different.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the position is not so very different. With the East European countries also, we have our rupee payment arrangements. That money must have been credited

[Shri A. C. Guha]

to the Embassies here. I do not think they require any previous sanction of the Central Government to spend it.

Similarly a portion of the PL 480 funds goes to the American Embassy here. Why should they require any previous sanction from Government to spend it as the East European countries also do not require any previous permission?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Both of us agree on the conclusions because they do not require any approval. But I still maintain that the situation is entirely not comparable because that is the proceeds of trade.

Shri A. C. Guha: The other is also made up of proceeds of trade.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not from trade proceeds. In regard to the wheat loan, we do not pay it in the way we pay in rupees. We use 80 per cent of it for our purposes.

Shri Heda: It is exactly the same.

Shri A. C. Guha: The only difference is that you do not pay the full amount; you pay only 15 or 20 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please wait for the discussion on the Budget which is coming.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This has nothing to do with the Budget. But it creates a false impression as if we are giving any preferential treatment to the Americans, while I say the position is exactly the same. If it is not so, let him clarify.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The agreement is governed by its own clauses.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no question of giving any false impression. We are not giving any false impression. As I said, we agree on the conclusion. We do not regulate the way they spend the amount. But certainly I still maintain that PL 480 is different from the other arrange-

ment. They are different in their nature. That is why they have been specially enacted under a different law.

Then the hon. Member mentioned about the Ruby Insurance Company and the New Asiatic Insurance Company and asked why an inquiry was made into the affairs of these companies. He said we are not going into it because we have certain partiality for certain persons. I think this way of attributing motives and making insinuations is something very difficult to appreciate and the less it is indulged in the better. The matter was raised in this House earlier—there was a discussion on it. When the general question of nationalisation of general insurance was raised in the discussion on a Private Member's resolution, this question was raised. We have answered about this matter in reply to various questions and we have said—the Finance Minister has said and I have also said—that this matter was gone into. The two auditors who were appointed submitted their reports to the Controller of Insurance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was never laid on the Table.

14 hrs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not want to be interrupted. If he has any question, let it be put later on.

The Controller of Insurance also has given reports. All these matters were sent to the Law Ministry for legal opinion. Everything was examined, and we came to the conclusion that we could not proceed further in this matter, and we made a statement in the House. Now the demand comes: why not the report of the auditors be laid before the House? This is a very extraordinary demand.

Shri Daji: Why extraordinary demand?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not like the Audit Report of the Government

or the various departments. We appointed special auditors to look into the various affairs of the company, and such reports are never laid on the Table. Usually they are not laid.

Shri Daji: What is the objection to laying it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The point is that this was disposed of earlier. It is not as if we gave preference to one commission's report and not this. This matter was disposed of earlier than the Vivian Bose Commission.

Shri Daji: Why do you not take it up now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a short point that I am answering now. About the merits of the matter, this is not the time or occasion to go into it.

Then it was asked why it is that we are making cuts in the Class IV employees, restricting their recruitment, while increasing the supervisory and gazetted staff and the expenditure on staff cars etc. All these matters are very carefully gone into. There is firstly the general aspect of economy. After the start of the emergency, a limit was put that there should be a ten per cent cut in the staff. Then, we have tried to keep the establishment expenditure at last year's level, and various other norms and standards have been set up, so that the expenditure on establishment should not go up. The new posts of Additional Secretaries or Joint Secretaries are very thoroughly gone into at the highest level, to see whether they are needed or not, and only when it is felt that such a post is needed in the interests of work and efficiency, that it is agreed to. Similarly, in respect of staff cars, no case is agreed to unless a very strong case is made out.

Shri Alva asked why in respect of decrees by courts we are not able to make provision, though the case may be going on. We do make some provision when we know from past experience that we can anticipate the results of the decisions of the courts,

but there are many cases in which it is impossible to anticipate the decisions of the court. The sum involved in the case he mentioned was quite big, about Rs. 76,000. The decision in this case could not be anticipated. Therefore, in such cases we have to come to the House for supplementary funds. It cannot be helped. In this case, we have gone to the High Court. The earlier decision was by the City Civil Court.

Then **Shri Bhakta Darshan** raised the point that we come for Supplementary Grants, but that in respect of the same Demands later on we surrender large amounts, and he asked why it was so. The conclusion drawn by him is not correct. Only in very rare cases are there surrenders in respect of the Supplementary Demands, because when we come for Supplementary Grants we see whether the anticipated savings are enough, and we try to make adjustments through reappropriations. Only when that is not possible, we come for Supplementary Grants. It is not as if the two practices of coming for supplementary funds and making large surrenders occur together. They occur very rarely.

Shri Alva said that the Kolar Gold Fields carry the largest number of employees, and added that if they were closed down, it would be difficult to employ them elsewhere. He asked what Government was thinking about it. Firstly, we are trying to find out if the mines can be worked in a more economic manner. At present it is a very costly enterprise, and the cost of gold mine there is double the world price. At this rate we cannot go on. We are trying to find out if we can find more gold reefs and work them at economic costs so that we can keep the employment at the present rate. Alternatively, the Finance Minister is very keen that some new industries, in the defence or other sector, should be set up so that the local talents, skill and methods might be utilised and the workers given alternative employment. We are exploring it, and this

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

matter is very much in the mind of the Government.

Then, the question of the privy purses was raised, and it was asked why the principle of compulsory deposit could not be applied to them as in the case of salaried employees, or why they could not be stopped in the emergency. This again follows the attitude of those who are totally opposed to privy purses. It is more a political approach, than a case on merits. But, as the House is aware, these privy purses are the result of special covenants and agreements and whatever may be the situation so far as the Government is concerned, we cannot be a party to dishonouring or breaking them. In certain cases like the Rulers of Audh, Nandgaon and Qatar, we did stop the privy purses, because there were no suitable descendants. In certain other cases like Bhopal, Bastar and Indore, although the entitlements to the successors were large, we did reduce the privy purses. It is also true that quite a number of the Princes are having voluntary cuts of ten per cent; they are contributing to the National Defence Fund, they have contributed. So, so far as voluntary persuasion is concerned, we are trying to see that they should also be in line with the present emergency, but to say that the privy purses should be stopped or that we should impose a compulsory cut on them is going behind the spirit of the agreements and the nature of such privy purses, and the balance of advantage will not be in the interests of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put all the cut motions together?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. 7 may be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Others you withdraw?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. They may be put to voice vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to stop payment of allowances to Rulers in view of emergency (7)]

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Some Hon. Members: "No".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The "Noes" have it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The "Ayes" have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those in favour will please stand up. Seven. Those against will please stand up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): All those who want privy purses, stand up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An overwhelming majority.

Shri Daji: For privy purses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is lost.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I put the other cut motions to the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the प्राप्ति अर्ह उप उमोयु सनुमोउ column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10, 16, 21, 29, 30-A, 31, 34, 37, 44, 48,

49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 63, 66, 67,
72, 86, 87, 91, 92, 97, 99, 101,
102, 110, 116, 118, 119-A, 121,
123, 125, 133, 135 and 144."

The motion was adopted.

14:10 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now go to the Budget Discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are about to debate one of the most crucial Budgets undertaken to face a critical period in our country's history. Within thirteen years of our Independence, when our economy was struggling to overcome its economic backwardness of a century and more, when we were preparing for planned development and when we had hoped that we would be able to continue with our policy of peaceful co-existence and friendship with all countries, it was at such a time that our country was called upon to strengthen its national defence. While doing so, we know that we must also go forward with our economic development. Therefore, defence and development are the correct orientations in the Budget.

But we have to avoid falling into the trap of using the patriotism of our people while talking of defence and acting in a way to further depress the living standard of our people. Keeping always before us the millions of our people at starvation level and the need to raise their standard, we have to look at the Budget. Especially I am reminded of the speech made by the Prime Minister on February 25th in the Rajya Sabha that in the ultimate analysis it was the people's morale that would win the battle and therefore, the goal of socialist pattern of society has to be pursued with vigour.

If we accept the fact that we have to go forward with a budget for defence and development, then we, at least the communists, will not quarrel with the Finance Minister on the bigness of his budget. The National Development Council in fact wanted a bigger figure than Rs. 867 crores for defence and Rs. 1226 crores for development. The communists also have been in favour of a big plan because we are clear in our minds that there are huge and enormous resources in our country. They are hidden away in private-profit making institutions, in the wealth of the princes, industrial magnates, landlords, contractors and profiteers who though numerically small in contrast with the millions at the lowest levels, are economically big, powerful and affluent. Our big question is: will this Government touch these people and make them their wealth, or will they take to the old pattern of making the bulk of the money for development come from those who can hardly bear it.

I feel that this Budget in spite of certain departures from the past is going to bring about a big burden on the lowest rungs of the salaried classes because their income is very obvious and straightforward and cannot be hidden. The small peasantry are asked to compulsorily deposit fifty per cent of their land revenue. So also the small trader. Such people can hardly eke out an existence in the context of growing monopolistic trends in the economy. These are the people who are going to be hit worst. In addition to this there are the indirect taxes on kerosene, tobacco, and other things. Transport cost also will go up because of the tax on diesel and petroleum. Naturally these are going to weigh heavily on the poorer sections and the middle classes. But our biggest caveat is that not only will the poor people suffer but also the Government has completely failed to control prices. We see that as soon as the Budget has been placed in this House and read in this House, the prices have gone up—prices of not only those that are taxed but of

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everything; sympathetically the other prices also have gone up. Only on the 7th of March 1963 the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri P. C. Sen had to say in the Council that items which were not taxed by the Finance Minister were selling at higher prices. The price of kerosene has gone up by 12 to 14 nP per bottle. The prices of toilet soap, washing soap and bidies and cigarettes have gone up. These are taxed.

There are other items, not taxed: their prices too have gone up. Why is the price of sugar gone up? we are told that this will be controlled but nothing has been done. There has been a new height in the rise of price. We come from rice-eating States. During February March, the price of rice has risen. There is black marketeering of kerosene in many parts surrounding cities of Calcutta and other places.

There is the question of rent also. I do not know what has happened to the rent control order. At one time we were told that they were going to give incentive to private builders so that the housing shortage could be overcome. In Delhi today we are giving cement, steel and other things, and luxurious and palatial buildings are coming up which charge a rent of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 5,000. An ordinary man, a clerk or other smaller people cannot get a single room in Delhi for rents less than Rs. 80-100. It is the same thing in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta. But the stock reply of the Government is: the prices have not risen; the Planning Commission is always thinking about the prices. They are putting up a commission on prices. They will evaluate. In the meantime, the prices are rising every day.

There is the same complacent and indulgent attitude regarding the corrupt machinery of Government, as if it is an axiomatic inevitability that the machinery of the Government should remain only as it is, they say

that there could be no physical control, that there can be no question of prices being controlled physically. Overburdening the lower levels where there is already much privation is unforgivable. It is in this context that we must see the condition of our poor people. Salaried people who are in the group of Rs. 125-150 cannot evade the taxes. Even though they are asked to pay a deposit or a kind of savings, it is also something which they have to pay out of their pocket. They may get back at a later date. But today it is a question of rupees, annas and pias and so it becomes a question of hardship to them.

Morarji Bhai says in his Budget that prices have remained reasonably stable. I do not know what 'reasonably stable' means. But even a highly orthodox and conservative economic paper like the London Economist says that the wholesale prices rose in 1962 by 7 per cent and wholesale food prices rose generally by 11 per cent. It is really for this reason people are opposed to taxes because the bulk of it comes from indirect taxes.

It is true that in this Budget Morarji Bhai has taxed refrigerators, cars and other luxury goods. But that was made a handle for everything else going up sympathetically.

I now come to the question of the compulsory deposit scheme. Take a clerk or a skilled workman or an artisan who is drawing Rs. 125, including allowances, overtime, etc.

Now, actually, he will be compulsorily saving Rs. 45 per year. This man who draws Rs. 125 will have to give Rs. 3|12/- per month as his compulsory deposit plus, if he is a Government servant, he will have to pay his contribution to the provident fund which is also a saving—it is going away from his pay packet straightaway and he will not be able to use it in the month—plus 7½ per cent for

house rent if he is lucky to get a house, or, if he is not a Government servant, even a very much higher amount of house rent. In a city like, Calcutta, where we have got mercantile offices, where we have got a very large number of middle-class and lower-class people earning between Rs. 100 and Rs. 125, the house rent takes away the bulk of their salary. Then, the prices of rice, vegetables, fish, oil—in fact, everything—have gone up. What remains for him to educate his children? What remains for him for transport? What remains for him if by chance he falls ill and he needs some medicines and medical care? Therefore, for most of these categories of people, after the fifteenth of the month, it is nothing but debts and debts. This amount of Rs. 3/12/-, although it looks very small numerically, in fact, means two or three days' bazars accounts for him and his children.

Then, Sir, take the people who are drawing Rs. 1000. They will be giving Rs. 125 as compulsory deposit. Naturally, an amount of Rs. 105 looks much bigger than Rs. 3/12/-. But even after that, he is left with Rs. 895. Naturally, that is not an insubstantial amount. If you go beyond Rs. 1 lakh a year, you will find that one lakh a year or Rs. 8333-walas, as you may call them, have to pay a cut of compulsory deposit plus an incometax of Rs. 4719, maybe a little more or a little less and even then he is left with Rs. 3614. It is in this context that we feel that there is a very good case and we demand that the lower categories should not be forced to be taxed in this manner, although it is called a saving.

Sir, as a matter of fact, for those taxable under the incometax, the increase has been more in the lower brackets of income than in the middle brackets. As a matter of fact, in respect of the people having an income of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 a year, the tax burden has increased five to six times, whereas in respect of the

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people having an income of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000, the tax burden has increased twice. Then, if you go over to Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 as income, actually the increase comes to 1½ times.

Then, about surcharge on income, it is progressively taxed upto Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. After that, it is all a flat 10 per cent rate on the high income group and, therefore, here it may be said that this is rigorous that it weighs much more on the lower brackets. Sir, already there has been a tremendous outcry from the big industrial magnates including Mr. Tata who has raised his strongest objection against the super profits tax. Now, really, this is the main point which I want to make in my speech. Where is the wealth concentration taking place? We are given the figures of national income. The Mahalanobis Committee report has clearly brought out that 1 per cent of the country's households own as much as 75 per cent of privately held stocks. Of this 1 per cent, half is owned by 14,000 houses. This is the amount of concentration that is taking place. In other words, only 1 per cent of India's privileged class which in turn is 1 per cent of the total population owns and controls the bulk of the nation's wealth. What right has Mr. Tata and others to exclaim that this is the end of business? The business people already say that their back is broken every year even with the slightest increase in direct taxation and the cry is raised that there will be no investment, that the foreign investments will be shy and that the back of the industries would be broken. And yet we find that concentration of wealth continues to take place.

Actually, the only two proposals which the Finance Minister has made on the corporate sector which can be stated to be of some use in the reduction of this concentration of wealth is the super profits tax and the lowering of exemption limit of Rs. 25,000 for jewellery under Wealth Tax. The incometax and surcharge on these

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14,000 families need to yield far more. That is what we say. This is the place from where you have got to take more. Instead of that even these groups have been permitted to save under compulsory deposit with a 2 per cent interest.

Now, the Government has always talked about incentives to this corporate sector. I remember Morarji-bhai himself said that the rich have been soaked, that they are unable to bear taxes. I am glad that this year at least, he has proved that this is incorrect and at least we are going to get Rs. 25 crores by way of super-profit tax and Rs. 12.4 crores by means of withdrawal of exemption for jewellery to be held taxable under the Wealth Tax. But even then we know, when Morarjibhai went to Bombay, that he was pressurised—and he is going to be pressurised—and we want to see whether he is going to yield to that pressure.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Neither their pressure nor your pressure.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We know the common man is too weak. But we do not know about the big businessmen. If we need money, the resources are there. Take it from where it is. If you want an egalitarian society, break the monopolies and the concentration of wealth. That is our point. As a matter of fact, your own committees have shown, the Mahalanobis committee report itself has shown and also the other people of the Planning Commission have shown as to how directorships are concentrating more and more. Actually, there was a paper which showed—I think it was Rallis—that 7 directors of Ralli Brothers were controlling 57 companies and one director was on 50 companies. So, this is the type of concentration that is taking place.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can it be?

Shri R. S. Pande (Guna): One director cannot be on more than 20 companies. It is for your information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May be so. But it is in their paper. If you like, I can show it to you. It may be under the new law. That may be just before that.

Now, what happened in UK during the War? That is the home of capitalism. We are talking about socialism, and our big businessmen who are talking so much of patriotism do not realise that even in the United Kingdom the Excess Profits Tax, during the War, went up from 60 per cent in 1941 to 95 per cent in 1943. In America also, this Excess Profits Tax again accounted for 32.7 per cent of the total tax yields. In the emergency budget, the super profits tax Rs. 25 crores forms only 9 per cent of additional taxation. As a matter of fact, why is that they forget—the big businessmen—that as yet we have not rescinded many of the things which they got out of the Finance Minister during the last two or three years. There was no ceiling on profits. There was a reduction on new bonus issues from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent in 1961-62. The wealth tax on company funds was abolished in 1960-61. Then, what about the benefits of 5 years tax holiday on newly started hotels? We have not abolished that. Oberoi is building that hotel and he will be getting the benefits of the five year tax holiday also and so on and so forth. They are making the money. Otherwise, where is it going? Every year they are making more and more profits.

Now, Sir, I have a suggestion to make regarding another class which always escapes, that is, the contractors. Even during the period when we were spending much less on defence, these contractors made enormous profits. These are the contractors who are going to make enormous profits this time too. The Tusker operations themselves have shown us

Discussion

clearly what happens. How did these people get away? They are the people who employ the contract labour. This contract labour is the worst exploited labour. They are the people who exploit this contract labour and casual labour. They keep them working for five months and 29 days and give them a termination notice on the 29th day and re-employ them after that six months' period is over and it is done throughout their lives. Why is it that the Government hesitates to bring them under the provident fund scheme? That is how we should break their neck. That is how we should take away their ill-gotten gains that is evaded. As a matter of fact, the other day I was speaking to Mr. Malviya, the Deputy Labour Minister and he said that this was something that the Government was considering. But even now this is something which will bring us quite an amount of money from people who are always evading the tax. As a matter of fact, their contribution to the general provident fund also should be raised. The workers' organisations have been demanding that from 6½ per cent it should be increased to 8 per cent. That also will bring us several crores of rupees.

When such an amount of taxation has been introduced, why is it that this budget does not tell us something more as to what is going to be done about the evasion of Income-tax? Unless this evasion is plugged, what is the use of dangling before our eyes, "here is the corporate sector which is going to be taxed further, direct taxes are going to go up"? Only recently the Public Accounts Committee has shown that the effective arrears are Rs 136.74 crores at the end of 1960-61, and actually I think that by 1962 it has gone up to Rs. 150 crores. The back-log was much more; I think it is somewhere like Rs. 250 or 253 crores, which means, maybe, that we are writing off over a hundred crores of rupees.

Why is it that we cannot take more stringent measures? The Tyagi Com-

mittee has suggested that much more stringent measures have to be taken. Why is it that the Defence of India Rules cannot be used against them? Are the Defence of India Rules only for putting communists into jail, or for putting innocent and ordinary people into jail because of political vendetta? Why do we not use stringent measures against them? If there is a call to patriotism why do we not see that this is done?

We should also develop our external trade. As a matter of fact in this it is not only a question of getting the money from external trade, but much of the under-invoicing and other corrupt methods that go on have to be checked. These are some of the resources which we have to take up. As a matter of fact, in answer to a question about the jute industry, on one industry alone, we found even with this little effort about eight people, who belong big business in jute, had under-involved. I do not know what was the amount of fine or what was the punishment meted out to them. Even many more might be there. A few months ago a press magnate who owns a couple of jute mills was caught red handed. His ship was held up and then after that, twenty-four hours after something happened. His ship was allowed to go. It is an enormous amount of money, we do not know. These are the things which are evaded and which escape.

The same about foreign exchange regulations also. As regards the racketeering of big business which is crying and saying that their backs are broken, we know what has happened in the Vivian Bose report about the Dalmia-Jain concerns. I again want to impress upon the Finance Minister, in spite of what the Deputy Minister of Finance has said, that the House and the country are very suspicious, and they have reasons for the suspicion that the house of Birlas is escaping. This House had initiated a debate as a result of which special

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

auditors were set up to go into the question of the insurance companies, the New Asiatic Insurance Company and the Ruby General Insurance Company. Very stringent remarks have been made, names have been mentioned about particular persons in the house of Birlas, and it has been shown that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1930, of the Indian Companies Act of 1956, of the Insurance Act, and foreign exchange regulations have been violated, that the moneys of Ruby General Insurance Company have been used for the allied concerns of Birlas. It has been clearly stated. Why cannot this House, which is a repository of the good of this country, go into this question? If we do not go into this question, the only conclusion that the people will draw is that Government has a soft corner for the House of Birlas whilst, maybe, that they are prepared after pushing and cajoling to enquire into the question of Dalmias. The same is the question with the house of Thackersy. Maybe, it is so also of other houses. Mr. Tata and Mr. Mafatlal have walked out of the FICCI meeting. I do not know, maybe it is because they feel that after the wrath against the Dalmia house people will start enquiring what has happened in the houses of Tatas and Mafatlal. It is really a disgrace—what Shri Daji has said has occurred to me also, as to how it is that our Prime Minister is going to the same FICCI presided over by Shri S. P. Jain.

One more point which I want to make is regarding banks. In a period when we are hard pressed for finance and when we want to make the pivot of our advance a planned economy, in such a situation, nationalisation of banks is called for. We have asked for it earlier and we ask for it again. Specially, if Burma can nationalise banks, why can we not do so? What is it? A smaller country. Of course its rate of growth is higher than ours. But in any case they say that banking occupies a key position in the count-

ry's economy as banks handle crores worth of import and export trade every year, representing a third of the country's total production. They make huge profits and rather, above all, they say that a business which earns such high profits and can command huge sums of public money should not be left in private hands. If this is the opinion of a country which has not talked so much about planned development, actually how much more should it be for us who talk about planned development? Without nationalisation of banks it is neither possible to control the concentration nor is it possible to control the prices, and it gives us a pivotal position in planning the development of our country. As a matter of fact, in the Mahalanobis Committee's report one of the reasons which he has shown for concentration is this indiscriminate . . .

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The hon. Member has been quoting from that report. Has it been published?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are many things which we can quote from. The unfortunate part is that the report is not available to Members of Parliament. As a matter of fact we have been asking that it should be laid on the Table of the House.

That committee has drawn attention to the liberal loans given by banks and other financial institutions. Therefore I say that this is one of the important things that this House has to consider, namely the demand for the nationalisation of banks. The Reserve Bank has been nationalised. It has done good work. Let us go forward and think of nationalising other banks if we really want to take the country forward to the goal of having free education, free health, social services and advanced economy.

Regarding agriculture, even today our national income, fifty per cent of it, is from agriculture. But what is the position? The national income has

remained stagnant, because there has been a certain sliding back in agricultural production. As a matter of fact, the increase during the last four years has not been spectacular. It has been going forward sometimes, and backward sometimes. When it goes forward it is said that it is due to planning. Next year when it goes backward, they say it is not due to the plan, it is an exceptional year, this year bad rains, that year good rains, flood, therefore no crop and so on. Therefore any advance is not due to any planned development. It has been stated by our Minister of Community Development, Shri S. K. Dey, that the credit that is being given is falling into the hands of the rich.

As regards the prices of fertilizers, from the PAC report on Sindri we find that the price is going up every day. In 1957-58 it was Rs. 226.50 per long ton. In 1960-61 it was Rs. 280.96. And above that, the Central fertilizer pool allows Rs. 60 over the ex-factory rate of Sindri. So, naturally, in this situation the actual price is so high.

Then again, there is the question of the utilisation of the irrigation potential. There is our eternal problem-child, the DVC where it can be found that 2,79,00 acres have remained unutilised for kharif and 24,000 for rabi. In the Tungabhadra left bank it is 1,31,000 acres lying unutilised, and so on and so forth. In a country like India, irrigation potential, even the potential which we have created is not used. Field channels are not dug, and on account of the quarrels between the Centre and the States the whole thing is held up.

The question of prices I again come to, because I feel that that is the crux of the question. Actually, the prices have been going up. Everything has gone up. The only thing which our Finance Ministry and those who have formulated the budget put forward before us is that we have to squeeze out consumption. Squeeze out con-

sumption at the top level. How can we squeeze out consumption at the lowest levels where they are living on the level of privation? We are told what the average is. Half the people have less than Rs. 17 as their monthly income. That is true. Therefore, since half the people are living at the level of Rs. therefore the man who is earning Rs. 125 we have to depress further!

The point is that there are four basic necessities: roof over one's head; food, at least two square meals a day; education for one's children; and at least the minimum cloth. These are the four basic essentials on the basis of which we have to work out a norm, and beyond that we should not further depress the standard of living and reduce it for the man whom we have brought up a little further.

The last thing is about economy in government expenditure. There is no doubt about it that non-plan development is increasing daily. But I know that if we have no social services there is no doubt about it that more civil expenditure will have to be incurred. If education, if other sectors come under the public control, it will go up. What I am trying to say is that, psychologically, when the entire people are being asked to bear such a great burden, why is it that the Government do not realise that it is also the poor people's Government? The people have been shocked the whole of Delhi at least—at the colossal waste that is caused by the Ministers. Unfortunately, I am a member of the consultative committee, but when the news came out in the papers the next morning, the people were shocked. Furniture worth Rs. 32,000 have been given to the Ministers. Every Minister is spending about Rs. 450 to Rs. 600 by a way of electric charges, and Rs. 150 for water. We do not know what the telephone charge is.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): To ex-Ministers also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: A staff-car is at their beck and call. There are air-conditioners and electric appliances. Actually, while Rs. 7 lakhs was the budgeted tour expenses for 1960-61, the actual amount had gone up to Rs. 9½ lakhs. These may be small things but when you add up it may come to a few crores. If you add to it the expenditure of the States with their big ministries and add to that also the gubernatorial paraphernalia that we have set up, it will come up to not a few pennies but quite a few crores of rupees. But then the psychological effect of it is much more.

Therefore this background I am saying that when we call upon the lower rungs of the ladder to sacrifice, the first thing to do is to see what we do in the upper rungs of the ladder. Without a radical change in the economic policies, the nation cannot face the task of development and defence. There can be no half-way house. When we talk of socialism, we have to realise what it means. It means the breaking up of the concentration of wealth. We have to break these monopolies. They have to give more. I have not taken up the question of the public sector which I believe my other comrades while speaking on the budget will bring forward; nor have I brought in such things as the privy purse, etc. But I feel if a balance is to be struck, to strike down the glaring inequalities, the budget must strike far harder at the monied classes, be ruthless to maintain prices by fighting and cleansing out corruption in the administrative machinery, fight out blackmarketing and impose controls. The Government only say that the Defence of India Rules will be used to check rise in prices, but what has been done? Also the prices have risen, and nothing has been done.

That is why there is yet time to withdraw some of the anti-people's taxes. The hon. Finance Minister said that he will not agree to the plea which I have made, namely, allowing

the lower income-groups of the salaried classes—Rs. 125, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300-walas—not to fall under the axe of the compulsory deposit scheme. We will say that this will hit the working people who have worked so well for the defence and for the development of our country. To deprive them of the basic essentials of life can never be the objective of our planning. In this national emergency, they should not be made the target of attack. Money is there. We want a big defence. Next year also, we want a big budget. We need to make a big budget for the next year also. We will have to achieve our objective of universal, free and compulsory primary and secondary education for our children, and we need to look to health, hospitals and such other things. Money is there. Let the Finance Minister take it from where it lies,—from the monied interests. The people's patriotism has been proved. Let the money-bags not whine: let them prove theirs.

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to approach this question from three different angles. One is the inevitability of certain steps and measures which the Finance Minister—the Government of India—has been obliged to take. Secondly, the reasonableness of these measures, and thirdly, the question of other incidental measures which, in my opinion, are necessary to be taken in order to cope up with the responsibility that falls on the shoulders of the Government of India.

I would like to remind the House of the resolve made in November last. We decided upon sacrifice to the maximum of our ability in order to achieve the task we have undertaken. Somehow or other, I am noticing, since the budget proposals have been placed before the House, a kind of criticism which to an extent appears to overlook the need to remember the great tasks that face this country. Were it merely a task of making two ends of the budget meet, one can

understand the criticism that is being levelled against the budget proposals. But the task that faces us is the task of maintaining the integrity of this country.

There are three obligations cast upon the people. One is the maintenance of economic stability; the second is the internal law and order situation and the third is the integrity and the freedom of the country. Somehow or other, it appears we have forgotten in the last 16 years the cost of servitude that this country has paid in terms of money and blood. For no less a period than 250 years, we were a servile nation, and we paid every day of our life during that period of 250 years, something not only in the shape of honour, not only in the shape of money, but in the shape of our economic integrity.

What the Finance Minister has suggested is investment in freedom. There is no more profitable a transaction, no more profitable an investment for a country, for a people, than investment in freedom. All other investments, whether in agriculture or industry, must take a secondary place. I cannot, therefore, understand the hue and cry that has met the proposals of the Finance Minister in a certain section of the people in the country.

What is this investment like? The leader of the Swatantra party in his organ *Swarajya*, has said that the Finance Minister has launched an economic war against the people. Let us see what this war is. The Finance Minister is asking for approximately Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 425 crores including the uncovered deficit in the capital budget and including the provision of Rs. 40 crores he has made for compulsory saving. What is this Rs. 425 crores? Is it an economic war, as the leader of the Swatantra party styles it. In terms of daily national income, this figure works out to about 12 days' income in a year; that is, about a day's income every month. This is being termed as an economic war against the people and the people are being invited to undertake a kind of cam-

paign against this. When we passed the resolution in November last, whoever thought at that time that this country will be able to prepare for the defence by anything less than one day's effort? Sometimes it passes one's comprehension. It appears to be strange logic; that on the one hand people shouted that the Government was wrong, because it was not prepared and on the other, when Government comes forward asking for sinews for preparation, it is being charged with launching an economic war. Perhaps they did not sincerely mean one or the other; they were not sincere when they charged the Government with lack of preparations, or today perhaps they are not also sincere in their accusation of the Government that the Government is launching an economic war against them.

The major front is the front of the super profits-tax. What does super profits-tax mean? Has the Finance Minister touched upon the capital of these people? Has he touched upon the reserves of these people? Is he asking the people to part with the profits? Certainly not. What he is asking for is, if there are profits beyond 6 per cent on capital and reserves, then he will share half and half. And, all round shouting is going on that he is ruining the economy of the country. Only the other day the business houses pledged all their resources in the service of the country. The Finance Minister says that the Government will share half and half in profits not up to 6 per cent, but above 6 per cent, and not only on capital, but calculating the reserves also. What is the crime that the Finance Minister has Committed? It is argued that has not followed the pattern of the excess profits tax. Let us understand the difference between the excess profits tax and the super profits tax. Excess profit tax means a certain average and above. The business houses say, "In the course of the last six years the average of the profits that we have able to achieve was high; that, safeguard that and then we are prepared

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to undertake all sacrifices." What were the profits like? I have before me a publication *Corporate Sector in India* by Nigam. Here a table is given showing the amounts of profits these business houses have been making in the course of the last five or six years in a protected market, with a planned economy in which the Government was interested in financing the private sector also through the Industrial Finance Corporation, with no competition from outside. They say, "you ensure that even in the period of emergency and then we are prepared to undertake all the sacrifices."

It is said that by these measures Government will be preventing capital formation. What is this capital formation? If anyone were to look at the balance sheets of the joint-stock companies, he will realise the whole story of capital formation. I would like to ask those who sponsor the case of these people, to remember the contribution the Government is making towards finding capital through the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporations in building up these things? What is the contribution Government is making indirectly also permitting them depreciation reserves, taxation reserves and other reserves? If we were to examine the figures of capital formation in the last few years, we will find that actually in the shape of paid-up capital, 10.2 per cent have been contributed by the business houses. The remaining has come through borrowings and through the depreciation reserves.

As far as I have been able to study the figures, the Finance Minister has considered that capital formation is not stopped. For, nobody who has the development of the country at heart can permit any source to dry up to augment the industrialisation of the country. The sources are there. The possibility of borrowing is there. The Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporations

are there. Nobody has issued instructions not to finance money for capital formation to these people. Moreover, the reserves are not being touched. Even in the matter of super profits tax, we are not touching the reserves. We are calculating them also in awarding interest, profits and so on. I was thinking that the business houses would be in a position to appreciate the margin left in the budget for capital formation and in token of their loyalty to the idea of sacrifice for the country, would be prepared to part with some of these reserves—some private reserves that may be there. I am not prepared to believe that they have invested every pie in their possession in the industries so far. I thought they would be prepared to part with some of their personal reserves also in building up the country's industries.

I do not know what is the amount still invested in foreign countries by the industrialists in India. It is being said that it is at least of the order of about Rs. 100 crores. That means, the Finance Minister is asking them through the super profits tax to give Rs. 25 crores, supposing there is a gap left in capital formation. Can they not in this emergency import back some of their foreign investments to fill up the gap? They will be rendering double service to the country. They will be getting some foreign exchange also and they will be filling up the gap in the capital formation.

15.00 hrs.

Then, Sir, it is argued that it will lead to inflation. When the Finance Minister is trying to capture all the surpluses through various devices including the device of super profits tax, he is being assailed for the super profits tax. On the one side it is being said that there will be inflation and, on the other side, when the Finance Minister is trying to curb the profits, he is being charged with interfering with capital formation. There is a contradiction in that. From

where does this contradiction arise? This contradiction arises from this, that those people who argue in terms of investment, who argue in terms of capital formation, who argue in terms of profits, are thinking in terms of some other people doing the job which it is the responsibility of the people of India primarily to perform. They want the Government of India to reverse its policy of non-alignment. But they do not realise that nobody in the world has defended the other person without the other person having to pay the price for the defence. Here is an option, a choice for them. Are they prepared to pay the price in the present, or are they prepared to barter away the essence of the country's freedom which consists in the right to freedom of judgment and freedom of action?

Therefore, whenever we come across this story of taxation, it is not because a smaller man is hit. Whenever the Ministry of Commerce and Industry sit with them for fixing the prices of goods and commodities manufactured in the manufacturing industries, they are always for higher prices. This cry of inflation arises from this. Here is a demand, a demand made for the first time of the order of Rs. 257 crores or so, and they feel that they will not now be free to carry on their economic policies as they used to do so far. In my humble opinion, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves the fullest support of this House in maintaining this super profits tax.

I would not have stood up before this House to plead the case unless I was personally convinced about the justification of it, and I can say, with whatever little knowledge of economics that I possess and whatever little study I have made of Indian economy, that the Finance Minister has exercised his judgment correctly. On one side he has called upon the poorer sections of the society to bear the burden, and he could not have done less than what he has done in

placing this super profits tax upon any industries.

Sir, I have two or three suggestions to make, in this connection, to the Finance Minister—I am glad the Finance Minister is here. One suggestion is in relation to new and smaller industries. The case of the new entrepreneur, in my opinion, requires to be considered. In India the pattern of industrialisation is so strange that one per cent of the industries control—I do not know how much—much of the capital and the reserves in the land, and these small entrepreneurs who are just coming up in the field of new adventure reserve, at least on a par with larger industries, some kind of consideration. Secondly, there may be issues like the issue of preference shares at 9 per cent, at a rate higher than 6 per cent, which, perhaps, may have to be considered. I hope the Finance Minister will consider these two cases.

Then I come to the other aspects. There are three very important points which I would like to emphasise. One is the need to maintain an ever higher tempo in agricultural production. The second is the need to maintain the price line. The third is the case of those who come in the range of Rs. 250 and below of salaried servants from whom we expect compulsory savings. I shall take, first of all, the question of agricultural production. I know that the Food and Agriculture Minister has been trying his best, through intensive development programmes, community development agencies and other mediums, to raise the production in the country. But we are at a stage when the whole future of this country, in my opinion, depends upon how the agriculture shapes in future. There are two fronts here in India today: on the military front it is the Defence Ministry and on the economic front it is the Food and Agriculture Ministry that counts. I am not saying this by way of any criticism, but I would like to draw the attention of the Food and Agriculture Ministry to some of the hard facts

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which appear from the Estimates of the National Income Survey recently placed in the hand of the Members of Parliament. It appears that in the course of the last 14 years, in five years we have been able to maintain our position that we had aimed at, but in eight years we have not been able to maintain that tempo. We have to try and find out the causes for our inability to maintain that tempo. The Food and Agriculture Minister is better aware than myself as to where really the cause lies, but I may say that the whole country is looking to him to give a positive lead in this direction so that the country's resources are assured and the country's stability is assured through his efforts.

About the price line, the Planning Ministry, I know has been considering this matter. But there is an aspect of compulsory savings and indirect taxation which throws a moral responsibility upon the Government—not only an economic responsibility, but a moral responsibility—to see that the citizens, the taxpayers, those who save at the instance of the Government without grumbling, are not put in a position where their psychological disaffections are exploited by those who have nothing to do with the poor sections of the people.

May I say, in all humility, that we have not been able to maintain our commitment in regard to price line so far? And where the reasons lie, it is very difficult for me to say directly and also within the limited time at my disposal—I may speak on that once again, when the question arises—but, in my opinion, it is very very necessary that during the emergency period the price line is maintained. I am aware that the business community has been so far very alert on this question and it has been co-operating with the Government. Only a few days back, in his reply the Food and Agriculture Minister thought and hoped that they will continue their co-operation. I also wish that they con-

tinue their co-operation. But I would like to emphasise that in an emergency, especially in relation to a vital matter like this, which affects not only the planning but the defence of the country also, no compromise should be made with those who trifle with the economy of the country by resorting to blackmarketing, hoarding or profiteering. India is facing two enemies—China is on one side and profiteer, hoarder and blackmarketeer on the other—and we have to tackle both, whether he is inside or outside.

The third point is the question of those people in the lower rungs of the ladder in relation to compulsory savings. It is very necessary from two points of view that this compulsory savings scheme should be effectively pursued. I hope and trust that the Finance Minister will continue to study this matter in the light of the price line, especially in relation to those people who earn less than Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month. They have to pay provident fund and insurance. Let them not be driven to a condition where, while trying to save under the compulsory savings scheme they may be deprived of the little social security they have, i.e., provident fund and insurance, for, if it so happens that the prices go up, the only thing they will be able to sacrifice, because they are at the lowest or last line in sustenance, the only thing they would be able to do in the end—because they cannot live without a roof, they cannot do without food—would be that they may be compelled or obliged to sacrifice these two securities, i.e., provident fund and insurance. I hope and trust that some kind of *via media* may be found, some kind of a formula may be evolved which ensures that during the period of emergency these people, those who are earning below Rs. 250 as their income, they are enabled to maintain these two items of security.

Finally, I come to kerosene. Of course, I have not got the figures

with me. I know that inferior kerosene is used by people not only for domestic consumption but also for other consumption like mixing it with diesel and that way a greater burden is cast. But, here is an item where also some kind of consideration deserves to be shown.

Lastly, I can assure the Finance Minister that in the great responsibility that he has undertaken this House gives its fullest backing. It is a bold and courageous effort that he has made. Very few people thought when we heard him speaking on the budget that he would be giving us the lead which he has given, a lead which, in my opinion, was inevitable and a lead which, in my opinion, was also reasonable. It is necessary that due check is exercised on every pie, every rupee the hard-earned money of the people collected in these stresses and the fullest economy is made everywhere, wherever it is necessary so that he may be able to give an account next year when the House meets, perhaps to undertake larger burdens that not only he did what was inevitable, he did what was reasonable, but he saw to it that everyone from the highest to the lowest, complied with the need of the time, namely, economy and austerity in expenditure, including the Government, including the Ministers.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when the first Britisher came to my State and saw the chariot of Lord Jaganath in the Rathayatra festival, he most contemptuously called it Jugger-naut. According to the English dictionary, the meaning of the word is the man crushing monster. Sir, I could not find a more appropriate adjective to this budget than calling it a Jugger-naut. It is a budget which only the Finance Ministry completely ignorant and criminally indifferent of the nature of the economic activity and of the standard of living of the people could dare to conceive. It has put the country's economic look back by at least three Five Year Plans. It

is a vicious attack on the standard of living of the people. In a nutshell, it is stark oppression and it is the price which the people of this country are going to pay for the mistake that they have committed in the 1962 elections. Administrative convenience in extracting more money as a means is given over-riding priority in exclusion of other considerations of social justice and equity.

The additional taxation proposals amount to Rs. 275 crores. In their magnitude and range they exceed the sum total of the taxation proposals in the last four years. Additional taxation revenue would bring Rs. 2,000 crores if the taxation goes on at the current rate for the whole of the Third Plan period, as against the target of Rs. 1,170 crores which is the financial resources of the Third Plan from this sources. So, taking into account all these things, I beg to submit that it will have far-reaching consequences on the people at large. So, let us examine the various taxation proposals.

Coming to indirect taxes, the Finance Ministry has cast the net so widely that it has covered all the necessities of life. The Finance Minister proposes to raise Rs. 116.21 crores by excise duties. It will cruelly hurt most of the people. He has imposed taxes on all conceivable commodities, mostly the necessities of life of the common man.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not Rs. 160 crores; it is Rs. 106 crores.

Shri P. K. Deo: It includes tobacco, vegetable products, soap, paper, straw board, cotton yarn, aluminium and china ware. Lastly, it is kerosene. In the case of kerosene superior, it is a 300 per cent increase and in the case of kerosene inferior, it is a 200 per cent increase in the present taxes. After all this big programme of oil exploration and the amount sunk in the hunt for oil, at last, the poor man has to pay 200 per cent and 300 per

[Shri P. K. Deo]

cent more on his consumption of kerosene, then, I think, God alone can save this country, especially when the per capita income in this country is Rs. 330 per annum. It will pinch the pocket of the poor. It will affect the low income bracket, as has been pointed out and as has been voiced by the previous speaker in his sermon for sacrifice.

The surcharge on customs duty at a flat rate of 10 per cent will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 99.77 crores which will further boost the prices. It will have an inflationary effect on the cost and raise the cost of living by at least 10 per cent. Similarly in the case of transport. All our development programmes are being retarded by the bottle-neck of transport. If by increases on diesel and petroleum, transportation cost is going to be higher, then, it will put the clock back.

Similarly, in postal charges. The Finance Minister has not spared even the usual amenities which any civilised country gives to its people. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, I beg to submit that it is day light robbery. The Finance Minister has said that the people should be strong to fight the Chinese. But, if they are to be bled white, an anaemic nation cannot be expected to fight with the ruthless Chinese.

15-23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Coming to direct taxes now, the Finance Minister, contrary to his utterances, has levied these tax proposals which go against the very incentive for production. I draw your attention to page 11 of the Finance Minister's speech. In para 27, he says:

"First and foremost, there is need to increase production and accelerate the pace of development. The growing claims of defence and development cannot

be met except on the basis of an expanding volume of production. By far the greater part of the responsibility for increasing production rests with the private sector;"

In this regard, I would like to pinpoint my observations on the super-profits tax. The super profits tax on companies, which will be operative from a comparatively low level of profitability of 6 per cent, will have far-reaching impact on the corporate sector. The Finance Minister proposes to penalise efficiency. It will stop capital formation and its future development. The incidence of tax while putting a premium on inefficiency will take a way 65 to 75 per cent of profits by way of taxes. Limit of 6 per cent does not even compare favourably with bank financing which is available at 8 per cent. In this regard, I would like to quote from an article of no less a person than Shri A. K. Sen, a Minister of Government which appeared in the Economic Journal of the A.I.C.C. on November, 15, 1957.

Some Hon. Members: 1957?

An Hon. Member: Things have changed.

Shri P. K. Deo: Changed for the worse. He says:

"The yield from income-tax indicates the operation of the law of diminishing returns. The structure of income-tax is tending to reduce the incentive of the entrepreneur to work more and earn more."

He further goes on to say:

"While the incidence of tax burden increased in India, there was a fall in the number of assesseees, indicating that the law of diminishing returns has a ready set in. In other countries more taxes are paid where there are a larger number of assesseees. Such

trends indicate that in India, the sources of personal income are drying up. And the policy of progressive increased taxation has not been yielding increased revenue. Government will not be able to realise increasing yield of taxes unless the income of the people expands at the same time at least proportionately."

Since 1957, things have gone still worse and more and more taxes have been imposed as income-tax, thereby making it still harder for people to expand in the fields of production. This imposition is not justified. As I pointed out, it will take away the incentive for production and it will be a drag on the amount which could be available to be ploughed back for further expansion of industry. It will have an adverse effect on the capital issue market and capital formation. Regulated industries whose profit has been sanctioned by the Tariff Commission are going to be upset by this levy of super profits tax. If the Finance Minister's desire is to raise additional resources of Rs. 25 crores by direct taxation, he could have raised it by raising the present rate of income tax. Twenty-five crores could have been easily available. Instead of doing that, he takes recourse to this super profits tax.

The surcharge of 4 to 10 per cent on income tax will have a serious impact on the savings of specially of the small man with an annual income of Rs. 3,600. The surcharge of 20 per cent on the income tax in the corporate sector will make partnership prohibited form of association.

Restrictions are going to be imposed on remuneration and perquisites. Restrictions are going to be imposed on all remuneration above Rs. 5,000 a month. In an expanding economy, it will be difficult for companies to get highly skilled technical foreign experts required in some of the highly complicated processes of manufacture, especially more so in our defence manu-

factures. The Finance Minister should not judge the corporate sector by the poor performance of the public sector.

Regarding the public sector, I would like to draw your attention to page 172 of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government. Out of 72 undertakings with capital investment of Rs. 688 crores, the dividend which has accrued in the last year is Rs. 1.33 crores, that is, .02 per cent.; 1.45 crores is budgeted for the next year. Though in certain fields, the public sector industries enjoy a monopoly of production and freedom from competitive pressure, the return is so meagre. In the Third Plan, the financial estimate of Rs. 449 crores is being made. The Government hopes that at least Rs. 300 crores is going to be available from the public sector undertaking excluding the Railways. I do not think it will be possible if the rate of return is .2 per cent. Even though the Chagla Commission has deplored the L.I.C. to be functioning as a branch of the Ministry no action has been taken to make it free from red tape and from the usual corruption which is very common with the Ministry. They are still functioning as a branch of the Ministry and no improvement has been done. Rather, it is most surprising that the public sector has become a dumping ground for the frustrated politicians; those popular rejections, who have been defeated in the Lok Sabha elections or in the Assembly elections, are being planted there, and they are being rehabilitated in those public sector undertakings. I do not like to name any persons, but if you want names, take the case, for instance, of Shri Satish Chandra, or Shri Jogendra Singh . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No names need be given.

Shri P. K. Deo Therefore, a thorough probe should be made into that. Those ports should be filled up by competent persons and the consideration should not be that simply because they happen to belong to the Congress Party

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and they were defeated, therefore, they have to be rehabilitated there. The persons should be recruited through the Public Service Commission.

The parliamentary committee which was scheduled to be formed to look into the public sector undertakings of Government has been shelved since so long. Since the last two sessions we have been told in this House that some controversy is going on between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha regarding the formation of a parliamentary committee to look into the public sector undertakings. But I do not think so; I think that the whole purpose is to shelve the formation of the committee into cold storage.

In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the House to various reports of corruption which have come to our notice and which has been rampant. In this regard, it would not be out of place to mention a quotation from Shri Harish Chandra Mathur which has appeared a few days back in the papers, where he says that no level of administration from the lowest to the highest is free from this charge of corruption.

So, I beg to submit that a high-powered committee should be appointed to go into this matter. It should not be done at the party level. My hon. friend wanted that some machinery should be formed at the Congress party level so that they could go into the matter. But why should it be confined to the party and why should it be made a party affair? It should be formed by this House which should go into this question.

Coming to borrowing, I welcome the concept of compulsory savings. But the whole scheme has been conspicuous by its remoteness from realities. What is saving? It is income minus inevitable expenditure. With the price of several of the commodities

rising and with the impost of indirect taxes.....

Mr. Speaker: Income minus expenditure might be profit, not saving.

Shri P. K. Deo: In the case of a poor man it is saving only. Where does the question of profit come in?

Mr. Speaker: It depends upon him whether he spends the whole income or even more than the income. Saving is something different.

Shri P. K. Deo: In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the case of the school teacher who draws an annual income of only Rs 1,500. It would be very difficult for him to subscribe to the compulsory savings scheme, after meeting his obligatory commitments like subscription to the provident fund or payment of the life insurance premium and so on and so forth.

In this regard, I want to impress that unless he cuts his savings from the provident fund or from the life insurance premium, it will not be possible for him to subscribe to the compulsory savings scheme. The overall savings picture of the country will remain the same unless and until the standard of living of the people can go up.

So, I beg to submit that this prescription of Rs. 1,500 income as the basis for compulsory savings should be raised to Rs. 3,000. In the case of agriculturists, an agriculturist who pays land revenue to the extent of Rs. 10 has to subscribe to the compulsory savings to the tune of Rs. 5. One should take into consideration the administrative and collection charges. All these will entail more cost than the actual return under this head.

Coming to the incentive to industrial production, as has been so kindly pointed out by Shri U. N. Dhebar who spoke previous to me, the hope of the Finance Minister that there should

be more production in the field of agriculture will remain a moonshine because so long as the sword of Damocles in the name of land reform would be hanging over the head of the agriculturist, he would not invest any more money for more production. He should know where he is standing. Then only he can invest more on his land. And with this compulsory saving and the denial of rural credit by the confusion created by gold control orders, I have got grave doubts if there will be any substantial increase in production in this field.

Peasant proprietorship is only the stepping-stone for more production. The other day, in the consultative committee attached to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, we were told that 4 million acres of irrigation potential still remained unutilised. All these things have to be looked into.

The dominant feature of the entire budget is the provision of Rs. 867 crores for defence, of which Rs. 708 crores are scheduled to be spent under revenue expenditure and Rs 159 crores under capital expenditure. In formulating his fiscal policy, the Finance Minister has rightly emphasised the emergence of this challenge to the nation's security. He has concluded his budget speech by posing three questions. He has said:

"Can we afford not to meet the challenge of the Chinese aggression? Would it be prudent to try and meet this challenge by forsaking our aspirations for development? Or indeed, would it be wise not to face it squarely and unleash instead the forces of inflation?"

In this regard, I would be failing in my duty if I did not point out that as an answer to this question the presumption of the Finance Minister regarding the inevitability of this taxation is far from reality. The situation of danger to this country cannot be met by oppressive taxation. It ex-

ceeds all limits of endurance, and undermines the moral stamina and the vigour of the people. It incapacitates them for defence by damaging the industrial and agricultural production. Defence cannot be strengthened by breaking the economic backbone and by decreasing the incentive for production. We shall have to face this music because of the faulty foreign policy.

Shri U. N. Dhebar has said that he does not agree with those who say that we should align, because then we are going to barter away the freedom of this country. But he is absolutely wrong. The only deterrent to Chinese aggression would be our military superiority, and if the right policy could have been pursued from the beginning, then this sad state of affairs would not have been there. It is impossible to compete in the arms race with China. This is what exactly China wants us to do. Since 1949, China has been engaged in building up her arms strength by having a defensive alliance. China entered into a defensive alliance with the USSR, which was signed in Moscow on February 14, 1950. So, in our case to say that we should stick to non-alignment is bad and is absolutely meaningless. Only an alliance with the Western democracies is going to act as the true deterrent against any Chinese aggression in the future.

Rajaji has been harping on this again and again. The communists are panicky. They are in the habit of creating panic in this country and trying to demoralise the people and in saying that India would be turned into a theatre of war with all the holocaust and all the consequences. It is all calculated to create a war-phobia and thereby to undermine our military strength and make us in a state of meeting any foreign aggression.

If this alignment is examined in the true perspective, it will be seen that no aligned country like Japan or Iran or Turkey, Thailand, Philippines or

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Pakistan or even South Korea since 1951 has become a victim of aggression. China even does not dare to liberate the 29 square miles of Hong Kong from the British or to liberate 11 square miles of Macao from the Portuguese. She is only trying to 'liberate' its so-called territories in India on all sorts of pretexts because we are militarily weak.

As I have pointed out earlier, it is China which has been aligned with USSR. Mr. Khrushchev has said time and again that Russia will come to the aid of China in case of any emergency. So the protest of the communists against the Air Umbrella is deliberate and calculated. China wants to make India enter into an arms race with it in isolation of all our friends so that our economy may be shattered, fifth columnists can prosper in the misery of the people and they can nibble at our democratic institutions. Those who object to the Air Umbrella want to see us a defeated and humiliated nation. It is obvious, as I pointed out earlier in the morning, that their allegiance is more to international proletarianism than to patriotism. I am surprised that even though China has been calling them bad names—she has accused the Indian communist party of 'national chauvinism', 'class capitulationism', and of being 'an appendage of India's big bourgeoisie'—still they go on harping on their old slogan and saying that India should not be aligned, India should be weak and all that. I cannot understand it.

Now, I would like to point out aspects about under-estimation of revenue and inflation of expenditure. As regards the first, before taking the usual course of taxation, borrowing and deficit financing to narrow the gap of Rs. 454 crores, the Finance Minister should have considered the fundamental defects in the budget. Under-estimation of revenue yields and inflation of expenditure have been conspicuous in this Budget and in pre-

vious budgets also. The anticipated increase in various items in the current Budget has been clearly indicated in the Finance Minister's speech. Under the head 'Customs' Rs. 207.82 crores was the amount first budgeted, but in the revised estimates we find that it comes to Rs. 231.65 crores. So, there is an increase of Rs. 23.83 crores. So also in excise. It was first budgeted at Rs. 522.02 crores; it is now anticipated that by the close of the current year we will have Rs. 533.69 crores. Thus an additional revenue of Rs. 31.07 crores is anticipated. On the existing basis of taxation, customs revenue is estimated to be Rs. 221 crores, that is, Rs. 10 crores less than the revised. In 1963-64 due to increase in production which is supposed to vary from 11 to 15 per cent, it is anticipated, as has been pointed out by the *Economic Survey* supplied to us with the budget papers, that there will be more yields under these heads. You will find the breakdown of the figures of increased production in pages 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Memorandum.

This chronic under-estimation of revenue and inflation of expenditure has been there since so many years. In 1961-62, there was a revenue surplus of Rs. 125 crores. In the current year, Rs. 120 crores more is going to be received against the budgeted figure. So there has been an increase of 8 per cent over the budget estimate.

Now I come to inflation in expenditure. This may be due to lack of spending capacity. In the current year, defence expenditure has gone up by Rs. 110 crores. We have to see if the entire amount is going to be spent by the 31st of this month. In the Plan also, under the budgetary provision of Rs. 1,465 crores expenditure, much remains unused. So also with foreign assistance. There was a shocking revelation that Rs. 873.2 crores remain to be utilised and further that there has been a carry-

over of Rs. 693.11 crores from the Second Plan. That is why we are still engaged in reaching our Second Plan targets even though we are in the third year of the Third Plan. This is the case specially in some of our vital sectors like coal, steel and power.

Coming to wasteful expenditure, it is absurd to presume that people are going to pay increased taxes if there is no check on spending by Government. The precept of austerity has no meaning unless an attempt is made to plug wasteful expenditure. Take the case of community development. We are spending Rs. 4.5 crores on this and the money is going into gutters without achieving any tangible result; except that it has provided a carrier-belt for the entire propaganda machinery of the party in power right from the top to the village level, it has achieved nothing. We know very well—there have been so many judgments in election cases—how these community development people are being utilised to further the interest of the party in power in the elections. The other day no less a person than Shri A. P. Jain spoke at the U.P. Agricultural University—on the 21st February, 1963—of the futility of this Ministry. We cannot afford the luxury of having these useless departments which are good for nothing. The entire Ministry should be scrapped. This will entail a saving of Rs. 4.5 crores.

Shimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Is the provision of drinking water also a luxury?

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not afraid of interruptions. But I would like to remind the lady Member that there is no scope for expansion of the Ministry and no chance for a Deputy Ministership.

Mr. Speaker: No one is afraid here inside the House except myself. Therefore, he need not say that.

Shri P. K. Deo: In the morning I pointed out the increase in unproduc-

tive non-plan civil expenditure. Even though it has been pointed out time and again by the Estimates Committee that intensive efforts should be made to cut down non-Plan expenditure, what has been achieved? In spite of the assurances of the Finance Minister on the floor of the House that every step would be taken, the achievement is negligible as you will find in Page 25, Appendix II of the Seventh Report of the Estimate Committee. They say that in the Company Law Administration, the economy effected was retrenchment of one Upper Division Clerk and six Lower Division Clerks. In the case of the Defence Ministry, one Lower Division Clerk and one Daftari have been reduced and the resultant saving is only Rs. 4,200. In the case of Community Development, the procedure has been simplified. They cannot go on fooling everybody all the time.

Mr. Speaker: Is he concluding now?

Shri P. K. Deo: A few minutes more. There are very few speakers from my group.

In 1961-62 and 1962-63 there has been an increase in this unproductive non-Plan civil expenditure to the tune of Rs. 58.90 crores, and an increase is going to take place in the next Budget also. Even though very valuable recommendations have been made by the Estimates Committee, they are not being implemented. In the 129th Report of the Second Lok Sabha, they have referred to multiplication of committees. The Estimates Committee has pointed out that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser has been associated with as many as 81 committees, and if these committees meet four times a year, then he entire year is finished in attending the various committees, even though the transaction of business in those committees is very short. I cannot appreciate why there should be so many committees and why one person should be associated with all of them. So, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that there should be

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amalgamation of committees has not been implemented.

So also, why are there so many tiers in the administration, instead of having simplicity as in the case of the Lok Sabha? There are so many Secretaries, Under-Secretaries etc. in the Ministries. Every wretched paper has to pass through the various stages. Instead of solving the problem, they put new points and create hurdles and impediments in the smooth solution of the problem. This morning there was a talk regarding the Ministers' houses.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): He said something about the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I want to know whether he was correct in using the word "wretched".

Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri tops the list by spending Rs. 558 per month on electricity. It is very good on his part to have come out and said that he is going to pay the bill. We all congratulate him. Shri Kanungo tops the list by spending Rs. 132 per month on water, and Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim spends Rs. 45,324 on furniture. It entails an expenditure of Rs. 13,000 per month to the Government on water and power and about Rs. 13 lakhs on furniture.

Mr. Speaker: He jealously defends the privy purses.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have stated in the morning that it has nothing to do with the Budget. It is a part of the Constitution. It is nothing taking into consideration the colossal sacrifices they have made.

Shri Daji (Indore): Ministers have also made sacrifices. They have gone to jail.

Shri P. K. Deo: I fully appreciate, but these facilities are being extended to those who are not Ministers even today. Take the case of Shri Krishna

Menon. Shri Krishna Menon is no longer a Minister. Take the case of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Mr. Speaker: He should not go out of the way.

Shri P. K. Deo: These facilities are extended even to them. The thing behind it is that once a person has these privileges, he is not willing to give them up. So, there must be something wrong somewhere.

Coming to wasteful expenditure, this country cannot afford the luxury of indulging in ideological experiments. Take the case of prohibition. Time and again it has been admitted by the State Chief Ministers and even by the Prime Minister that it is all nonsense.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Water is luxury for him, but wine is not.

Shri P. K. Deo: I cannot appreciate the poor lady's interruption.

Mr. Speaker: If he cannot appreciate it, he can continue.

Shri P. K. Deo: Thank you.

If prohibition can be put in reverse gear, it will yield Rs. 200 crores, which is so vital for the defence of this country. We all know it is leading to bootlegging and illicit distillation and in its wake it is bringing a train of corruption, the habit of breaking the law and so many other things. So, it would be much better to completely scrap it, so that we will be getting Rs. 200 crores.

Coming to the salt levy, it was mentioned by the Finance Minister in Rajya Sabha that we would be getting Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores by it. Even though we are reminded of the Dandi march of Mahatma Gandhi and things of the past, we should examine it from present realities and should seriously consider having this salt levy.

The entire budgetary gap of Rs. 454 crores can be filled if we take into

consideration the following items. Customs and excise at existing rates will yield Rs. 154 crores taking into consideration increase in production from 11 to 15 per cent. Income-tax and corporate tax at existing rates will yield Rs. 30 crores more. Emergency risks insurance will yield Rs. 20 crores. If we scrap the Community Development Ministry, it will entail a saving of Rs. 4.56 crores. We could also do away with the Ministry of Economic Co-ordination, saving Rs. 3.96 crores. Scrapping of prohibition will bring in Rs. 200 crores. Salt levy will give Rs. 25 crores. Besides these, there is Rs. 837 crores in the non-utilisation of foreign aid.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): How much would we get if we abolish the privy purses?

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): I would like the hon. Member to enable me to understand one point. He said some time ago that indirect taxation was day light robbery. Now he argues for a salt tax. Could he tell us how a salt tax is compatible with his views on indirect taxation?

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not going to yield.

The emergency power is being used as a mantle of protection by the Finance Minister to go in pursuit of socialist dogmas, thinking that this will lead to the golden road to Samarkhand. Samarkhand is in USSR.

Mr. Speaker: I was in Samarkhand last time, but there are only heaps of ruins now.

Shri P. K. Deo: It will ultimately lead us to ruin.

The Finance Minister's proposal is a bundle of contradictions and inconsistencies. In one breath he talks of indirect taxes and inflation, and at the same time he wants to check prices. He puts a premium on efficiency. Then he says that there will be more production in the corporate sector. He says that there should be austerity

but he indulges in wasteful expenditure.

16 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I ask the hon. Member as to what wasteful expenditure I have indulged in?... (Interruptions).

Shri P. K. Deo: In your Ministry. It is in the Estimates Committee Report.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This should be avoided. The hon. Member says: 'He indulges in wasteful expenditure'. It can be his opinion that the measures adopted by him might result in any expenditure, wasteful though it may be. But to say that he indulges in wasteful expenditure is not the way.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is never intended to be a personal reference; it is always the Government.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He is talking particularly of the Finance Minister.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Finance Minister is the representative of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Has he finished?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): **Mr. Speaker**, Sir, because of the compelling force of circumstances which have risen because the massive invasion of China on our Northern region, it has become incumbent for this country to find ways and means, the resources through which we can on the one hand build our defence apparatus and also keep up at all costs our plans of development. The last speaker, I think, gave away what he was most obsessed with—that was the elections—in the beginning of his speech and so I will not bother to refute all he said. I would, however, like to remind him of one thing for he has said that the Chinese are interested in an arms race with India. We should take heed that the com-

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munist China's chief objective is to destroy the experiment in building a socialist State through the ways of democracy. If we in any way curtail or give up our plans because of our defence position, then we shall indeed be playing into the hands of the enemy.

The Finance Minister has acknowledged that he has put an unprecedented burden this time. Let me assure him that so far as the country is concerned, it is prepared to find the resources that are required both for defence and for development. He has also said that he has put the burden of taxation as equitably as possible. I do hope that the Finance Minister will consider a plea in this connection though he has said that he will not listen to pressures.

I would like to first of all say one word about direct taxation. Some time back the exemption limit extended to the income group of Rs. 3,900. Now this income group will also be subject to tax and compulsory savings. I have nothing against the saving scheme as such but they will have to pay the tax also and I feel that this is a little unrealistic. Also the argument that was then advanced was that the limit of Rs. 4,200 was too large a multiple of the *per capita* income. So far as the money income is concerned it has gone up by 15 or 16 per cent and so that the argument does not hold good now. As compulsory savings are going to be put on that income group I think that is all they can pay to help in the present emergency and get it in future. I do plead with the Finance Minister to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 4,200.

His is a bold Budget and I hope the bold Budget can also bring about a bold reform. Incidentally the surcharge on incomes falls very heavily in certain income groups. Take the Rs. 5,000 limit. They pay income tax. They have to pay surcharge and com-

pulsory savings which is much more than the income tax itself. Surely we must remember that although we are trying to build a welfare State on the socialist pattern we have not yet reached a stage where we can provide free education or health service to all children in our country. These families try to keep up a living standard and surely it is not for us—I am sure it is not the idea of the Finance Minister also—to demolish that position. Therefore, I hope that he will listen to our plea on this point.

I want to dwell for one moment on the super profits tax. No right thinking man or woman will content that super profits tax should not be there. Excessive profits should be mopped up. But when we look into its structure, I feel a little bit unhappy because there is discrimination in favour of those companies who have larger investment and larger capitals. The Finance Minister in his speech said:

"That tax will operate when the income of a company after deducting the income-tax and super-tax payable by it exceeds 6 per cent of its capital and reserves...."

The capital reserves of the big businesses is exempted upto that limit. They can easily find the money for development although it is they who make a hue and cry about it. But what about the medium scale industry and new industries—not the new industry, started by some monopoly capital—but a new industry which is genuinely a new industry? In comparison, they suffer; they will not find it plausible to plough back money for development, depreciation. They suffer the worst. The bigger companies who have been longstanding and have large capital reserves will be in a favourable position compared to them. Surely, this sort of discrimination is not what we want. I am sure the Finance Minister also does

not want that. Therefore, I would ask him even at this late hour to change the nature and the structure of the super profits tax but to bring in a tax to mop up all super and excess profits and do it directly as was done in wartime Britain. He may bring in an excess profits tax or a super profits tax—the word does not matter by which either a basic year is taken, say for instance, the last year of the Second Plan or the average of the last three years is taken; and all the profits over and above this is mopped up. This will give some respite to those who are actually new industries, which are being built up and which the Finance Minister himself wants to encourage. I would, therefore, request him very humbly to give some consideration to this matter because it is one thing which is disturbing us very genuinely. I certainly believe that all the monopoly capitalists and all the richer elements of business must pay in full to the national exchequer and take up in full the burden and responsibility during this national emergency.

I now come to indirect taxation. As I said to the Finance Minister all conceivable things and inconceivable things he has brought into this taxation. *Ipso facto* the burden of indirect taxation must fall on the consumer. We have to accept this in the national emergency to a very large extent. I do hope that the Finance Minister himself is convinced that the levy on kerosene has to be taken off or reduced drastically. Even the levy on motor spirit as it affects not only the middle classes and richer sections but also the transport facilities available to the poorer sections of our society. These are the two things which I would like to bring to his notice.

He has already told us that utmost vigilance will be kept about the rise in prices. Dhebarji has already spoken on the subject. It is stated in the *Economic Survey* of 1962-63 as follows:

"Since April, 1962, however, there were signs of renewed pressure on prices."

And then,

"Between March and August 1962 the general level of wholesale prices rose by 6.1 per cent...."

Whatever that be, today what do we find? Even when the Finance Bill has not yet been passed, the prices have gone up not only on the goods on which taxes have been imposed but even on such things like meat, milk and eggs. This is a fact. This is what is taking place in Delhi itself. What about the country outside? I would have liked to suggest to the Finance Minister to impose this time, if he likes, controls. But he has already acknowledged the failure of the administrative system to catch gold smuggling. So, I do not know what steps he can take now. But I do hope that he will exercise his mind on this and see to it that this rise in prices does not bring about the inflationary trend which he is trying to avoid by checking the gap of deficit financing. It is absolutely necessary that the price rise is checked now in some way or another and if the administrative machinery is not geared up to this need, let steps be taken so that it is geared up because we cannot fail in this hour of emergency.

As I said before, I say again that nobody for one moment wants that the resources should not be raised in full for whatever is required—Rs. 867 crores for defence and the required amount for planned expenditure. But, Sir, a certain amount of civil expenditure does still bear a scrutiny. I know how anxious the Finance Minister is about this and I am sure he will continue to exercise a great deal of vigilance on this point.

Sir, I have to say one word perforce regarding this controversy, this

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unseemly controversy that has arisen regarding Ministers' perquisites such as, electricity and power. The real issue is not as to who pays the bill. The real issue is that such expenditure should be brought down to the minimum because we are asking the country to see that electricity and power is not used more than what is necessary. Surely the Ministers will come forward and will be glad to set the example for we cannot preach what we do not practise.

One word more about the gold control policy although I have already spoken about it. What I wanted to say was—I do not know if I made myself quite clear—that while gold was not necessary in the jewellery for the decorative aspect for women, it was necessary to phase this thing so that the rural areas where banking habits have not yet changed and who keep their gold—jewellery maybe—for credit purposes are given some exemption....

Mr. Speaker: We have had a special discussion on that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I know that. But I was being misquoted.

Mr. Speaker: We have had that discussion. Why spend time on this?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: All right. I want to go to the next item.

Shri Bade (Khargone): She wants to improve on it now.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am just repeating what I said earlier in this House.

Now, Sir, I said something about the administrative machinery before. I will not have the time to discuss that in detail here. The failure of the administrative machinery has resulted in so many things which are not being implemented. Our plans are right; our policies are correct. But it is in the implementation of these that we face so many hurdles which take us long and, therefore, I think

that something very vital must be done about this particularly now in this hour of emergency.

Before I conclude, I want to say one word more. While we should curtail civil expenditure as much as possible, we should not curtail it on items which are absolutely necessary, such as education. But what has actually happened? Since the emergency, education has become the first casualty of it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not true:

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In the sense that the State Governments have brought down the expansion of education. They have said that the total amount given to them has been cut down and the same approach that inspires the Central Government in cutting down some amount on education has inspired them to cut down much more. I hope that this approach will be changed.

Before I finish, I would like to recall one thing. When the battle of freedom was fought, while large masses sympathised, and though some of them did come forward and actually participated, it was the result of the efforts of the few and not the many that freedom came. In 15 years education has spread enough that consciousness, to such an extent has come, so as to bring about a mass response which is something electric. Everyone wants to help, to participate and if we have not been able to utilise that help, it is our failure; not theirs. Their response has been wonderful, and therefore, that itself should be the argument that education should not be the first casualty but the last thing that should be given up, because it is only through the training of the people themselves that we get on with industrial expansion or enable agricultural production to be increased.

With these words, I would like to assure the Finance Minister that this

House and the country do not forget the pledge that they have taken: that we shall bear any sacrifice, any burden until the enemy is driven out of this sacred soil of India. But, nevertheless, I hope that the burden of this taxation will be as equitable as the Finance Minister himself had said, and that these few suggestions that I have made will be given some consideration. Because, as I said before, they are not pressures either from one extreme side or the other, but the plea of those who wish that the Finance Minister has all the resources that are required and that at the same time the burden falls equitably on society.

श्री य० सिंह चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) :

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बार बजट के बारे में पहले से काफी आशाएं प्रकट की जा रही थीं। चीनी आक्रमण के बाद इस बात की प्रायः सारे आदमी कल्पना कर रहे थे कि इस बार बजट कुछ ज्यादा जोश के साथ आएगा। हुआ भी ऐसा ही। जब बजट को डिक्लेअर किया गया और जब वह समाचारपत्रों के द्वारा जनता के सामने गया तो साधारण आदमी से लेकर के ऊपर के आदमी तक पर यका सिका प्रभाव पड़ा। जिस प्रकार ज्यादा आम-दनियों पर टका लगाया गया है उसी प्रकार रोजमर्रा की चीजों पर कर लगाया गया है।

इस टक्स के बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाएं कि क्या लोगों में इतने 'बस' की इस साल के भीतर देने की क्षमता है। क्या इतने टैक्स अगले साल तक अप्रैल तक दे सकेंगे। जहां तक लोगों की प्रगति का सवाल है वह हमारे सामने प्रकट है। कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने और हमारे माननीय वर साहब ने हमको कहा है कि हमने प्रतिज्ञा ली थी चीनियों को देश से बाहर निकालने

की। और स तिज्ञा की पूर्ति के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जा भी जरूरी है हम करने को उद्यत रहें।

इस बारे में तो कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि हमका देश से चीनियों को निकालना है और इसको पूरा करने के लिए जो भी कर्तव्य हमारे सामने है उसको हम निभाएंगे। लेकिन इसके साथ ही दूसरे पहलुओं पर गौर किए बिना हम इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठा सकते। हमको टैक्स लगाने के पहले जनता की क्षमता का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मेरा मतलब यह है कि कर लगाने के पहले हमको व्यावहारिक और मानवीय पहलुओं का भी अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। इन चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर अगर आप कर लगाएंगे तो हर आदमी करने को तैयार रहेगा। लोगों के अन्दर श्रद्धा है, लोगों के अन्दर भावना है, वे तैयार हैं उस प्रतिज्ञा के वास्ते, लेकिन जो लोगों की क्षमता है वह इस बात से कहीं कम है। श्री डेबर ने आपको प्रमाण दिया कि जो एथानामिक सर्वे हुआ था उसकी रिपोर्ट से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि अगर अधिक टैक्सों का बोझ जनता पर लाया गया तो जहां जनता देने से बिल्कुल मजबूर और लाचार हो जायेगी वहां जो फ्री इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात है अर्थात् लोग बिना शक और डर के इन्वेस्ट कर सकें और हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज डेवेलप कर सकें, उस पर भविष्य में चेक लग जायेगा, उस पर एक रुकावट पड़ जायेगी, और इस प्रकार जो हमारे उद्योग धंधे हैं, चाहे वह काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज हों चाहे बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज हों, चाहे गांव के अन्दर किसी नये तरीके से, ट्रैक्टर आदि की खरीद से या समितियां बना कर और नये कार्यक्रम सामने रख कर या कम्प्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के अवीन सहयोग से या किसी भी अन्य प्रकार से, उपज बढ़ाने का काम हो, उसके ऊपर एक प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध आकर लग जायेगा। कारण यह है कि लोगों की अपनी देने की क्षमता हुआ करती है।

[श्री सु० सिंह चौधरी]

इस मामले में मैं आपके सामने अपने पंजाब का उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा आपको समाचार पत्रों से ज्ञात हुआ होगा जब नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड में पैसा देने की बात छठी, उसमें वह सबसे आगे रहा। वहाँ के लोगों ने, विशेषकर देहात की जनता ने, कुल चन्दे का ६० या ६५ प्रतिशत दिया है। उन्होंने खुद जाकर इस मामले में सरकार की काफी सहायता की। खुद मेरे ही गांव के अन्दर जाइये। एक छोटा सा गांव है, लेकिन वहाँ से ५० या ६० हजार रु० नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड में दिये गये। इस सारी की सारी बात को लेकर, आप ने जो आवश्यक बचत योजना बनाई है उसके साथ इस का ताल मेल बिठाइये, खास कर गांव के मामले में। इस का प्रभाव शहरों में भी पड़ रहा है, लेकिन पंजाब के दृष्टिकोण से अगर आप गांवों को ध्यान में रखें तो आप देखेंगे कि कुछ साल पहले वहाँ खुशहाली टैक्स के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन हुआ था। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि वहाँ पर नहरें आ गई हैं और नहरों के आने के बाद वहाँ पर उपज भी पिछले सालों से बढ़ गई है, लेकिन इन बातों के बावजूद भी किसान की जितनी पैदावार बढ़ी है, उत्पादन से उसका जितना लाभ हो रहा है पहले की अपेक्षा, वह सारे का सारा पहले से ही अनेक टैक्सों के रूप में प्रान्तीय सरकार लेकर अपनी जेबों में डालती जा रही है, चाहे वह खुशहाली टैक्स हो, चाहे बैटरमेंट टैक्स हो या सुपर टैक्स हो। इसी प्रकार से रेवेन्यू के अन्दर अनेक टैक्स हैं जो कि सामान्य किसान को देने पड़ रहे हैं, पंजाब के सामान्य जमींदार को देने पड़ रहे हैं। उसके बाद उसके प्रोडक्शन में से, उसकी नई उपज में से कुछ ज्यादा बाकी नहीं रहता है। अभी तक वह चीज तो खत्म ही नहीं हुई लेकिन पहले दिन तहसीलदार वगैरह गांव के अन्दर दौरा करने लगे। जब मैंने उनसे बात की तो उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि वे गोल्ड बॉन्ड्स के वास्ते निकल रहे हैं। आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि जिस गांव ने ५० या ६० हजार रुपया दिया

हो उससे आप ८ या १० हजार रु० गोल्ड बॉन्ड्स के लिये मांगने जा रहे हैं। दुनिया भर के टैक्स वह पहले से ही दे रहे हैं रेवेन्यू के अन्दर, उसके बाद अगर आप

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, Sir, that the time for gold bonds is gone?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ इस बात की दलील दे रहे थे कि बहुत सी जगहों पर लोगों ने दिया है, अब अगर वह नये टैक्स लगे तो उन लोगों के पास देने को कुछ नहीं होगा। सिर्फ इसलिये ही वह कह रहे थे।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : मैंने यह कहा कि अब उन लोगों से कहा जा रहा है कि गोल्ड बॉन्ड्स खरीदो।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अब यह कहाँ है ?

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : अब मैं आ रहा हूँ कम्पलसरी सेविंग्स पर। जहाँ उन्होंने चन्दा दिया वहाँ वह दुनिया भर के रेवेन्यू टैक्सेज दे रहे हैं। उसके बाद अगर गोल्ड बॉन्ड्स की बात उनके पास जायेगी और पैसा उनकी जेब से निकलेगा, तो भले ही वह दस साल बाद उनकी वापस हो जायेगा, लेकिन आज जो उनकी आमदनी के साधन हैं उनसे वह पैसा जायेगा।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं कहता हूँ कि वह तो पिछले समय की बात हो गई। यह पैसा उनकी नई इनकम से लिया जायेगा।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : वह इनकम कौन सी है ? जो तहसीलदार परसों गांव के अन्दर गया वह कौनसी इनकम से मांग रहा था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि जो इनकम उन लोगों की आगे होगी उसमें से होगा। गोल्ड बॉन्ड्स के लिये जो दिया वह उससे दिया जो पहले से जमा था।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : पंजाब के अन्दर किसानों के पास कुछ जमा नहीं था। आप पंजाब के अन्दर जाकर देख सकते हैं कि वहाँ ग्राम तौर से यह हो रहा है कि उनसे वादा लिया जा रहा है कि जब तुम्हारी सरसों बिकेगी, जब तुम्हारा गेहूँ बिकेगा, उसमें से देना, इस वक्त खाली गेहूँ नाम लिख रहे हैं। यह जमा का नाम उन को मार रहा है। जमा किसी के पास कुछ नहीं है। लोग अलग अलग शकल में सारे का सारा पैसा दे रहे हैं। उस के बाद किसी के पास क्या जमा रह जाता है? इस के बाद कम्पल्सरी सेविंग्स की बात आती है। आप अन्दाजा लगाइये, इस में बहस की कोई चीज नहीं है, आप उन से जो उन का रेवन्यू होगा उस का ५० प्रतिशत पैसा कम्पल्सरी सेविंग्स में लेंगे। पंजाब में रेवन्यू बहुत हाई है। सामान्य जमींदार जिस के पास १०० बीघे जमीन है वह विभिन्न प्रकार से १००० या १५०० रु० हर फसल के बाद देता है। उस के बाद अगर आप उस से ५०० या ६०० रु० लेकर अपना खजाना भरना चाहेंगे तो आप को इस का जवाब मिलेगा। आखिर वह कहाँ से देगा। आप उस को जेलों में डालें, आप किसी प्रकार का अत्याचार करें या जितनी तरह के शासन के तरीके हैं उन को अपनायें, लेकिन वह टैक्स आयेगा कहाँ से? इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह बड़ा अव्यावहारिक पहलू है। इस में जहाँ आप ने मानवीयता नहीं दिखाई वहाँ यह भी नहीं देखा कि उस में सामर्थ्य भी है या नहीं रेवन्यू देने की। आप के पास रेवन्यू कोर्ट्स की पावर्स हैं कि आप उन की जमीन की कुर्की करें, उस के बाद उन के दरवाजों पर सम्मन चपकाया जाय, उस के बाद मुनादी हो उस के बाद आप जो कुर्की की प्रोसीडर हैं उस में से अपना रेवन्यू ले सकते हैं। जब यह विकट रूप में समस्या सामने आयेगी तो यह हम को महसूस करना पड़ेगा। मैं यही कहूँगा कि यह

चीज लोगों की क्षमता से परे है कि वे इस को दे सकें। आखिर हर चीज की लिमिट होती है। वे अपनी प्रतिज्ञा जानते हैं और वे अपनी शक्ति भर उस को पूरी करना चाहते हैं। जब मेरे गांव वालों को इस बात का पता लगा कि फौज के लिये उन के यहाँ से ५०० आदमियों की आवश्यकता है, तो मेरी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में लोगों ने २७,००० से से कर ३०,००० आदमी तक भरती कराये। जहाँ तक पैसे का सवाल है, जिस गांव को २०० रु० देने थे उस ने २,००० रु० दिये। वहाँ डिप्टी कमिश्नर भी गये, तहसीलदार भी गये, रेजिडेंशल मैजिस्ट्रेट भी गये, हम ने उन से कहा कि वे क्यों ताकत या शक्ति लगाते हैं, देश लोगों का है, किसी एक आदमी का या सरकारी अफसर का नहीं है, लोग उन को स्वयम् देंगे। लोगों ने दिया भी। लेकिन अब यह स्थिति आ गई है कि उन के पास पैसा रहा ही नहीं। इस के अलावा उन के व्यक्तिगत खर्च भी हैं। उस के बाद भी जो चीज बाकी रहती है वह किस शकल में सामने आ जायेगी, यह भविष्य बतलायेगा।

डिफेंस के मामले में यह दलील दी जा सकती है कि आज इस चीज की आलोचना की जा रही है लेकिन डिफेंस के ऊपर जो खर्च बढ़ रहा है आखिर वह कैसे पूरा होगा। डिफेंस के बारे में सामान्य चीज यह है कि जिस तरह से और बातों के सम्बन्ध में यह बात सामने आई है कि एक्स्पेंडिचर बढ़ रहा है और हुकूमत में खर्च ज्यादा हो रहा है उसी तरह से डिफेंस के बारे में भी आई है। पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सरकार एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर कमी करे तो हर साल ६० से ले कर १०० करोड़ रु० तक की बचत हो सकती है। यह बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट है और वाई डिटेल् की बातें उस में सामने लाई गई हैं। अगर उस प्रकार से हुकूमत के खर्च में कमी हो जाये तो क्या

[श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी]

जितने धन की हमें जरूरत है वह नहीं मिल सकता। लेकिन इन सारी बातों को आलोचना के ढंग से लिया जाता है। जो बजट आया है प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उस की अनेक प्रकार से आलोचना कर रहा है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई डिस्क्लेमेशन नहीं हुआ, कोई एलान नहीं हुआ, कि हम ने फलों स्थान पर फजाना चीज में कमी की है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पंजाब में मिनिस्ट्री में बहुत कमी की गई है और सामान्य जनता के सामने यह तस्वीर आई है कि वहां पर २१ आदमियों को हटाने के बाद खर्च में कमी हुई है। लेकिन वहां पर स्थिति बड़ी अजीब व गरीब है। जहां मिनिस्ट्रों का हटा दिया है वहां हर एक जिले में एक एक डिप्टी कमिशनर और एक एक एडिशनल डिप्टी कमिशनर लगा दिया जो कि पहले एक एक जिले में एक डिप्टी कमिशनर हुआ करता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बचत की मिसालें दे दें बाकी पंजाब की चीजों पर ज्यादा न कहें।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : मैं पंजाब की जनरल बात कह रहा हूँ कि वहां पर जो खर्च बढ़ रहा है वह अच्छा नहीं है। पंजाब के अन्दर से मिनिस्ट्रों का हटा दिये गये लेकिन दो दां हजार रुपये पाने वाले डिप्टी कमिशनर बिठा दिये गये, होमगार्ड में अफसर का लगा दिया ५,००० रु० दे कर जब कि मिनिस्ट्रों को ८०० रु० दिये जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य से मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि जॉ स्टेट का खर्च हो या दूसरी बात हां उस की तकसील में न जायें। यहां के मिनिस्ट्रों काफी हैं आप के पास नुक्ता चीनी करने के लिये।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : मैं तफसील में नहीं जा रहा हूँ, जनरल वे में रख रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पंजाब की मिनिस्ट्रों कैसे जवाब देगी कि डिप्टी कमिशनर की जरूरत है या नहीं ?

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : जवाब मैं नहीं मांग रहा हूँ। मैं इतनी बात कह रहा हूँ कि अगर हम टैक्स लगायेंगे तो हम इस का जवाब देंगे कि हम पर टैक्स लगाये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपनी ही जिद पर चले जाते हैं और मुझ को सुनने का यत्न ही नहीं करते। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के बखिलाफ उन्होंने कहा कि बिना वजह डिप्टी कमिशनर लगा दिये गये। डिप्टी कमिशनर की जरूरत है या नहीं अगर वे इस की चर्चा करेंगे तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट यहां पर जवाब नहीं दे सकती।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन यह पॉसिबल रिफरेंस है।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : यहां मिनिस्ट्रों की एक लम्बी फीज है।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : मिनिस्ट्रों की विजनी का खर्च कितना है यह यहां पर आया है। सवाल तो खर्च का है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर जितने मिनिस्ट्रों साहब हैं उन की आप चाहे जितनी नुक्ताचीनी कीजिये।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : यह ठीक है, पंजाब में खर्च बहुत होता है इस को ही समझाने के लिये मैं कह रहा था।

श्री कछवाय : पंजाब का तो केवल उदाहरण दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उदाहरण नहीं दिया है।

श्री यु० सिंह चौधरी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमिटी ने कहा है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च कम किया जाय और अनुमान लगाया है कि १०० करोड़ रु० की बचत हो सकती है, अगर हम उस तरीके को अतिथार करें तो मेरे अपने खयाल के मुताबिक यह चीज ज्यादा अच्छी रहेगी। मुझ से पहले एक सज्जन ने कहा था कि जो फिजूल के मुहकमे हैं उनको समाप्त कर दिया जाये पर एंजुकेशन पर कमी का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। मैं भी इस राय से सहमत हूँ। अनेकों मुहकमों में कुछ अफसर सरप्लस हैं, जैसे सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजिनियर की पोस्ट है। यह बात मैं एक सर्वे के आधार पर कहता हूँ। इस विभाग में सब से नीचे ओवरसियर है, उस के बाद एंजीक्यूटिव इंजिनियर है और उसके बाद सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजिनियर है और उसके भी बाद चीफ है। इस मुहकमे के आदमियों की भी राय है कि यह सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजिनियर की पोस्ट सरप्लस है। खर्च मंजूर करने का काम, बलों पर दस्तखत करने का काम, चूकों पर दस्तखत करने का काम और खजाने से रुपया निकलवाने का काम या किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट की जिम्मेदारी का काम एंजीक्यूटिव इंजिनियर का है। और जो कागजात एंजीक्यूटिव इंजिनियर को ऊपर भेजने होते हैं उनको सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजिनियर चीफ को भेज देता है। उसका काम पोस्ट आफिस की तरह है कि वह डाक को रिसीव करके ऊपर भेज देता है। सारा टेक्निकल सर्वे का काम ओवरसियर करता है या सर्वेयर करता है, उसके बाद एंजीक्यूटिव इंजिनियर ऐक्शन लेता है और उसके बाद कागजात ऊपर भेजे जाते हैं।

हर एक सरकिल में एक सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजिनियर होता है। उसका खास काम आदमियों का उस सरकिल में ट्रांसफर करना होता है। केवल इस काम के वास्ते दो तीन या चार हजार देकर एक अफसर को रखा

जाता है। इस खर्च को कम कर दिया जाये तो बहुत बचत हो सकती है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे विभागों में भी कुछ पोस्टें सरप्लस हैं जिनको कम किया जा सकता है। इन लोगों को दूसरे टेक्निकल कामों पर लगा कर एडजस्ट कर दिया जाये।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि जो टैक्स हैं उन पर व्यावहारिक पहलू से विचार किया जाये। टैक्स लगाने के पहले आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि लोगों में टैक्स देने की कितनी क्षमता है, केवल प्रतिज्ञा की याद दिलाने से और त्याग की भावना का जिक्र करने से काम नहीं चल सकता। लोगों में त्याग की भावना तो है ही और इसका प्रमाण उस समय मिला था जब देश पर चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था। लेकिन देखना यह है कि लोगों में टैक्स देने की कितनी ताकत है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि टैक्स प्रोजेक्ट्स पर दोबारा गौर किया जाये ताकि व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए हम निर्णय करे। और काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से चला सकें।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, permit me to say a few words on the budget proposals presented by the hon. Finance Minister. This year the Finance Minister has framed his budget with the twin object of making preparations for the defence of our motherland and also with a view to keep pace with economic development of our country. He rightly emphasised in his speech the other day that integrity and honour of the country come first and everything else next. The defence expenditure has been increased this year by about Rs. 500 crores, and he has to find money for meeting this additional heavy expenditure due to the national emergency.

Some people think that the emergency is over, but that is not the right

[Shri Ramanathan Chettiar] attitude. The patriotic citizens of this country have to realise that the emergency is still there, and the enemy is making preparations. That should be our attitude and we should prepare ourselves to meet the enemy. If all of us do not support this heavy expenditure on defence, the safety and security of this country will be in jeopardy.

The Finance Minister has, with great foresight and imagination, placed before the House his budget proposals which have not placed an undue burden on any particular section of the community. This year, he has introduced the compulsory savings scheme. He wants one and all, that is every citizen in this country, should participate in the defence efforts of our Government. He has not spared the rural section of the population. Neither has he spared the urban section of the population. I am sure that every citizen will feel proud that he has a part to play in this national emergency by contributing whatever savings he or she has for this effort.

Let us come to the other feature of this budget, the super-profits tax. It is no doubt a welcome measure. But, at the same time, I request the Finance Minister to keep in view such joint stock companies which have been operating all these years with a reasonably limited capital and not much of reserves to speak of. Such companies, if they have to come within the scope of this proposed measure, may find it very difficult, leave alone maintaining dividends, whether they would be able to give more than 2 or 3 per cent as dividend to their shareholders, they may not be able to put back anything by way of reserves. Here, I would like the sympathetic consideration of the Finance Minister. It is such companies which also play an important role in the development of our corporate sector and also in the industrial develop-

ment of our country. Other companies with larger capital and reserves may be able to withstand this tax. Ultimately, they many, at the most, have to reduce their dividends. On account of their large capital and also reserves, they may be able to overcome this tax. The only drawback they may have to face is that they may not be able to pay such high dividends as they were doing all these years.

Let me come to the indirect taxation. The Finance Minister has introduced in this Budget....

Shri Bade: What is your opinion so far as super profits tax is concerned? Should it remain there or should it not remain there?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I said it is a welcome measure and I support it. The super-profits tax, to my humble mind, is to mop up the extra resources of the corporate sector and I think the Finance Minister must be congratulated on bringing this new measure in the budget proposals this year.

Shri Bade: But there are so many "but's".

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: There is no 'but' as far as I am concerned.

With regard to indirect taxation, he has introduced some excise levies and he has also increased the customs duties. The only thing that the Finance Minister and also the Planning Commission are expected to do is to have a careful watch on the trend of prices because all these indirect taxes will go to increase the price level. The cumulative effect of these levies and duties may tend to increase the price level. This is the only point that I would like to make in regard to indirect taxation.

But I would like to say one word about kerosene. Kerosene is used by

one and all, and the Finance Minister should see that great hardship is not felt by the common man of this country. That is the only point that I would submit for consideration. If it is possible for him, let him consider the question of reducing the duty or levy on this commodity. That is the only suggestion that I have to make as far as the indirect taxation is concerned.

Industrial production has shown an increase of 7.2 per cent during the last half year whereas that is not the story as far as the agricultural sector is concerned. I feel that enough attention is not being paid to the development of agriculture. Agriculture is the base on which any industrial structure could be built. Government and the Planning Commission should pay more and more attention to agriculture, improve the methods of agriculture and also see that we get better yields both in wheat and in rice and in pulses, and also see that the farmer or the producer gets an economic price for his produce.

With regard to the aspect of procurement by the State Governments on behalf of the Central Government, I have one or two observations to make. As far as my State (Madras) is concerned, they have fixed a very low price of Rs. 15 per maund of rice. Today the cost of cultivation per acre will be round about Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. On this increased cost of cultivation, the farmer will not be able to meet his necessities, if he were to sell at Rs. 15 a maund of rice. The economic price will be round about Rs. 20. I would urge the Planning Commission and also the Food and Agriculture Minister to see that a fair price is allowed to the producer or the farmer in order that he may not suffer great hardship. After all, the farmer or the producer has to buy the necessities of life and he has also to educate his children, and the prices of certain essential articles that he needs have gone up to such an extent that with

this price of Rs. 15 per maund of rice, he will not be able to meet his needs. This one aspect should be borne in mind, and I hope Government will give sympathetic consideration, and in their talks with the State Governments, see that a reasonable, economic and workable price per maund of rice is given so that the farmer will not suffer undue hardship.

I have a few observations to make about the working of public sector undertakings in this country. The capital invested in them up to 1962 is of the order of Rs. 638 crores, and there is a provision in this year's Budget of Rs. 138 crores, which means about Rs. 806 crores for about 42 concerns. But only 26 are running concerns. The 26 running concerns have a capital including what is provided for in the 1963-64 Budget of about Rs. 200 crores. But what is the return we find? Last year, it was of the order of Rs. 1.33 crores and this year it is provided at Rs. 1.45 crores. That means, not even a crore and a half on any investment of Rs. 200 crores. There is another aspect also. Out of Rs. 800 odd crores, the biggest project, Hindustan Steel, has got a capital of about Rs. 307 crores plus Rs. 100 crores provided in this year's Budget, making about Rs. 400 and odd crores, which means half the total capital in all our public sector undertakings. As mentioned in the Budget speech, the Finance Minister while he expects the private sector to play an important role in the national emergency as well as in the economic development of our country let him also see that there is an improvement in the working of public sector undertakings, that there is stoppage of waste and that the targets are kept up. Let them also be put on a profit-earning basis so that they will not be losing concerns and will not be a drain on the economy of our country.

One word more about Hindustan Steel. The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries and the Chairman of Hindustan Steel say that production is

[Shri Ramanathan Chettiar]

coming up in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela. But what do we see? In 1961-62, the loss incurred by this corporation was of the order of Rs. 19.47 lakhs. When production is rising at least—I can understand, even if they do not make any profits—they should not show any loss. That shows that there is some wasteful expenditure in some section or the other. This should be avoided.

I know the Finance Minister is averse to any wasteful expenditure either in his Ministry or anywhere else. I know he has also effected a fair-sized economy of about Rs. 30 to 40 crores this year, and we must all congratulate him on this effort, and should also offer our co-operation in whatever respect we can to see that more economy in expenditure is effected in the coming years. At the same time, let him also bear in mind that Government owe a duty to Parliament and the public to see that there is better working of public sector undertakings. After all, it is taxpayers' money that has gone towards the capital of all these public sector undertakings and they should put up a better show than what they have done so far. I would in my humble way suggest to the Finance Minister that though the proposed Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings may take some time to function, he could consider the question of having a small working group consisting of Members of Parliament to go, with the aid of cost accountants, into the working of some of the undertakings which have been showing losses and which could be made to show better results. He could consider this as a suggestion from me.

Our Finance Minister is one of those who would always keep deficit financing within reasonable limits. That is why this year also he has kept deficit financing at a reasonable limit of Rs. 151 crores, in order to see that there is no spiralling of prices.

One or two words about the needs of the South. It is an acknowledged fact that we in the South are rather backward in the sphere of industrialisation.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Will you please explain what you mean by backwardness?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Madras State has great need of fertilisers. There are one or two schemes that have got to be sanctioned. I would very much urge upon the Government to consider the needs of Madras State for fertilisers and supply them as early as possible.

There is a scheme in my own constituency, called the Noyyal Irrigation Scheme. The original estimate for it was Rs. 3.2 crores. It was included in the draft Third Five Year Plan submitted by the Madras Government to the Planning Commission. I do not know for what reason it was dropped. I would urge upon the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission even now, if it is not too late, to have it included in the Third Five Year Plan itself.

With these words, let me congratulate the Finance Minister on having presented bold Budget proposals this year. Thank you, Sir.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I take this opportunity to assure the hon. Finance Minister that the Indian people are prepared to sacrifice their all for the defence and development of this country. They are prepared to face forced marches, starvation and death for the defence of our country. We are prepared to go half-starved and half-naked if we are assured that the money that we are giving to the Government will be used for the development of our country and for building up a socialist society in this country, so that our children may not know what unemployment is, what starva-

tion is, what illiteracy is and what disease is.

While the Indian people are behind none in the matter of sacrifice for the development and defence of their country, they are at the same time very vigilant about the way in which their hard-earned money is going to be spent. I still remember that in the early twenties, when the Indian people voluntarily gave contributions to the Khilafat Fund, they asked of their mightiest leaders about the way in which the money was spent. I still remember that when in response to the appeal of the Father of the Nation the Tilak Suraj Fund was collected, the Indian people did not spare even the Father of the Nation and asked him how the money was spent, and in his own characteristic way he gave the explanation. At one time he even expressed apology to the Indian people that some of his associates had not spent the money in the way in which it ought to have been spent. I know it very well that the hon. Finance Minister is a great follower of the Father of the Nation. If the Saint of Sabarmati could express his regret for the way in which money was spent, I am sure that the Saint of Bulsar will also come forward and tell the people that the money of the country is not being spent in the way in which it ought to be spent.

There is hardly any country in the world in which Parkinson's Law works more safely and steadily than it does in India. There is a desire on the part of every Ministry to build up a mighty empire. There is a desire on the part of every Ministry to have as many Secretaries, Under, Joint, Additional, Special and full-fledged. I still remember that in 1952 we entered into an agreement with the USA for developing our villages and for the progress of our agriculture. As soon as that agreement was signed, a cell was created in the Planning Commission known as Community Development Administration under an officer who was honorary, but in India even

honorary officers cost quite a fortune to our taxpayers in the shape of free houses, free transport, and allowance, travelling and otherwise. But we found that this small cell in the Planning Commission which was only to advise the States how the community development work should be done, gradually developed into an empire. It became a Ministry with all the paraphernalia of a Ministry, Secretaries, Additional, Joint etc. Apart from this Ministry there are a number of other Ministries in the Centre whose only function is to advise the States and to co-ordinate their activities.

16.55 hrs

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

Most of these Ministries can be reduced to the status of a small advisory cell under the control of the Planning Commission and the Ministries can be abolished. Huge amounts of money can be saved if these Ministries were abolished and that work is entrusted to the Planning Commission or a little cell in the Planning Commission which can advise the States, because most of the work is being done by the States. There can be a great deal of economy and if we do something about it we can save on a number of items and save lakhs and lakhs of rupees.

The hon. Finance Minister has come out with a number of direct and indirect taxes. I assure him that the country stands behind him and the country will not grudge him anything in the form of taxes, direct or indirect, in this hour of crisis when it is faced with the Chinese aggression and when the masses of our people are poor as a result of an underdeveloped economy and our country needs development; the country is not going to grudge any tax that he brings; it will be welcome to the people of this country and to the Parliament of this country. But at the same time, they would like to know whether there are not other avenues. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to take this

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

House into confidence and tell us what amount of arrears of income-tax is still left in the various corporate sectors. If all the arrears could be realised, the number of taxes that the Finance Minister has imposed on this country would have been less. We have got ample powers. I assure the hon. Finance Minister that if he feels helpless, let him come to this House with any measure however strict that may be, however drastic it may be. I can assure him that this House will give him ample power to realise those arrears. How many people have been arrested in the last few years for not paying the arrears. We know that when a peasant fails to pay land revenue for a year, the tehsildar goes to his house and confiscates his cattle and his properties and everything and he is marched to the tehsil. But how many of business tycoons and big businessmen have ever been called to the income-tax office to explain their conduct? I would like the hon. Finance Minister to be very strict with them and to see that all the arrears are realised within the course of this year. If these arrears are realised I am sure in the next Budget he will be able to come to this House and give us some reliefs.

Almost every section of this House after Swears in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Professor Ranga swears by the name of Mahatma Gandhi: my friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and Shri Nath Pai and his party also swear by the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Surely Members of the Socialist party, in spite of their attitude and conduct, also swear by the name of Mahatma Gandhi. The only exceptions are the communists as they still believe in Marx. They may be backward. We also swear by the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I want to know how many of us are worthy of that great man. How many of us follow his example and follow his path?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Only you.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Just to satisfy ourselves that we are his followers we are sticking to certain fads. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to examine the possibilities of reimposing the salt tax. If that is done, a number of taxes which are very harsh on our people can be avoided. I know it very well I myself as a young boy had joined satyagraha against salt tax. It was a symbolic thing; it was necessary at that time. I remember it very well that young Morarji Bhal resigned from the post of Deputy Collector and followed the path of Mahatma Gandhi in the Dandi March. It has a great sentimental attachment for him. I can realise that. But sentiments can be sacrificed before realism and realism demands that it should be reimposed.

Sir, every country's economy depends on industry and commerce. What is the state of affairs in industry and commerce? I am not going to say anything about our public sector. It is just a child yet. I want to say something about the private sector which is in a respectable way described as the corporate sector. I am not going into the details and the Vivian Bose report is going to come before this House. I know very well that every section of this House will examine it. We will have the opportunity to examine the way in which our private sector functions. Mr. Chairman, if I use a harsh word, they are murdering the economy of this country. I could have used a worse word. But I do not want to do so; for fear of vulgarity. Therefore, it is necessary to have a full probe into the affairs of these private sector companies. About the Vivian Bose Report, it is coming up. But I would like to know what is being done about the New Asiatic Company which is owned by Ghanshyamdas Birla and the Birla Brothers. I want to know what has been done about the Thakernay empire. This is the time that the Finance Ministry and the Commerce Ministry should do

something. This is the time that the Government of India should take over all these private concerns, all these corporate concerns which are indulging in tax-evasion, which are indulging in cheating the Company Law Administration, which are indulging in cheating their share-holders and cheating the Indian people.

17 hrs.

Sir, we are pledged to socialism and I said once before that socialism needs two things: firstly, an apparatus and secondly the attitude of mind. As far as the apparatus is concerned, we are building socialism with a set of Government servants, very efficient they may be, who have hardly any faith in socialism. I know, the Prime Minister once or twice said that our senior Government servants are, by and large, very efficient and in proof he pointed out that often in their retirements they are engaged by various international organisations and huge business houses. But I can assure the Prime Minister that our senior public officers, after retirement, get jobs in various public sectors not for their efficiency but for their influence and contact in the Government of India. It should be fully realised and, therefore, to attempt to build socialism in this country with the set of these people will be very difficult.

Once the Prime Minister remarked that the basis of socialism in this country will be electricity and panchayati raj. What is the position of electricity? We know it very well that even in the capital we have often break-downs of electricity. That is the position of electricity in this country. And what is the position of panchayati raj? They want to bring panchayati raj sitting in their air-conditioned rooms of Krishi Bhavan. They have been issuing directives from there to the villages to build up panchayati raj. So, electricity and panchayati raj are going to be the basis of our socialism!

2931 (A1) LSD—8.

The time has come when the Finance Minister and the Government of India should fully examine the possibilities of nationalisation of banks. At the time when the ex-Finance Minister brought the Bill here to nationalise the Life Insurance Corporation, there were sections in this House which were very sceptic about the future of life insurance in this country. But the LIC—good, bad or indifferent, whatever it may be—has survived in spite of the misgivings of those people who thought that the nationalisation of life insurance would bring collapse to the insurance system in this country. So, the time has come that even general insurance should be nationalised. I do not see the reason, when the Life Insurance Corporation can run successfully, why general insurance cannot be taken over by the Government and thus giving an opportunity of getting better finances for our public sector organisations.

As I said, today we are facing a great crisis, international as well as national. I am afraid that in this country there is no dearth of Krups and Thasines. You must beware of Krups and Thasines. Otherwise, I shudder to think of the idea that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be replaced by one Adolf Hitler.

With these words, I support the budget.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I heartily support the increase in the expenditure on the defence services by about Rs. 257 crores. As the Chinese sword is hanging still on our heads and vast areas of our lost territory have to be recovered, military preparedness has to be increased. I may also assure the Government that this House and the people will never forget the pledge that has been taken in this House to spare no sacrifice that will be necessary for the defence of our motherland.

But the great question that faces this House is how these new ex-

[Shri Yajnik]

penses have to be met. I am afraid I must say at once that this budget is a bureaucratic, dictatorial and autocratic budget. And an autocrat and bureaucrat wants to make a show of keeping both the scales even. I am afraid, however, that with the megaton bomb that the Finance Minister has exploded, there is consternation and sorrow and suffering on all sides. The Government must seriously consider if they have really kept the proper balance between direct and indirect taxation.

I will not dilate on all the points or many of the points on the budget. I will only confine myself to the excise duty by which about Rs. 116 more are sought to be realised. I must state at once that these excise duties, whatever the Government might say and however they might use the Defence of India Rules, are bound to result in rise of prices not only of those articles and services which are taxed but also of those which are not taxed.

See the items that have been taxed. Kerosene, superior: from Rs. 79 to Rs. 210 per kilo-litre—an increase of 300 per cent. Inferior kerosene: from Rs. 64 to Rs. 160, by about 275 per cent; while the duties on motor-spirit and refined oil are to be increased only by about 25 to 30 per cent. The increases of the duty on kerosene are really fantastic and I am sure they will have to be reconsidered by the Finance Minister. Anyway, the increase in duty on kerosene and on motor-spirit and diesel oil, with the increases of surcharges in duties on tobacco and cigarettes, coarse yarn and woollens, etc., would all go to increase the expenses of the common man. When you tax kerosene, you tax not only the fuel, but you also tax the light of the village huts and the mud hovels. When you tax motor spirit and diesel oil, you tax transport, which has now become a necessity to the village people in order to carry out their several duties and responsibilities. When you tax tobacco and cigarettes you tax a daily necessity of the common man.

With all these increases, the Finance Minister seeks to get about Rs. 116 crores. I ask the Finance Minister if it is necessary to go in for these oppressive additional excise duties. Let us see what is going to be secured from direct taxation. Direct taxation, apart from Rs. 40 crores that are to be sought from the compulsory saving scheme, is really budgeted to give only Rs. 70 crores as against the Rs. 116 crores that are sought to be secured from excise revenue.

Let us see how the direct and indirect taxes have been increased during the last 10 years. According to one estimate, the total tax revenue of the Central Government increased from Rs. 357 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 768 crores in 1961-62. The direct taxes increased from Rs. 130 crores to Rs. 206 crores and indirect taxes from Rs. 227 crores to Rs. 562 crores. Thus, there was an increase in direct taxation by only about 59 per cent while altogether indirect taxation increased by 250 per cent and excise duties increased by 647 per cent. Moreover, during the last five years, the percentage increase in indirect taxes has been much greater than in direct taxes. From 1957-58 to 1963-64 budget, where the total tax revenue would be doubled, direct taxation would increase by about 75 per cent while indirect taxation would increase by more than 100 per cent and union excise alone would increase by 200 per cent.

Has the income of the common man increased in this proportion? According to the latest figures during the years from 1956-57 to 1961-62, while the national income has increased from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 13,000 crores and the index number of national income has increased from Rs. 127 to Rs. 150, the per capita income has increased only from Rs. 110 to Rs. 117. That is to say, the larger amount of the national income has been taken up by a comparatively higher income group. Moreover, we have also the report of the Agricultural Labour Committee which

has stated clearly how the lowest of the low income groups fare in this country. The agricultural labour households account for nearly 7 crore persons, according to the report of 1956-57, and their per capita income was reduced from Rs. 104 to Rs. 99 from 1950-51 to 1956-57, while, the debts increased from Rs. 105 to Rs. 138. Now, these are the people who are to be taxed by these excise duties.

The question, Sir, is, whether it is necessary to increase these excise duties in view of the comparatively small amount that is derived from direct taxes while the income of the higher income groups has increased during the last few years. Professor Gadgil, writing in the *Economic Weekly*, has stated that there is an increase of 19 per cent in the national income between 1957 and 1961 and the collection of taxes on purely personal income for the same period went down from Rs. 152 crores to Rs. 142 crores—the income increased while the income-tax decreased.

But the most crucial and devastating criticism of the income-tax organisation has come from the Public Accounts Committee. As some other hon. friend has told this House, out of a sum of Rs. 253 crores pending recovery at the end of 1960-61, Rs. 136 crores were taken as effective arrears. That means, probably, the rest of it is to be written off in a way. And, these effective arrears have increased to Rs. 150 crores by the end of 1962, and probably the effective arrears at the end of this year would be more. Anyway, this is a big chunk that awaits recovery by Government department. It will not go into the figures of income-tax evasion that have been given by Professor Kaldor to the tune of about Rs. 300 crores—I leave that aside for the time being—but the Auditor-General himself has found under-assessment involving tax amounting to Rs. 120 crores in only one-fourth of the income-tax wards in the country—probably, if you take into account all the income-tax wards in the country, the amount of under-

assessment would easily come to about Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores. I do not take into consideration any evasion figures at all, but merely taking these figures of Rs. 150 crores of effective arrears of income-tax pending at the end of 1962 and the probable amount of Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores which is the amount of under-assessment, you will easily come to a figure of more than Rs. 400 crores. Now, mind you, Sir, this is not a problematic or controversial figure. These are figures given by the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee. If these figures amount to Rs. 400 crores, is it not possible for Government during the next year to collect a large part of it? The Finance Minister has preached austerity and economy to all, the poor and the rich. May I request the Finance Minister to instil some measure of austerity into the income-tax department? May I request that stern warnings be given to all the officers of the income-tax department and all the employees to see that all effective arrears are collected as soon as possible? He should also warn, not only the income-tax officers of the Government but also the income-tax assesses, that no under-hand dealing, no corruption, would be tolerated and anybody found to be guilty of any malpractices will be sternly dealt with. I am sorry to find that the income-tax defaulters and evaders are treated very lightly. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that stern measures are taken to collect even a good part of these Rs. 400 crores so that the entire amount that he has budgeted to secure from extra excise duties may not have to be collected.

One last word and I have done. So far as the compulsory saving scheme is concerned, I must point out to this House that it is *ultra vires* the Constitution. The Bill indicates that the permission of the President has been obtained for its introduction as a Money Bill. Article 110 of the Constitution describes the contents of Money Bills. A money Bill may levy

[Shri Yajnik]

taxation, a money Bill may provide for borrowing money, a money Bill might authorise Government to spend from the Consolidated Fund of India. But there is no provision in the Constitution that empowers Government to pass a law providing for compulsory saving.

An Hon. Member: This is borrowing money.

Shri Yajnik: When it is borrowing, it is voluntary. I have yet to find in the dictionary any equivalent to this kind of borrowing, i.e., borrowing by compulsion and, therefore, I say with all humility.....

An Hon. Member: This is extortion.

Shri Yajnik:that the Government should seriously consider this matter from the legal point of view and scrap entirely the compulsory saving scheme so that the whole deficit in the budget may be made by collecting income-tax arrears and other taxes in a more vigorous and in a more efficient manner.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnanan (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, the budget proposals for 1963-64 were awaited with more than the usual interest and anxiety. There was no doubt in anybody's mind that even if India were to go to the negotiating table with China, a sharp increase in our defence expenditure cannot be avoided. It was also equally clear that this tax burden is a continuing thing. Now, the Finance Minister is faced with a twin problem. He has to find resources for strengthening our defences. He must find resources for our continuing economic development. This is a challenge to any Finance Minister and is a most difficult and delicate problem that any Finance Minister of this country has even faced. I must congratulate Shri Morarji Desai for his resourcefulness and his boldness in presenting the Budget for 1963-64.

17.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

He has allocated Rs. 867 crores for the defence expenditure in the coming year. In allocating this amount, he has shown not only to our people but to the world outside our sincerity in strengthening our defence and shown to the outside world that we can defend ourselves against any future aggression. He has left a deficit of Rs. 454 crores, out of which he has put Rs. 276 crores as additional taxation, leaving Rs. 151 crores for deficit financing. He has cast his net wide. It has been deliberately done. Even the poorest woman, probably in a village, who uses kerosene is taxed. The farmer who pays a very small revenue is also compulsorily made to save. The big man, rich man in the city, pays his direct and indirect taxes. I feel the Finance Minister has done this deliberately with a view to see that the country must be conscious of our security, of our democratic way of life and everybody should contribute to preserve this way of life.

In assessing the effect of these proposals, it is necessary to view these proposals in respect of our long term economic development. Therefore, it is necessary that we look at this proposal as to what effect it would have on capital formation, on the stability of internal prices, on the promotion of our external trade, and lastly, the most important thing is whether the distribution of the burden falls equally on all the people of the country, so that the morale of the country will be kept up.

First, I would like to deal with the rate of capital formation in this country. Even in a developed country, for sound economic health, the rate of capital formation is to the tune of 5 per cent of its national income. In an under developed country, in order to quicken the pace of economic growth, it is necessary to raise the rate of capital formation to 10 to 12 per cent of the national income. For accelerating our economic growth at the State level,

we have set up the State Finance Corporations and at the Central level I.F.C. and the ICICI. These Finance corporations have strengthened the economy by not only finding equity capital, but they have also been finding long term capital which commercial banks do not advance normally.

I seek your premission, Sir, and the indulgence of this House to say a few words on the pattern of individual development in the southern region of this country. Till 1950, Coimbatore, which is my electoral constituency almost remained exclusively the only industrial town in the southern region. There were certain economic reasons, and there are also some natural advantages which Coimbatore had. It is a big cotton belt and also climatically it is ideally suited for cotton spinning. So, naturally, a big cotton textile industry took its growth in the Coimbatore area. The Pykara and the Mettur Hydro-Electric Power systems provided the necessary power requirements for this development. More than all this, the early *entrepreneurs* in the industry provided the necessary climate for investment, by giving large dividends, by keeping the equity capital very low and by borrowing a very large loan capital. This is the pattern for any under-developed country, and this is the price that any under-developed country has to pay for its development. In the southern region the pattern of capital formation has been set with low equity capital and a large loan capital. I am sure I am correct when I say, that even as early as 1956, textile mills have been built say a 12,000 spindle unit in the southern region with as low an equity capital as Rs. 5 lakhs and with a large borrowing when 40 lakhs equity capital was raised in other parts for a similar unit. And I may not be very wrong if I say that if we take today the equity capital and the reserves of the southern industries for comparable industries, they may be far below, as low as one-fifth or one-sixth of the equity capital and reserves of

Industries that have been built at comparable times in other parts of the country.

So, the super-profits tax, as it has been visualised or proposed by the Finance Minister, will certainly be a great burden on the southern industry. I would like to propose a modification of the super-profits tax in this way. After all, the sales volume of any company is actually reflected in the capital input of any industry. If only the Finance Minister could establish capital norms for different industries based on their sales volume, I am sure that this kind of injustice can be avoided. For the exemption of the 6 per cent which he has proposed in the Super-Profits Tax Bill, instead of taking the low equity capital and the reserves, if he only decides to establish capital norms based on sales volume, and take that instead, he would be doing a great justice to the southern industry which has been organised on a not sound economic basis. I say this because it is difficult to raise equity capital in the South. In regions like Bombay and Calcutta etc., capital was very easy to get. There were companies which were floated with a good board, and the capital was many times over-subscribed. But this was not a normal phenomenon or common phenomenon in the south, because the capital in the southern region is an investment capital whereas in the other regions it is speculative capital. So, in the interests of the development of industry in the south, I only appeal to the Finance Minister that he establishes capital norms based on sales volume for calculations of the super-profits tax.

The deposit scheme which has been very much criticised is a new innovation, and I must certainly congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this scheme. In a poor country like ours, it is very difficult to save any money. We cannot ask people to do so, because the prices have been rising, and even the people who

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

have been getting money have never seen any money in their lives before, and so, if you ask them they will never save. I am very happy that this compulsory deposit scheme has been introduced, and it has been introduced to touch every man and every woman in the country.

Nobody could draw any line as to which section of the community can be exempted from this compulsory savings scheme. So, the Finance Minister is justified in bringing under its umbrella all the people, people who have been drawing substantial pays and also people who have been drawing smaller pay in the country.

There has been a lot of criticism, and also suggestions, about keeping a stable price structure in the country. Certainly, the Finance Minister has tried in years past to keep prices stable. But I would like to know from him when he replies to the debate what steps, in concrete terms, he is likely to take so that there will be no further apprehensions in the minds of people that prices will be rising and they will not be able to make both ends meet.

I would like to say a few words about export promotion. As you know, foreign exchange has been one of the most difficult problems in this country for its development. We went as low as Rs. 100 crores, even below the minimum that has been set for the stability of our currency in our foreign reserves. Our exports have not risen considerably in the past years. But now the Finance Minister has given certain additional incentives for their promotion. I hope and trust that the 2 per cent exemption which has been proposed from income-tax and super-tax on sales made outside the country will give some impetus to export promotion. He has also provided Rs. 3 crores for conducting research for export promotion. I do hope that advantage will be taken of this to find out the pat-

tern of taste and pattern of requirements in different countries, and the results of research done are made available to industries; if industries are given the necessary knowledge of the requirements of countries outside, it will help export promotion.

I do not like to say very much more. I would only like to say that this country is determined in strengthening its defences, and all people are conscious of the present emergency, even though some may believe that it is not there. As the Prime Minister has been saying, even if the emergency is not there, there is a realisation that our defences must be strengthened.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri P. K. Deo likened this Budget in the beginning of his speech to a juggernaut and he defined juggernaut as 'man-crushing monster'. I would like to tell him that this Budget is not a juggernaut but a Jagannath and by Jagannath I mean 'monster-crushing budget', monster being the Chinese aggression.

It was expected that this Budget would be a very heavy one and everybody had expected high taxation. As the Finance Minister himself said, all his taxes this year constitute much more than the total taxation he has levied in the last five years. It was necessary. He spread his net very wide and he tried to rope in every stratum of society. If somebody is left out from the clutches of taxation, probably it was because he could not help it. The landless labourer, the daily wage earner and some such categories have been left out, but I think he could not help it. But one thing I have observed is that he has done it very ingeniously in the sense that the collection charges for this heavy taxation would not be very heavy. They would rather be nominal. The compulsory deposit, the super profits tax and the extra income-tax, whatever it is, will be col-

lected through the existing machinery. Even the land revenue from farmers would be collected through the existing machinery. Thereby we find the Finance Minister has taken a wise step in seeing that such a heavy taxation does not entail extra expenditure for its collection.

Now, I would make a few comments. My first comment is about the income group with Rs. 5,000 or less. Shri Dhebarbhai has dealt with this class in good detail, and he has told us how this class would feel the burden very heavily. Employees who are earning anything between Rs. 125 and Rs. 250 per month are already contributing to the Provident Fund. Most of them are insured and have to pay the insurance premium. In addition, they are paying tax of Rs. 42 which would now be increased to about Rs. 241, out of which Rs. 149 would be the compulsory deposit. As Shri Dhebarbhai has rightly observed, the employee cannot go without a roof or food, and so, the insurance policy that he is holding or his contribution to the Provident Fund may be the casualty. He has appealed to the Finance Minister to see that this does not happen.

In this connection, I have a suggestion to offer. In the case of all those in this income group and who pay premium on insurance policy, the amount of that premium may be deducted firstly from the compulsory deposit that they are asked to pay, and if something remains, it may be adjusted towards the extra income-tax or super-tax, whatever it is called, that they have to pay. This would help them, and I think this will fulfil the objective of the Government. After all, here the Finance Minister promises 4 per cent interest and repayment of the compulsory deposit after five years. On an insurance policy, the interest that the Life Insurance Corporation pays is about 2½ per cent, much smaller than what the Finance Minister promises, and the payment would be made generally after 20 years. Therefore, from both

the angles the Finance Minister has nothing to lose. I think he can take very easily a credit of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation at 4½ per cent, and this gap can be easily offset.

What holds good for those who do not pay income-tax, or whose income is less than Rs. 5,000, holds good to a certain extent in respect of those whose income is between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and I think that there also something of this type can be adopted.

The second comment that I would like to make is that the Finance Minister has kept free 6 per cent income on the capital plus reserve after payment of the corporation tax, so far as the corporate sector is concerned. He has taken into account that 6 per cent is a reasonable income. But we are allowing legally moneylenders and bankers 12 per cent interest on promissory notes etc. If one goes through the newspapers, one will come across certain advertisements by companies duly incorporated dealing in hire purchase schemes, offering 12 per cent income on deposits by anybody. So, when the money market is so tight, this 6 per cent is not very reasonable; when we take into account the fact that at the source of the dividend about 30 or 33 per cent is deducted, this becomes about 4 per cent. So, I suggest that instead of ordinary 6 per cent income-tax free dividend may be allowed to the private sector.

So far as the super profits tax is concerned, I have come across an argument by the representatives of big business that efficiency has been taxed and those companies which are more efficient and more economical, whose performance is good, would be paying higher and higher taxes. This is not correct. It is not the efficiency that pays; it is not the economy that gives them this great margin. You will come across the same management having various companies and making different profits in

[Shri Heda]

various companies. There are cases where the same management makes hardly 10 per cent profits in one company while in others they make 10 to 20 per cent and in certain cases even 50 per cent. It is also said that the taxations would be very heavy and it will go to 80 per cent.

I have roughly calculated—I am not a financial expert—but my calculation is, I think, fairly correct: unless a company earns more than 80 per cent of its share capital plus reserves, it will not be paying 80 per cent of its total income as taxation. The companies who earn about 50 per cent of the share capital would be paying about 78 per cent and the companies whose earning is between 40 to 50 per cent would be paying about 65 per cent, and the companies whose earnings are between 30 and 40 per cent would be paying 55 per cent; and the companies with earnings of 30 per cent and less would not be paying much; the companies who earn about 10 per cent will pay something nominal. So, it is not the efficiency that is being taxed; it is a particular situation, in which that industry happens to work, when the industry happens to occupy a position where the goods that are manufactured are rare, where the profit margin is great, where, for these reasons, the margin is high. Only such companies would be taxed. I am quite certain that none of these companies will be compelled by the force of circumstances to pay less dividend than they have been paying all these years.

I have calculated the tax in regard to a few big companies and everywhere I have found that if they earn what they earned in the previous years, they would be paying in spite of the super profits tax the same dividend as they had been paying in earlier years. The result would be that they will be having, in earlier years, an amount which they could have pooled back to the reserve. Now, that quantum for reserve would not be there.

The other day, a Member of Parliament who happens to be an industrialist sat with me and we discussed these things. His company was a medium-sized company with a capital of about Rs. 75 lakhs. His company's income was about 35 per cent of the total share capital. I found out that, earlier he would have pooled back Rs. 5 lakhs out of his profit of Rs. 37 lakhs or so into the reserves. Now, he will be pooling back a quarter of that. Only, the quantum of reserve would be affected and this is quite correct and is rightly done, because, these companies earn such huge margin of profit because of the particular situation and not because of the efficiency or economy or anything. Therefore, when the country needs money, they can be taxed.

But this would be very hard upon the new companies or the companies who have not pooled any reserves; and those companies which have now come up and have got 50 per cent or more of the share capital as reserves would not be very hardly hit. But the companies which have been newly started or which would be started or the companies which have got less reserves would be hardly hit. Therefore, I would suggest that as the Finance Minister was good enough to give a five-year tax holiday for the new companies—this was done with a view to give them an incentive—he might offer the same concession to the new companies which have come up, particularly the new companies that are coming up with foreign collaboration. Since the tax-structure and other conditions in foreign countries are quite different from those obtaining in this country, there may be a slight feeling of scare and that has to be arrested and from that angle, the tax holiday in respect of income-tax that has been given to the new companies may be extended to super profits tax also.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): For five years?

Shri Heda: Yes. The foreign collaborators feel scared because of the new structure of taxation. In their own countries, this type of taxation is not there. In one of my speeches about two years ago, I had paid great tributes to the former Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, for the perfect tax structure that he gave to us, a tax structure which was better than that in any country where free economy is playing its role. So, this structure is quite new. It is not in existence in U.K., West Germany, France or USA. So, foreign collaborators feel scared when they look at this tax structure. On the top of it, when they see the surcharge and super profits tax, they would feel more scared. So, they may be given an assurance that for the first five years of the company going into production, they will enjoy the same facilities as they enjoy so far as income-tax is concerned.

In regard to other companies which have just gone into production and which have started just now as I said earlier, since they have not got reserves they would be suffering. So, in their case, sympathetic consideration may be given. I suggest that the amount that they are setting aside for the reserves may not come under the purview of this tax. I am referring only to those amounts and you can limit that this company would not give more than 6 per cent income-tax-free dividend. You can also say that this amount which they want to put into the reserves may not be more than 10 per cent of the share capital or 15 or 20 per cent of the net profits. These conditions may be put, but some scope may be given to them to encourage them to put as much money as possible in the earlier years of their making profits into the reserves, so that the company may be on a sound footing.

The private sector companies believe in smaller capital and not greater outlay. It is not so in the case of the public sector, where the capital outlay is adequate. In private com-

panies, the share capital is low and borrowed capital is greater. Borrowed capital is to be returned year after year. So, to accommodate these new companies which have not got enough reserves at their command, some accommodation may be shown, I think if that is done, the new companies will not suffer.

The very fact that the stock exchange has reacted very well shows that the scare expressed by big business or their representatives is not true. It was said that there would be a crash in the stock exchange. But there is no crash. Prices had come down in last October and November, because at that time, there was an expectation that this year's budget would be heavy. But after the budget was proposed, I do not think the prices have come down by more than 10 per cent. The tendency from yesterday again is that prices are going up.

Shri Bade: The share market has collapsed since yesterday.

Shri Heda: That is the word used, but it has not collapsed. If you compare the quotations on 27th February and yesterday, you will not find a difference of more than 10 per cent in popular scrips. If you look at the trend from yesterday, you will find that the prices are again on the increase. Therefore, the bogey that has been created and the argument that has been advanced that there is a crash in the stock exchange are not correct. There is no crash anywhere. The precautionary measures taken by the stock exchanges only shows their foresight. To stop speculation, they said that there should be immediate delivery and as far as possible cash transactions. That has stabilised the market and it has given an indication of the real value of the scrips. From that angle also, it is very clear that the Finance Minister's budget, heavy as it is, has been received by the stock exchange very well.

[Shri Heda]

The Finance Minister said that he would like to collect about Rs. 25 crores from the super profits tax and the extra cess that he has proposed. I am quite certain that even if all the suggestions have been accepted, the Finance Minister would be able to collect more than Rs. 25 crores in a year. He generally, and it is but natural, calculates or bases his figures on the performance of last year, two years before or the average of three years. But since every year the profits of these companies are higher and higher, the average of the last three years does not hold good. He has to see what was the increase from year to year and he has to take into account what would be the estimated increase in this year. If this is taken, the difference would be about 40 per cent in the total estimate of profits and thereby I am quite certain that even if he accepts these modifications he will be able to collect more than Rs. 25 crores.

श्री तन सिंह (वाइमर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन विषय परिस्थितियों में आज सरकार की ओर से कराधान को दुहाई दी जा रही है, वे हैं युद्ध की परिस्थितियों और इन युद्ध की परिस्थितियों में जिन दो तीन बातों का मुख्य ध्यान रखा जाता है, मेरे विचार से वे हैं, पहला युद्ध का उद्देश्य, दूसरा स्वयं युद्ध और तीसरा युद्ध के परिणाम। जहाँ तक युद्ध के उद्देश्यों का सवाल है, जनता का नज़रिया यह है कि आक्रांता को खदेड़ कर अपनी सीमा में सुख और शान्ति स्थापित की जाये। अब यह सरकार पर है कि वह इस बात को कितना सीरियसली लेती है और इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाती है। इस बारे में हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि हमारी वही सीमा है जो कि हुआ करती थी, लेकिन जहाँ तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, वह केवल ८ सितम्बर तक की बात को ले कर ही चल रही है। जैसी भी स्थिति हो, देखा यह जाता है कि युद्ध के परिणाम जब युद्ध

हो जाता है, उस समय भुगतने पड़ते हैं, लेकिन हम को उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति से पहले ही भुगतने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान बजट भी उसी की प्रतिछाया है।

यदि इन सब परिस्थितियों को हम ध्यान में रखें तो हमें खेद से कहना पड़ता है कि सब से बड़ी स्वतंत्रता जो विचार व्यक्त करने की होती है वह हम ने इस देश को रक्षा के लिए दी है। इस के बाद विचारों के दृष्टिकोण से परस्पर विरोध होते हुए भी सम्पूर्ण रूप से हम ने सहयोग देने का कामना की और आज जब सब प्रकार के कर लगाने की बात है हमें इस का समर्थन करने में भी कोई हिचकचाहट नहीं है। कारण इसका यह है कि हमें सशक्त और सबल शत्रु से लोहा लेने के लिए जिस किसी प्रकार की तैयारी की आवश्यकता हो, वह हमें करनी है। उसका कुछ भी कारण हो और उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है, इन बातों पर जाने की इस समय आवश्यकता नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं और जो दायित्व हम पर आ पड़े हैं, उनको किस प्रकार से वहन किया जाये। यदि चीन को तैयारियों को, उसकी शक्ति को और उसकी सबलता को देखें और उसकी तुलना अपने दृष्टिकोण से करें तो यह कोई नहीं जानता है कि हम अपने रक्षा प्रयत्नों में कितना आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, कितनी तैयारी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो परिणाम हमें प्रारम्भ में भोगने पड़े हैं उनके लिए चाहे शब्दों का कितना ही जाल बिछाया जाये, वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि वह कुछ ऐसी अपमानजनक स्थिति थी, जो हमें बर्दाश्त नहीं करनी चाहिये थी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned till Eleven o'clock tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 13, 1963 [Phalguna 22, 1884 (Saka)].

[Tuesday, March 12, 1963/Phalguna 21, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

3199—3201

- 1) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (i) Letter dated the 3rd March, 1963 from the Prime Minister of China
- (ii) Reply dated the 5th March, 1963 from the Prime Minister of India

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (2) A copy of Notification No. F. 12/33/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd November, 1962, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
- (i) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 dated the 23rd February, 1963
- (ii) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 354 dated the 2nd March, 1963
- (iii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360 dated the 25th February, 1963
- (iv) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Second Amendment), Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 361 dated the 25th February, 1963
- (v) The Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 397 dated the 2nd March, 1963

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S AD- DRESS PRESENTED

3201-02

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy
Rao presented the report of
the Committee

BILL INTRODUCED

3202

Appropriation (Railways) No.
2 Bill, 1963

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63 . **COLUMNS**
3202—73

Discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for the year 1962-63 commenced and concluded. The demands were voted in full.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION 3273—3360

General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1963-64

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd. **COLUMNS**

commenced. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY
MARCH 13, 1963/PHALGUNA 22, 1884 (SAKA)

Further General Discussion on the General Budget, 1963-64 ; and consideration and passing of the following Bills :

- (i) Appropriation Bill, 1963
- (ii) Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1963