

Third Series, Vol. V—No. 43

Wednesday, June 12, 1962
Jyaishta 22, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 12, 1962/Jyaistha 22,
1884 (Saka).

—
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Compensation to Victims of Ranchi
Express Disaster**

+

*1406. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims of Ranchi Express disaster near Ghatsila;

(b) if so, the amount paid; and

(c) the number of persons to whom paid?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). So far a sum of Rs. 16,650 has been paid as compensation in respect of 12 dead and 7 injured. This is besides a sum of Rs. 35,900 paid as *ex-gratia* in respect of 16 dead and 137 injured.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the compensation paid to all the claimants is equal or whether any distinction was made as to first class, second class and third class passengers?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Claims Commissioner has a way of doing it. There is a special procedure for doing

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it, and he does it according to that procedure.

Shri Subodh Hansda: How many claims have been received by the Government for payment of compensation? How many have been paid and how many still remain to be paid?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: A total of 146 claims has been received. So far one claim has been settled.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any complaint has come to the Ministry to the effect that the persons who have been paid compensation and who had to be in the hospital for a long time had to pay for costly medicines?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I am not aware of any such complaint. But the Railway Ministry makes it quite clear that any additional cost incurred by hospitals for treating such persons and obtaining costly medicines is defrayed by the railways. We are ready for that.

Shri Mohsin: May I know whether compensation is given in all such cases or whether this was a special case where compensation was awarded?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is always paid in cases of train accidents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know, as a result of this particular enquiry, the action taken against the persons concerned? Who are those persons, and may I know whether there is any Class I officer among them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That has yet to be finalised.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What compensation, if any, has been paid to the driver's family and to the families of

the other members of the engine crew?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, we have paid *ex-gratia* payment, that is, *ad hoc* payment, to help the families to tide over the immediate difficulties. The other compensation has to be decided by the Claims Commissioner and that has not yet been decided.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या कारण है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों से आये दिन रेल के ऐक्सिडेंट्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई आधार श्रेणी-बढ़ किये हैं कि मरे को या अर्पणों को या चोट लगने वालों को किस रेट से कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिये रूल्स हैं जिनके अनुसार इन्स्पेक्टर लोग इसे तय करते हैं ।

“पैकेज प्रोग्राम”

+

श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
*१४०७. श्री शिवनंजण्या :
श्री लक्ष्मीलाल सिधवी :
श्रीमती मैमूना मुल्तान :
श्री प्र० चं० बरगुप्ता :
श्री मे० कं० कुमारेन :
श्रीमती मिनीमाता :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कुछ समय पहले सघन खाद्य-पादन का जो कार्यक्रम (पैकेज प्रोग्राम)

स्वीकृत किया गया था उसे किन किन स्थानों में चालू किया गया है;

(ख) उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक जिले में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम को अन्य किन जिलों में चालू करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग) : सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १७]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जो मुख्य बात जाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इन सात जिलों में कितना रुपया इस विभाग की ओर से लगेगा और उससे कितना उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ? और जो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा क्या वह इन रुपयों के अनुपात के अनुकूल होगा, यानी जितना रुपया लगेगा उसके अनुसार उत्पादन बढ़ेगा या नहीं ।

Shri Shinde: It is expected that about Rs. 7 crores are likely to be spent during the coming five years in the 7 districts and the expected increase in production is 40 to 60 per cent.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, यह जा सात राज्यों में सात जिलों को छांटा गया है, उनके छांटने का आधार क्या था ? उनको किस तरीके से छांटा गया ? अर्थात् कौन सी कसौटी है जिनके अनुसार उनको छांटा गया है ?

Shri Shinde: Proposals were asked for from the various State Governments and experts were consulted for the selection of various districts. As per the advice of experts and agricultural economists, the respective districts were selected for the package programme.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I find from the statement that 13500 demonstrations

were laid in the 7 districts, and the results of demonstrations are very encouraging. May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the cost of production in these demonstrated areas and if so, how far the cost of production is proportionate to the agriculturists' standard of purchasing materials, seeds, fertiliser, etc.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): The very object of this intensive agricultural programme is not to convert bad fields into good fields. That is not the idea. The idea is to make good fields better fields and better fields much better fields. With regard to the assessment of the results, of this experiment, we may say it is quite encouraging. In the district of Shahabad, the percentage of increase in rabi production in demonstration plots during the year 1961-62 ranged from 49 to 244. In West Godavari, the highest increase was 83 per cent. In Tanjore, the increases have ranged from 8 to 50 per cent. In Aligarh, the increases were of the order of 29 to 82 per cent. So, the results have been quite encouraging. With regard to the consumption of fertilisers, even from the statement you will find that it has increased from 54,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers to 90,000 tons in 1961-62.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that soil-testing laboratories will be established in each of the package districts. May I know whether the farmers will have to pay any fee for this? In the meantime, may I know whether the State Governments are charging anything for giving these facilities?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My information is that there would not be any charge for soil-testing.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far the production potential of these districts is expected to rise as a result of the implementation of the scheme and what is the amount of estimated increase in production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My hon. colleague, the Parliamentary Secretary, has answered that it is expected to increase by 40 to 60 per cent. The general increase in production in the country is expected to be 31.5 per cent. in the next five years, whereas in these districts, the production is expected to rise by 40 to 60 per cent.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: We were told earlier in the session that the programme was not taken up in the two districts in Kerala. May I know whether there is any special difficulty in the way of implementation of the programme there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Various preliminary steps have already been taken in the two districts of Palghat and Alleppy, which have been selected in Kerala.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Is it a fact that Shri Santhanam made a very careful study of the scheme in Madras and has made some constructive suggestions and if so, what action has been taken in regard to them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Proper steps are being taken.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : जो योजना की बढ़ोतरी होती है वह ज्यादा एकरेज के कारण होती है या कि पर एकड़ उसका उत्पादन ज्यादा होता है ?

Shri Shinde: By intensive cultivation, the production is expected to increase.

Tourists from Foreign Countries

*1409. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the number of tourists from foreign countries wishing to visit India for sight-seeing purposes;

(b) if so, whether such restriction is uniformly applicable to tourists from all the countries;

(c) whether restriction is same in the case of American and Russian tourists; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not allowing unrestricted entry to *bona fide* tourists?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether it is not a fact that in the case of tourists coming or intending to come from the Soviet Union or other East European countries there is a restriction imposed in number, in the number allowed every year, as compared to the tourists from America or England?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no restriction whatsoever imposed from our side. The fact of the matter is that the "In-Tourist", which is a department or organisation in the USSR which organises and controls the visits or tours of Russians to this country, insists and they are anxious that we should send a specified number of tourists to their country as against the number sent by them. This is not possible for us in view of our foreign exchange position.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is there a barter system in tourism also?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible for us to do that in view of the foreign exchange restrictions on tourists going out for pleasure.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I do not quite follow as to what is the effect of that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As far as we are concerned, we would welcome an unlimited number of tourists from USSR, but in return it is not possible for us, keeping in view our limitations of

foreign exchange, to send the required number of tourists there.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि रूस से आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या १९६१ की अपेक्षा अधिक हुई है या कम हुई है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह निश्चित आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या कोई ऐसा उदाहरण है कि रूस से आने वाले यात्रियों को किसी प्रकार रोका गया हो ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी नहीं, आने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध या रुकावट नहीं है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the Indian Tourists Department had been in contact with the "In-Tourists" organisation of the USSR and whether we have sent any tourists in exchange for Russian tourists received here in the past?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our Tourists Department is in contact with them. In fact, in 1956, for the first time, they organised a party of 500 tourists from the Soviet Union which came to India. In 1957 restrictions were imposed on our tourists going abroad on account of foreign exchange restrictions. In 1958 and 1959 a delegation of "In-Tourists" came here and they wanted that there should be some sort of agreement by which at least 500 tourists would be sent to USSR from India against 1000 sent by them. A hard and fast rule of that sort was not thought to be proper or practicable.

Land Acquisition

*1411. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Limited Companies have been approaching the State Governments and the Administrations of Union Territories to acquire lands for them under Land Acquisition Acts and many Companies

have acquired lands through this procedure;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India has issued a judgement on 15th December, 1961 quashing the notification issued by the Collector of U.P. under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act and since then all further acquisition proceedings of this nature are held up; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to enable the Public Limited Companies to acquire lands for putting up factories/industries through acquisition of land or otherwise?

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

(b) and (c). The Supreme Court has in its Judgment dated 15th December 1961 quashed the notification under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act. The issues arising out of the judgement are under consideration.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: May I know whether the State Governments and Union Territories have prepared a list of cases where compliance of sections 40 and 41 of the Land Acquisition Act has not been done in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court, if so, whether Government propose to take any action to get those agreements entered into?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have not got at present with us the number of cases, but the State Governments have expressed the fear that the decision will render planned development of industries extremely difficult. They have recommended that necessary legislation may be passed by the Centre. We have consulted the Ministry of Law and also the Attorney-General. We have received their opinion and we think that the legislation has to be amended and that the necessary provisions have to be made enabling the governments to acquire land for purposes of companies also.

श्री ब० गि० महरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि का अर्जन बहुत मन्द मूल्य पर किया जाता है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this case the Government of Uttar Pradesh acquired land for a company for the construction of a textile machinery parts factory by invoking the provision contained in part (7) of the present Act. It was in that case that the Supreme Court held that the Government had no powers to acquire land for purposes of this company.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if Government proposes to have a uniform law of land acquisition throughout India and consolidate all the laws as amended up-to-date by the various States?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The present Land Acquisition Act of 1894 which has been the subject matter of the decision of the Supreme Court is applicable throughout the country.

Blaze on "Indian Shipper"

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*1412. { **Shri Gauri Shanker:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the "Indian Shipper" caught fire while on her way from Calcutta to Liverpool;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this happened; and

(c) the estimated loss of cargo?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. Fire broke out in No. 4 Hatch of the Indian Cargo liner "Indian Shipper" on the 6th May, 1962, while nearing

Suez, on her voyage from Calcutta to Liverpool.

(b) and (c). No information is at present available regarding the cause of the fire as also the extent of damage to cargo. There was no loss of life. The ship was declared seaworthy and proceeded on her further voyage westward to Liverpool and then to Avonmouth.

श्री गोपी शंकर : उसमें जो सामान था उसकी क्षति के बारे में भी जांच की गयी?

श्री राज बहादुर : जिस हेतु में अग्नि मिली उसमें आइल केक्स थे और कुछ जूट फाइबर का कारगो वगैरह था।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : What enquiry is being made into the fire incident and what is the extent of the damage?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The preliminary enquiry will be made into this accident after the ship returns to Bombay. It is expected there in about July.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : What is the extent of damage as known now?

Mr. Speaker : Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जहाज इंडियन स्टीम शिप नैवीगेशन कम्पनी का है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि इस कम्पनी के जहाजों में साल भर तीन चार बार आग लग चुकी है इनमें से एक जहाज तो समाप्त प्राय हो चुका है ? क्या सरकार की तरफ से इसकी कोई एन्क्वायरी होगी क्योंकि ये जहाज हमारे यहां मारगेज्ड हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह बिल्कुल आकस्मिक घटना है कि किसी जहाज में आग लग जाती है। वैसे तो उसके बारे में नियम बने हुए हैं और एक्सप्लोसिव वगैरह लादने के भी नियम हैं। जब कभी ऐसी घटना होती है तो उसकी जांच होती है और अगर प्रेलिमिनरी जांच के समय ऐसे तथ्य मिलते हैं

जिनके आधार पर फारसल जांच आवश्यक हो तो वैसा भी किया जाता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारा सवाल यह था कि इसी कम्पनी के जहाजों में क्यों एक साल में तीन चार बार आग लगी? क्या इसकी कोई एन्क्वायरी हुई कि केवल इसी कम्पनी के जहाजों में क्यों आग लगती है क्योंकि ये जहाज हमारे पास मारगेज्ड हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाज तो लगभग सभी मागिज्ड हैं और इसके अलावा वे इश्योर्ड भी होते हैं। तो ऐसा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इससे कोई दूसरा नतीजा निकाला जा सकता है। और कम्पनियों के जहाजों में भी आग लग जाती है। दुर्घटना तो सभी जगह हो सकती है।

Shri Heda : To what extent was the ship and the cargo insured and is there any loss that the Company has to sustain?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That may be a subject-matter of an enquiry. As I said as soon as the ship returns in July a preliminary enquiry will be held and then the extent of loss or structural damage to the ship and all these questions will be enquired into.

Water Supply Schemes

*1413. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been spent on (a) urban water supply and (b) rural water supply during each of the last five years;

(b) whether Government take no responsibility and liability for running rural water supply schemes but subsidise running of urban water supply schemes; and

(c) if so, how Government explain discriminatory treatment against rural population?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No subsidy is given by the Central Government for the maintenance of urban water supply schemes.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the basis on which Central assistance is given for urban and rural water supply schemes? Is the Government not aware that in the urban areas water supply is subsidised?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For the urban schemes there is actually no subsidy. The hon. Member is perhaps aware that urban schemes are given 100 per cent. loan assistance whereas for the rural schemes 50 per cent. *ad hoc* grant is given.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जब कि शहराती क्षेत्र में शत प्रति शत सबसिडी दी जाती है तो देहाती क्षेत्र में केवल ५० प्रतिशत देने का क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोन दिया जाता है सबसिडी नहीं।

Dr. Govind Das: When cent. per cent subsidy is given.....

Mr. Speaker: Subsidy is not given.

Dr. Govind Das: When cent per cent loan is given for the urban areas, why only 50 per cent. is given to the rural areas?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Loan is not free; interest has to be paid on it, 4 or 4½ per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only the other day the hon. Minister made a statement that for the urban areas the allocation in 1961-62 is Rs. 20.22 crores as against Rs. 4.5 crores for the rural areas, and in 1962-63 it is Rs. 18.15 crores for the urban areas as against Rs. 3.29 crores for the rural areas. May I know what is the justification

for the smaller allocation for the rural areas when the need is greater and when the population to be covered is 82 per cent.?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For the rural areas 50 per cent. grant-in-aid is given and the State Governments and the people are expected to cover up the rest of the 50 per cent.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if Government contemplates taking up water supply schemes on a regional basis in order to cover more area and more population?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is not the basis. Actually the State Governments are expected to come out with the schemes. It depends actually on the State Governments.

Shri Tyagi: State Governments apart, Government has not been able to give a satisfactory explanation as to why discrimination was made between the urban cousins and the residents of the rural areas. After all, why was it not done on the population basis or on the needs?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is now arguing. Does the hon. Minister want to give any answer?

Shri Tyagi: I want an answer as to why was it not done on the population basis of the rural areas.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not see any discrimination. Actually they are favoured. If at all there is any discrimination, it is in favour of the rural areas because they are getting 50 per cent. *ad hoc* grant, which is free..

Shri Oza: May I know whether the Central Government is aware of certain commitments made by the Government in the past about certain urban water supply schemes and rural water supply schemes, and whether Government wants to fulfil those commitments?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They are ready to fulfil those commitments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is any estimate available, accurate or near-

accurate, of the percentage of the 600,000 and odd villages in India which are without a clean and continuous supply of drinking water even after the two Five Year Plans? Is it 50 per cent?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is no actual survey made regarding the villages of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What percentage of villages are without clean and continuous supply of drinking water?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is quite a good percentage, I am afraid.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot give the percentage.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is it a fact that an arbitrary limit of Rs. 11,000 has been fixed for each individual scheme in a village?

Dr. D. S. Raju: A population of ten thousand has been fixed as the basis for a village.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is it a fact that as the Central Government is not assisting certain State Governments, they have closed the village water supply schemes in the Third Plan, which were already continuing in the Second Plan?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I want notice of that question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that the hon. Minister does not even know that in no rural water supply schemes there is any subsidy so far as the running of the rural water supply scheme is concerned, whereas as against this, as was stated by the hon. Minister only the other day, so far as the urban water supply is concerned, even in Delhi the water supply is subsidised? May I know what is the reason for this discriminatory treatment between the rural areas and the urban areas in the matter of water supply, which is the main subject of this question?

Dr. D. S. Raju: As regards subsidy I am not able to understand from the hon. Member....

Mr. Speaker: He is insisting that the urban water supply is being subsidised, while the rural is not. And he wants to know why there is this discrimination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I might make my point clear. Only the other day we were told that in Delhi, so far as the water supply is concerned there is a loss. They were supplying at the rate of eight annas, and there has been a loss of Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 18 lakhs, whatever it is. So they have raised it to twelve annas. Still there is so much loss. And that amount of money, which is the loss, is being subsidised, whereas not a single pie is being subsidised in the matter of the rural water supply schemes. What is the reason for this pattern which discriminates against the rural areas where the water supply is a matter of much greater difficulty?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The rural schemes get 50 per cent. *ad hoc* grant. That is well compensated.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi

*1415, **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very insanitary and unwholesome conditions prevail in the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Kingsway Camp, Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the conditions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A report in the matter has been called for from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which run the Hospital in question and the required information when received will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Shri P. C. Borooan: May I know whether it is a fact that for want of accommodation, patients are accommodated in corridors which exposes them to heat, flies and dust and if so, whether the construction of a 50 bed ward was sanctioned and if so, what is its progress?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I may inform the hon. Member that I visited the hospital this morning. There are some good points and there are some bad points also. There are no patients in the verandah today. There are some wards which are clean and some which could not be kept so well clean. There are some wards which were built in 1954. They are nicely kept. There are some wards built in 1930. They are in a bad state which require white-washing, repairs, etc. The matter is under the consideration of the Municipal Corporation. They are the responsible people. They have got to deal with this and the matter has been brought to their notice.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I make a submission? Notice of this question was given ten days before. Right at the doorstep, we have to wait for a report. May I know why this situation is permitted?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They have got their own difficulties in giving a reply. We are asking for a reply. When we receive the reply, we will put it before the House.

Shri P. C. Borooan: May I know whether lapses of a serious nature on the part of the staff, for example putting wrong medicines in wrong bottles have come to the notice of the Government and if so, whether any steps were taken?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It has not come to our notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know why the hon. Deputy Minister visited the hospital only today. Notice was given 10 days before.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the objection? He could only say whether he had

gone with prior intimation to them. He might say that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If he had gone there before, he would have got the information.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I was making these visits for the last 10 days hospital by hospital.

Delhi-Srinagar Tele-communication Line

*1416. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tele-communication line between Delhi and Srinagar frequently goes out of order;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this line was out of order for some days, from 25th May, 1962, onwards; and

(c) if so, measures Government propose to take to prevent such frequent breakdowns?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, However, telecommunication circuits provided on open wire lines between Delhi and Srinagar are subject to interruptions from time to time.

(a) No, However, telecommunication circuits provided on open wire lines between Delhi and Srinagar are subject to interruptions from time to time.

(b) No.

(c) Interruptions sometimes occur because of line breakdowns which cannot be entirely eliminated. Alternative communication circuits, both telephone and telegraph, have been provided by wireless between Delhi and Srinagar.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: May I know the total number of hours during which the telecommunication line between Delhi and Srinagar remained suspended?

Shri Bhagavati: Interruption was for three days from 25th May to 27th May, 1962. Total 23 hours. But, the Radio telephone circuit worked throughout except for three hours.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्रीनगर और दिल्ली के बीच में कितनी लाइनें ब्रूक करती हैं? दो सर्किट है या तीन सर्किट हैं?

Shri Bhagavati: At present two overhead lines work and this is supplemented by wireless circuits.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want to know the number of lines: two lines or three lines? How many lines are there?

Shri Bhagavati: Two telephone lines. Two telegraph lines.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if this radio telephone line is available to the common man for ordinary calls?

Shri Bhagavati: It is open to all. Many communications are passed on the wireless circuit.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I inform the hon. Minister that it is only last week that telephone call was not made available for about a week.

Mr. Speaker: He is informing: not getting information. Next question.

Medical Graduates

*1419. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme for the medical graduates to work in the rural areas for a certain period just after getting their degrees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a)

and (b): This question will be answered by the Minister for Home Affairs in due course.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I could not hear the answer.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that the question will be answered on a subsequent day by the Minister of Home Affairs. Did the hon. Member get the intimation?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: No, I did not get it.

Mr. Speaker: If the office had got the information, why was it not passed on to the Member concerned?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the reason for its being transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs? This is only a matter where the medical graduates will have to work in the rural areas. There is no question of any all-India service or anything of that kind. Why should this question not be answered by the Minister of Health?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are certain legal complications in this question, and, so, the question had to be considered by the Home Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. You had earlier ruled, some days ago, that when there is such a change from one Ministry to another, intimation thereof should be conveyed to the Member concerned. That has not been done apparently in this case, today.

Mr. Speaker: That was why I enquired from the hon. Member whether he had received the information. Last time, I had requested the hon. Minister that when this kind of situation arose, they should give that intimation to the office. I find that the intimation has been given in the corrigendum which has been issued. So, the Members have been informed. What else do they require?

Shri Daji: You have given your ruling on the point of order. But what about the question raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty? Why

should this question be transferred to the Home Ministry at all?

Mr. Speaker: We shall decide, when the answer comes, whether really it concerns the Home Ministry or not, and whether there are any complications or not. We can decide that only when the answer comes.

Shri Bade: May I make a submission? Even now, in the form which has to be filled up by the student, the condition is laid down that he will have to work in the rural areas, and that form has been issued from the Health Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Let the answer come, and then we shall discuss it and see whether it was proper to transfer that question to the Home Ministry or not.

Bhubaneswar Station

*1420. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of a new railway station at Bhubaneswar has not been proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action is being taken to complete the work as expeditiously as its urgency calls for?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It has taken longer time than envisaged to finalise the plan as a careful examination had to be made of all relevant aspects particularly the architectural features with a view to harmonise with the distinctive architecture of Bhubaneswar in consultation with the State Government.

(c) Special efforts are being made to finalise the plans and to take up the work during this year.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the contractor who has been entrusted with the task of the construction of the new

station at Bhubaneswar has transferred the materials entrusted to him to some other project under him?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I cannot be expected to say what the contractor has done about it.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is not the responsibility of the Railway Administration to see that the contractor engaged under them is proceeding according to schedule and is utilising the materials for the best benefit of the particular project?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, there has been some delay because of consultations between the architect of the railways and the State Government. But, now we have reached the stage of finalisation, and we hope that the work will start this year.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that no contractor has been appointed for the purpose of construction?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Tenders are called, and this is the normal procedure for dealing with such works. That procedure will undoubtedly be followed.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने वर्षों से इस डिजाइन पर विचार किया जा रहा है और अब कितने वर्ष इससे पूरा होने में लगेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, इसी साल काम शुरू ही जायेगा ।

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : कितने वर्षों से यह काम चल रहा है ?

श्री बड़े : माननीय मंत्री ने पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि कितने वर्षों से यह काम चल रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह था कि कितने वर्षों से यह काम चल रहा है और कितने वर्ष लगेंगे ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : दो तीन साल से जारी है और इसी साल काम शुरू हो जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब अभी भी नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कोई आइडिया नहीं दे सकते कि इस काम को मुकम्मल होने में कितने साल लगेंगे? माननीय सदस्य बार-बार यही बात पूछ रहे हैं ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं यहां नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन बहुत जल्दी, साल डेढ़ साल में, मुकम्मल हो जायेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । क्या माननीय सदस्य को लाइसेन्स है कि वह जब चाहें खड़े हो जायें और सवाल करने लगे ? श्री नरेश्वर नायक ।

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say by what date the construction is likely to be completed?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that so far as he could.

Now, Shri Bagri. If he wants to ask a question, he can ask.—

Now, next question.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अग्नव मैंने नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चियन बुला लिया है ।

Delhi Hospitals

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*1421. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tania:
 { Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the series of articles appearing in the times of India during the last week of May, 1962 on the state of Delhi hospitals;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of the complaints made therein; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir. The articles referred to, pertain to the conditions of some of the Civic Hospitals in Delhi run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for suitable action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has it come to the notice of Government that the spirit of service to suffering humanity which should animate doctors and nurses has, compared to what it was even ten years ago, tended to decline or weaken, and also the sense of discipline and cleanliness among other staff in hospitals has been perceptibly eroded? If so, what measures do Government propose to improve matters?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The spirit of service among the doctors and nursing profession is, I think, on the increase.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Increase? Good news. But the other part has not been answered.

Mr Speaker: He also referred to cleanliness having eroded perhaps.

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is a general shortage of doctors and nurses and

also shortage of beds. In view of these factors, it is rather difficult to have that cleanliness and hygienic condition.

Shri Hem Barua: So it is admitted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have reports reached Government that in some hospitals not merely in Delhi but all over the country, some surgeons refuse to perform operations and even leave their patients on the table unless and until they are paid the fee in cash?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There might be a few isolated instances. If the hon. Member brings any such case to our notice, it could be rectified. But it is not a general practice.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that many patients have to wait in queues for hours for getting doctors' advice? If so, will Government consider increasing the number of doctors in such hospitals?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is under consideration. There is a general shortage of doctors and out-patients have to wait. That is so all over India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, चूँकि कई वर्षों से इन अस्पतालों के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें आ रही हैं और दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन ने अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है, इसलिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इनको सीधे अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है।

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is a suggestion for action.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इनको अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है। यह सजेस्टियन नहीं है।

Dr. D. S. Raju: That will have to be considered. I do not think it is being taken up now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in certain reports current

in Delhi to the effect that the senior Minister, not the Deputy Minister—she is not present—herself had an unfortunate experience before she became Minister of the fact that the attitude of some doctors to patients is conditioned by the fact whether the patient concerned is related to Ministers or other high-ups?

Mr. Speaker: It is all inference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. It is not an inference. It is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: Probably this Minister might not have had that experience.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She is not present here. I wanted to know if she had that experience.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shiv Charan Gupta.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Is it a fact that operation theatres in some hospitals are not air-conditioned with the result that operations are postponed for months?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is true that in summer it is rather difficult to perform major operation unless the theatre is air conditioned. That has happened in some hospitals.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अभी कहा गया है कि फीस अदा न होने की सूरत में डाक्टर पेशेंट को आपरेशन न करके ही छोड़ कर चले गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के प्रीवेंसिस सरकार के कानों तक आए हैं और अगर आए हैं तो उनकी गिनती कितनी है?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It has not come to our notice.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पहले नर्सों को दिन में आठ आठ घंटे ही काम करना पड़ता था जबकि अब उनको बारह बारह घंटे काम करना पड़ता है?

क्या इसलिए वे अच्छा काम नहीं करती हैं, ठीक काम नहीं करती हैं?

Mr. Speaker: Hem Raj.

Shri Bade: May I put it in English as no answer has been given?

अध्यक्ष महोदय अंग्रेजी में सवाल करने की यह लात नहीं है : मेने समझा था कि यह सवाल जनरल है । लेकिन ग्राह नसों में चले गए...

(Interruptions). Order, order.

चूंकि सवाल जनरल था इसलिए मेने उनको जवाब देने के लिए नहीं बुलाया ।

श्री हेम राज : दिल्ली के जॉ अस्पताल हैं, क्या यह सच है कि उनके एम्प्लायीज में वहां आपस में नाचाकी है, इसलिए वहां जो पेशेंट्स होते हैं, उनका इलाज दुरुस्त तोर पर नहीं किया जाता है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No, Sir: it has not come to our notice.

Import of Luxury Tourist Cars

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*1422. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is negotiating a barter agreement with a U.S. firm for the import of luxury tourist cars in India; and

(b) if so, the financial implications of the proposed agreement?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. A proposal to this effect was received from Air India some months past and is being examined by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

(b) The financial implications of the proposal have not yet been ascertained from Air India.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How long would it be before this proposal is finally processed and we know the position in respect of the barter deal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was not possible to give a specific time limit by which a final decision could be taken it will be decided soon.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: With what Indian commodities are we proposing or is it proposed to have the barter for luxury cars from the United States?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The proposal as received is that first class passages will be arranged by the Air India for certain parties who will undertake the export of these cars to India.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Are there some other U.S. firms who have offered to export cars on a barter basis and if so what are their names?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as we are concerned in the Ministry of Transport, an enquiry has been made by the Air India. We studied the proposal and Government is considering it and negotiations can be started possibly after govt. has come to some decision. Only one proposal has been received from the Air India.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if there would be any gain in the foreign exchange by accepting this proposal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it will not be proper for me to anticipate the findings or conclusions of the consideration by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at this stage.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Can these luxury cars be not manufactured in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think. There is a ban at present on the import of these cars and therefore it is not possible to import parts and components for their manufacture.

Shri Tyagi: From the answer of the hon. Minister it seems that the Ministry of Transport and Communications has agreed in principle to the import of these luxury cars. It is only when

the Ministry agrees that the proposal goes for examination in the other Ministries. I want to know what is the attitude of this Ministry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The decision of the Government is taken on collective and joint responsibility. Therefore, it will not be wholly correct to say that the Transport Ministry has agreed or not in principle. We will decide after we have had the advice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Finance.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी कारों के आयात के लिए सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव आया था ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं गिनती तो नहीं बता सकता हूँ कि कितनी कारों के लिए आया था लेकिन उन्होंने एक उसूल की बात पूछी थी कि क्या इस आधार पर कोई नैगोशियेशन चालू की जा सकती है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरे सवाल का आशय यह है कि जो सुझाव एयर इंडिया से आया होगा तो उसके जवाब में सरकार ने कोई गिनती मांगी होगी कि कितनी कारों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और कितनी कारों की उसने मांग रखी है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो प्रस्ताव मेरे सामने है उसमें गिनती नहीं है ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask whether it is not possible for the Government to manufacture tourist cars in India? If it is not possible now, when is it possible for them to do so?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That question could be put to the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.

Dr. L. M. Sighvi: May I know whether the Air India International indicated the names of the US firms with whom it may be possible to conclude such a barter agreement and with whom exploratory negotiations have already taken place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The name of the concern has been indicated to us, but it will not be fair and proper for me to disclose that name at this stage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that we need a lot of very important machinery and we have sometimes to go in for this barter agreement which is regarded as not a very satisfactory agreement, may I know what is the urgency for importing the luxury tourist cars which would be very low down in the list of priority?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The urgency is that a number of tourists who come from America are used to these big cars, and if we want to encourage the promotion of tourist traffic to India and also if we want to encourage their longer stay, we have to provide for the requirements of these cars. Therefore, the Tourist Department does feel that we should have at least a minimum number of such cars to cater to the needs of the tourists. The entire question depends upon the satisfactory nature or otherwise of the whole proposal before us.

Man Found in a Box at Howrah Station

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*1423. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a jute mill worker was found in a box in a train at Howrah Station on the 22nd May, 1962;

(b) if so, whether he has made any statement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether police have arrested any person in this case?

The Deputy Ministry in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) He has disclosed to the Police that being a member of the Workers' Union he was decoyed by some unknown persons in a car on the plea that the Labour Officer had called him. He could not say where he was kept in confinement or how he was locked up in a trunk.

(d) No arrest has so far been made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this worker, Nur-ul-Hassan, wanted to give evidence before the Wage Board and he had given evidence before the Wage Board saying something against the wishes of the jute millowners and that is the reason why the jute millowners packed him like this and sent him away?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is the statement that he seems to have made to the police.

Mr. Speaker: He presumes that the jute millowners packed him in the box!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether his evidence was recorded in the presence only of the police officers or other officials and authorities were also there.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know all the details. I have got the particulars about the statement he had given to the police in the course of the investigation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the background of this case to which my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has referred, I would like to know whether in investigating this case the railway police is going to take the co-operation of the West Bengal State Labour Department as well as the mill authorities. Otherwise, it is not possible to apprehend the culprit.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The whole investigation is being conducted by the GRP and that is the State police.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the man gave evidence before the Wage Board; he was dismissed and then it was only

on the intervention of the workers' union that he was reinstated? Also, may I know whether it is not a fact that in the statement he has made serious allegations against certain persons including the labour inspector?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All that would not arise out of this question. Sir.

Shri Daji: Is it true that in his statement he has implicated the labour officer of the mill as having threatened him immediately after he gave his statement?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): May I submit that so far as the details of the investigation are concerned, that is purely within the jurisdiction of the State Government, and the Government Railway Police, although it is called Railway Police, is nothing but a wing of the State police, because law and order is their responsibility. In this case, the investigation that has been held so far shows that no railway employees or anyone connected with them are in anyway concerned with this. This is an ordinary crime and if any further information is sought for, this is not the proper forum for it.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether in the railways there is a department known as the C.I.D. Railways? There is a department like that which is connected with the railway administration. May I know whether the C.L.D. Railways, has at all made any attempt to find out the root cause of this murder and given information to the State police?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is it a case of murder? On the one hand, he wants to have an answer about the C.I.D. and on the other hand he wants to talk of the murder!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the total number of hours he was in the box has been ascertain-

ed and whether he gave any evidence to that effect?

Shri Swaran Singh: No such information is available with us.

Lifting of Ores by Railways from Orissa

*1424. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have been able to keep the target of transportation of mineral ores from Orissa for export from Calcutta Port fixed for the year 1961-62; and

(b) the total demand of the Mining Industry and the quantity of ores lying at present at different railway stations of Orissa awaiting transportation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The target of transportation of mineral ores from Orissa to Calcutta Port for the year 1961-62 could not be adhered to because of lack of sufficient indents in Badampahar and Jajpur Keonjhar Road sectors and because of bunching of indents in the latter half of the year in the Barajamda sector coupled with higher priority being given to movement of ore for Rourkela Steel Plant from this sector.

(b) As on 1-5-1962 the outstanding indents of ore traffic awaiting clearance at Barajamda were 2713 BG wagons and those awaiting clearance at Badampahar were ten BG wagons. There were no outstanding indents at Jajpur Keonjhar Road.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know how long it will take to lift all the accumulated stocks of iron ore?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Normally during the busy season, the stocks go up and during the slack period, when the railways have more wagons to spare we clear up the surplus stocks.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know actually when it will

be possible for the railways to clear the stocks. It is a general reply that he has given.

Mr. Speaker: During the next slack season, it will be cleared.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When is the slack season? Will it be cleared this year?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The slack season starts during the monsoon. So, during the monsoon, we hope to clear the stocks. I might inform the hon. Member that in the Calcutta port itself there are sizeable stocks of iron ore, i.e. 26,550 tons are lying at the port and we are accumulating more and more. But no extraordinary situation has been created.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Out of these pending indents of wagons in Orissa, may I know how many belong to the State Trading Corporation and how many belong to other parties?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I shall require separate notice for that.

Indian Ocean Expedition

*1426. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Department is participating in the International Indian Ocean expedition from 1962 to 1964;

(b) if so, whether it has joined the expedition;

(c) the budgetary provision for this; and

(d) whether the entire amount for the expedition will be borne by Government?

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

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

Telephone Service in India

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- *1428. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone service in India specially in the Bombay region has very much deteriorated recently;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this has happened; and

(c) steps taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) and (b). No. Delays to trunk calls have increased because of insufficiency of trunk channels and steep rise in trunk traffic. The service in Bombay will improve as the schemes of expansion of existing exchanges and of opening new telephone exchanges, under execution, are implemented. The Bombay exchanges are at present heavily overloaded.

(c) Large capacity underground cables have been planned between the principal cities of India and these are expected to be completed in the Third Five Year Plan. Schemes of expansion of local telephone systems and replacement of old equipment are progressively being sanctioned within the resources available.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In view of the general complaint in the press and on the platform regarding the deterioration of service in regard to telephones and telegrams, may I know why the Government is so slack in making all these arrangements, which they have to make early?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There is no slackness. There are complaints in certain areas and steps are being taken to improve the efficiency

of the telephone and telegraph services.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that overlapping of calls is day to day increasing; if so, whether it is due to any dereliction of duty on the part of the staff or due to defective machines?

Shri Bhagavati: It is due to increase in traffic and not due to any dereliction of duty on the part of the staff.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that there is a spate of complaints in the recent months about the inefficiency and bad functioning of the telephone system all over the country?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think there is any occasion for such a generalisation. As I have said, there are certain stations where there is no complaint about the local calls whereas there is complaint about the trunk calls. There are certain sectors where trunk calls are easily available but there is difficulty for the local calls. So a generalisation like that cannot be made and it cannot be said that there are complaints all over India. But there are difficulties in certain areas and those difficulties will continue for some time till the foreign exchange situation improves and till we are in a position to import the cables and other equipments.

Shri Moshin: Are Government aware that there was a news item in the *Times of India* sometime back that the telephone services especially in Bombay region have deteriorated and it will take some years to set the services right?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know about the *Times of India*. The *Hindustan Times* has started a special feature for that for the last two months. In Bombay, so far as the local telephone system is concerned there has been some improvement, but there has been difficulty in booking trunk calls from Bombay to Delhi and Calcutta.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या यह सही है कि टेलिफोन एक्स्चेन्ज से बम्बई से कलकत्ता को ट्रंक लाइन नहीं मिलती है और बम्बई से दिल्ली को मिलने में कठिनाई होती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो हां, मैंने कहा कि जहां तक बम्बई का सवाल है, हालत कुछ सुधर रही है, लेकिन बम्बई से दिल्ली और कलकत्ता ट्रंक टेलिफोन करने में कठिनाई है और दिल्ली से भी कलकत्ता को ट्रंक टेलिफोन करने में कठिनाई है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that with the increase in rentals and the increase in the call rates there has been a corresponding deterioration so far as efficiency is concerned; if so, whether Government have tried to spot out the invisible link between the two?

Shri Jagjivan Ram rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister was willing to give a reply.

Mr. Speaker: That link, because it is invisible, is also indescribable.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister denied that there is a general deterioration and said that there has been improvement. Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that trunk calls to distances of even 14 and 20 miles in Bombay region take at least 8 hours before they are fructified; if so, can you call it "no deterioration" or can you call it something more than deterioration?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid, perhaps I have not been able to make what I have said intelligible to my hon. friend. I have said that so far as the local calls in Bombay are concerned there has been some improvement. So far as the trunk calls are concerned there is much to be desired in Bombay. When the number of calls booked increase very much and the

channels proportionately do not increase there is bound to be delay in the materialisation of calls. That is what is happening in Bombay. There the calls have increased very disproportionately. As I have already said, till we open up new channels and lay down co-axial cables for which the plans have been finalised the difficulty will continue.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Due to heavy rains every year underground cables in Bombay get spoiled. May I know what arrangements Government propose to take to overcome this difficulty?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think the research people are going into this matter. That is a problem being faced in other countries also.

12.00 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is proposed to streamline and recast the procedures and the machinery for processing complaints and for doing away with the situation in which the operators today enjoy a virtual capricious sovereignty in the matter of all the complaints that we may make. They may give us a call; they may not give us a call and we have no way to know these things. Therefore, is it proposed to recast and streamline the procedure for processing complaints?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is a unit for going into these complaints but, as I said, because the pressure has very much increased as the number of calls has very much increased and there has not been proportionate increase in the number of channels and services, the lines have been overloaded. There are certain shortages in the operating staff as well. I am examining the question to increase the operational staff so that complaints could be minimised to some extent.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Genetics and Biometry Research Unit in Calcutta

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S.N.Q. 14. { **Shri Prabhat Kar:**
 { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter published in "Amrit Bazar Patrika", Calcutta edition, dated the 30th May, 1962, from the world-renowned scientist, Professor J. B. S. Haldane;

(b) whether the statement regarding the Genetics and Biometry Research Unit in Calcutta at page 16 of his Ministry's report for 1961-62 was incorrect;

(c) what is the present position regarding the said research unit;

(d) whether it is a fact that Prof. Haldane had no intimation of his appointment as head of the Unit; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Orders appointing Prof. Haldane as Head of the Genetics and Biometry Unit as from 1st November 1961 were issued on 30th November, 1961 and Prof. Haldane has drawn his pay ending April, 1962—I may add that the first pay was drawn on 6th December, 1961—and desired to draw his pay quarterly in the future.

A senior Scientific Officer Grade I, a Junior Scientific Officer and supporting personnel have also been appointed. A provisional programme of research has been indicated by Prof. Haldane.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I quote a part of that letter in which this is what he has said?

Mr. Speaker: He might quote, but it is information that has to be sought from the hon. Minister.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It has been stated in the letter—

"I would be most interested to know the address of this institute."

He is supposed to be the Head of this Institute.

Mr. Speaker: He is drawing his salary from the Government.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether after this letter was written Professor Haldane has been contacted by the Ministry of Scientific Research to know about these things?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which is involved in this. For the hon. Minister's information...

Mr. Speaker: Not hon. Minister but hon. Member.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am sorry. For the hon. Member's information I may tell him that these complaints of Professor Haldane are written on letter head which has the following:

"Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Genetics and Biometry Research Unit."

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government is drawn to a news item together with a picture saying that Professor Haldane had to convert one of his bathrooms into a laboratory.....

An Hon. Member: Office.

Shri Hem Barua: Not into an office but into a laboratory, because the Ministry has not provided him with the necessary premises or building for the office or for anything?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend should remember that I have not got an Alladin's lamp. He was appointed as from the 1st November, 1961. He wanted a particular house.

That house has been acquired and possession of the house was given to us in March 1962. Repairs are being carried out there according to the desire of Professor Haldane himself. In the mean time Professor Haldane said that he would like to carry on work in his own house. Whether he carries it out in a bathroom or in a drawing room is his concern.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the recent statement given by Professor Haldane on the 10th June which has appeared in the *Statesman*? There are Professor Haldane has said:

"...he read in the newspapers that his unit had been provided with office accommodation at the Indian Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta. He had received no communication from the concerned authorities about this."

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now told the hon. Member that we have letters from Professor Haldane in which he acknowledges that he has received his salary. He has indicated that he wishes his salary to be paid in future in a different way. He has written to us that he wanted to publish papers in the name of the Unit. He has participated in some conferences as a representative of the C.S.I.R. I cannot say anything more.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Sir, the hon. Minister has completely misunderstood the statement. As I have read out, Prof. Haldane has said that he has read in the newspapers that his unit has not been provided with office accommodation and that he has no accommodation. The hon. Minister is talking of his salary.

Shri Humayun Kabir: If it will satisfy my hon. friend, I will tell him that the office accommodation has also been provided in the Indian Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine.

Calcutta-Agartala Freighter Service

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S.N.Q. 15. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
 Shri Biren Dutta:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that essential goods are being held up at Calcutta which were booked to be transported to Agartala due to shortage of cargo-planes since the last week of May, 1962;

(b) if so, what is the reason for sudden reduction in the number of flights; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to overcome these difficulties immediately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines Corporation have reported that it has not been possible for them to meet the demand fully for the carriage of freight between Calcutta and Agartala during the latter half of May 1962 due to shortage of freighter aircraft and bad weather. They have added that the position had improved since the 28th May, 1962 and is expected to improve further in a week's time when one more aircraft is likely to become available for operation.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: What is the number of cargo planes that are required in that sector and what is the total number of cargo planes that operate daily?

Shri Mohiuddin: I may state that during the period from 20th May to 5th June 1962 the number of flights operated was 73. If you compare this figure with that for the corresponding period in 1961, that is from 20th May to 5th June 1961, the corresponding figure last year was 72.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know the total quantity of goods in terms of kilograms or maunds which has been held up at Calcutta at present?

Shri Mohiuddin: I cannot give the quantity of goods held up. Because, the system of chartering the planes is that those who want to charter put in their demands, and it happens that these demands are usually exaggerated. Of course, the I.A.C. has reported that there is demand for the transport of goods from Calcutta to Agartala during the last one month, and it is expected that the goods will be cleared.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is absolutely no rail communication between Agartala and the rest of India, I would like to know whether the Ministry has made any evaluation as to the extra number of freighter aircraft needed for carrying the cargoes which are always being held up in Calcutta because of the lack of freighter aircraft, and whether Government propose to indent for them second-hand or first-hand or whatever kind they can obtain.

Shri Mohiuddin: It is not generally correct that the cargo is always held up. The cargoes are held up seasonally when there is a sudden demand during a certain season. Of course, the I.A.C. cannot anticipate when there will be a sudden demand, or increased demand, for cargo traffic. They know, for instance, that during the Puja season there is certain demand, and they provide for that demand. Similarly, they provide for other seasons. But, as I have just now stated it is expected that another freighter aircraft will be added to this route and the present difficulty will be overcome.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this allergy of the Transport and Communications Ministry to the transport needs of Tripura and Manipur and Assam is not an annual feature and, if so, whether Government propose to improve the situation instead of making eye-wash statements in the House?

Shri Mohiuddin: Efforts are being made to improve the situation.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In reply to my unstarred question No. 839 on the 8th May, 1962, the hon. Deputy Minister had said that there had been temporary shortage of freighter aircraft during January-February 1962 in the Agartala Calcutta sector. The Minister had also assured that every step would be taken to remove this difficulty. In spite of this assurance, within a week, how could this difficulty have arisen again? What were the special steps taken by the Minister to remove this difficulty?

Shri Mohiuddin: Difficulty has arisen because of the fact that one aircraft had to be withdrawn from that service on account of overhaul repairs etc. As soon as these aircraft are given certificate of air-worthiness, they will be put on the section.

Derailment of Poona Bangalore Express

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S.N.Q. 16. { **Shri Mohsin:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the derailment of Poona Bangalore Express between Kundgol and Saunshi on the 4th June, 1962.

(b) how many persons were killed and how many were injured;

(c) what was the actual time of derailment;

(d) when were the injured persons taken to the hospital;

(e) at what time the Railway relief van arrived at the place of accident;

(f) what help has been given to the dependents of the deceased and to the injured persons;

(g) whether any enquiry by a non-railway official or non-official will be instituted to enquire into the causes of derailment;

(h) whether Government are aware that the spot where the derailment has taken place i.e., 'Bennihalla' has often caused danger to railway carriages and some derailments had occurred at that very place previously; and

(i) whether any permanent remedy is thought to avoid future trouble at that spot?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The cause of derailment is under investigation.

(b) 5 persons died including one on the way to hospital and one later in hospital; 15 persons including one who died later in the hospital sustained serious injuries while, 47 had minor injuries.

(c) At about 06.00 hrs on 4.6.62.

(d) At 9.05 hrs. on 4.6.62.

(e) At 7.25 hours on 4.6.62.

(f) A sum of Rs. 5,700 has been paid as *ex-gratia* payment to the dependents of the deceased and to the injured persons.

(g) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore is conducting a statutory enquiry into the accident.

(h) There had been one case of a derailment of a goods train during the last four years and that was at Mile 11|11.

(i) This will be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Shri Mohsin: In addition to the *ex-gratia* payment that has been given to them, will the Government think of giving some compensation also to the dependents of the deceased and the injured persons?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: A Claims commissioner will be appointed. He will determine the quantum of claims to be paid to each individual.

Shri Mohsin: May I know whether the police dogs were brought to the

spot to see whether any sabotage was done and whether any useful purpose was served by these police dogs?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Unfortunately, these dogs could not prove very useful, because, the fish plates which were alleged to have been removed, were touched by a number of persons. If they had been left un-touched, the dogs would have been useful. Since so many people had touched, the dogs got confused and could not be of much use.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, in view of the fact that this is a serious case of derailment of express train, killing many and injuring many, whether the Government propose to have a public enquiry and not an official enquiry, for the reason that more information can be had and such incidents or accidents may not occur in future, as a preventive measure?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): The inquiry that is already being held is by an independent authority. I do not know what is meant by 'public inquiry'. That is very much a public inquiry, and anybody who has got any information in his possession, which could be of use to the inquiring officer, is most welcome to place that information before him. I do not understand what the hon. Member means by a public inquiry.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that fortunately those police dogs smelt the track and went to a nearby village and were about to spot out the culprits, but unfortunately or rather fortunately, the men who followed the dogs did not follow up the story?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is nothing for me to answer.

Shri Daji: Who is the inquiring officer?

Shri Swaran Singh: He is the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Shri Nambiar: That is why I say that it is not a public inquiry.

Shri Daji: What is his name?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: His name is Mr. Hart.

Shri Daji: What was specifically suggested was an inquiry by a judicial officer and not by an officer of the railways. Shall the Ministry have an inquiry by a judicial officer, independent of the railways?

Shri Nambiar: The inquiry should be a public inquiry.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is unnecessary, because he is not a railway official as has been pointed out on the floor of the House more than once, and he acts as an independent authority, more or less as a judicial authority.

Shri Daji: He is not fully independent.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The scheme of the Government of India provides for independent inquiries so far as railway accidents are concerned, and the inspecting authority is under a different Ministry altogether, and not under the Railway Ministry; I think that is probably under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The inquiry that is insisted upon. . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the question that the hon. Member wants to ask? Does he want to ask any question?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My question is this. Is not the present machinery devised as independent as independence could be thought of?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered already.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is correct.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजस्थान में जल संभरण

*१४०८. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में जिन स्थानों पर केवल खारा पानी उपलब्ध है वहाँ भीड़े पानी का संभरण करने की व्यवस्था के लिये भारत सरकार न क्या योजना बनाई है;

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में राजस्थान में कितने नलकूप लगाने का विचार है; और

(ग) पीने के पानी की समस्या का पूर्ण रूप से समाधान कब तक हो जाने की आशा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नंयर) :

(क) राजस्थान में जिन स्थानों पर केवल खारा पानी उपलब्ध है वहाँ भीड़े पानी का संभरण करने की व्यवस्था के लिये राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है ।

(ख) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान कब तक होगा उस का निर्धारण नहीं हो पाया है ।

Coal Wagons

*1410. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the movement of coal wagons by Railways during May 1962; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Coal loading in May 1962 (upto 26th) was more by about 127 wagons per day on an average compared to May, 1961. Compared to the previous month of April, there has been a drop of 213 wagons per day.

(b) A drop occurs in the months of May and June every year compared to the previous months due to summer

conditions which slow down movement and affect the turn round of wagons. This year this drop in May is of the order of 213 wagons compared to 175 last year. It could have been less but for the Hooghly pilots' strike which apart from causing a hold up of wagons in the port also necessitated the diversion of a large fleet of wagons for the carriage of coal to Southern and Western India by the all rail route over many times the distance required to be covered by wagons by the normal rail-cum-sea transport to those areas.

Automatic Time Indicators at Telephone Exchanges

*1414. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that automatic time indicators are being provided in the telephone exchange offices;

(b) if so, the number of places where the time indicators have been provided so far; and

(c) whether the working of indicators has been found successful?

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

(b) Trunk Timing Indicators have so far been provided in the following six exchanges:

Allahabad
Bombay
Calcutta
Coimbatore
Madras
Nagpur.

(c) Yes.

Sailings Between Madras and Rangoon

*1417. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not resuming the direct sailings between Madras and Rangoon which were suspended in 1955;

(b) why this service which was in existence for about a century had been suspended;

(c) whether Government are aware that a large number of people who go to Burma from the South have to endure serious handicaps and hardships because of their having to go through Calcutta; and

(d) whether Government propose to resume the Madras-Rangoon Service?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., Bombay who were running a service between Madras and Rangoon in the fair season have closed it from 1961 as according to them it is not economically feasible to maintain the service.

(c) No representation in this regard has been received by Government but in the absence of a direct service between Madras and Rangoon travel to Burma by way of Calcutta is inevitable.

(d) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government.

Ganga Region Flood Control Seminar

*1418. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga region flood control seminar was held at Nainital recently;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagawan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar was organised by the Government of Uttar Pradesh whose report embodying the recommendations of the Seminar is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

**पोस्टल सोल्ड इंडस्ट्रियल को-ऑपरेटिव
सोसायटी लिमिटेड, अलीगढ़**

*१४२५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोस्टल सील्स इंडस्ट्रियल को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, अलीगढ़ के कुछ सदस्यों ने आमरण अनशन आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आमरण अनशन करने वाले सदस्यों की क्या मांगें हैं; और

(ग) इन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

परिवहन तथा संसार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) से (ग). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हां, पोस्टल सील्स इंडस्ट्रियल को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के पांच सदस्य २८ मई, १९६२ से ६ जून, १९६२ तक भूखहड़ताल पर थे ।

(ख) (i) सोसायटी के प्रेसीडेंट की बर्खास्तगी ।

(ii) निर्वाचित प्रेसीडेंट की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सोसायटी के विधान में संशोधन ।

(iii) तैयार माल स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये ।

(iv) सरकार को अपनी आवश्यकता की तमाम मोहर और मुद्रायें आदि केवल सोसायटी से ही खरीदनी चाहियें ।

(v) अदायगी महीने की किसी निश्चित तारीख को होनी चाहिये ।

(ग) डाक-तार विभाग का संबंध मद (iii) से (v) तक की मांगों से है । तैयार माल यदि वह अपेक्षित स्तर का है तो उसे स्वीकार किया जा रहा है । चूकि सोसायटी डाक-तार विभाग की सभी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये माल तैयार करने में असमर्थ है और पिछली मांगों का बहुत सा काम भी अभी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है अतः मोहरों और मुद्राओं को बनवाने के लिये दूसरे जरिये ढूँढ़े जा रहे हैं । ३० मई, १९६२ तक स्वीकार किए गए माल के सम्बन्ध में अदायगी की जा चुकी है ।

Port Trusts

*1427. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ports of Vishakhapatnam, Cochin and Kandla are to have Port Trusts on the lines of those in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) The decision is that a bill should be introduced as soon as possible in the Parliament. The provisions of the bill will follow generally the provisions of the Port Trust Acts applicable to the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Rail Museum in Delhi

*1429. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have a rail museum in Delhi shortly; and

(b) if so, the purposes likely to be served by the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is proposed to have a Railway Museum and Exhibition as part of the permanent exhibition which is being put up at the Exhibition Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

(b) The exhibition is intended to bring out the contribution of the Railways to the development of the country with special emphasis on the technical aspect and achievements of the Railways.

Drinking Water on Stations

2936. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great hardships experienced by the travelling public for want of suitable drinking water on stations on the Canal Loop Line of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to provide this basic amenity to the travelling public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There are arrangements to supply drinking water to the travelling public at stations on the canal loop section. In addition, travelling watermen have also been provided during the hot weather to serve drinking water to passengers in trains.

It is, also, proposed to provide water purification plants at certain stations on the above section to further improve the supply on a programme basis.

All India Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee

2937. Shri Malaichami: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 243 on the 27th April, 1962 and lay on the Table

the terms of reference of the All India Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee recently constituted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The terms of reference of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee are detailed in para 3 of the Government of India Resolution No. F.27-12/60-AIII, dated the 7th September, 1961 published in the Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1961; a copy thereof is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-192/62].

Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation

2938. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation has made a study of medium and small towns in Kerala for developing new industrial 'nuclei';

(b) whether the organisation has made any recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation has drawn the attention of all State Governments (including the Government of Kerala) to the desirability of studying the medium and small towns which might be suitable for being developed as 'industrial nuclei' with a view to formulating development plans for them. The matter is under the consideration of the Government of Kerala.

Master Plan for Development of Trivandrum City

2939. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought any advice or

assistance from the Centre for the execution of the Master Plan for development of Trivandrum City; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Under the scheme of Central assistance for preparation of Master Plans, financial assistance is proposed to be provided by the Government of India to the State Governments (including the Government of Kerala) for their projects included in the Third Five Year Plan. The preparation of a Master Plan for Trivandrum is covered under that scheme.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Medical Personnel Sent Abroad

2940. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the State-wise break-up of the total number of medical personnel sent abroad for training under the Colombo Plan, U.S. Agency for Assistance for International Development and World Health Organisation during the last five years?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 18].

Medium Irrigation Projects in U.P.

2941. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any medium Irrigation Projects have been sanctioned in the scarcity areas of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1962-63; and

(b) if so, what are they and what is their estimated cost?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

बनारस के लोकोशेड क कर्मचारी

*२६४२. श्री सरजू पांडेय: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस कैंट स्टेशन पर अवस्थित लोकोशेड के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकर (नगर) भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Over-bridge in Cuddalore

2943. Shri Ramabadran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the long-felt need of the people of Cuddalore for an over-bridge in Cuddalore N.T., and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking immediate steps in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Cuddalore Municipal authorities have asked for construction of a road-over-bridge.

(b) The schemes for over/under-bridges in place of existing level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways undertake such works as soon as the State Governments recommend and provide necessary funds in the State Plan towards their share of the cost of the works, as required under the rules. So far, there has been no proposal from the Government of Madras for a road over-bridge in place of the existing level crossing near Cuddalore N.T., during the Third Plan period.

Bridges in Madras State

2944. **Shri Sivasankaran:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that at several stations in Madras State like Nungambakkam and Melnambakkam there are over-bridges on one side;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct the other side of the over-bridges;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble member is referring to the Suburban Station in Madras City. If so the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) to (d). At the time of original construction, access to the stations from only one side was adequate. Colonies have since sprung up on both sides and the railway is providing access from the opposite side by extending the over-bridges on a programmed basis in these cases.

At Nungambakkam, the work has been sanctioned and is being taken up. Similar proposals for Meenambakkam are under consideration.

New Station between St. Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam

2945. **Shri Sivasankaran:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the citizens of Pazavanthanal to open a new station in between St. Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam; and

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

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

(b) The proposal for providing a flag station between St. Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam stations was examined but not agreed to for want of adequate justification.

Fishing Boats

2946. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the State-wise figures of—

(i) mechanised fishing boats;

(ii) the annual catch of fish from the sea by mechanised fishing boats; and

(iii) the deep-sea fishing ports now in use?

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

(i) The number of mechanised fishing boats in various States at the end of 1961 was as follows:—

1. Maharashtra	1,374
2. Kerala	197
3. Mysore	59
4. Orissa	17
5. Andhra Pradesh	37
6. West Bengal	6
7. Madras	90
8. Gujarat	330

Total : 2,110

(ii) Figures of total annual catch by mechanised fishing boats are not available. The average catch by a mechanised boat is about three times that of an ordinary boat.

(iii) The Deep Sea Fishing Ports now in use are as follows:—

1. Veraval	(Gujarat)
2. Bombay	(Maharashtra)
3. Cochin	(Kerala)
4. Tuticorin	(Madras)
5. Visakhapatnam	(Andhra Pradesh)

Level Crossings

2947. **Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of manned and unmanned level crossings from

Ahmedabad to Siddhpur on Ahmedabad-Delhi metre-gauge line on Western Railway;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase additional men at each crossing in the next four years; and

(c) the normal time for which the gates at such crossings near a station or a village are closed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Seventy Three only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Normally not exceeding ten minutes at a time. A few level crossings on unimportant roads near stations are closed to road traffic at night, as there is practically no traffic on the road. In rare cases when such Level Crossing is required to be opened during the night, the road user has to approach the Station Master for opening the level crossing.

Plants for Groundnut Flour

2948. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two pilot plants for the manufacture of edible groundnut flour are expected to go into production at Bombay and Coimbatore this year; and

(b) if so, how it is likely to affect the manufacture of vanaspati products?

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

(b) Not directly concerned with vanaspati. However the oil recovered during the production of edible groundnut flour will be superior in quality to the normal groundnut oil which is one of the raw materials used in vanaspati manufacture.

Appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railway

**2949. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the short-fall in reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railway in class III service of various categories has been filled up in 1961-62;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any drive was made to fill up this short-fall; and

(d) if so, the nature of drive?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). In most of the recruitment categories there is no shortfall but only excess recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in some cases. There is however a shortfall in promotion vacancies where the decision to reserve posts was taken only recently. The reservation quota here can be completely filled only when the recruits from these communities gain enough experience to make them suitable for promotion.

(c) Yes.

(d) Special selections were arranged for filling up reserved vacancies. The Selection Boards were instructed to apply relaxed standards in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The candidates of these communities are also given additional training and coaching in order to bring them upto the standard of others.

The posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes are also given wide publicity in order to attract all qualified candidates.

Post and Telecommunication Facilities During Third General Elections

2950. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of postal and telecommunication facilities sought by the public during the Third General Elections;

(b) the extent to which they were supplied in various circles; and

(c) the total income accruing therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 19].

रेलवे लाइनों को पार करने वाली सार्वजनिक सड़कों का बन्द किया जाना

२६५१. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में रेलवे लाइनों को पार करने वाली सभी सार्वजनिक सड़कें बन्द कर दी गयी हैं जिस के परिणामस्वरूप मोटरों और अन्य गाड़ियों के यातायात को बहुत असुविधा हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे विभाग उपरोक्त रेलवे फाटकों को यातायात के लिये पुनः खोलने के बारे में विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक इन के खुलने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) (ख) और (ग). जी. नहीं। लेकिन बीकानेर डिवीजन में मवेशियों के लिये 'डी' वर्ग के कुछ फाटक हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने, उत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन से परामर्श लिये बिना, गाड़ी आदि वाहनों के इस्तेमाल के लिये इन के पट्टे मार्गों में सुधार कर दिया

है। 'डी' वर्ग के ये फाटक केवल पैदल चलने वालों और मवेशियों के लिये बनाये गये हैं। गाड़ी आदि वाहन इन फाटकों से लाइन न पार कर सकें इस के लिये इन के आर पार सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से आड़ लगा दी गयी है। राजस्थान सरकार से यह अनुरोध भी किया गया है कि 'डी' वर्ग के जिन फाटकों के बदले वह नियमित रूप से सम्भार बनाना चाहती हो उन का व्यौरा दे। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार इस काम पर जो खर्च होगा वह सड़क-अधिकारियों द्वारा दिया जायेगा। राजस्थान सरकार से निश्चित मुझाव मिलने पर आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Tripura Land Reforms and Land Revenue Act

2952. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eviction notices served under section 15 of the Tripura Land Reforms and Land Revenue Act;

(b) number of such notices served within the boundaries of Reserve Forest areas in different divisions of Tripura; and

(c) steps taken to resettle the people who may get evicted due to such notifications?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 12,439.

(b) 15.

(c) Those who do not hold land more than 2 standard acres, will be considered for allotment of land provided khas land is available.

Landless Agriculturists in Tripura

2953. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) total number of landless agriculturists in Tripura;

(b) total number of tribal landless and tribal jhumias;

(c) total surplus khas Government land available for the rehabilitation of these landless agriculturists and tribal jhumias in the divisions of Kamalpur, Sadar, Khowin and Sonamura; and

(d) steps taken to rehabilitate them?

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

(a) 96,347 approximately.

(b) The total number of tribal jhumias is about 1,05,000. No separate figures for landless tribals are available.

(c) It is not possible to furnish the information until the survey and settlement operations currently in progress, are completed.

(d) Schemes for the settlement of landless agriculturists and tribals have been drawn up and are under operation since the Second Five Year Plan period.

Karnafuli Dam

2954. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Gauri Shankar:

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

(a) whether Pakistan Government have responded to the protest note sent by Government against the submergence of Indian territory as a result of the commissioning of the Karnafuli Dam near Chittagong, in East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions received?

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

(b) Does not arise.

द्वितीय विद्रव्युद्ध के दौरान उखाड़ी गई रेलवे लाइनें

२६५५. श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विगत महायुद्ध में उखाड़ी गई रेलवे लाइनों को तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ;

(ख) गत वर्षों में किन किन स्थानों पर और कितने मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइनें उखाड़ी गयीं ; और

(ग) यदि इन लाइनों का पुनर्निर्माण नहीं किया जाना था तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) पिछले महायुद्ध में सैनिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये जो लाइनें उखाड़ी गयीं थीं उन में कौनसी लाइनें फिर बिछायी गयी हैं और कौन सी नहीं बिछायी गयीं । इन की अब तक की स्थिति का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

New Delhi Municipal Committee

2956. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee with its Government nominated members has decided to enter into petrol, Cinema and other business of this kind; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

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

(b) The action of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is covered by

Section 52(2) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as extended to Delhi. This is also in consonance with the Resolution adopted at the Fifth meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government regarding collective economy in municipal areas to augment the inadequate financial resources of local bodies.

Beas Project

2957. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new loan has been given to Government of the Punjab to finance expenditure on Beas project; and

(b) what is the total amount of the loans so far given for the said Project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 452 lakhs.

V. M. Hospital, Agartala

2958. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a specialist doctor of V.M. Hospital has committed suicide in Government quarter at Agartala;

(b) the circumstances in which he was found; and

(c) whether Government have found any reason for such an act on his part?

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

(b) He was found lying in a pool of blood on the floor of the bath room with severe cut injuries on the right side of the neck.

(c) It was apparently a case of suicide while of unsound mind.

1023 (Ai) L.S.D.—3.

Milk Powder Factories at Amritsar and Rajkot

**2959. { Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri Mulchand Dube:**

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

(a) when the milk powder factories at Amritsar and Rajkot are going to start production;

(b) the installed capacity of each factory; and

(c) the estimated production of each?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The milk powder factory being set up at Amritsar is expected to go into production in April, 1963 and the factory at Rajkot in December, 1962. The annual installed capacity of the Amritsar factory is about 1,800 metric tons of skim milk powder and of the Rajkot factory 900 metric tons of skim milk powder.

Seed Farms

**2960. { Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri Mulchand Dube:**

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

(a) what action Government are taking for larger coverage of area under improved seeds; and

(b) how many new seed farms are proposed to be set up during the Third Five Year Plan period in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It was noticed by the Seed Multiplication Team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission that the main difficulty in the way of larger coverage by improved varieties of seed is the present poor distribution of registered

seeds and it is, therefore, being suggested to the State Governments that each village should be taken as the Unit for seed work and the distribution programme intensified in every village by registered growers with the help of Village Panchayats.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 21]

Community Projects in Tripura

2961. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Projects started in Tripura;

(b) whether any evaluation report has been received by the Ministry; and

(c) the main findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 14 Blocks, including 3 pre-extension blocks.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Marketing Co-operative Societies in Tripura.

2962. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Marketing Co-operative Societies in Tripura at present;

(b) in how many Societies Presidents and Secretaries are officials; and

(c) when they are going to be replaced by non-officials?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There

are seven primary marketing societies and one central marketing society. This number is exclusive of the purchase and sale societies some of which are undertaking supply activities.

(b) In five marketing societies, Presidents are officials. There are no honorary secretaries in the marketing societies, all of which have got paid managers.

(c) Efforts are being made to replace officials as soon as possible.

Welfare Officers and Inspectors on Railways

2963. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of appointment of Welfare Officers and Welfare Inspectors as required by the Factories Act of 1948 has been strictly adhered to on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether the qualifications required viz., diploma or degree in social welfare subjects are insisted upon;

(c) if so, whether the question of revising the *ad-hoc* appointments made without such qualifications is receiving attention of his Ministry; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway has not acted up to the Board's directive in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Under the Factories Act, 1948, the State Governments are authorised to prescribe the duties, qualifications etc. of welfare Officers who are required to be appointed in all factories employing more than 500 workers. The State Governments can also exempt factories from this, subject to alternative arrangements being made. Some States have exempted Railway factories while others have not yet done so pending finalisation of alternative arrangements. The Railway Ministry

is framing alternative rules for welfare officers and inspectors which could be uniformly applied to all Railway workshops in the country and which will avoid the practical difficulties which may arise if State Government rules which vary from State to State are sought to be followed.

When the scheme is implemented, arrangements will be made to see that posts are filled by persons with the qualifications prescribed for them. This will, however, have to be done on a programmed basis.

(d) Does not arise as the scheme has not been finalised and a directive issued to the Railways.

Passenger Traffic to South

2964. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently attempts have been made to cope with the heavy rush of passenger traffic from Delhi to the South; and

(b) whether passengers are experiencing great difficulties for want of requisite trains and facilities for booking and reservations?

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

(b) Requisite number of train services have been provided. There have been reports of some inconvenience in the matter of booking and reservations and special arrangements have been made at New Delhi and Delhi stations to cater to the rush of south bound traffic. For their convenience both booking and reservations are now arranged from the same or adjoining counters.

Class IV Employees on Railways

2965. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard, designation and duty list of Class IV employees have been finalised;

(b) if so, how the different categories have been standardised on different Railways;

(c) what are the provisions for promotion of Class IV employees to Class III category; and

(d) the number of class IV employees promoted to Class III category in 1961?

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

(a) Yes, in respect of three major departments viz. Mechanical (Semi-Skilled), Civil Engineering and Traffic Transportation & Commercial. Standardisation in respect of remaining departments is under examination.

(b) The lists of Standard Designations as finalised by the Standardisation Committee and approved by the Board have been circulated for adoption on all the Railways.

(c) Class IV employees are eligible for promotion to Class III according to their channel of promotion in the respective Deptts. subject to their being considered fit and found suitable. For categories for whom no regular avenue of promotion from Class IV to Class III exists, 20% of vacancies in Class III like Commercial Clerks, Ticket Collectors, Officer Clerks etc. are filled by promotion from Class IV staff, promotion being made on the basis of selection followed by an interview where necessary.

All Class IV staff are eligible to apply to Railway Service Commissions for recruitment to Class III posts, age being relaxed to the extent of service in Class IV but in any case not exceeding 10 years.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Roads in Tripura

2966. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village roads constructed under the direct control and supervision of the Khowai Community Development Block (in Tripura) so far; and

(b) the mileage covered by such roads?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 15 roads.

(b) 50 miles.

Bridge over River Khowai

2967. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of permanent bridge over river Khowai on the Khowai-Teliamura road in Tripura has been undertaken;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred on it?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The construction is expected to start in 1963-64.

(b) The collection of hydraulic data for the proposed bridge took some time. A change in the site for the bridge was also found necessary which resulted in the extension of the survey and collection of further technical data.

(c) Rs. 14.00 lakhs approximately.

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

२९६८. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के लिये कितने डाक्टरों को कोलम्बो योजना, विद्वद स्वास्थ्य संगठन और प्रविधिक सहयोग मिशन (टी० सी० एम०) के अन्तर्गत किन किन विषयों पर छात्रवृत्ति (फेलोशिप) दी गयी;

(ख) उन में से कितने डाक्टर ट्रेनिंग पाकर वापस आ चुके हैं;

(ग) उन में से कितनों की सेवायें वास्तव में उपयोग में लायी जा रही हैं;

(घ) उन में से कितनों की सेवायें अब तक उपयोग में नहीं लायी जा सकी हैं और इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) कब तक इन की सेवायें उपयोग में लायी जा सकेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नाथर) :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के सात डाक्टरों को कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रवृत्ति दी गयी। कार्डियोलॉजी, कान-नाक-गला के रोग, चर्म विज्ञान, सामाजिक-सुरक्षा प्रशासन एवं राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा, जनन-मृत शल्य (जेनिटो-यूरिनरी सर्जरी), नेत्र विज्ञान तथा प्रास्थोडोण्टिक्स एवं ओर्थोडोण्टिक्स उनके प्रशिक्षण विषय थे।

(ख) अब तक पांच डाक्टर प्रशिक्षण पा कर वापस आ चुके हैं।

(ग) चार डाक्टरों की सेवायें, जिस-जिस क्षेत्र में उन्होंने ने विदेश में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है, उपयोग में लाई जा रही हैं।

(घ) एक डाक्टर की सेवाओं को उस के अपने विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में किसी उपयुक्त पद के न होने के कारण उपयोग में लाना अब तक संभव नहीं हो सका है। फिर भी यह डाक्टर अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहा है।

(ङ) इस डाक्टर को उपयुक्त पद देने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ताकि उस के विशेष ज्ञान का पूरा उपयोग किया जा सके।

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

2969. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Samnani:

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

(a) the number of Gazetted officers appointed during 1961-62 in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) their designation and grades; and

(c) how many of them were appointed on the recommendation of the U.P.S.C.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri Thomas): (a) 35.

(b) A statement is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 22].

(c) 33.

Aid to the Family of Late Dr. Joseph

2970. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Samnani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what financial assistance or other aid has been given by the Central Government so far to the family of Dr. T. Joseph of Indian Agricultural Research Institute who committed suicide in 1960?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri Thomas): Dr. M. T. Joseph was a Teaching Assistant at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and committed suicide in his quarters on 5th January, 1960. Taking in view the circumstances in which Dr. Joseph committed suicide, the following assistance was given to the family of late Dr. Joseph:—

(a) A family pension of Rs. 30 p.m. for ten years from 6-1-1960 to his widow.

(b) A Death-cum-Retirement gratuity of Rs. 2664 in lump sum

to the members of his family in equal shares.

(c) An ex-gratia donation of Rs. 3,000 to the family of late Dr. Joseph paid as a special case for the education of the children.

(d) Late Dr. Joseph had taken a loan of Rs. 2000 through the Govt. of Kerala in the Partial Assistance Scheme for studies abroad sponsored by the Ministry of Education. Upto the time of his death he had re-paid in instalments a total sum of Rs. 950 only. The recovery of the outstanding balance of Rs. 1050 together with the interest due was waived by the Ministry of Education as a special case.

Bridge over Krishna at Rangapur

2971. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of road-bridge over the river Krishna on the National Highway near Rangapur in Andhra Pradesh has been completed; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened for traffic?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No Sir, but it is likely to be completed and opened to traffic by the end of March 1964.

मध्य प्रदेश में सड़क

२६७२. श्रीमती मिनीनाता : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि केन्द्रीय शासन द्वारा वित्तीय प्रबन्ध होने पर भी मध्य प्रदेश में मुंगेली मण्डला सड़क का निर्माण पूरा नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) इस सड़क के निर्माण में अभी तक कितना खर्च हुआ है और इस की कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौ-वहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में मुंगेली-मंडला सड़क प्रदेश मार्ग है। मंडला से बिछिया तक सड़क का टुकड़ा अब्बल दर्जे की पक्की सड़क है। बिछिया से मुंगेली तक सड़क के टुकड़े पर २८.६७ लाख रुपये के अनुमानित लागत का सुधार कार्य मंजूर किया गया था। इस सुधार कार्य का खर्च अंशतः सेंट्रल रोड फंड (आर्डि-नरी) रिजर्व से १२.७६ लाख रुपये तक के अनुदान द्वारा तथा बाकी खर्च प्रदेश सरकार के स्रोत से पूरा किया जाना था।

प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि अनुमानित लागत के अन्तर्गत बिछिया से मुंगेली तक सड़क के टुकड़े का काम चौराहों को मिलाने वाले कुछ छोटे मोटे टुकड़ों को छोड़ कर वस्तुतः पूरा हो चुका है। इस पर अब तक २६.१६ लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं।

सड़क पर पुलों व पुलियों के बारे में तत्कालीन व नक्शे जिन में बंजर नदी पर बनाये जाने वाले पुल का काम भी शामिल है, प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अभी तय किये जा रहे हैं।

Supply of Fertilizers to Madras

2973. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of Madras State Government for supply of fertilizers since 1957;

(b) the quantity allotted annually; and

(c) the quantity supplied every year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A state-

ment is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 23].

Accident to Country Craft Near Mangalore Port

2974. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one person was killed and another is reported to be missing when a country craft hit a ship's crane off Mangalore Port on the evening of 12th May, 1962; and

(b) if so, details of the accident?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communication (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) & (b). On 12.5.1962 at about 11.20 A.M. the Mangalore Port Trust tug towed two iron ore loaded boats Nos. MA 2 and MA 289 from the South Wharf for transhipment to s.s. 'Elpidoforos' lying at anchor in the outer roads of Mangalore Port. At about 12.10 P.M. the tug reached alongside the ship and left the boats and headed back to the port. While the tug was about one and a half furlongs away from the ship, a signal was heard from the ship. When the tug returned to the ship, the crew of the tug saw the mast of Boat No. 289 broken half-way. They were informed that the mast of the boat came in contact with the ship's derricks, broke and fell in the boat injuring the tindal and crew. The tindal died before he could be taken ashore and given any medical aid. The injured crew was also thrown into the sea. A search was made for the crew thrown into the sea, without any results.

A preliminary enquiry is being conducted.

Cooperative Marketing of Raw Jute

{ **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
2975. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**

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

(a) whether the study team on co-operative marketing of raw jute has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement in laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-193/62].

(c) The report was considered by the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board which generally endorsed the recommendations made in the report. The Government of West Bengal have been informed about the decision of the Board and have been requested to take suitable steps to implement the recommendations. One of the recommendations made by the Study Team related to establishment of a price fluctuation fund. The N.C.D. & W. Board decided that this recommendation should be examined further in the Ministry. This particular recommendation is at present under consideration of Government of India.

अमरपुर गांव (पश्चिम रेलवे) में रेलवे फाटक

२६७६. डा० ल० म० सिंघवी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि तहसील रायपुर के अमरपुर गांव के निवासियों को पश्चिम रेलवे के सिनदाबा-रायपुर सैक्शन में रेल फाटक न होने के कारण निरन्तर खतरा रहता है और एक व्यक्ति तथा कई पशु दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार हो चुके हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार वहां तुरन्त एक रेल फाटक बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक बना दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) इस जगह पर एक नया समपार बनाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने कोई प्रार्थना नहीं की है ।

(ख) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार ऐसी योजनायें असैनिक अधिकारियों या सम्बन्धित सड़क-अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं और उन को ही इन का सारा खर्च उठाना पड़ता है ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Primary Health Centres in Orissa

2977. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres and dispensaries opened throughout the State of Orissa in N. E.S. and C. D. Blocks during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of buildings for Primary Health Centres and dispensaries that are still under construction?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sus-hila Nayar): (a) 100 primary Health Centres and 18 dispensaries.

(b) 49.

Bridges at Jaipur-Keonjhor Road Stations (S.E.Rly.)

2978. Shri Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and hardship caused to road passengers by the frequent closing of the Railway Gate (North level-crossing) at Jaipur-Keonjhor Road Station on South-Eastern Railway (Orissa); and

(b) whether Government will consider the question of constructing an over-bridge at Jaipur-Keonjhor Road towards Eastern-side of the Railway Station and an under bridge

at North Level crossing during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The level crossing is situated at a point where both road and rail traffic are heavy. Certain amount of inconvenience to road traffic is, therefore, unavoidable, having regard to safety and the need to pass rail traffic.

(b) The schemes for over/under-bridges in place of the existing level crossing have to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways undertake such works wherever the State Governments recommend and provide necessary funds in the State Plan towards their share of the cost.

There has been no proposal from the Government of Orissa for over/under-bridges in place of the existing level crossing at Jajpur-Keonjhor Road Station, during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Chiplima Power House Project

2979. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has lately been sanctioned by Central Government to Government of Orissa to finance the Chiplima Power House Project (Hirakud stage-II);

(b) if so, how much and on what interest;

(c) the total loan by Central Government outstanding against Orissa towards the development of Hirakud stage I and stage II;

(d) how much has been actually advanced; and

(e) how much has been repaid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa as the first quarterly instalment during the current financial year for financing

expenditure on the Chiplima Power House Project (Hirakud Stage II). The loan will bear interest at 4½% per annum provisionally.

(c) and (d). A total sum of Rs. 93,90,26,688.87 nP. has been loaned up to date.

(e) The entire amount is due to be repaid by the Government of Orissa,

Taxi-Drivers

2980. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the taxi-drivers particularly in Delhi and New Delhi refuse to take the passengers who wish to go over a short distance and that many of them enquire about the destinations before they allow the passengers to get in; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to check this menace?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) & (b) Under Rule 438 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, the driver of a public service vehicle shall not, save for good and sufficient reason, refuse to carry any person tendering legal fair. A person, who contravenes this rule, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100, or, if having been previously convicted, he is again convicted of the offence, with fine which may extend to Rs. 300. Complaints have, however, been received that some taxi drivers in Delhi and New Delhi refuse to take short distance passengers in violation of this rule. The traffic police have been organising surprise checks under the direct supervision of the gazetted officers and a Magistrate to detect such taxi drivers and prosecute them. Complaint booths have also been set up at some important taxi stands in Delhi where members of the public

can bring such complaints to the notice of the traffic police.

The required information in respect of other States and Union Territories is being collected from State Governments and Union Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Scooter Drivers

2981. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the scooter-drivers in Union Territories refuse to take passengers over short distances and that most of the scooters do not have the meters in order; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information required is being obtained from the Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Betelvine Wilt Disease

2982. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that betelvine wilt disease is on the increase in the States of Madras and Kerala;

(b) the extent of damage caused by the disease during the last five years; and

(c) what steps are being taken to control it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It has not come to the notice of the Government that betelvine wilt disease is on the increase in the States of Madras and Kerala. Some parts in these two

States are affected with this disease, but the total area affected by wilt is relatively small. About 226 acres were treated for wilt disease during 1961-62 in Madras State. In Kerala State, the extent of damage caused by the disease is negligible.

(c) There is no known effective method of control once the disease has taken hold of the plants. Preventive measures by drenching the soil with 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture or cheshunt compound or 0.1 per cent wet ceresan are advocated at monthly intervals right from the time of planting.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a coordinated scheme for the Investigation of Betelvine Wilt Diseases in Madras State for a period of five years with effect from 1st April, 1962 at a total recurring cost of Rs. 1,85,711 in order to evolve suitable control measures for the destructive wilt of betelvine occurring in various parts of the State.

Fisheries Cooperatives

2983. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a detailed programme to develop fisheries co-operatives in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 144 lakhs has been provided in the State Plans for the organisation and development of fisheries cooperatives. Further, the State Governments generally execute a number of their fisheries development schemes through cooperative societies of fishermen. The details of the pattern of financial assistance to such cooperatives are being worked out.

Ring Road in Delhi

2984. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly laid Ring Road in Delhi has developed cracks at several places and half of it has now been torn up for relaying;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the reasons thereof; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The Upper Bela Road is being cement concreted and on the Lower Bela Road a Bitumen carpet is being laid. Both those sections are parts of the Ring Road. These works are in progress. As part of the scheme the old road surface has been dug up.

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

राज्य कृषि विभाग के कर्मचारियों का वेतन

२६८५. **श्रीमती जमुना देवी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग की बीज प्रजनन समिति ने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में राज्य कृषि विभाग के सब कर्मचारियों के वेतन में वृद्धि करने के लिये अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह मामला राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

मध्य प्रदेश से गेहूं की खरीद

२६८६. **श्रीमती जमुना देवी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं के भाव निर्धारित भावों से गिरने पर गेहूं खरीदने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन परिस्थितियों में भारत सरकार को ऐसा निर्णय लेने को विवश होना पड़ा; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इस की सूचना दे दी गई है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गेहूं की कम से कम कीमतों की जो गारन्टी पहले घोषित की गई है यह उसी के कारण है । यह डर था कि अच्छी फसल व दूसरे कारणों से मध्य प्रदेश में कम से कम भाव से नीचे कीमतें न गिर जायें ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Radioactive Isotope for Dredging

2897. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that radioactive isotope is being employed as an experimental measure in Cochin harbour to find out possibilities of reducing dredging costs; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

in the Port to study the movement of silt in the outer channel by using radio active isotopes with a view to considering the possibility of reducing dredging costs.

(b) The experiments started only recently and they will continue for about three months more. The results will be known only after the experiments are completed.

Milch Cattle

2988. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milch cattle (cows and buffaloes) that have been moved from Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat to other States during the last three years; and

(b) the restrictions, if any, that Government have placed on such removal of cattle wealth from these States?

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

(a) No such statistics are maintained by the Government of Rajasthan.

Approximately 55,000 milch animals (including cows and buffaloes) were exported annually from the Punjab State during the last 4 years.

About 400 cows and 41,000 buffaloes are exported annually from the Gujarat State. This includes about 60 per cent animals that come for salvage from the Bombay area.

(b) There is no restriction at present in the States of Rajasthan and Punjab. The State Government of Gujarat have, with effect from 5th October, 1961, introduced a permit system, under which no animals can be exported without a permit.

Bodies of T.B. Patients in Delhi

2989. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two dead bodies of T.B. patients were

found in Connaught Place, New Delhi and Roshanara Bagh, Delhi respectively;

(b) if so, whether the bodies have been identified; and

(c) whether the persons were given medical facilities in any of the dispensaries or hospitals?

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

(b) The dead body found in Connaught Place has been identified to be that of one Shri Ram Singh s/o Shri Nanu, resident of Hoshiarpur District, Punjab. It has not been possible to identify the other deceased.

(c) Precise information is not available. However, the records of the New Delhi T.B. Centre show that one Ram Singh belonging to a district "outside Delhi" went there in March, 1962 but did not report subsequently.

भोपाल रेलवे स्टेशन

२९९०. श्रीमती जमुना देवी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल के रेलवे स्टेशन के विस्तार तथा पुनरुद्धार का जो कार्यक्रम पिछले दिनों आरम्भ किया गया था, उस की गति काफी धीमी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे गतिशील बनाने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) यह समूचा कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) अब तक पूरे कार्य पर कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। इस काम में आम तौर पर अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। इस काम पर लगाये गये ठेकेदारों में से एक की मृत्यु के कारण काम में कुछ रुकावट आयी, लेकिन मृत ठेकेदार के कानूनी उत्तरा-

धिकारियों के साथ एक नया करार कर लिया गया है और काम हो रहा है।

(ग) अगस्त, १९६२ तक।

(घ) ७,६६,६६६ रुपये।

Rural Electrification in Orissa

2991. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate grant has been given to Orissa in her pursuit of rural electrification programme;

(b) the latest progress made in that direction; and

(c) the programmes in hand during the current year?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

हस्तिनापुर को रेल द्वारा मिलाना

२९९२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि हस्तिनापुर (जिला मेरठ—उत्तर प्रदेश) को रेल द्वारा जोड़ने की एक योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Panchayati Raj Training Centre in Tripura

2993. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Panchayati Raj Training Centre has been started in Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of students that attended the Centre;

(c) for how many days the students had to attend; and

(d) whether elected members of Panchayats are expected to be given training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Yes. It is proposed to establish one Panchayati Raj Training Centre for the purpose.

Teaching of Cooking

2994. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a training centre for teaching cooking and preparation of all the varieties of diets; and

(b) if so, whether the place for the training centre has been selected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). An Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition is being set up at Delhi. Similar institutes are expected to be set up at Madras and Calcutta shortly. There is already a College of Catering and Institutional Management at Bombay. These institutions will *inter alia* impart instruction and training in cooking and preparation of different varieties of diets.

उत्तर देश के इटावा बिजली को बिजली का संभरण

२६६५. श्री तुला राम : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला इटावा में किस परियोजना से बिजली देने जा रही है;

(ख) यह बिजली वहां कब तक पहुंच सकेगी,

(ग) किन किन स्थानों को पहले यह बिजली पहुंचाई जायेगी;

(घ) क्या रिहन्द बांध की बिजली जो कानपुर जिले को दी जा रही है, इटावा पहुंचाने में कोई विशेष रुकावट है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भल्लगेशन) : (क) पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत् शक्ति सम्भरण कम्पनी (The Western U. P. Electric Power Supply Company Ltd.) इटावा जिले को बिजली देती है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). कानपुर को रिहन्द से बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है । यह तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को देखना है कि इटावा को रिहन्द से बिजली देना कहां तक संभव होगा ।

Invasion by Locusts

2996. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kohor:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

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

(a) whether several swarms of locusts have recently invaded Punjab and a swarm of locusts from Pakistan

has penetrated into U.P. through Raj-pura and Jagadhari;

(b) the estimate of damage caused thereby or likely to be caused;

(c) the steps taken to check the inroad or to minimise the consequent damaging effect; and

(d) the extent of area affected by the inroad?

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

(b) Definite figures of losses have not been received from the State Governments concerned. However, according to the reports received, in Punjab damage ranging from 10 to 100 per cent has been reported to cotton, sugarcane and fodder crops. In Uttar Pradesh, cotton crop has been slightly damaged. It is not feasible to assess the damage likely to be caused.

(c) Locust invasions of India are the result of locust breeding and ineffective or inadequate locust control in the desert breeding area in Arabian Peninsula and elsewhere where they breed and develop into swarms. India is the Eastern most country in the desert locust distribution belt and its locust situation, therefore, is determined by the extent and thoroughness of control measures adopted in countries lying to its west. Locusts cannot be prevented from coming to India and the only way to deal with them is when they enter the country.

Several steps are being taken to minimise the intensity of the locust infiltration into India. Among the more important are:

(i) participation in the International Anti-Locust Campaign mounted by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Saudi Arabia, where the Government of India have regularly sent self-contained anti-locust teams to fight the menace at its source;

- (ii) maintenance of a permanent Locust Warning Organisation fully equipped with technical personnel, insecticides and control equipments, which has recently been strengthened appreciably to meet current locust invasion;
- (iii) maintenance of a fleet of four aeroplanes to support the ground operations.

Apprehending a serious locust situation this year, the Government of India have already alerted the Governments of all States vulnerable to locust attacks.

(d) The current locust incursions from the west commenced on 15th May, 1962. Since then, 13 swarms have visited Punjab, Rajasthan, Union Territory of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. The extent of the area affected is not known at present.

Delhi Maternity Hospital, Pusa Road

2997. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any grants to Delhi Maternity Hospital situated in Pusa Road;

(b) whether Government have any information as to the rates charged there in delivery cases;

(c) whether Government have any say or control in the administration of the above hospital; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaints from the public regarding unsatisfactory treatment there?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The following grants were given to the Hospital.

1960-61—Rs. 2,32,514.00

1961-62—Rs. 91,792.33

(b) So far as Government are aware, no charges are made for delivery cases in the General Ward.

(c) and (d). No.

Elephantiasis

2998. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) in what ways Central Government helps State Governments in any scheme of combating and eradicating the disease of elephantiasis on the West Coast of South India;

(b) whether the cause of the disease has been definitely ascertained;

(c) if so, what it is; and

(d) what are the steps which Government are taking in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Elephantiasis is a condition which develops in some cases of filariasis. Elephantiasis, once it is established in a person, cannot be eradicated as there is no cure for it, except surgical treatment in selected cases. For preventing elephantiasis, filaria control is necessary.

In this the States have been assisted by the Central Government by providing (1) insecticides and larvicidal oil for anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures and (2) diethylcarbamazine tablets for mass therapy of affected population. Medical Officers and sub-professional personnel of the States are given training in Filariology.

(b) Yes.

(c) The disease is caused by repeated bites of certain species of culicine mosquitoes which bite a person with filariasis, and then a healthy person thus injecting microfilaria into the healthy individual.

(d) For removing the cause of the disease, mosquito control through environmental sanitation (i.e. proper drainage, adequate disposal of sewage and sullage) is being taken up. For combating the spread of the disease, control measures so far undertaken consist of (1) mass therapy with diethylcarbamazine and (2) antimosquito measures. As the mass therapy and insecticidal measures have not proved effective, only anti-larval

measures are being enforced in urban areas along with measures for improvement of drainage. Further study and research in Filariasis is necessary before effective control in rural and urban areas can be taken up. For this purpose, it is proposed to establish Research-cum-Training units in each State where filariasis is a problem.

Family Planning Conference

2999. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day Conference on family planning communication research was held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a). Yes, Sir. An informal conference mainly of field workers associated with family planning communication action research was held from the 28th to 30th May, 1962.

(b). The matters relating to (i) the methods of measurement of fertility to be used in the Action-Research situation; (ii) measurements of total impact of the family planning programme other than fertility methods; (iii) improvement of educational and organisational methods for intensifying the family planning action research programme; (iv) scope of future diagnostic studies on problems regarding implementation of the programme; and (v) suggestions regarding the methods of research were mainly discussed at the Conference. The main recommendations made by the four committees formed at the Conference are given below:

- (1). It is necessary to conduct base line survey in areas selected at random.
- (2) There is need of specifying the targets in regard to the

number of persons undergoing sterilization operations, individuals accepting family planning methods, persons motivated to use these methods, the number of persons having information and knowledge about family planning, their attitudes, awareness, and interests to learn about the methods and their use etc.

- (3) As the problem of measurement of impact of family planning is complex, a Technical Committee to meet periodically to work out and disseminate the details of measures of impact on population should be appointed.
- (4) A uniform pattern of having both a male and a female worker for family planning at the primary health centre should be adopted.
- (5) Studies should be undertaken to find out (a) where the family planning staff should be placed in the Block so that it can function most effectively and (b) how can coordination and supervision be best achieved in the family planning programme.
- (6) Study should be undertaken to find out what equipments, audio-visual aids and transport facilities are available and are being used for family planning workers at the primary health centres.
- (7) Active steps should be taken to involve the Block Advisory Committee and the Panchayat Samities in planning the family planning activities in their areas. In order to achieve this it is essential that Panchayat members should be given orientation as early as possible.

so that the Panchayat can take up the responsibility of the family planning work. A programme for such orientation should be drawn up.

- (8) At the Block level educational programme in family planning should be arranged for village level workers and other development workers.
- (9) A study should be undertaken to find out effective new ways of distribution of contraceptives.
- (10) Mahila Mandals, Bharat Sewak Samaj and similar voluntary organisations in the villages should be actively involved in the family planning programme.
- (11) A study is needed to find out the minimum record in book-keeping requirements of family planning workers so that they can devote more time to field work.
- (12) The District Family Planning Officers should help in planning and implementation of family planning programmes at the district level, working in co-operation with Zila Parishads and other official and non-official agencies.
- (13) The District Family Planning Officers should be fully trained in health education aspects of family planning and equipped with educational aids and transport.
- (14) Suitable arrangements should be made at the district level to ensure adequate flow of supply of contraceptives to the Blocks.
- (15) Teaching of family life education should be introduced

in the teachers' training institutions.

- (16) Model programme content for orientation of various categories of workers such as Panchayat members, development workers, village leaders, etc. should be drawn out under the supervision of Central Health Education Bureau to serve as a guide. Modifications may be made in the models to suit particular situations.
- (17) Family Planning orientation should be organised through suitable voluntary agencies, if available, or through official channels.
- (18) Suitable reading material should be prepared for particular target groups of population especially key leaders in different communities.
- (19) Simple diagnostic studies on various educational methods should be carried out.
- (20) Study of available audio visual aids in respect of effectiveness for certain specific objectives should be undertaken.
- (21) Suitable educational material should be designed for various segments of population to elicit maximum reaction.
- (22) Pre-testing of educational methods should be done in different areas if it is prepared Centrally for wider distribution.
- (23) There should be a guide for use of all educational material distributed.
- (24) A study should be undertaken to find out how the distribution of educational material should be undertaken so that it is most popularly used.

The recommendations are being examined. Necessary action to implement such of the recommendations as may be accepted by Government will be taken very early.

Indian Medical Council

3000. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
{ Shri A. V. Raghavan:
{ Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Council has urged upon Government for the amendment of the Medical Council Act, for the smooth working of the Council; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. The Medical Council of India have proposed certain amendments to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The proposed amendments are under examination.

Marketing Cooperative in Tripura

3001. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of marketing co-operative societies operating in Tripura from July, 1961 to April, 1962;

(b) the amount of loan advanced to them up to 1962; and

(c) the quantity of jute purchased by these societies and the average price per maund from July, 1961 to April, 1962?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) There are seven primary marketing societies and one central marketing society. This number is exclusive of the purchase and sale societies some of which are undertaking supply activities.

(b). The amount of loans advanced by the Government up to 31-3-62 to the cooperative marketing societies for construction of godowns is Rs. 2,66,200. In addition, the State Co-operative Bank has sanctioned credit accommodation amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 to these societies.

(c). Apart from small quantities of jute sold directly by primary marketing societies, the central cooperative marketing society marketed 25,500 maunds of jute and mesta. The average price of jute per maund from July, 1961 to April, 1962 is given below:

	Rs.
July 1961 .	39.61
August 1961 .	33.79
September 1961	28.00
October 1961	25.12
November 1961	20.81
December 1961	19.00
January 1962	18.50
February 1962	18.87
March 1962 .	20.80
April 1962 .	21.00

Medical Officers in Delhi

3002. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Medical Officers, Class II, of Delhi Administration have not been made permanent as yet though their period of service is more than 5 years whereas their contemporary doctors under C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi having service of 2 years only have been made permanent;

(b) if so, what is their number and the cause of delay; and

(c) what action is being taken to expedite their confirmations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to

(c). Medical Officers working for more than five years against six Class II permanent posts under the Delhi Administration have not yet been confirmed.

The details of these posts are indicated below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Assistant Medical Superintendent, Irwin Hospital. | The post has become lien free only on 1-2-1962 and action to refer the case to the U.P.S.C. is being taken. |
| 2. Junior Staff Surgeon Irwin Hospital and CAS Grade I Police Hospital. | |
| 3. C.A.S. Gr. I (Venerology) Irwin Hospital | The Delhi Administration is examining the cases. |
| 4. C.A.S. Grade I (Pathology), Irwin Hospital | |
| 5. Clinical Pathologist, Irwin Hospital | |

As regards the doctors under the C.H.S. scheme in Delhi so far only those Medical Officers, Class II, who were appointed on the recommendations of the UPSC by 1st July, 1957 have been confirmed.

Food Adulteration Act

3003. { Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri B. J. Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of laboratories in different States for examining adulterated food?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information available with the Government of India up to September 1961 indicates that the number of laboratories in different States for examining adulterated food is as follows:

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of Laboratories
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	2
4. Gujarat	2
5. Madras	2
6. Maharashtra	5
7. Madhya Pradesh	8
8. Mysore	1

Name of State/Union Territory of Laboratories

9. Kerala	1
10. Orissa	1
11. Punjab	6
12. Rajasthan	2
13. Uttar Pradesh	1
14. West Bengal	8
15. Delhi	2
TOTAL	44

Marine Establishment at Pandu Amingaon

3004. Shri Yogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the completion of the Brahmaputra river bridge this year the marine establishment at Pandu Amingaon Ferry Ghat would be rendered surplus; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to absorb these workers viz., licenced drivers, navigating sarangs, succanys, tindals including the staff of the Marine Department of the Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a). Yes, some of the marine establishments will be rendered surplus.

(b). The question of their utilization elsewhere is already under consideration.

Casualty Medical Officers in Willingdon Hospital New Delhi

3005. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3607 on 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made to give weekly day-off to Casualty Medical Officers of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, as in the Safdarjang and Irwin Hospitals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the Casualty Medical Officers are compensated for not being given any day-off in lieu of Sundays, Gazetted and National Holidays?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Casualty Medical officers in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, are required to work for 6 hours a day whereas the Casualty Medical Officers in the Safdarjang and Irwin Hospitals are required to be on duty for 8 hours a day. In view of the fact that the Casualty Medical Officers in the Willingdon Hospital have to work only 6 hours a day, they are not allowed a day off in the week.

Doctors in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

3006. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, there is one doctor for 4 indoor patients on an average; and

(b) the average of patients per doctor in other Government hospitals in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a). The average number of in-patients per doctor is 4.50.

(b). Safdarjang Hospital. 7.50

Irwin Hospital 6

Venereal Diseases

**3007. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
Shri P. R. Patel:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of venereal disease is alarming in some of the tribal and scheduled areas;

(b) if so, which are those areas;

(c) whether any scientific survey has been carried out to assess the incidence; and

(d) steps to eradicate venereal disease from those areas?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Venereal diseases (particularly syphilis) are

fairly prevalent in many of the hilly areas of the sub-Himalayan tract, and among the hill population of the Nilgiris in the South, the Adivasis of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh (Jaunsar Bawar area), Bihar etc. A recent survey conducted by the Manipur health authorities did not reveal a high incidence of the disease in that area.

(c). Serological surveys carried out in all these areas revealed seropositivity rate varying from 5 to 50 per cent.

(d). Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have venereal disease control units (clinics) under the Tribal Welfare Scheme. Other State Governments have also established V.D. Clinics with Central assistance. The Central Government also assist State Governments in developing mass control programmes.

Goitre

**{ Shri D. J. Naik:
3008. { Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
Shri P. R. Patel:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of Goitre disease is found among the Scheduled Tribes of N.E.F.A.; and

(b) if so, whether Government intended to carry out survey and to take steps to control the disease?

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

(b) A survey has already been carried out which indicates that the incidence of the disease varies from 15 to 75 per cent. Government have already taken measures to control this disease and up to now 725 maunds of iodised salt have been distributed in the area to be used in place of common salt.

Reclamation of the Little Rann of Kutch

{ Shri D. J. Naik:
3009. { Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
 { Shri P. R. Patel:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to reclaim the Little Rann of Kutch; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government will sponsor the scheme of reclamation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Third 5-Year Plan of Gujarat State includes a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for reclamation of the Little Rann of Kutch and the State might initiate work on one or two pilot projects. It is not proposed to treat the scheme as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

Officiating Assistants in Railway Board

{ Shri Muthu Gounder:
3010. { Shri Ramabadran:
 { Shri Rajaram:
 { Shri Sezhiyan:
 { Shri Sivasankaran:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of officiating Assistants in the Railway Board's Office have not been confirmed, even though sufficient permanent posts are available;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when exactly their cases for confirmation would be considered?

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

(b) and (c). The question of initial constitution of the Assistants' (Grade IV) of the Railway Board Secretariat Services has been under reference

with the Union Public Service Commission. It is hoped to finalise this question shortly and thereafter the requisite confirmation orders will be issued both in regard to filling of permanent initial constitution and maintenance vacancies in the grade of Assistants.

Master Plan for Gauhati

3011. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work of the Master Plan for Gauhati has progressed;

(b) what is the extent of assistance the State Government need from the Centre; and

(c) whether the State Government have apprised the Centre of the present needs for executing the Master Plan in the near future?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Suhila Nayar): (a) A draft Master Plan for Greater Gauhati has been drawn up by the Government of Assam and a copy of it has been received by the Government of India for suggestions and opinions.

(b) and (c). The Government of Assam propose to meet the expenditure from out of the provision made for the purpose in the State's Budget.

Delhi Water Supply

3012. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water supply over large parts of Delhi and New Delhi was dislocated towards the end of May, 1962 on account of a lizard having entered a cable box supplying power to Chandrawal water works;

(b) if so, for how many days the water crisis continued; and

(c) which areas were affected most?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, to some parts of the city within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) The water shortage started from 26-5-1962 at 9:25 p.m. and normality was restored on the evening of 28-5-62. In between this period, restricted water supply was given for six hours. During this period of restricted water supply, 21 million gallons of water was actually pumped as against 24.5 million gallons (normal).

(c) On account of reduction in pumping, the pressure was low in the following areas:—

1. Some parts of old city e.g. Daryaganj, Naya Bazar, Chandni Chawk, Paharganj etc.
2. Part of Karol Bagh.
3. Rajendar Nagar.
4. Patel Nagar.
5. Rohtak Road.
6. Moti Bagh.
7. Defence Colony.

Deaths from Sun-stroke or Heat-stroke

3013. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

- (i) the number of deaths caused (State-wise) by sun-stroke or heat-stroke from 1957 to 1962; and
- (ii) what measures have been taken and are proposed to be taken for the prevention and treatment of strokes from sun and heat?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (i) & (ii). The necessary information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में आउट-एजेंसियां

३०१४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों— पिथौरागढ़, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, चमोली, गढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी, टिहरी गढ़वाल और

देहरादून में से प्रत्येक के किन-किन स्थानों पर इस समय तक रेलवे आउट-एजेंसियां खोली जा चुकी हैं;

(ख) इन जिलों में और किन किन स्थानों पर रेलवे आउट-एजेंसियां खोलने की मांग प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक के कब तक खुल जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सौ. वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २४]

(ख) चमोली, कर्णप्रयाग, सतपुली, नरेन्द्र नगर और देवप्रयाग।

(ग) नरेन्द्रनगर और देवप्रयाग में आउट-एजेंसी खोलने के सुझाव पर विचार किया गया था। लेकिन प्रत्याशित यातायात बहुत कम होने के कारण आउट-एजेंसी खोलने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया।

बाकी जगहों में जब चुने हुए ठेकेदारों को उपयुक्त स्थान और कर्मचारी मिल जायेंगे, तो वहां आउट एजेंसी खोल दी जायेगी।

Memorandum received from South Eastern Railwaymen's Union

3015. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum dated the 20th March, 1962 from the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union, Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the grievances of the employees;

(c) whether Government have considered their demands; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A telegraphic representation dated 20-3-1962 addressed to the Minister for Railways

together with copies of certain resolution etc. relating to grievances of staff consequent to the orders shifting the Construction Offices from Calcutta to Bilaspur has been received from the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union.

(c) and (d). No special action was necessary. The position was explained on the floor of the House by the Deputy Minister for Railways on 27-3-1962 in his reply to the Railway Budget Debates. The attention of the House is also drawn to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1058 in this House on 25-5-1962.

Railway Bridge Mishap in Moradabad

3016. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a railway bridge mishap took place in Moradabad in May, 1962;

(b) if so, the damage incurred; and

(c) the cause of the mishap?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. An accident took place on 27-5-1962 at the Solani Bridge at mile 490/8-18 between Dausni and Landhaura stations on Moradabad Division.

(b) The end panels of the bottom chords and one cross girder of a 150 ft. span girder were damaged. The cost of the damage is estimated as Rs. 6,500. As a result of the accident, one man lost his life, and 19 were injured, out of which 4 received grievous injuries.

(c) An enquiry is in progress to determine the cause of the accident.

सहकारी समितियां

३०१७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार छोटे आकार की सहकारी समितियों को

ग्रपना रही है जबकि रिजर्व बैंक बड़े आकार की सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा देने के पक्ष में है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं। प्राथमिक कृषि उद्योग समितियों के संगठन तथा आकार के प्रतिरूप के बारे में जो नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय किये गये हैं वे सरकार तथा रिजर्व बैंक के समत निर्णयों के आधार पर हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Jet Flights by Air India International

3018. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Intercontinental jet flights of the Air India International on routes to Europe and New York are frequently subjected to delays of more than 12 hours;

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table a statement showing the number of such flights which have been subjected to such delays during the last three months;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of these frequent delays; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) During the period March to May, 1962, only three Air-India's Jet flights, on these routes, were delayed by more than 12 hours.

(b) to (d). A statement giving brief details of the flights delayed and causes thereof is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV annexure No. 25].

According to normal procedure, all delays on all counts are

investigated by the Corporation. However, delays due to mechanical reasons of duration of 30 minutes and over are investigated in detail, both by the Corporation's Technical Department Investigation Section and the Aeronautical Inspection Branch of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. Remedial and preventive measures are taken in the light of the investigation reports.

Since the overall position of the operation of these flights is satisfactory, no special enquiry is considered necessary.

Sea Island Cotton

3019. Shri Ravidra Varma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land on which Sea Island Cotton is being grown in India;

(b) the acreage under the Sea Island Cotton in Kerala and the districts of Kerala in which the crop is being grown;

(c) the average yield per acre in Kerala and its money value;

(d) what schemes Government have for increasing the acreage under sea island cotton in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(e) whether Government are experiencing any difficulty in their drive to increase the area under this crop in Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The total area of land on which Sea-Island Cotton was grown in India during 1961-62 was 2,997.75 acres.

(b) The acreage under Sea-Island Cotton in Kerala during 1961-62 was 872.75 acres. The crop was mostly grown in the districts of Trichur,

Palghat Kozhikode, Ernakulam and Kottayam.

(c) The average yield per acre obtained in Kerala during 1961-62 was 110 kgm. of kapas (seed cotton) valued at Rs. 253.

(d) It is proposed to expand cultivation of Sea-Island Cotton in Kerala by reclamation of fallow lands reported to be available in Palghat district. Loan in kind will be given to the cotton growers for seeds and fertilizers. Plant protection materials will be supplied on 50 per cent subsidy.

(e) Contrary to expectations, the area under Sea-Island Cotton in Kerala had not only not been stabilised in any particular area but actually showed a tendency to decline. The scheme had also to face competition from other plantation crops yielding better returns with less amount of attention and care. The Kerala part of the scheme is being reorganised with a view to concentrate attention in three regions viz., Districts of Palghat, Kozhikode, and Trichur.

Goods Trains involved in Accidents

3020. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents in which goods trains or shunting goods wagons were involved during the past six months;

(b) whether such accidents have of late been on the increase;

(c) if so, the reasons for this increase; and

(d) what steps are being taken to avoid all such accidents in future?

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

(a) The statistics as maintained by the various railways give separate figures for collisions involving and derailments to 'Other than Passenger Trains'. This category includes both through goods trains as well as shunting goods trains. The figures of such

accidents are as follows (for the six-month period Oct. 1961 to March 62):—

Collisions involving other than Passenger trains	37
Derailements to other than Passenger trains	552
Total	589

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps taken to prevent accidents are detailed in Chapter IV of pamphlet 'A Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways 1960-61' already supplied to the Members along with Budget papers.

Lathi Charge on Passengers at Howrah Station

3021. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police had lathi charged the passengers on the 5th May, 1962 at Howrah station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No incident occurred in which the police had to resort to lathi charge on passengers at Howrah station on the 5th May 1962.

(b) Does not arise.

Displaced persons settled in Tollyganj Railway Colony

3022. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons who have settled down at Tollyganj Railway Colony have been served with quit-notices by the authorities concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that these displaced persons have stated that as soon as they get alternate place they will quit the Railway land but in spite of it they have been asked to

leave the place within fifteen days; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). There is no Tollyganj Railway Colony as mentioned in the question but presumably the Honourable member is referring to the unauthorised occupation of railway land near Gariahat level crossing or the approaches to the Russa Road over-bridge. Due to the above unauthorised encroachments, the railway could not start construction of the Gariahat Road over-bridge or raise the Russa Road over-bridge for which there have been persistent representations from the public. The Railway had waited for a long time and given adequate notice for the occupants to quit the area so that the works required by the public could be started.

Primary Health Centres in Punjab

3023. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be opened in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 50.

(b) A sum of Rs. 70.55 lakhs has been allocated for Primary Health Centres in the Third Five Year Plan for the Punjab.

Drinking Water at Kiratpur Sahib Station

3024. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of drinking water for passengers at Kiratpur Sahib Station on Ruper-Nangal Dam Section of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide this essential amenity at that station?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Trains on Hubli-Bangalore and Bijapur-Gadag Lines.

3025. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the trains on Hubli-Bangalore line and Bijapur-Gadag line move very slowly and people are much inconvenienced thereby; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to increase the speed of trains on these lines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that trains on the Hubli-Bangalore and Bijapur-Gadag sections move very slowly. The speeds of trains on Hubli-Bangalore section compare favourably with speeds of trains on other metre gauge sections. On Bijapur-Gadag section the speeds are slightly less as this is a gradient section and heavier type of locomotives cannot be permitted due to weak girders of a bridge on River Krishna between Sitimani and Almatti. The question of regarding the bridge is under consideration.

Lease of Trees on Cochin Shipyard Land

3026. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of the trees on the land acquired for the Second Ship-building Yard at Cochin is leased out to private parties; and

(b) if so, the period for which they have been given on lease?

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

cations (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The lease has been given for a period of one year in each case with the stipulation that the Government may terminate the lease at any time during the tenure of the lease on payment of proportionate compensation.

Sea Erosion in Kerala

3027. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a 3 mile long sea wall at Thottappally in Kerala State to prevent sea erosion;

(b) the estimated cost of construction of this wall; and

(c) whether it is only a State Government scheme or one assisted by Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Level Crossing at Mehsana Station

3028. Shri Mansinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to improve the underground level crossing at the northern end of Mehsana station in Western Railway;

(b) whether there was a budget provision for this work in 1961-62;

(c) if so, why this work has not been carried out so far; and

(d) when Government intend to carry out this work?

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

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

Central Family Planning Communication Research and Action Centre

3029. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a central family planning communication Research and action Centre;

(b) if so, the object thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be put into practice?

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

(b) The Central Family Planning Communication Action Research Centre is intended to serve as an extension of the Central Family Planning Organisation in the field of family planning education and motivation, to co-ordinate the work of field projects on communication and motivation, collate knowledge gained, distil field experience, train key personnel and assist in translating into action the results of research.

(c) The Centre is expected to be in position in a short time.

National Institute of Health Administration and Education

3030. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage of consideration the proposal is to start a new national institute of health administration and education; and

(b) what would be the organisational and functional set up of the proposed institute?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A Committee set up by the Planning Commission has recommended that a new Institute of Public Health Administration and Education be established in India as soon as possible. It has been indicated that the Ford Foundation is likely to render assistance for establishment of this Institute, but no firm offer has yet been received from

that Agency. The question will be considered as soon as definite information is received regarding the nature and extent of assistance which the Ford Foundation may offer for this purpose.

(b) The organisational set up of this Institute has not been finalised so far but tentatively it is proposed that, to start with, it will have the following 5 divisions:—

1. Division of Administration.
2. Division of Research Methods.
3. Division of Health Programmes.
4. Division of Health Education.
5. Service Unit.

The functions of the Institute will be Training, Research and Services.

(a) *Training:*

The Institute would provide—

- (1) Post-graduate course in principles and practice of public health administration for physicians and also for other highly qualified health workers;
- (2) Post-graduate training course in health education for medical and non-medical personnel;
- (3) a regular programme of advanced training for leaders in public health administration; and
- (4) short courses, conferences, seminars, study groups, etc.

(b) *Research:*

Administrative and educational problems in implementation of health and family planning programmes will be the primary research interest. Research in the epidemiological and physical sciences, for example, aspects of immunisation or environmental sanitation, will also be included.

(c) Services:

The Institute would be used as a source to which problems could be referred or which could help to carry out special training needs. The Institute will co-ordinate the intensive pilot health and family planning programmes proposed to be developed in selected districts throughout the country and will provide these programmes with evaluation and training services.

To provide practice field, the Institute will have under its administration health services in one adjacent district area.

भूदान यज्ञ आन्दोलन

३०३१. श्री बरेबा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूदान यज्ञ आन्दोलन में अभी तक कितने एकड़ जमीन प्राप्त हुई है और उस को कितने परिवारों में बांटा गया ;

(ख) इस जमीन में कितनी ऊसर है, और कितनी उपजाऊ ;

(ग) इस जमीन में से कितनी अनुसूचित जातियों को दी गई है ; और

(घ) उस में से कितने प्रतिशत भूमि ऊसर है और कितने प्रतिशत उपजाऊ ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) अखिल भारत सर्व सेवा संघ द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार भूदान यज्ञ आन्दोलन में ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६१ तक लगभग ४१.८ लाख एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त हुई है, जिस में से ८.७ लाख एकड़ भूमि लगभग ३ लाख परिवारों में बांटी गयी ।

(ख) अनुमान है कि दान में मिली भूमि में से लगभग ११.६ लाख एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). अखिल भारतीय सर्व सेवा संघ से परामर्श किया जायेगा

कि उन के पास सूचना उपलब्ध है या नहीं । मिली सूचना को सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

गांधी सागर बांध से बिजली सम्भरण

३०३२. श्री नरबा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांधी सागर चम्बल बांध से जो बिजली मिलती है वह कई बार बन्द हो जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भल्लगेशन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कोटा स्थित रेलवे डाक सेवा कार्यालय

३०३३. श्री बरेबा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा के रेलवे डाक सेवा कार्यालय में स्थान की कमी के कारण डाक के बिले प्लेटफार्म पर पड़े रहते हैं और उस से यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कार्यालय के क्षेत्र को विस्तृत करने अथवा उस के लिये नया भवन बनाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नये भवन का निर्माण कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) चूंकि मौजूदा इमारत का विस्तार करना संभव नहीं है, अतः एक नई इमारत बनाने का विचार है ।

(ग) रेलवे अधिकारियों से परामर्श कर के नई इमारत के नक्शों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है, क्योंकि इमारत उन्हीं के द्वारा बनवाई जायेगी ।

Supply of Railway Car Axles and Wheels

3034. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the delivery of sets of railway car axles and wheels by the Sumitomo Metal Industries of Japan has been drawn up for which contract has been given by the Railways; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of programme drawn up and the details of contract entered into?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 37,654 Wheelsets have been ordered on Messrs Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. Japan. The total cost of the Wheelsets including ocean freight is Rs. 3.47 crores. The shipment of the Wheelsets is to commence from December, 1962, to be completed in October, 1963.

T.B. Chemotherapy at Madras

3035. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to shift the Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre from Madras to Bangalore has been dropped;

(b) whether Central Government have agreed to retain the centre at Madras itself;

(c) if so, whether any conditions are attached to its retention; and

(d) who proposed the conditions for retention; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (e). The proposal of shifting the Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre from Madras to Bangalore depends on the question of further continuance of the Centre which is still under consideration in consultation with the Madras Government.

Railway Bridges over Sharda River on N.E. Railway

3036. Shri B. Verma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Government have paid some amount as their contribution to his Ministry for widening the Railway bridge over the Sharda River between Bhora and Paliakalam on the North Eastern Railway branch line so as to make the bridge usable both for rail and road traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Kamaswamy):

(a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have agreed in principle to bear the charges both initial and recurring for the construction of road decking and a footpath over the Railway Bridge across River Sharda, but they have not actually accepted the estimate forwarded to them by the Railway.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) At this stage it is not possible to forecast the date of completion of the road decking as the State Government have not accepted the estimate and not intimated the year in which they would be providing the funds for the work in question.

Passenger Trains Running from Bareilly to Lucknow

3037. Shri B. Verma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guards of Izzatnagar District are solely allowed to carry the

passenger trains from Bareilly junction to Lucknow junction and back again while all other staff as well as the railway engines are changed at the Mailani junction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the over-time allowance paid to them?

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

(b) To avoid extra expenditure, as additional guards will be required, if they are changed at Mailani.

(c) All guards work according to links and earn over-time allowance if they work for more than 231 hours in a month. In rare cases they earn over-time allowance. As no guards are exclusively used for working this particular section, calculation of over-time allowance paid to them is not possible.

Water Logging

3038. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on water-logging in 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the States in which it has been spent; and

(c) whether any schemes, submitted by State Governments for financial aid, are under consideration of the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

टिड्डी दल का संकट

३०३९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मरुभूमि टिड्डी दल सूचना सेवा केन्द्र, लन्दन ने यह पूर्व सूचना दी है कि सम्भवतः भारत और पाकिस्तान को मई के अन्त से ले कर

अगस्त, १९६२ तक इस वर्ष अत्यन्त गम्भीर टिड्डी दल संकट का सामना करना पड़े; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संकट का सामना करने के लिये क्या तैयारी की जा रही है ?

साख और कृषि मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) लन्दन के मरुस्थल टिड्डी सूचना सेवा केन्द्र की सूचना के अनुसार आने वाले महीनों में टिड्डी सम्बन्धी स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर होने का भय है ।

(ख) (१) देश में टिड्डियों के घुसने के खतरे को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय टिड्डी सूचना संगठन को, जिस का मुख्य-कार्यालय जोधपुर में है, तकनीकी कार्यकर्ताओं, कीटनाशी औषधियों और नियंत्रण के साज-सामान द्वारा मजबूत कर दिया गया है । नियंत्रण संगठन जिन टिड्डी-सीमाओं चौकियों के द्वारा कार्य करता है उनकी संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है भूमि पर नियंत्रण के कार्यों को ४ हवाई जहाजों के एक बड़ द्वारा सहायता दी जायेगी ।

(२) उन सब राज्यों को जिन पर टिड्डियों के आक्रमण का खतरा है, पहले ही खबरदार कर दिया गया है और उन को यह भी कहा गया है कि जब कभी भी आवश्यकता हो, स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये पर्याप्त कदम उठाये ।

(३) क्योंकि भारत के एक स्थायी मरु-स्थल की सीमा पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलती है, अतः केन्द्रीय वनस्पति रक्षा, संगरोध और संचयन निदेशालय पाकिस्तान के साथ गहरा सम्पर्क स्थापित रखता है ।

**Govind & Ballabh Pant Hospital,
Agartala**

3040. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital at Agartala, Tripura has started functioning;

(b) whether the out-door examination for admission to that hospital is done on the precincts of the said hospital; and

(c) whether doctors and staff have permanent accommodation nearby the hospital?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Water-logging around Maharaj Ganj Bazar

3041. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas around Maharaj Ganj Bazar are seriously water-logged;

(b) whether these areas are fertile-breeding grounds of mosquitoes; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to drain away the water?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are three big tanks and two ditches around the Maharaj Ganj Bazar.

(b) No. The three tanks are clear. The two ditches may cause breeding of mosquitoes in rainy season.

(c) Agartala Municipality have decided to fill the ditches.

Railway Stations in Orissa

3042. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the line, siding and station capacities of the following stations of Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan periods: (i) Banspani; (ii) Barbil; (iii) Barajamda; and (iv) Deoghur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The question of increasing the

section capacity between Barajamda and Barabil is under consideration. Capacity on the Padapahar-Deoghur-Banspani section is adequate for the train services there.

(b) Details will be known only after the investigation now in progress is completed.

Epidemic in Delhi Zoo

3043. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any epidemic in the Delhi Zoo during the last three years; and

(b) the number of animals died during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 (up-to-date)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Year.	Deaths*
1959-60	339
1960-61	256
1961-62	122
1962-63	38
(Upto May, 1962).	

*These figures include birds also.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) **ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY AAG MARK LABELS FOR TOBACCO IN GUNTUR.**

Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of the failure of the Government to supply AAG mark labels for tobacco in Guntur."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Tobacco is subject to com-

pulsory quality control for purposes of export. All consignments shipped abroad must, therefore, have Aag mark labels affixed on them before they are exported. For reasons of security, these labels are normally printed by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery at either the Survey of India Press, Calcutta, or one of the Government of India Presses. With the expansion of rading under Aag mark, coupled with limited capacity of the Presses, some difficulty has been experienced recently regarding the supply of an adequate number of labels and various steps have been and are being taken to overcome this temporary shortage.

In so far as tobacco labels are concerned, the shortage has been aggravated by the unprecedented demand for Indian tobacco this year on account of the partial failure of the tobacco crop in other tobacco growing countries. However, there has been no breakdown in the grading work on tobacco as labels have been rushed to Guntur by passenger train and by special messenger. Aag mark labels of other commodities have also been used for tobacco after making suitable changes in them.

Dr. Saradish Roy: Is it not a fact that due to non-supply of AAG mark labels, the growers of tobacco and the traders are put to much of difficulties, and the export of tobacco is also being hampered?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Although there has been a temporary shortage of labels, there has not been any breakdown in grading. The present position is that for the rest of the month about 40,000 labels would be required, and we have got in stock about 60,000 labels; and in the first week of July, another 60,000 labels will be made available from the Government of India Press at Calcutta.

This year, the estimated demand for labels of all sorts is about 2 crores, or to be exact, 1.84 crores. It was not

possible for the presses to cope with this increased demand, and all that is possible is being done.

(ii) REPORTED OCCUPATION OF INDIAN TERRITORY BY PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES.

Shri Karjee (Cooch Behar): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported occupation by Pakistan armed forces of a large area of Indian territory in South Berubari, West Bengal, and construction of bunkers and military entrenchments by them in that region of Indian territory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. Yesterday Shri Prabhat Kar and myself tabled an adjournment motion on this, and we were asked to table a question. Today a calling attention notice on the same subject has been admitted on the basis of the Jugantar report. I would seek your protection in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: I received notice of that adjournment motion and I had not allowed it. Their names have been added to the names of those who have given this calling attention notice. Perhaps he does not know that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have not informed.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip) rose—

Mr. Speaker: His name has also been included therein.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): According to a report received from the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, on 8th June, some 40 Pakistan army men encroached into our old Cooch Behar chit land by the Sui river off Daikhata border outpost in South Berubari and were entrenched therein. A protest

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

was lodged by the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, with the Deputy Commissioner, Dinajpur (East Pakistan), over the telephone. The Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, is also in the area with the Police force.

According to the latest information received from the Government of West Bengal, the Pakistan Army Commander after his meeting with the Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, had agreed to fill up the trenches but persisted in saying that the area belonged to Pakistan. The West Bengal Government have also lodged a strong protest with the East Pakistan Government. The Deputy Commissioner, Dinajpur (East Pakistan) has been requested to meet the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri to settle the matter and vacate aggression, but the time and date of the meeting have not been finalised so far.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that Dalkhata is not a disputed enclave—it is part of Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal—why is it that when the Pakistanis came and occupied it with military strength our troops or our Government did not consider it feasible or fit to dislodge them by force instead of sending a protest note which means nothing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has got a much more pugnacious mentality than that of Government.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. I put this question because there is a feeling today that possibly our activities in compromising with aggression are giving an impression all over the world today that we are weak or that we do not want to compromise with the so-called principle of non-violence. This particular area is Indian territory. We are convinced of that because we are having parleys and we have sent a protest note. That is why I asked when these 40 armed Pakistanis came and occupied it, why could not dislodge them. But the Prime Minister says that I am pugnacious

and all that. My honesty is being doubted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not question his honesty. What I said was that the hon. Member has a pugnacious mentality, which means that he wants immediately to have a conflict, an armed conflict. We try to avoid this. These are chit lands about which repeatedly arguments have arisen. We are quite sure that they belong to us. Nevertheless, these arguments have arisen. As soon as any persons—theirs or ours—occupy and land, immediately people should be sent to fight; immediately they occupy our land, we should send our people to fight them there—this is not the normal way in which two countries conduct themselves. Let us concede that the Pakistan people have done wrong. They should be righted in the right way, not immediately by armed conflict which raises all kinds of questions. We send 100 people to dislodge their 40. Then they send 200 to fight our 100, and so the matter goes on. I submit this kind of thing is not done normally in any country. We need not be excited because of these small incidents even though they may be irritating.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Sir, this place is in Bengal. The Pakistan forces came there and dug trenches. What is our Government doing? The hon. Prime Minister just now named a Member and cast reflections upon him and said his was a pugnacious mentality. What is the mentality of our Prime Minister—that when the Pakistan forces are digging trenches in our land he sits there doing nothing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Pugnacious mentality does not help to solve questions peacefully.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether, in view of the repeated incidents, not by Pakistani people but

by the Pakistani armed forces, Government of India will change the decision regarding the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has nothing to do with it.

श्री भक्त वंशन (गढ़वाल) : श्रीमन्, चूंकि पश्चिमी बंगाल और पाकिस्तान को सीमा पर आये-दिन इस तरह की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, इसलिये क्या वहाँ पर अब आगे से पहरा देने में और कड़ाई कर दी जायेगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : पहरा तो दिया जाता है। दरिया के बीच में जमीन है, जो कभी आती है, कभी जाती है और इसमें बहस हुआ करती है। सरहद पर कई जगह ऐसी बहस है। उसमें पहरा ज्यादा देने से कुछ खास तो हासिल नहीं होगा। एक बेजा कार्रवाई कोई करे, तो उसको वहाँ से हटाना है और हमने यह तरीका तय किया है कि बहस करके और साबित करके हटाएँ और ऐसा ही हमने किया है।

(ii) COLLISION OF BUS WITH PASSENGER TRAIN NEAR SAMBHAR LAKE

Mr. Speaker: There is a calling attention notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I have a submission to make. In respect of these train accidents, if an adjournment motion cannot be admitted even after the death of 26 persons, I do not know when we are going to censure the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I will advise the hon. Member not to take up an argument at this moment when we are taking up the calling attention notice. If he has a grievance, certainly he can come to me and we can discuss it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no grievance against you and I submit to your ruling. But calling attention notice will not give an opportunity to censure the Government. They are playing with human lives.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I am

advising him to come and discuss the matter with me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the statement has been made, it will lose all its worth.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot have precedence over it? Is it his contention? He can come and discuss with me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, the point is this. Everybody feels perturbed about the manner in which we are having one accident after another. It is time that we had an adjournment motion before the House in order to censure the Government. It is not only to get information through calling attention notice. Suppose calling attention notice is given priority today, then the adjournment motion will not be considered and it will lose its validity.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member Shri Banerjee says that he had given notice of an adjournment motion yesterday and that it was not allowed. Is that right?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, no. This morning I gave an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: That has not been allowed?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that a calling attention notice was there. My submission is this. It is not a question of a calling attention notice. I submit to your ruling. But this is an opportunity where we get an occasion to censure the Government. 26 persons have been killed in this accident.

Mr. Speaker: All the facts need not be discussed here. There is one thing and I said it the other day also. Unless all the facts are known we cannot discuss the adjournment motion. Even now, if all the facts have been stated by the Government and in the face of those facts if the hon. Member feels that there ought

[Mr. Speaker]

to be a motion for adjournment, he can come to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The facts are known. It is an un-manned gate. There is gross negligence on the part of the State and the Central Governments, both.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. There is a general question; there are so many accidents taking place. We are having a discussion on that and we have already fixed some time, I think. I will rather ask the hon. Minister to just tell the House, because that discussion has already been fixed, when it would be convenient for him to discuss all these railway accidents that have taken place. So far as the particular question now is concerned, I disallowed that because I had this notice also, and there is nothing for the present, unless the facts reveal that there was some such thing, on which censure can be made. How can I allow it? (*Interruption*). Order, order. Let us hear the facts, and then, afterwards, even if there are facts that are brought out and a censure motion is called for and there is a failure of the Government, certainly I can consider it.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): These accidents are repeatedly taking place. That itself is sufficient to censure the Government. Dozens of people are being killed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The collision of a passenger train and transport bus near Jaipur resulting in the death of 26 persons and injuries to several others."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): On 11th June, 1962, at about 11.25 hrs. while 9 Up Phulera-Jodhpur-Marwar Passenger was running between Phulera and Sambhar Lake Stations of Western Railway, a passenger bus collided with the train at an unmanned level crossing gate situated near the Outer Signal of Sambhar Lake Station.

As a result of the collision, the bus was smashed. Seventeen passengers of the bus died instantaneously, one died on the way to the hospital and seven expired later in the day in hospital.

Another 23 passengers of the bus received injuries.

The injured were rendered first aid on the spot. Medical aid was procured locally from the Civil and Salt Hospitals, Sambhar Lake. The Railway Doctor and other railway officials also immediately rushed to the site. The injured were promptly taken to the Sambhar Lake Salt Hospital of whom, 6 were treated as outdoor patients. Later 6 of the injured who had sustained grievous injuries were sent by the railway medical van to Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur on the advice of the medical authorities at Sambhar Lake Salt hospital.

The Senior Deputy General Manager of Western Railway has visited the injured in the hospitals and the site of the accident.

The visibility from the railway line as also from the road is reported to be clear.

A Senior Scale Officers' Joint Enquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As has already been stated, it is very serious matter, and this accident is, so far, the last of a series of such accidents, and the Government is having a kind

of routine departmental enquiry. I want to know from the Minister what is the difficulty in constituting an enquiry with a high court judge. Let it be a judicial enquiry because such accidents have been taking place almost every day.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, you have been pleased to direct that this general question of accidents might be discussed and some time, I understand, has already been earmarked for that. The general question of accidents can be discussed and we will place all the facts before the House. We may have many faults, but so far as the present accident is concerned, I fail to see as to what really is the fault of the railways. It was day-time; it was mid-day. I know that all of us are extremely unhappy and grieved at the said demise of a large number of persons. It is a very painful thing for all of us to see, but we must see that the accident took place at mid-day and all users of road, particularly at unmanned level crossings, are expected to exercise their own caution also. When it is known clearly that there is a railway line ahead and the crossing is not manned, then the user of the road, whether he is a cart-driver or a bus-driver or a truck-driver, has also to observe due caution and see whether there is any traffic on the railway line. The train cannot be pulled up merely because a lorry is approaching. Therefore, while we may have many faults, on this particular occasion, although the result has been tragic, I do not see how the railways are *prima facie* at fault.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तानी में भी कुछ बता दें तो बड़ी स्नेहबानी होगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल भी करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : बगैर समझे क्या सवाल करूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझते हैं, आपको मालूम है, आपने नोटिस भी दिया है और अखबार में जो वाक्यात निकले हैं, उनका भी आपको इत्म है। आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल तो करूँगा ही।

जब से रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहबबने हैं तब से ऐसा कोई ही भाग्यशाली दिन होगा जिस दिन कि एक्सीडेंट्स की खबर सुबह अखबारों में पढ़ने को न मिलती हो। बार बार इस हाउस के

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल कर रहा हूँ। बार बार इस सदन में आपकी मार्फत सवाल किया गया है कि हाईकोर्ट के जज या किसी गैर सरकारी बोर्ड के द्वारा इनक्वायरी कराई जाए लेकिन आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब रेलवे कमिश्नर और इंस्पेक्टर पर ही अड़े हुए हैं और उन्हीं से इनक्वायरी करवाना चाहते हैं। इस मनहूसत से देश को बचाने के लिए क्या आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब और नहीं तो कम से कम कैबिनेट की मीटिंग बुला करके उनसे सलाह मशविरा करके कोई कदम उठाने की राय नहीं रखते हैं और क्या ऐसी राय नहीं रखते हैं कि किसी हाईकोर्ट के जज द्वारा या ट्रिब्यूनल के द्वारा इनक्वायरी करा ली जाए ताकि इस देश को आगे के लिए तो इन एक्सीडेंट्स से बचाया जा सके ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई इतनी बड़ी बात नहीं है जिसके लिये कैबिनेट के पास जाना पड़े। अगर कोई जरूरत समझी जाएगी और जिस वक्त भी समझी जाएगी, जैसी कि पहले कभी समझी गई थी, आज से तीन, चार या पांच साल पहले, तो ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी भी हो सकती है। मगर जहाँ तक इस एक्सीडेंट का ताल्लुक है, मुझे बिल्कुल इस बात की समझ

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह]

नहीं आती है कि इसमें ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी भी क्या करेगी। दिन का वक्त था जब एक्सीडेंट हुआ, सामने एक लेवल क्रॉसिंग था, एक बस आई और उत्तने यह स्थान नहीं किया, ड्राइवर ने नहीं किया कि सामने गाड़ी आ रही है और वह बीच में टकरा गई। अब इसमें हार्डकोर्ट जज या कोई और जज क्या करेगा समझ में नहीं आता है।

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know how this gate or level crossing there is kept unmanned?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are thousands of gates in the country which are unmanned. This is not a practice peculiar to India. I know that in almost all railways throughout the world there is a very large number or a very large proportion of unmanned gates, the presumption being that the volume of traffic there is not such that the gates should be closed when the train is approaching, and the users of the road also take the precaution to see that the railway line is clear when they are using the road.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Is it not high time now that we considered the question of providing gate-keepers at every unmanned crossing?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter for discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister, by his statement, has tried to accuse the users of roads because of the unmanned gates and the accidents there. In view of the fact that road traffic has increased by a large margin, is it advisable to have unmanned gates where accidents might take place as has been witnessed in the present case?

Shri Swaran Singh: As you were pleased to remark while the last question was put, it is a matter for discussion. But I agree, as a matter of general principle, that if at any parti-

cular level crossing the volume of traffic on the road is large, we should provide a gate and it should be manned. But there is no evidence with me at present that the road in question is that type of road where either the volume of traffic on the rail is so large or the volume of traffic on the road is so large as to show that a case had arisen for the establishment of a gate and manning it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय उपमन्त्री जो के वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि साम्भर स्टेशन के थोड़ी दूर बाहर जाने के बाद ही यह एक्सीडेंट घटित हुआ। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम ऐसी जगहों पर जहाँ पर इतना ज्यादा ट्रैफिक होता है, अब कम से कम रेलवे बोर्ड कृपा करेगा कि वहाँ चौकीदार रख दिया जाए और गेट बनवा दिया जाए ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इसका जवाब मैं पहले ही अर्ज कर चुका हूँ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Does the railway administration propose to provide any compensation or relief to those who are injured or to the families of those who are dead, without prejudice to their involvement or fault in the matter, because that may be a subject-matter of enquiry?

Shri Swaran Singh: The railway administration do provide *ex-gratia* compensation in certain cases. The general question of compensation is decided when railway passengers are involved by a statutory authority, namely, the Commissioner for Compensation.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Usually there is a gate or an iron chain in unmanned level crossings. May I know whether such a gate or chain was there in this case?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think there is always a gate or a chain at all unmanned level crossings.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir, I beg to submit once again that you might perhaps like to fix a time for these notices, because already 40 minutes are over after the Question Hour and if there is no limit on the number of such questions, I think our programme will be upset.

Mr. Speaker: There are the last days of the session and notices for ordinary questions cannot be given. So, I have to allow in urgent cases short-notice questions also. There were three short-notice questions. Then, there are calling attention notices and adjournment motions. This is not the usual time that we take every day. But on some day, it may happen. I am trying to restrict the number as much as I can. But hon. Members should agree that I cannot allow 10 notices every day. There ought to be some limit.

Shri Daji (Indore): On a point of order, Sir. Apropos your suggestion, we have been cutting out adjournment motions generally and substituting them by notices of calling attention. In certain cases, when we do feel extremely exercised, an adjournment motion is submitted. I must respectfully submit that your power in the matter is restricted to deciding whether it is a matter of public importance, whether it is urgent and whether it is delayed or not delayed. Subject to these restrictions—if an adjournment motion fits into these three restrictions—it is the House which will have to decide whether an adjournment motion should be admitted or not. In this case, an adjournment motion had been tabled. The facts are before the House. 26 persons have been killed and the Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing him to make a long statement here.

Shri Daji: I am not making a long statement. I have hardly taken a minute. The Minister has refused any responsibility. That is what I am

submitting. You should give a ruling on this adjournment motion now.

Mr. Speaker: This is not a question of denying any responsibility or not. That enquiry would be made. The hon. Minister has only said that the users of the road have some responsibility and precaution to be taken. He was perfectly justified in saying that there are thousands of gates that are unmanned and if the public is using those roads which cross railway lines, certainly they have to exercise caution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He says, there is not sufficient traffic. Then the people should die like this!

Mr. Speaker: He said, it has to be seen whether the traffic justifies a man to be posted there. That point has to be considered. (Interruptions). There is nothing more that I can say at present. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: On a point of order regarding what Shri Daji raised....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should resume his seat. Shri Daji raised a point of order and I have said that there is no point of order. Now we should proceed further.

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. VIII (6)-MV/61 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 25th November, 1961 making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-189/62].

12.45 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE AGREEMENT
WITH CENTRAL PROVINCES
MANGANESE ORE COMPANY
LIMITED.**

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is a long statement. Have I your permission to lay it on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: That may be laid on the Table.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House, a statement regarding agreement with the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company, Limited. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 26].

12.46 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. NEGOTIATIONS
BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM
AND EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY**

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): During the budget debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry a few days ago, several hon. Members referred to the negotiations currently in progress in connection with the United Kingdom's application for membership of the European Economic Community. At that stage, I had indicated that I would be making a short statement on the subject as soon as possible.

Even before the Common Market was formed, we had many outstanding problems of trade with Western Europe and these have assumed even greater importance since the signing of the Treaty of Rome. We have been negotiating with the European Economic Community to secure suitable changes in their tariffs and commercial policies both under the GATT and bilaterally. As a result of these negotiations we have obtained some concessions. Germany for instance has

already agreed in the GATT to abolish the quantitative restrictions on our jute goods by the middle of 1964. There has also been some relaxation in the quota restrictions and reduction of tariffs applicable to us. In relation, however, to our trading problems with the Common Market countries, these concessions are not of meaningful significance. The balance of our trade with the Six Common Market countries has been going steadily adverse. While in 1950 India had a surplus of about Rs. 5 crores in its trade with them, in 1960 she had a deficit amounting to Rs. 135 crores approximately. This deficit is thrice the value of Indian exports to the Community. No other country has a deficit of this order with the Community. We are hoping that substantial concessions would be made available to us by these industrialised countries in pursuance of the Ministerial Declaration unanimously adopted in the GATT for expansion of the trade of the less developed countries.

U.K.'s joining the Common Market would create a fresh set of problems for us because of the fact that our trade with the U.K. has been built over a long period of years on the basis of freedom from tariffs as well as quotas and certain guaranteed margins of preference. It is clear that if our long established rights under the Indo-U.K. Trade Agreement are replaced by a restricted regime, our trade will suffer great damage. While we have always conceded that it is primarily for the U.K. to decide whether or not to join the Common Market we shall be less than fair to ourselves if we did not insist on adequate safeguards for the large volume of trade we have with the U.K. The U.K. Government has taken note of our points in negotiating with the Common Market. In her negotiations, however, U.K. has to take into account its own interests as well as the interests of other Com-

monwealth Countries. The extent to which she will succeed in securing safeguards for the trade of the Commonwealth Countries depends, to no small extent, on the attitude of the Members of the European Economic Community. We have, therefore, felt it necessary to present our own case directly to the members of the European Economic Community. The appointment of Shri K. B. Lall as Ambassador to the European Economic Community has given us direct access to it. A Memorandum has been presented to the E.E.C. as well as to its member-countries and I placed a copy of it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-191/62].

I would like to draw the attention of the House particularly to Para V of the Memorandum where some of the practical solutions of the problems have been outlined. We trust that the countries of Western Europe which have shown great interest in India's development plans will not fail to devise suitable and adequate safeguards for our export trade. The Members of the Common Market have, over the last few years increased their trade both amongst themselves and with third countries in a remarkable manner. Our only disappointment is that India has not benefited from this increase. I would appeal to the countries of the Community to provide effectively for expansion of our trade with them. I am sure they all agree that the expansion of our trade is the best way of enabling us to repay the long term credits which we are receiving from the developed countries and that we should have our due share in their increasing imports.

We shall have occasion to discuss these and other allied matters with the Hon'ble Mr. Duccan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the British Government, during his forthcoming visit to India.

Our Ambassador to the Community will also be with us during these discussions. Our approach as set out in the Memorandum is based on the right of free entry together with preferences which we have enjoyed in the U.K. market and of our rights under the GATT. We expect the U.K. and the Six to respect these rights and to strengthen our mutual trade and economic relations with the common market countries by a larger and increasing volume of exports from India to the enlarged European Economic Community. We shall continue our endeavours to this end. We hope there would be further occasions when discussions could be continued on ministerial level in Europe.

The House will appreciate that it is not possible for me to give more details of the negotiations on the various issues involved. The Memorandum I have placed on the Table should give a broad indication of our approach and I shall have occasion to make further statements on the subject at appropriate stages.

12.51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th June, 1962".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification and I seek your guidance in the matter, and that is with regard to the decision of the Committee to sit up to six o'clock every day up to the discussion and passing of Finance (No 2) Bill. May I, Sir, suggest an alternative to that? I suggest that the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

House may sit on one day, either tomorrow or Friday, instead of on all the three or four days, as long as is necessary. I believe, Sir, you will recall that in the Provisional Parliament we had a night session and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave us a buffet dinner on the lawns of Parliament House. That will be a happy event here in this session too. If we sit on one day even up to nine o'clock and a buffet dinner is provided by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I am sure the House will welcome it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will have to sit till eight o'clock in the night.

Mr. Speaker: The House can just modify the motion before it if it so desires. There is a suggestion that instead of sitting one hour more every day after five o'clock we might sit all the three hours on one day. Probably it will be difficult to maintain the quorum

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If there is a dinner?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath may have that temptation of dinner, others might not have.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he willing to give a dinner? In the Provisional Parliament he did give.

Mr. Speaker: That, probably, he could have discussed privately with him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is agreeable.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): At no time we have had any quorum yet.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th June, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

12.54 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Out of 9 hours, 4 hours have been taken up and 5 hours remain. But at five o'clock we have to apply the guillotine.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): If five hours are left, then the guillotine will be at six o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Under the rules we have to apply it at five o'clock and, therefore, that time shall have to be cut there. Let us proceed now—Shri Dhebar—

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not my intention to trouble you and the House, but I have been noticing in a section of the Press a certain kind of criticism following the statement the Finance Minister was pleased to make on the question of foreign exchange. I in a democracy, do realise that everybody has got the right and the privilege to criticise howsoever one likes anything coming from the Government or the other side but I felt that I should remind the House of certain circumstances.

In the first place, we must realise that no country in the world has raised itself economically without foreign assistance and India can be no exception to it. It is not the fault of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India or even the Government of India that it is trying to secure from outside aid and assistance to the best possible extent. On the contrary, it doing

something which it has been called upon to do by the House repeatedly in the last ten years.

Secondly, it would not be quite fair to charge the Government of India or the Finance Ministry of asking for heavy sums in the nature of foreign assistance from other countries once this House has sanctioned or approved the Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan itself, Sir, contains the demand that the country will have to make for foreign assistance from outside. It is not that the Government of India has not taken this House into confidence. Simply because some difficulties have arisen, for a section of the House to turn round and say that the Finance Ministry or the Government of India is exceeding the limits. I think, is not fair. As a matter of fact, if you will remember, when we discussed the Third Five Year Plan here there was a complaint that the Finance Minister was not going as far as he should. A section of the House felt at that time that we should go even beyond Rs. 12,000 crores. I would beg, therefore, of the Members of the House, in the interest of creating a responsible climate, not to blow hot and cold.

Ultimately, here is a Plan approved by the House, to which the House has given its seal of approval after the fullest deliberation. Let it not be said of us that in 1960 when we discussed this Plan or the Outline of the Plan we did it light-heartedly. As a matter of fact, as I have been following the debate in the House on the Demands relating to the various Ministries, calls are still coming forth unceasingly from every side of the House and there is an insistence that enough is not being done. I think in a stage or a condition like this, where the country is nearing the hump period of its development, we should instead of weakening the hands of those who are carrying the responsibility try to strengthen their hands.

One more consideration I would like to place before the House, and it is this. The present crisis is not a crisis of the making of a Minister or a Ministry or the Government. It is inherent in a developing economy. Those who will remember the second year of the Second Five Year Plan will recollect that in that year also we were faced with a similar contingency. The House should react differently in my humble opinion. It should try to strengthen the hands of the Government. It should try to lend its fullest support to the Government so that the Government can fulfil its commitments to the nation.

13 hrs .

At this stage I would like to make a couple of remarks about the attitude of the powers from outside that are helping us. We are grateful for all that they have done and are doing for us. India is grateful to them. India is trying its best to honour those commitments difficult as those commitments are. Some of the agreements of collaboration may not be from the point of view of India's interest so economical but situated as we are, we are trying our best to honour them. I do not think we have so far failed in discharging any of our commitments, either internally or externally. India considers her plighted word as sacred and India will try to honour it to the best of her ability. But if the people outside feel that we can do anything more than this, may I say in all humility, India cannot do it. India can discharge her obligations because she considers those obligations as sacred, but India can under no circumstances barter her prestige or her reputation, her dignity, or her honour, her liberty or her freedom. I do not mean to suggest that the responsible amongst the people outside look at these questions from that angle. But somehow or other I feel that there is an element inside those countries which are helping us, which think that it is time when India can be pressed into submission. We would

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

request them humbly not to be carried away by that thought. India does not want to offend anybody. India does not want to irritate anybody. India wants to honour her commitments. But India does not want to give in on this issue. We have not accepted any help with strings attached and we do not want to succumb to it now.

Having said this, I would like to deal with the question of foreign exchange. There are three conditions to discharge this obligation. One is hard work by the nation. Our labours must mature our expectations. I do not mean to say that the country is not working, but hard, harder work is still called for. Deficiency in labour will mean deficiency in wherewithals for livelihood in this country situated as we are.

The second point that I would like to make is that export promotion firstly implies availability of surpluses; secondly, channels to collect those surpluses and, thirdly, the capacity to compete in foreign markets. I think in all these three directions there is deficiency in this country. Deficiency in surpluses is understandable because ours is an underdeveloped economy, but so far as channels for collecting the surplus, whatever they are, are concerned, we have not still been able to organise them. As regards competing in the foreign markets, we are lagging behind. One reason for it is—I would come to the point that I have been harping upon time and again—the level of our agrarian economy. In an agrarian country uneconomic agriculture is a drag not only in relation to the development of the economy itself but also in relation to providing those surpluses. Uneconomic agriculture means uneconomic productions; uneconomic production means shortages, shortages, mean high prices; high prices in agricultural commodities mean incapacity to compete the outside markets. In my opinion it

is that which is coming in the way. Higher cost in agricultural production has resulted in our country being priced out in foreign markets. There is hardly an agricultural commodity in this country which can compete favourably with any country in the world. The reason is plain. With the uneconomic agricultural conditions that prevail in the country how can you expect any economic production? First of all, there is the adverse land-man ratio, then the uneconomic holdings, then the continuous fragmentation of land, then the dependence on weather, paucity of water, traction power, manure, credit, good seeds, improved tools and, finally, antiquated practices in agriculture and lack of any village planning. Here is a Third Plan being sought to be worked out on the basis of unplanned village development. My humble opinion is that unless we can correct this situation we shall have to face repeatedly this sort of crisis because it is only the agricultural sector that can provide those surpluses which are required. No country in the world in its early stages of development has been able to fill up this bill of development sheerly from industrial or manufactured articles. It has had to rely upon agricultural surpluses; either they had a favourable land-man ratio and therefore could find those surpluses or they had colonies at their heels which could provide those agricultural surpluses. Therefore I would submit humbly that in any schemes for the development of exports, we shall have to take note of this basic lacuna in our economic set-up.

I know agriculture is a State subject, I also know that the Central Government is thinking more of agriculture than the State Governments. I think a stage has come when the State Governments have to be made cognizant of or made to realise their responsibility in the matter. I have no doubt in my mind that the Planning Commission and the Government of

India are trying their best to do it. But the undue emphasis that I notice in the States on industrialisation without bothering about agricultural development is leading to this imbalance in the development of the country's economy. Everywhere there is a craze for expansion of industries without regard to the expansion of agricultural production. Repeatedly I come before this House and submit this thing because I feel a stage has come in the country when we should realise that unless this base is strong nothing much can be secured out of industrialisation. I am not pleading for the agriculturists. I am pleading rather for the economy of the country. I think industry in this country and, indeed, the solvency of this country and the dignity and the honour of the country depend upon to what extent we are in a position to accelerate the progress in the field of agriculture. It was for this reason that I troubled you.

There are two more issues to which I would like to advert. One is avoidance of taxes. A clandestine avoidance to which reference is made off and on in this House and another is the legal avoidance. And I would like to refer to legal avoidance. Somehow or other our legislations are framed in a manner which leaves legal loop-holes and we are not in a position to get all that country is entitled to. People can partition their estates; people can divide; people can separate, and thereby escape taxation. In no country of the world are fiscal legislations prepared in this manner which, while they try to collect as much as possible from the people who have, leave these kinds of loop-holes. Openly people indulge in separations, in partitions, and they are accepted by the Income-tax and other tax-collecting authorities without any regard as to the result of it on the country's resources. All these moneys that pass into the hands of those members of the family or *benamidars* continue to be under the control of the persons who effect the separation and give them away.

Then, there is a question about foreign investments by Indian nationals. I do not know what efforts are being made by the Government to collect information about the foreign investments by Indian nationals in foreign countries. Repeatedly we come to know that individuals connected with business houses, individuals who were ex-Rulers are in possession of large sums of money in foreign banks. I have no objection to their keeping them there. But is there any machinery with the Government of India which is in a position to find out what is the extent of those resources? And I feel that a stage has come—and this is my submission to the Finance Minister—a stage has come when he should get in touch with those who are connected with these business houses and even the ex-Rulers who are supposed to have foreign balances and try to impress upon them the need, as nationals of this country, to help us. I do not suggest for a moment that we should adopt a coercive approach. But an appeal to them to rise to the occasion and help the country is called for, in my opinion, at this stage.

We are going from one country to another for economic assistance of a crore here or a couple of crores there. We are told in regard to the fat amounts lying in foreign banks that very little can be done in order to persuade the nationals to give them over to the country.

Finally, I would advert to the examination of the expenditure patterns in the country. It is a poor country by any standards. And I am not thinking in terms of austerity standards, but there is a ceiling beyond which if the expenditures go, they set bad precedents which ultimately end in a cycle of reaction, and the people's living standards go up prematurely. I am not opposed to the rising standards....

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Is there any time-limit for speeches, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Opposition Members should not object to the other parties taking their own time. The time is divided between the Congress and the Opposition. If a Member of the Congress Party takes time, he takes it out of the party's own time.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I will finish, Sir. I simply wanted to make this observation. I feel a stage has come in the history of this country, as the Finance Minister observed the other day, when we should try to balance the needs of the country against the needs of the individual. At a moment like this I can assure the Finance Minister of the whole-hearted support of every right thinking Indian, not only in this house but outside especially the broad masses, whatever the difficulties they may have to face.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I wish to take this opportunity to draw the attention of this House and of the Government to a major weakness in our policy of planning and development. I mean the attitude adopted to the question of development of the markedly backward regions situated with each State.

Before Independence, as well as after Independence, even within the general context of backwardness, there have been, and still there are, markedly backward regions within each State. The Native States that were ruled by the feudal Princes, barring a very few exceptions, were much more backward than the markedly backward regions within our States. After the merger of these Native States with our administrative units, the area of these markedly backward regions further expanded, and it demanded a policy on the part of the Union Government as well as of the State Governments of placing these areas on a special footing, requiring special measures for accelerated development. But it has been our bitter experience that these areas have been not only uncere- moniously neglected but have, on the other hand, conveniently been treated as the tax-gathering hinterland for

the other regions within each State by the Governments concerned.

The area from which I come, namely Pudukkottai and East Ramanathapuram, is quite illustrative of the regions which I referred to within each State as well as the attitude of the Government towards them. Pudukkottai has been an erstwhile Native State, and East Ramanathapuram similarly has been a backward region within the other administrative unit of our country. It can well be said that it is the 'Rayalaseema' of Tamilnad. If we take up the industries, there have been four textile mills in the Pudukkottai area. The present position is that two of them have gone into liquidation, and the third mill is running two shifts instead of three. A point of attitude of Government became apparent, when one of the owners applied for permission to remove some of the spindles from this backward area, the Textile Commissioner permits the transfer of the spindleage of an entire mill to another district where the spindleage had been more concentrated. That is the position of the industry, it is one of deterioration from what it was.

As far as the results of the geological survey in this area are concerned, I put a question, and the reply was that iron ore is found in this area which reserves run into millions of tons with 24 to 40 per cent iron content. I asked "What about the exploitation?" Pat came the answer, "It is uneconomic". Then I ventured into the results of the hydrological and ground water investigations. I got the answer that so far as that aspect was concerned they had tried two wells in this area; one was given up at the fifty-ninth feet due to poor yield, and the other for want of promising aquifer. So that also is given up.

Finally, the only way for the people will be something in agriculture. And what is the position in that area, in that respect? There are vast tracts of

land which are left uncultivated in that area. There is a fine system of tanks, connecting one with the other. But that has got to be fed by rain water which is very scarce in this area. If a canal is constructed from the river Cauvery it will be of great help. With the completion of the Hogenakal dam project, definitely the question of water for irrigation can be put on a permanent footing. But during certain months in the year, when there is more flow in the Cauvery, the surplus water can be diverted through that canal to these areas which will help when there is no chance of getting water from other sources. But what is the attitude to this question as well? I understand that between 1952 and 1957 even the Planning Commission thought it worth while to ask for remarks from the State Government about the construction of the canal. And the State Government's attitude is that "it is uneconomic, it does not give 5 per cent return". I come to minor irrigation schemes. The Engineers have recommended for minor irrigation schemes. There also execution has been held up and the simple explanation is that they also do not give a 5 per cent return. This is also given up. I would like to know what Government expects of the people to do in these circumstances. On this question of 5 per cent return, I would like to state this. This is insisted upon in all these areas as though all the State Governments are every scrupulous in collecting a 5 per cent return on the projects in which they assess that a 5 per cent return can be collected. It is not so.

The Third Finance Commission have remarked in para 102:

"As our observations above relate mainly to multi-purpose river valley and other major irrigation projects, we made a detailed examination of their financial working. We were disappointed to find that in a number of cases, the returns are insuffi-

cient to meet even the working expenses and in the majority of cases, insufficient to cover the additional incidents of interest liability.

One of the reasons given is the unwillingness of the States to levy suitable water rates. I would like to know this. In the various States where they assess that 5 per cent can be collected, they recognise that it is difficult to collect. When this is the position in areas where they assess that it can be collected, where is the moral and material justification for them to insist upon this 5 per cent return in scarcity areas which are there in every State.

Summing up the total position of these poor unfortunate people in all the States in these markedly backward regions will be: industry uneconomic; mining uneconomic; striking sources of water uneconomic; major irrigation uneconomic; minor irrigation uneconomic. What is economic for the State and Union Government? Tax collection is very economic. Perpetuation of the backwardness of these areas is very very economic. This is a very dangerous position.

This leads to the understanding among the people in all these areas in these States, that the ultimate result of merger of these native States with our units has been, without any developmental activity in return, pay more taxes, pay more prices and give up certain advantages which they had. For example, on the question of litigation, going to courts, they could go straight to Pudukkottai where they had got the appellate court. Now, they will have to go to Madras, 250 miles away. On the question of representation to Ministers, they could go straight to Pudukkottai, a few miles, a few annas by bus. Now, they have to go to Madras to meet a Minister. More prices, more taxes and giving up of certain advantages: this is how the people look upon the net result of the merger.

[Shri Umanath]

A political danger also is involved. In this demoralising contrast, the people consider the ex-Rajas and ex-Ranis as saviours. This is the political root of the phenomenon that we see in our country. It is on this demoralising contrast that the ex-Rajas and Ex-Ranis and communalists operate upon, and get themselves elected, come to this Parliament to oppose planned progress and development itself. Hence I submit, that the duty of the Government towards the people demands immediate elimination of the backwardness of these pockets. Similarly, planned development and progress of the country as a whole demand; the immediate elimination of the backwardness of these regions. Checking the growth of reaction also demands, that the backwardness of these regions should be urgently eliminated unless our Finance Minister wants reactionary forces to buttress his fight against those good men within his own party whom he called fellow wanderers of the Communist Party the other day. This means that the Government must adopt a new policy. The whole thing must be raised to the policy level. It must adopt a policy which will treat these areas within each State as a separate category for the purpose of development, placed on a priority list, requiring special measures. This policy demands that the 5 per cent return condition should be given up as far as these areas are concerned. As a first step towards development in these areas,— I do not mean Pudukkottai alone, but in similar areas in all the States—the Government must immediately undertake major irrigation and minor irrigation schemes. Special allotments must be made by the Union Government towards these special measures in these areas in each State and there must be a periodic check-up to find whether the allotments are being based and decisions are being carried out. This policy, as far as Pudukkottai and East Ramanathapuram are concerned, will require that the Union Government should again raise this question

of the Cauvery canal with the State Government, telling them that this 5 per cent return will not be insisted upon in view of its backwardness.

The other question is with regard to levies on handlooms. This has been raised from all quarters as well as in this House. The straight thing that appears will be, while on the one hand, on counts below 40, where there had been no levy so far. Now, levies have been enforced. On the other hand, on coarse mill cloth, levies which have been there are now reduced. The hon. Finance Minister...

Mr. Speaker: All this should be on the Finance Bill and not on the Demands of the Finance Ministry.

Shri Umanath: Which one?

Mr. Speaker: The topic that he is taking up.

Shri Umanath: Formerly I touched...

Mr. Speaker: Formerly, he was attributing all these things to the Planning Commission and the Planning body.

Shri Umanath: Under the Finance Ministry's Grants, Planning and Development does come.

Mr. Speaker: I admit and I did not raise any objection to Planning.

Shri Umanath: The Finance Minister has got to study the subjects that come under his Ministry. That is his look out.

On the question of handlooms, below 40s there had been no levies and above 40s, on coarse mill made cloth, so far, there has been a levy. In this budget, we find the levy on mill-made coarse cloth has been reduced while on the yarn that was being supplied to handlooms, below 40s, levies have been enforced. This gives a clear indication that the mills will be placed at an advantage in the

struggle against handlooms. It is recognised by the Union Government that handloom is not in a position to stand on its own legs. That is why cess grants are being continued. In this context, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that the levy on yarn which is being supplied to handlooms must be definitely taken away.

As regards processed handloom cloth and other small industries, we have submitted a memo on behalf of our group to the Finance Minister. We request that he looks into that and reduces or takes away the levies wherever they are required as per the memorandum.

Then comes the question of upgrading of certain cities into A class or B class as far as payment to Central government employees is concerned.

13.28 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Subsequent to the classification made by the Government as A and B, certain new developments have taken place as far as assessment of population is concerned. This must be periodically reviewed and such of the cities that would become entitled to be classed as A class or B class must be classed as A class and B class promptly, without compelling an agitation over it. As far as the Madras city is concerned, the facts are strong enough for classifying that city as A class. Only recently, the Chief Minister of Madras has stated on the floor of the Assembly that this question of classification of Madras city as A is being reconsidered by the State Government. The facts are so strong. When this is the position, I would like the Finance Ministry to take up this question and immediately take a decision upgrading Madras as an A class city. So also Madurai. The population is over 5 lakhs. The Municipal administration in Madurai, for the past three years, has been consistently giving its assessment of the population as more than 5 lakhs

in its administration report. Still, it is not upgraded as a B class city. This question must be immediately considered by the Finance Ministry. On Madras being classed as an A class city, there is no question of party difference at all, because, I find from the Resolutions of Private Members, a Resolution by an hon. Member from the Government side has given notice of a resolution, requesting that Madras be made an A class city. From that angle also, this must be expedited.

Finally, I come to the question relating to relations between the Union and the States. I would request the Government that a High power commission may be appointed to review the Union and States' financial relationships because, after the plan, certain changes have taken place in the liabilities of the States definitely. For example, if a central project is completed in a particular State, after its completion, expenditure on its maintenance and other things are concerned, it becomes the liability of the State Governments. So many changes have taken place as far as the liabilities of the States are concerned. But, on the other hand, the resources also are getting reduced. So, the gap between resources and liabilities having widened, it is high time that a high-powered commission was appointed by Government, an independent commission to go into this question, review the financial relationship between the Union and the States and make due recommendations for improving the position so far as the States' finances are concerned. This recommendation has been made by the Third Finance Commission as well.

So, Government must take all these things into consideration and appoint such a high-powered commission as early as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Muthiah.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I gave my name for speaking on the Finance (No. 2) Bill tomorrow, 13th June.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member does not want to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Finance Ministry?

Shri Muthiah: No, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Tomorrow never comes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, Shri-mati Ganga Devi. The hon. Member is absent. Now, Shri B. Verma.

श्री बा० वर्मा (खेरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे वित्त मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों पर बोलने का मौका प्रदान किया।

वित्त मन्त्री जी हमारी कांफ्रेंचुलेशन्स के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा बजट पेश किया है जो कि सामयिक है और सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अनुरूप है। लेकिन मैं उन से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां उन्होंने इस प्रकार का बजट यहां पर रखा है वहां उन को राज्यों के बारे में भी विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये था। हमारे संविधान में राज्यों और केन्द्र के कार्यों का विभाजन किया गया है लेकिन उसके साथ राज्यों को अपना कार्यभार निभाने के लिये केन्द्र से वित्तीय सहायता की भी व्यवस्था है। मगर बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि जितनी सहायता उन को मिलनी चाहिए उतनी यहां से नहीं मिल रही है।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर ही निर्भर नहीं है, बल्कि उसका बहुत बड़ा भार राज्यों के ऊपर भी आता है। वैसे तो हमारे संविधान में में व्यवस्था है कि समय समय पर फाइनेन्स कमीशन की नियुक्ति की जाय और वह हर जगह जाकर पता लगाये कि किस राज्य में किस प्रकार के कार्य के लिये कितने धन की

जरूरत पड़ती है और जो पैसा एक्साइज ड्यूटी और इनकम टैक्स आदि से आता है केन्द्र सरकार उससे उस जरूरत को पूरा करे। तृतीय कमीशन जो सन् १९६० में बिठलाया गया था उसने अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं। वह प्रत्येक राज्य में गया भी और वहां की आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन किया। लेकिन उसकी सिफारिशें जो हैं वे उतनी अच्छी नहीं हैं जितनी कि राज्यों के लिये होनी चाहियें थीं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है जहां के लोगों का मुख्य व्यवसाय खेती है। खेती के ऊपर ही वहां का सारा का सारा शंका निर्भर है। वह हर प्रकार से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। एजुकेशन में भी पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां के लोगों के रहन सहन का स्तर भी बहुत नीचा है। मुझे सदन को यह बतलाने में दुःख हो रहा है कि जबकि हमारे राष्ट्र का पर कॅपिटा इनकम २६१.३ है तब हमारे प्रदेश की २४५.३ है, और यह समस्त प्रदेश को मिला कर एक प्रकार से है। यदि हम देहातों में जाकर देखें तो वहां पर ऐसे लोग भी मिलते हैं जिनको मुश्किल से पेट भर खाना मिलता है। कल एक सज्जन ने गाजीपुर गंगरह की बातें कही थीं। मैंने भी उस को काफी देखा है। मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि हां, खाना वहां मिल जाता है लेकिन केवल पेट भरना ही नहीं, जीवन स्तर को उठाना भी आवश्यक है। ऐसे भी जिले हैं जहां पर कि महीने में केवल १५ या २० रु० मासिक लोगों को मजदूरी के रूप में मिलते हैं। जिन को इस बारे में शक हो वे हमारे साथ चलें, हम उनको वहां लेजाकर दिखा सकते हैं। हां, यह जरूर है कि काम करने के वक्त उन को भले ही कुछ शरबत मिल जाए या इसी प्रकार से कुछ थोड़ा सा सामान खाने को मिल जाय दोपहर के वक्त में, लेकिन एक मजदूर के साथ उस की फैमिली भी होती है, जिस को अपने साथ लेकर उसे चलना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है, वह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है, तीसरे फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने भी उस के साथ न्याय

नहीं किया है। फाइनेंस कमीशन की नियुक्ति दिसम्बर १९६० में हुई थी तो उससे निम्नलिखित बातों पर अपनी सिफारिशें पेश करने के लिये कहा गया था :

“(1) the distribution of the net proceeds of income-tax between the Union and the States and the allocation of the States' share among the States (vide articles 270 and 280 (3) (a) of the Constitution);

(2) the allocation of other divisible central taxes like Union excise duties on specific commodities; and the distribution of the net proceeds of additional excise duties on certain commodities levied in lieu of sales tax;

(3) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India (Vide articles 280 (3) (b) read with article 275 of the Constitution); and

(4) the principles which should govern the distribution of:

(a) the net proceeds of estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land (vide article 269 of the Constitution); and

(b) the fixed sum of Rs. 12.5 crores payable by the railways in lieu of the net proceeds of the tax on the railway passenger fares.”

तृतीय फाइनेंस कमीशन की यह सिफारिशें चार वर्ष तक लागू रहेंगे, यानी १ अप्रैल, १९६२ से लेकर सन् १९६६ तक। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने भी एक मेमोरैंडम दिया था उसे। लेकिन उस पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और जो भी रिकमेन्डेशन्स उस ने की हैं यदि उन को अच्छी प्रकार से देखा

जाय तो वे यू० पी० के लिये लाभदायक नहीं हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि जिस वक्त यह कमीशन यू० पी० में गया था उस वक्त उस के मिस्टक में नहीं मानूँ कैसे यह चीज आई कि यू० पी० की अर्थ व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी है, और उसे अधिक अनुदान की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ तक अखबारों से ज्ञात हुआ था और वहाँ के मांत्रियों से जो बातचीत हुई थी उस से यह परिणाम निकलता मालूम हो रहा था कि जो भी सहायता यू० पी० को मिल रही है वह किसी भी तरह से कम नहीं की जायेगी, लेकिन जब सिफारिशें पेश हुईं तो उस से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि यू० पी० का कोई विशेष लाभ उस से होने नहीं जा रहा है। बल्कि जो कुछ यू० पी० को मिल रहा है उस में भी कटौत होने जा रही है। सन् १९६१-६२ में यू० पी० को थर्ड फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर जो सहायता मिलने जा रही थी वह ३१०३ लाख थी। इनकम टैक्स से १५२६ लाख, एक्साइज ड्यूटी से ६१३ लाख, एक्साइज ड्यूटी ऐडिशनल से ६८१ लाख, एस्टेट ड्यूटी से ४९ लाख और रेलवे फेअर्स से २३४ लाख। इस के अलावा भी एक अनुदान मिला सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से ३४० लाख रु० का ताकि जो योजनाएँ वहाँ पर चल रही हैं उन के लिये पर्याप्त धन उत्तर प्रदेश के पास रहे और वह उन को पूरा कर सकें। इस प्रकार से सन् १९६१-६२ में कुल मिला कर यहाँ से उत्तर प्रदेश को ३४४३ लाख रुपया मिला। लेकिन यह दुःख की बात है कि तीसरी फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सन् १९६२-६३ में हमको केवल ३०७१ लाख ही मिलने जा रहा है। यानी हमको सन् १९६१-६२ से ३७२ लाख कम मिलने जा रहा है, और अगर इसको ४ से गुणा करें तो पता चलेगा कि चार साल में उत्तर प्रदेश को १५ करोड़ का घाटा हो जाएगा।

फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पेश

[श्री बा० वर्मा]

२८ और ३० को देखने से मानूम होता है कि जो स्टेट्स को इनकम टैक्स से एडजस्ट हुआ है उसको ६० प्रति शत से बढ़ा कर ६६ सही दो बटे तीन प्रति शत कर दिया है। लेकिन जो यह ६ सही दो बटे तीन प्रति शत को वृद्धि को गयी है यह काफी नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो हमारे राज्य को इनकम टैक्स का हिस्सा मिलेगा वह १८६६ लाख के बजाए १२६३ लाख मिलेगा। इस प्रकार हमारे राज्य को ५७३ लाख का घाटा होता है।

जो डिबीजिबिल पूल केन्द्रीय सरकार का इनकम टैक्स के कलेक्शन के आधार पर बनता है उसमें न मालूम क्यों सन् १९५८-५९ से सन् १९६१-६२ तक बराबर कमी होती चली जा रही है जब कि कारपोरेशन टैक्स बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मैं आपके सामने कुछ फिगर पेश करता हूँ जिनसे पता चलेगा कि किस प्रकार कारपोरेशन टैक्स बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और डिबीजिबिल पूल कम होता चला जा रहा है। वे फिगर इस प्रकार हैं :

साल	कारपोरेशन डिबीजिबिल	
	टैक्स करोड़	पूल करोड़
१९५६-५७ .	५०.८	१४५.२
१९५७-५८ .	५६.४	१५६.९
१९५८-५९ .	५४.७	१७३.२
१९५९-६० .	११६.१	१२९
१९६०-६१ .	१३५	१००.५

तो आप देखें कि एक तरफ कारपोरेशन टैक्स बढ़ता जाता है और दूसरी तरफ डिबी-जिबिल पूल कम होता चला जा रहा है। यह ऐसी चीज है जो समझ में नहीं आती

कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सारा का सारा कार-पोरेशन टैक्स ले ले और राज्यों को न दिया जाए। इससे तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है। बहुत सी योजनाएँ राज्यों में चल रही हैं और उनके लिए पैसे की जरूरत है। जब तक राज्यों को यहां से पैसा नहीं दिया जाता वहां कोई काम विशेष रूप से नहीं हो पाता, और यदि राज्यों में उन्नति नहीं होती है तो राष्ट्र उन्नति शील नहीं कहा जा सकता। मेरा खयाल है कि यह तीसरी योजना तभी कामयाब कही जा सकती है जब कि राज्यों में भी सामान्य उन्नति होती चले।

बा० मा० श्री० अग्ने (नागपुर) : केन्द्रीय सरकार जो पैसा खर्च करती है वह भी तो राज्यों के लिए खर्च करती है।

श्री बा० वर्मा : लेकिन वह इनडाइरेक्ट रूप से खर्च होता है। राज्यों में तो राज्य सरकार ही ठीक प्रकार से खर्च कर सकती है क्योंकि उसको मानूम है कि किस जगह उन्नति नहीं हुई है और किस जगह पर रुपया लगाया जाए। केन्द्र को उसका उतना पता नहीं होता। मैं मानता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी अपनी ही सरकार है, कोई दूसरी सरकार नहीं है और जो पैसा वह खर्च करती है वह हमारे ऊपर ही खर्च होता है लेकिन वह इनडाइरेक्ट रूप में खर्च होता है।

इनकम टैक्स के विभाजन के बारे में मुझे यहां पर कुछ कहना है। इनकम टैक्स के विभाजन के लिए सेंट्रिड फाइनेन्स कमिशन ने तै किया था कि दस प्रति शत तं कलेक्शन के आधार पर और ९० प्रतिशत जन संख्या के आधार पर होना चाहिए। लेकिन तीसरी फाइनेन्स कमिशन ने इसको भी पलट दिया और जनसंख्या के आधार पर केवल ८० प्रति शत कर दिया। जो भी हमारी योजनाएँ हैं वे लोगों के रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए हैं। यदि

हम वह नहीं कर पाते तो काम नहीं चल पाता और इनकम टैक्स के विभाजन में जब तक जनसंख्या का आकार नहीं लिया जाएगा तब तक रा-यों के अन्दर विशेष उन्नति नहीं हो सकती।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय हो गया।

Shri Nath Pai: Having failed with all the shafts of facts and reasoning that I tried to use against the armour of self-satisfaction which the Finance Minister traditionally wears, I shall try to divert my attention, during the few minutes that I have at my disposal, to deal first with the Ministry of Planning.

I should, however, like to begin by drawing attention to an aspect which has earlier been dealt with by Shri U. N. Dhebar. The economic classification supplied to us by the Ministry of Finance says that there will be a deficit of the order of Rs. 886 crores and that out of this, as much as 46 per cent will have to come in some form or other from foreign countries. If we add 10 per cent, which comes from the American deposits in this country, it means that 56 per cent of the deficit that we contemplate in the Third Five Year Plan will have to be met by the charity courtesy of foreign institutions and countries. This situation has deteriorated recently. One feels, in spite of professions to the contrary, that the whole question of foreign aid is being vitiated by certain political considerations, and though we can depend upon a stubborn resistance on the part of the Finance Minister that he will not bow down even under the pressure of economic stringency to persuade this country to adopt postures, temporary though they might be, to suit the whims or the long-term requirements of other countries, one should like to make certain things very very clear.

I would not like to accuse other countries that directly pressure is

being used by holding the carrot of aid or increased trade to compel this country to change its foreign policy. None-the-less, an impression becomes irresistible that the twin strings of trade and aid are being dangled right now in a manner which may have the objective of persuading India to abandon some of the things we may be having in mind. It will be a very dangerous thing for a country to abandon its sovereignty, in a limited manner even, for financial gains, howsoever substantial they may be. And I here fully endorse the plea which Shri Dhebar made that we will be prepared; it is not being very heroic or flourishing rhetoric when we say that it is far better to put up with all these stringencies and burdens which such a stout policy will imply, and impose these burdens on ourselves.

Having said this, I have this to add, that this crisis is not something new. It has been visiting this country again and again. In 1958, we were confronted with this crisis. What is the long-term policy that the Government are trying to evolve to meet this crisis? Number one—we shall have to accept that we will be needing foreign resources for a long time to come. There is nothing very humiliating about it, nothing very shameful. If we want to reach—what is in technical jargon called take-off stage in as short a time as possible, we shall have to see that the foundations of economy of this country, industrial economy, are built with maximum speed. This means that we shall have to depend for some time on import of capital goods. The temptation to cut down on these will have to be resisted. Every time there is a crisis, the easy way is what can be called the negative approach cutting our imports. Of course there are imports of luxury goods which could be cut. I would say that they should be totally abolished. There is no time to give a list of such goods. There is not only smuggling of these goods but there is a very shrewd way employed to bring these goods into this country and into

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the open market, with, sometimes, the connivance and often with the approval of Government. But that is not the main thing. The main thing is that this has cut into the barest figures that are necessary. We have for our development purposes estimated this to be Rs. 2030 crores. The actual minimum as suggested in the Draft Plan was Rs. 1900 crores for maintenance of the Plan and a foreign exchange import of Rs. 700 crores. I think it will be extremely dangerous if we try to cut into these essential imports. It is no use saying that this is the core of the Plan and the rest of the Plan can be financed indigenously. If we have the larger aspect of planning in mind certain industries will need to be financed both with capital goods and raw material by our imports. If we today forego them, the burdens for tomorrow, far from being cut, will be enhanced. We will be, in that way, making our economy more dependent. So, priority will have to be given and here I would make a suggestion. Instead of dividing our economy into these two categories—basic and heavy industries; and other industries it may perhaps be useful to try to divide our economy and industry into three categories. I know these categories will have to overlap. None-the-less, effort should be made and perhaps there is an awakening of it in the minds of the Government as reflected by the creation of a separate Ministry for International Trade. The categorisation that I have in mind is 'basic industries, export industries and other industries. Even the export industry does not produce exclusively for export; part of it will have to be consumed at home and the categories may be overlapping. But unless this kind of orientation is given the long term difficulties of the foreign exchange problem will never be met adequately and we shall have a sword hanging over our heads every third or the fourth year. The nation is taken by surprise when in very sombre terms the Finance Minister

comes and tells the House that the foreign exchange position has become serious and that our sterling balances are standing at as low a figure as Rs. 100 crores.

But at this stage, I would like to turn my attention to the working of the Planning Commission. How does the Planning Commission function? Is it something coming from the blue that one day we find our foreign exchange position becoming very acute? Is it not something foreseeable? Is it not something that can be calculated and estimated and adequate protective measures adopted? I think the Planning Commission failed in its working. I have to say something which may sound a little unkind since I entertain the highest regard and respect for the Planning Minister and his new Deputy. I fully agree with the criticism that Professor D. R. Gadgil had to make about the working and the composition of the Planning Commission. The main functions, set out in the 1950 resolution establishing the Planning Commission, were to assess resources, formulate a plan, determine priorities, appraise progress and make related recommendations on policies and administration. Now, so serious a student of our economic affairs as Professor D. R. Gadgil has this sad comment to make on the working of the Planning Commission. He says:

"An examination of the events since 1955 shows that barring theoretical formulation"

What a beautiful formulation it is! Anybody can find anything in the theoretical literature produced by the Planning Commission. If you are a traditionalist you can be satisfied; if you are a modernist you can be contented; if you are a revivalist wanting to create the old ancient Ramarajya you will find material for it and if you want to create a socialist community, of course there is material for you. It

is an overall draft. Anybody can find his own satisfaction in the Plan. This is the kind of literature that is generally produced and nobody can quarrel with the kind of plan formulation because there is something for everybody in that.

Professor D. R. Gadgil says:

"It failed to put together detailed and meaningful Plans after due technical and other examinations. It did not produce objective criteria relating to composition of programmes, allocations, etc. It failed to produce annual plans with proper breakdowns and failed to watch the progress of the Plan even in its broadest elements; it failed to advise insistently on right policies being followed and . . ."

this is worse.

"...at times even participated in the adoption of wrong and inappropriate ones."

All along the line, there is failure. Why does it happen? We have some of the cleverest economic minds in the country. But there is another reason. How do we proceed to compose the Planning Commission? I am sorry I shall have to say something sounding very harsh. The Planning Commission has become a recruiting ground for faddists and favourites of the Government. All kinds of people who have their favourite hobby horse to ride come and sell them to the Planning Commission. The State Chief Ministers will come and whatever the national emergency or requirements or needs may be, they can pressurise the Planning Commission into adopting policies which they think essential for perpetuation of the rule of their party in that particular region. Its correlation with the economy as a whole is a secondary task. Its prestige value and its vote catching value are the consi-

derations and it is to these continuous pressures to which the Planning Commission is subjected. No wonder that it has not the necessary vision to see the foreign exchange position which forms as much as 33 per cent of the import component of all our requirements for the development of our economy. It is not something coming suddenly. It can be worked out from day to day. The cushioning that was necessary can be provided instead of their coming with successful defensive and protective measures like cutting down foreign travels. Some of the things that Shri Morarjibhai Desai proceeds to do are well-intentioned but I am afraid judging from their results and applying the criteria of their fruits, they are not very beneficial. I do not know if he knows one very interesting thing. It was in one locality in Bombay. I have been in a locality which perhaps he does not know. In every single house there were two pictures: one of Prime Minister Nehru and another of Shri Morarjibhai Desai; he was at a certain stage not very popular in Bombay. I hope he will agree.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I do not agree.

Shri Nath Pai: We were a little interested in finding out this burst of popularity in a particular locality. I made enquiries and this is what the people said: क्या पूछते हैं, यह तो हमारे मां-बाप हैं ।

I thought they were referring to Panditji but they showed me Shri Morarji Desai and said: इस ने इस बचत कुछ तजवीज कर दी है ।

They were near the fisherman's locality and I thought that perhaps some subsidy was given or some concession or something like that. But they said: no, no. यह तो बहीमिस्ट्री है ।

Prohibition, which he has so enthusiastically imposed on Bombay, had

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created a new class which was the beneficiary of prohibition. Every house in that locality had perfected the art of illicit distillation and therefore, they were enjoying a new prosperity during the Second Plan period. I had seen this with my own eyes. I am saying this as a slight diversion so that this may not happen to the new ban on travel. Care must be taken to see that these permits do not become another commodity that is available on the market. Let us put every restriction. But these small palliatives are not going to bring relief. The malady is a deep seated one. What is it that we are going to do? Regarding our export trade, one has to study the report of the Mudaliar Committee.

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It seems to me a blue-print for the export trader without much regard for the vital interest of the national economy. There are all the privileges, all the rights, all the benefits to be given to the export trader, but what about the social and national obligations of the export trader? There is nowhere any insistence in the Mudaliar Committee's report that there are certain obligations which the export trader cannot escape. These will be quality, a reasonable degree of profit, a fair price on the international market and—very important—his readiness to remove that blot from which Indian exporters suffer today regarding the deceptive quality—that the sample specified never agrees with the bulk supply,—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hyderabad): And shoddy goods.

Shri Nath Pai:...and shoddy goods. The question was raised in the House—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Today.

Shri Nath Pai: Pre-shipment inspection. Will they agree? If they do not agree, what does the Finance Minister, who prides himself on his readiness to take even harsher measures

when national interests justify, propose to do? Will he be ready to use proper measures? I do not think fresh legislation will be necessary, but if we are to provide the incentive, we must consider one thing. Here, we can take a chapter from the experience of Japan which, confronted with many problems similar to ours, has this wisdom to show: all right. We need export and exports should be promoted. But who is going to get the benefit of this export trade? There are certain aspects on which we are going to differ. The Japanese insist that they create their own associations and societies and they were giving the licences to trade and also they were giving the import licences, so that what they lost on the international market by winning this foreign exchange for their country they alone could make good in a reasonable manner by giving this import. This aspect will have to be followed in this manner. Mere steps like cutting down the foreign travel will not do. I do not know what part was consumed in this, and whether in the long run a free country can go on with these restrictive measures. Of course, every single loophole should be very strongly, firmly and vigilantly plugged, and there we will go with you. But these measures are more sensational than serviceable in the long run, and the malady is much deeper. A remedy must be found and we must try to do it not only in a palliative manner to cure the malady but take more energetic and forceful steps which we have been outlining.

May I now say a few words about the Planning Commission which I had left earlier because I wanted to deal with the whole question of the export trade and the crisis that we are confronted with today in the foreign exchange situation. I am sorry none of the Ministers concerned with Planning is present in the House. I would have delivered some home truths to them. Yesterday, we heard Shri Hanumanthaiya saying, "since we have been

returned to power," that is, they have been returned to power—"all is right with the world. Nothing whatever is wrong. How dare you talk about a crisis?" An even more shocking statement came from an hon. Member from the poor State of Maharashtra. He said the employment position has improved so well that he could not find a labourer for Rs. 3 a day. I would like to know where and when he made these enquiries, probes, and came to these conclusions. I will deliver them some home truths. Prof. Hardial Singh, writing in the *AICC Economic Weekly*, says:

"No real improvement in the standard of living of the people of this country has taken place in the first decade of planned development."

We do not know, of course, who he is, but then let us come to somebody else. I had earlier tried to focus the attention of the Minister on this point, but somehow he ignored it. This time I expect the Finance Minister to reply to this. I am quoting from what his predecessor said—not his immediate predecessor but the one before—Shri C. D. Deshmukh. He said on 17th December, 1952 in the Lok Sabha that the *per capita* income in India shall be double in 20 years. We have been moving at snail's pace. The increase has been 1.53 in respect of the *per capita* income. There was a 15 per cent deficit in the *per capita* income target in the Second Five Year Plan, and an eight per cent deficit in the national income increase. The Minister never tires of telling us, when he wants to take credit for these achievements under planned economy, that the *per capita* income has gone high by 21 to 22 per cent and the national income by 42 per cent, completely ignoring the target they set themselves to, what has been assumed and what has been the result in relation. This is one criterion in planning and though you make some progress, it is shuffling along and it

is not marching towards the goal which we have set for ourselves. A variety of criteria, in judging planning, can be applied. One can be this, which I pointed out now.

There is another thing we can see. Take for example this point. One reliable authority, the ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank, Shri Iengar, said that after all this, India will be among the poorest countries in the world even in 1975. After so many plans, that is after the completion of these five year plans, we will be like that. We see this because we never get a reply. The Minister says that we have been making progress. I have given some facts. But there is one aspect to which I would like to get a reply from him. These figures tell us the facts. We never tire of quoting. These figures tell us some poignant tragedies. Figures conceal tragedies.

Recently, I was travelling from Kanpur to Delhi. I saw some scenes which like a nightmare kept haunting our minds—the scenes of life which an average Indian is having. As the train halted, we saw a group of peasants lean-looking peasants. That they were peasants could be read on their faces. Since the train was going to stop for 20 minutes, we had nothing to do and we kept watching the panorama of life of our own countrymen. They squatted on the platform and took from one end of the turban something like gram; they put it in the *thalis*, and when they saw the waterman—the waterman ply their trade on the platform—they brought some water and mixed the gram flour with the water, and that was the lunch that those poor peasants were eating. We wanted to make sure whether they were peasants or they were beggars. They said, "हम किसान हैं!" "यह क्या है?" "यह हमेशा का खाना है."

Yesterday we heard a story. And this is not the whole story of a small section.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The thing that they eat is very nutritious. (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai: Then I would like that we emulate these men! Anyway, that is her experience. I would not be ungallant to so charming a lady.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Those peasants must be Biharis.

*** Shri Nath Pai:** I would like to assure the charming Deputy Minister that I also have experience—I do not want to be autobiographical—of having spent very considerable number of years in prison, and I know what bad food is. But when I saw what these peasants were eating that day, I could not but think that I had perhaps some better food even in the British days.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I inform the hon. Member that in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and in Bihar—especially in the districts of Motihari and Chapra in Bihar—this is the usual food that they eat. It is called *sattu*. They eat it not because of any scarcity but because of the pleasure.

Shri Nath Pai: Obviously, the same food produces different results on different constitutions. She seems to be speaking from personal experience. Obviously, she is a picture of health. If she says that the consumption of such food produces such health, I would recommend it to the nation. But I am afraid the normal effect of such food on the people is what I saw, namely, the lean, hungry-looking peasants.

Before she became Deputy Minister, she used to say this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Nath Pai: I will be concluding very briefly. May I draw her attention to the publication about the State

of Food and Agriculture published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation? She may spare some time by looking at page 166 of that publication, and if she does, she will be presumably startled by what they say, if she is so accustomed to the suffering of the people, the peasants of her State. If some figures can do some magic, I wish to turn to page 166, where she will find some comparison given by the FAO—the food supplies available for human consumption in selected countries. I do not go into the details. Let us take the poorest countries in Europe—Ireland, Portugal and Spain—and see the consumption of vegetables; not luxuries, but such bare necessities like cereals, pulses and vegetables. How does her country stand? Then let her take the Latin American countries. Take the poorest countries and see how India compares with them, and then take Asia. How do we stand? In all these matters we remain—I do not know, they do not like to listen to what I say, in which case I would not like to narrate it—

Shri Morarji Desai: Who said I am not listening?

Shri Nath Pai: Take these figures and compare the position. I say that barring Pakistan, where in two respects there is some difference—I do not think you can set up Pakistan as a model or any competitor in this matter—the position is better in other countries. I have jotted down the figures and I will send them on to the Minister. This is not a PSP publication. It is supplied by Parliament Library—a publication by the FAO on the availability and consumption of certain goods. I know he in his reply is likely to play this magic and say it has gone higher. "It used to be 1,700 and now it is 1,900." Quite true. But compare the position and see whether it is a good standard for the population.

Shri Morarji Desai: Calories.

Shri Nath Pai: In calories also there has been an improvement.

One is pained to find, therefore, that after these 12 years of planned development in this country, the country remains where it was more or less when we apply these consumption tests. In the meanwhile, of course, there is a class which has benefited. Once again, Prof. Lydal, writing in the *Economic Weekly*, not a very favourite journal of the Finance Minister, it seems—I refer to his assistant—says that the top 1 per cent of our population receive 10 per cent of our income. The Finance Minister, in his reply to the budget debate, has said that proper incentives must be provided. But I think the imperative policy which he has to pursue is not providing incentive to a sector of the community, but raising the standard of the whole country. Applying this test, where do we stand? When we had pointed out to him during the budget debate that a certain sector of the community has been the principal beneficiary of independence, freedom and planned economy, the hon. Finance Minister came forth and said that it is the policy of the Government to provide proper incentives. I do not quarrel with his incentives, but what he is producing is being gradually and progressively appropriated by a small sector of the community.

I will substantiate my statement with figures, because he had raised that point with a flourish and at least those who support him were very much impressed how he had convincingly thrashed us. Here is a counter set of figures. Prof. Lydal writes that the top 1 per cent of our population receive 10 per cent of the cream of our income, another 5 per cent receive 23 per cent of the income and 10 per cent of the population receive 34 per cent of the income. Not surely a very convincing proof of equal and fairer share. Not equal; I would not dare to dream of equal shares, but equitable and what is call-

ed a fairer share. We are far from this and that shows the degree to which we have fallen, as Prof. D. R. Gadgil has pointed out.

Finally, we must do something about the composition of the Planning Commission also. Planning is something like taking the whole nation to a war. It means imagination, courage and readiness to sacrifice and then alone readiness to impose austerities and sacrifices on others. The Prime Minister used to be the symbol of the youth of the country. But of late, one feels that he thinks that the only young men in the country are people belonging to his age group. Look at the composition of the Commission from the age point of view and the qualification point of view. No aspersion is cast on any individual, but these matters do count. The Economic Advisory Council to the President of the United States, controlling the world's mightiest economy, consists of young men between 35 and 45. Mr. David Granick's book points out that when the Soviet Union was implementing the mighty plan, the people who were directing the country's economy were technologists, technicians, statisticians and engineers—not superannuated civil servants and unwanted politicians who cannot be accommodated anywhere else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Nath Pai: I hope this is not against that harsh criticism.

In conclusion, may I say, that in regard to the composition, we have been trying to bring it to the notice of the House that new blood will have to be injected. I can make this criticism in a disinterested way, since we are not claimants to it. Therefore, when I make the plea that a new vision will have to be given to the Planning Commission, it will be understood in its proper spirit. Applying these tests, may I say again, very woefully and sadly, that the

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Planning Commission should not be allowed to degenerate into a kind of recruiting ground for such kind of faddists and favourites for whom the Government has no better use? When we do that, we will have the vision and means of combating the crises, to meet them half way and perhaps to defeat them.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. I support the demands for grants relating to this Ministry. Finance Ministry in a crucial Ministry and very important things dealing with the whole administration have to be controlled by this Ministry. We are facing a great difficulty in the matter of foreign exchange. That matter has been referred to by several Members and I hope that we will tide over this difficulty successfully.

Last year, the Minister for Planning made a statement in this House that the peculiar feature regarding the Third Plan is not so much of new ideas, but the great stress that is being laid on implementation. I submit that it is not the achievement of financial targets that is so important, but the physical targets. There is no use in spending a lot of money, if we have not achieved the physical targets, that we have aimed at. I believe this point will be borne in mind. It has now to be looked into from a different perspective.

As it has been said by several Members of this House, the question is whether the problem of regional imbalance has been met by the Planning Commission through the implementation of the Plan. I may bring to the notice of the Minister certain figures. The *per capita* income in industry in Kerala is only Rs. 124, as against the all-India average of Rs. 544. This shows the extent of industrial backwardness of Kerala State. When I refer to industry, I do not forget the importance of agriculture. But in a developing country, industry also has

to be given its importance. It is most ridiculous to allow this disparity to continue. This industrial backwardness is becoming larger and larger as we progress with the Plan. So, my submission is that industrialisation must be an important and integral feature of the programmes of development. Only by starting heavy and modern industries, can this problem be solved.

When the question of location of heavy industries comes, several factors are being taken into consideration. I submit that the main consideration that should weigh with the authorities concerned is the removal of disparity—regional disparity. For that purpose, the economy of a particular project should not alone be the consideration. Here, reference was made to the projects called phyto-chemicals. It is said that of the four units, three have already been sanctioned and they are progressing, but as regards the fourth, the economy of the project is still being considered. Of course, economy should be taken into consideration, but that should not be the only criterion. I may submit in this connection that there are other projects which are being contemplated in India and in regard to them, this great difference in industrial development in different regions of the country has to be given due consideration.

Another matter that I wish to bring to the notice of the Ministry is regarding taxation and the targets of additional revenues that are to be raised by States by means of taxation. In the Third Plan, different States have been asked to raise certain amounts by means of new taxation. In this connection I would like to say that when these targets are fixed the capacity of the States concerned to raise more funds by taxation is a matter that must be looked into. Here again, as an illustration I might refer to the State of Kerala. The *per capita* income of the State is far lower than the all-India average. But the *per capita* tax re-

venue—that is, the State tax alone—of Kerala is Rs. 11.62 whereas the all-India average is only Rs. 10.03. When the *per capita* income and the *per capita* tax burden are taken together we understand how far we can go in this line. My submission is that there are certain areas or certain States which have no avenues open for raising new revenues by taxation. Overburdening the people of a particular area is not conducive to the well-being of the country. I would, therefore, submit that this is a matter which has to be taken into consideration.

Again, with regard to assistance to States I might bring to the notice of this House certain facts. The States are increasingly becoming dependent on the Centre for execution of the schemes included in the Five Year Plans. Here again, during the period 1-4-1957 to 1-4-1961 the loan liability of Kerala rose from Rs. 22.39 crores to Rs. 52.51 crores. The servicing of these loans alone involves a heavy burden on the State's finances. By the end of the Third Plan the burden will be much heavier and it is estimated that it will be about Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores.

My submission is that the loans should be—I am not specifically referring to Kerala but to all the States—classified into three categories: productive, partially productive and non-productive. In the case of loans for projects which are unproductive, my submission is that they should not be given as loans but they should be given as outright grants. I may, in this connection, point out one instance. The other day, in this House, mention was made regarding the damages caused due to sea erosion in Kerala. It has been estimated that a large portion of the coast has to be protected from sea erosion by raising sea walls and putting up groynes etc. It involves a large amount and the State is not in a position to meet all the expenses. The Centre has been good enough to give loans. Every year—it is an annual process—portions of the coast

is being eaten away by the sea. The ravages due to sea erosion is very great. Several houses are being washed away every year. This is a national calamity. For purposes of flood relief I find that the Central Government is giving grants. My submission is that this sea erosion must be considered as a national calamity, and the Centre should give sufficient funds for meeting that by way of grants and they should not be treated as loans. If such loans, however easy the terms may be, are given, the States will find it very difficult to pay the interest. Therefore, my submission is that funds which are intended for unproductive projects must be given as outright grants and not as loans. Similarly, loans which are given for partially productive projects should be interest-free loans. For other kinds of loans interest may be realised. Then only the economy of the States could be properly maintained.

Again, with regard to the pattern of projects I want to mention one thing. The central assistance for Plan schemes is worked out according to specific patterns of assistance prescribed for individual schemes. Generally, the Planning Commission or the concerned Union Ministry formulates the pattern of assistance on the basis of model schemes applicable to all the States. Now, it happens often that to suit local conditions or particular factors which prevail in particular areas the schemes prescribed by the Planning Commission or the Central Ministry are modified according to the altered conditions. When such alterations are made, the pattern of assistance also undergoes a considerable change. I shall point out an example. There is the scheme of rural water supply. The Central Government gives 50 per cent grant for this scheme. But there is one difficulty. The definition of a rural water supply scheme is that it should cover only a population less than 5000. This particular fact I want to point out because in Kerala where there are no villages as such this scheme, if

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the definition is allowed to stand, cannot be worked out. There the population is so thick—the heaviest population in India—that if we take a few square miles we will find at least 25000 people in that area. Therefore, with this definition of the rural water supply scheme that it must include only a population of less than 5000, it is impossible for the State Government to implement the scheme. The Kerala Government, therefore, requested the Central Government to make some modifications, some relaxations in the matter of definition concerning population. It was not allowed, with the result that the State of Kerala could not utilise the help for these projects in the Plan period. This is the position. My submission, therefore, is that there should not be so much rigidity in these matters; practical considerations should weigh with them, the capacity of the States must weigh with them and the regional backwardness of the area must also be taken into consideration. Only with these considerations can we say that we are developing in a planned economy. Ignoring these factors, I would submit, is a negation of planning. When we have accepted a planned economy, we have to take all these factors into consideration failing which, I again submit, it is not a planned economy.

Then, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this Ministry the condition of certain ex-State officials in the Central Excise department. I am mentioning the case of certain excise guards who were in the erstwhile State of Travancore. At the time of federal financial integration these guards were taken into the central service and they were made sepoys. They had at that time served for 10 or 15 years, but that service in the State was not given due importance. Under an agreement it was provided that their services for six years in the State would be considered as one year's central service for purposes of increment and other things. So their service for six years in the State was considered as equivalent to

one year's central service and on that basis increment was given and their salaries were fixed. When their salaries were revised as per the report of the Second Pay Commission, the question came up whether the services of these people in the State could be taken into consideration. At first their salaries were fixed according to the original rule in 1950.

Those who had completed ten years, in accordance with this calculation, were given an increment of Rs. 7/8 and others Rs. 5. But subsequently an interpretation was put on the rule saying that he should have been in the service of the Central Government alone. My submission is that at the time of Federal Financial Integration there was a definite understanding that these servants who were taken into the Central Service would be given all the concessions that they would have obtained if they had continued in the State Service. With the new interpretation their salary was reduced and the amount that they received during the course of one or one and a half years was realised from them. This is too hard and must be taken into consideration. The intention of the Government was definitely to see that these people who were there in the service are given the advantages of their previous service.

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

Shri Maniyangadan: One more point and I have finished. This is with regard to over-time allowance given to class IV employees in the Excise Department. These people are generally asked to work after office hours and on holidays, for which they are paid an over-time allowance of 12 naya Paise, or two annas. This rate of over-time allowance was prevalent when their salary was Rs. 12 per mensem. Now their salary has been increased to Rs. 75, but the over-time allowance which obtained in those days is retained. In other departments the rate of over-time allowance has been increased.

'These class IV employees of the Excise Department should be brought on par with others in this respect. Avenues should also be provided for their promotion to higher appointments. After being in service for more than twenty-five years many of them retire as class IV servants. There are many among them who have passed the school final examination. In the Post and Telegraph Department and the Railways, even non-matriculates have been given relaxation in the matter of educational qualification and given permission to sit for examinations for promotion. In the case of these poor employees no such encouragement is given. This matter should be looked into sympathetically.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह समाजवादी समाज को कायम करने वाली सरकार की देन हमारे सामने है। मैं तो कहा करता हूँ कि यह सरकार एक मंत्री और ५१ संतरी की सरकार है। यह समाजवाद की तरफ कदम बढ़ा रही है। समाजवाद कितना टेढ़ा है और वह कितना सुन्दर है यह इसी से पता चल जाएगा कि हमारी आमदनी का औसत निकाला जाए तो जहाँ एक तरफ एक है तो दूसरी तरफ २१० है और यह आपके अपने आंकड़ों के अनुसार है। तो यह आपके समाजवाद की देन है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता साढ़े चार लाख गांवों में रहती है उसको कुछ नहीं दिया जाता और दूसरे लोगों को सब कुछ दिया जाता है। १५ साल का तजरबा तो हमको बतलाता है कि गरीब लोगों को खाने पीने की कितनी तकलीफ है और वे अभी भी भूखे हैं। अगर हम इस तरफ देखते हैं तो आपके सारे समाजवाद लाने के आंकड़े थोथे बन जाते हैं। आप देखें कि जिन्दगी के लिए २८०० हारे की जरूरत है लेकिन जो लोग हमारे गांवों में रहते हैं उनको जो खुराक मिलती है वह १६०० से लेकर २२०० हारे तक की होती है यानी उनको ६०० हारे

की खुराक की कम रहती है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको औसत उम्र २७, २८ या तीस साल ही है। इस औसत का अगर विदेशों के लोगों की औसत आयु से मुकाबला किया जाए तब तो बड़ा फर्क मालूम होगा। तो इस देश के गांवों के लोग भूखे हैं, यह सरकार की देन है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : औसत आयु तो ४१-७ प्रति शत बढ़ी है।

श्री बागड़ी : ये तो आपके आंकड़े हैं। हो सकता है कि मंत्रियों की आयु इससे भी अधिक बढ़ी हो, लेकिन मैं तो गरीब लोगों की बात कह रहा हूँ जिनको कि बोटर भी नहीं बनाया गया है और जो खानाबदोश फिरते हैं और पता नहीं कि वे कहां रहते हैं।

तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जंग के पहले बिड़ला साहब के पास ४५ करोड़ का सरमाया था और अब इस वक्त उनके पास ढाई अरब का सरमाया है। यह समाजवाद बढ़ता जा रहा है।

हमारे देश के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा समाजवाद का ढिंडोरा हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू पीटते हैं। वह सबसे बड़े समाजवादी हैं जिनका रहनसहन देश में किसी बड़े से बड़े धनाढ्य से कम नहीं होगा। और दूसरी तरफ इस देश के गरीब हैं जिनको दो वक्त छोड़ एक वक्त भी पेट भर रोटी नहीं मिलती। एक कांग्रेस सदस्य ने कल परसों सदन में बयान दिया था जो इसी प्रकार का था और अखबारों में भी यह चीज निकली थी कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस चीज को सुनते सुनते घबरा गये हैं कि लोगों को आधे पेट रोटी भी नहीं मिलती। तो इतनी हम समाजवाद की तरफ तरक्की कर चुके हैं।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहब हिसाब किताब में बड़े होशियार हैं और अपने हलके के

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पूँजीपतियों को खुश करने के लिये उन्होंने उन पर ६० करोड़ रुपये के इनकम टैक्स के बकाया को बट्टे खाते डाल दिया। जब बट्टे खाते डाल दिया तो हिसाब किताब की बात ही कहां रही। जब इस देश के गरीब आदमी से छीनने का सवाल आता है तो किस दानिशमन्दी से और चालाकी से उन लोगों से एक एक पैसा छीन लिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ ६० करोड़ इनकम टैक्स का बकाया बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाता है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। इस प्रकार समाजवाद का निर्माण होता चला जा रहा है। पता नहीं कि यह माजवाद देश के अन्दर क्या गुल खिलायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करता चाहता हूँ कि आप गांवों के अन्दर प्लानिंग के जरिए से तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि गांवों के अन्दर प्लानिंग की क्या देन है। कोई एक आध नहर निकल गई हो तो पता नहीं, पर प्लानिंग के नाम पर शहर से दो चार छोकरे छोकरियों को ले जाकर वहां नचाया जाता है और अफसरों को दिखाया जाता है और वहां इन्द्रपुरी आश्रम खोल दिया जाता है। क्या इससे देश के गांवों का कल्याण होगा? गांवों का इससे क्या होने वाला है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि गांवों के अन्दर कौन से नए धन्धे खुले हैं जिनसे गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके या उनका कल्याण हो सके। यह सही है कि रोज नए मुहकमे खुल जाते हैं और अफसर बढ़ जाते हैं जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। सारे देश के लोगों से जो पैसा टैक्स का लिया जाता है उससे नए मुहकमे खोले जा रहे हैं। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब रात को सोते हैं और सुबह उठते हैं तो तीन नए मुहकमे खोल देते हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि जिन लोगों ने उनको वोट देकर पार्लियामेंट में भेजा है उनके लड़के पढ़ लिख कर तैयार हो जाते हैं तो उनको काम देने का सवाल सामने आता है। इन

लोगों को खुश करने के लिए नए मुहकमे खोल दिए जाते हैं ताकि उनमें सौ पसाच ऐसे लोगों को लगाया जा सके। तो यह काम उन लोगों को खुश करने के लिए किया जाता है। जिन्होंने वोट दिया है और इस तरह से अपनी गद्दी को कायम रखने की कोशिश की जाती है। जो मुहकमे इस प्रकार खोले जाते हैं वे जो काम करते हैं वह आपने सामने हैं।

इसके बाद मैं एक और मिसाल आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। चार पांच साल से सदन में और बाहर बड़ा शोर सुन रहे हैं कि पांच हजार में सस्ती कारें बनेंगी। कहा जाता है कि वह कार आज आयी, कल आयी। लेकिन पता नहीं वह कार कहां है। और वह आ कैसे सकती है जब कि इस देश में ऐसा समाजवाद चलता है कि एक व्यक्ति को खुश रखने की कोशिश हो और वह व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान का एक बड़ा सरमायादार हो। बिड़ला साहब कलकत्ता में एक कार बनाते हैं। मैंने उस कार का नाम गुड़िया कार रखा है। यह गुड़िया बीबी जिको चिमट जाती है, न वह आदमी उसे छोड़ सकता है और न वह गुड़िया बीबी उसको छोड़ती है।

अब यह कार के काम में कितना पैसा कामो है यह इसी से जाहिर है कि जो शेयर साढ़े तीन रुपये में बिकता था अब आजकल उसकी डबल कीमत हो रही है। उनके शेयर का भाव काफी ऊंचा चढ़ गया है। जाहिर है कि अगर ५००० रुपये की सस्ती कार आ जाय और उसके मैं-न-फैक्टर के लिए कोई कारखाना लग जाए तो फिर बिड़ला साहब की यह ऐम्बेसेडर कार कैसे चल पाती। यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि आजकल शासन द्वारा देश की जनता की भलाई करने के बजाय देश के पूँजीपतियों का भला करने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है। आज देश में नैतिकता में गिरावट आ

रही है और विशेष तौर से शासक वर्ग में यह गिरावट इस कदर आ गई है कि समाजवाद के कल्याण की बात तो करना दूर रहा जिस बापू के नाम पर यह चुनाव में जीत कर आये हैं उसकी शहीदी जगह अर्थात् बिड़ला हाउस को ऐक्वायर नहीं कर सके हैं क्योंकि ऐसा करने से बिड़ला साहब नाराज हो जायेंगे। सेठ बिड़ला अपने बिड़ला हाउस को दे सकते हैं अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां रहना चाहें लेकिन गांधी जी का शहीदी हमारे बनाने के लिए वह सरकार को नहीं दे सकते हैं। उसके पीछे भी एक कारण है। विदेशों से अगर कोई बड़े लोग सरमायादार लोग आते हैं और वह उस स्थान को देखना चाहते हैं जहां गांधी जी शहीद हुए तो वह बिड़ला साहब के पास जाते हैं और बिड़ला साहब उनकी खबर चाय पानी आदि से आदरभक्त करके ठहराते हैं और उनसे गहरा नाता जोड़ते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब विदेशों में जाकर मुनाफा कमाते हैं। अब पिछली दफे स्टील इंडस्ट्री का एक कारखाना खुलना था और बिड़ला साहब उसकी सौदेबाजी करने के लिए अमरीका गये हुए थे। यहीं के इस सदन के एक माननीय मेम्बर शायद अब तो वह मिनिस्टर होंगे उस वक्त वह मिनिस्टर नहीं थे उन्होंने उस वक्त कैबिनेट मीटिंग के अन्दर जब देखा कि उसके लिए इजाजत नहीं हो रही है तो अमरीका में उन को लिखा कि साहब आपकी इजाजत नहीं हो रही है। उसका बड़ा शोर शराबा चला था। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ इस चीज को कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश के अन्दर जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं और जैसा तौर तरीका शासन द्वारा अपनाया जाता है वह वास्तव में इस देश के गरीब मजलूम मजदूर तबके की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिये नहीं होता है, वह इस देश में सही समाजवाद के निर्माण का न हो कर दरअसल समाजवाद के विपरीत जाने वाला है। अगर आप वाकई इस देश के गरीब अवाम को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं उनकी हालत को बेहतर बनाना चाहते हैं तो आपको उनके अन्दर जाना पड़ेगा और

खाली मूली जबान से उनकी हित करने की बात न कह कर गरीबों के हित की बात करनी पड़ेगी और उसके लिये अमली कदम उठाने पड़ेगा। ऐसा करके ही हम इस देश में सच्चे समाजवाद ला सकते हैं।

अब एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स को घटा दिया और दूसरी ओर बीड़ी, चाय और तम्बाकू आदि पर टैक्स और बढ़ा दिया, क्या इस देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना आप इस तौर पर करना चाहते हैं? मैं सरकार को साफ तौर पर बतला देना चाहता हूं कि यह तरीका देश में समाजवाद कायम करने का नहीं है। समाजवाद इस तरीके से देश में कायम नहीं हो सकेगा। इन आंकड़ों के बहुकावे में आपने इस देश की गरीब व भोली जनता को पिछले १५ साल तक उलझाये रक्खा है, चार, पांच साल तक और भी उन गरीबों को आप बहुकावे में रख सकते हैं लेकिन याद रहे कि हमेशा आप इसमें कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। देश के इन गरीब लोगों के दिमाग में अगर सही बात आ गई और उन्होंने हकीकत को समझ लिया और आपकी चालाकियों को समझ गये तो ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि इस देश के अन्दर बगावत हो, इस देश के अन्दर इनकिलाब हो और फिर जनता अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिये आगे बढ़े। अब भी वक्त है जब आप चेत जायें और गरीब लोगों की हालत बेहतर करने के लिए और उनको कामकाज देने के लिये देश में छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे कायम करें। लेकिन ऐसा तो करते नहीं और बात समाजवाद की जब आप करते हैं तो मुझे तो गुस्सा और घिन आती है।

अब यहां को एक छोटी सी बात है। यहां पार्लियामेंट हाउस के अन्दर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को घों घों डिब्बे मिलते हैं। अब वह घों का डिब्बा चपड़ासी को पकड़ा दिया जाता है, कोठी पहुंचने तक तो वह डिब्बा चपड़ासी के हाथ में रहता है लेकिन कोठी में जाते ही वह उसके हाथ से छीन लिया जाता है। अब बेचारे चपड़ासी और क्लर्क कहते हैं कि हम भी जब पैसा देने हैं तो

[श्री बागड़ी]

घी क्यों नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन जेसा मैंने कहा यह सारा घी केवल पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के लिये है। क्या इसी तरह हम देश में समाजवाद कायम करेंगे? हम अपने पालियामेंट के एरिया तक में तो गरीब चपड़ासी और क्लर्क्स को जो कि पैसा देकर घी लेना चाहते हैं उनको घी की सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते तो फिर समूचे देश में समाजवाद कायम करने की बात कैसे समझ में आ सकती है? मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार समय रहते चेते और गरीबों का कल्याण करने के लिये अमली कदम उठाये और यह बिड़ला टाटा और डालमिया आदि को पूजा करना बंद करे। अब कांग्रेसी सज्जनों को वह पुराना मंतक कि पब्लिक में तो सब के सामने गांधी जो का रघुपति राघव राजाराम का भजन गाया जाये और जब प्राइवेट में यह सज्जन बैठते हैं तो वहां पर यह बिड़ला, टाटा तेर नाम, रिश्वत परमिट दे भगवान इनके ओठों पर रहता है, यह पुराना मंतक ज्यादा दिन तक चलने वाला नहीं है। आप अपने इस मंतक को बन्द कीजिये तभी जाकर इस देश का कल्याण हो सकेगा।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will at the outset permit myself a few prefatory remarks with regard to the Planning Commission to which reference has been made frequently. As the House is aware, though the Planning Commission occupies a key position, it is essentially an advisory body of the Government. It has neither constitutional nor any statutory authority. It is only when the Plan formulated by the Commission is approved by the Cabinet that it receives the necessary sanction. It is, however, important to note that the administrative departments at the Centre and the States have the main responsibility for supervision of programmes and projects included in the Plan and for ensuring that they are implemented

efficiently and according to schedule. The Planning Commission takes care not to interfere with the responsibility and confine itself only to the general appraisal made in close collaboration with the administrative department; concerned.

Having said that, I must also refer to this important fact that as early as in March 1950 the terms of reference of the Commission had been laid down which are—

“Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in execution of each stage of its Plan and to recommend the adjustment of policy and measures that such appraisal might show to be necessary.”

This has been necessitated by the observation made by a few of the hon. colleagues in this Parliament with regard to the scope, nature and the function of the Planning Commission. Some comment was made that the Planning Commission should not have anything to do whatsoever with execution. That is why I thought it necessary to refer to this in passing.

With regard to the various points raised, I shall only confine myself to those in connection with the performance of the Planning Commission and the Plan projects. Firstly with regard to employment Dr. K. L. Rao has been pleased to give figures. According to him about 3½ million are in service, 3 million in industries and a few million taking here and there. He worked it out to 15 million and said, quite rightly, that out of roughly 140 million of our able-bodied people only so many are in employment. It gives an impression that the rest are almost without employment. That impression has got to be corrected. The actual position with regard to these people is that there are many in agriculture, trade and commerce, many engaged in petty trade; do not

come in the calculation at all. It is true that about 15 million, perhaps 20 million, will be earning a decent income making both ends meet and will be having a standard of comfort which will be comparable to the various civilised or advanced countries, as they say, in the West, but to run away with the impression that only 20 million are employed and the rest are not will be very wrong.

With regard to rural manpower the position is this. We have started various projects in the rural areas. The annual aggregate of production bears proof of what has happened. I will give the figures with regard to rural manpower. The Community Development blocks programme as a whole deal; with people who have got, say, 100 to 150 working days. We take agricultural labour as having a lean period where there is no occupation at all. The provision now made with regard to pilot projects of which I will give figures. They embraced about a lakh persons in the first year, 4 to 5 lakhs in the second year and about a million in the third year raising it to 2.5 million in the last year of the Plan. The programme as a whole might entail an expenditure of Rs. 150 crores during the Third Plan period. I say this because frequently reference is made to agricultural labour and rural unemployment. 227 pilot projects have so far been allotted to the various States under the first and second series, out of which Andhra Pradesh has been allotted three under the first series and fifteen under the second series. The Community Development Blocks in Andhra Pradesh where 18 pilot projects have been located are reported to have incidence of seasonal unemployment and under-employment. We took that for the pilot projects and the figures are as follows.

In order that the employment targets envisaged under this programme may be achieved by the States, about 200 more pilot projects have been sanctioned for the current year.

Further it has been decided that by the next cold weather 600 to 700 more projects will be allotted to the States. When the cold season is over, over 800 projects will be operation all over the country, making an appreciable impact on agricultural slack season unemployment in the rural areas. That is so far as rural manpower is concerned.

Some reference was made to the cost of Plan projects exceeding the estimates. Revision in cost estimates of projects, making for the upward direction, is by no means an abnormal feature. And we are constantly on the watch and frequent studies are being made with regard to the rise in costs.

Some point was made with regard to electricity. Dr. K. L. Rao was referring to the electrical costs and he said that the costs were higher. In respect of power, the present position is that power plants and equipment have to be imported. Normally the choice of the countries from which such imports are made is restricted by the particular aid against which such imports are made. These are therefore made not necessarily from the cheapest market. Freight, customs duty and other incidental expenses add to the cost of such equipment. As hon. Members already know, steps have been taken to produce heavy electrical equipment in the country. In the meantime, Government is already thinking of generating electricity on a regional basis, so that the most economical projects are taken up for the benefit of the regions as a whole. The policy of the Government is to generate thermal power near collieries and washeries so as to eliminate strain on transport and utilise low-grade coal and middlings from washeries. Hydro-electric schemes are taken up which promise to be most economical. The Third Five Year Plan also provides for inter-State transfer of power and inter-State grids are being established in several parts of the country. Therefore, to take the example of Britain and to say that electricity

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

costs are more in India will be not stating the true position. It is true that we have to pay higher amounts in some cases, but this is because they are all tied up with the countries' aid. And we also have to add up duties, consultation charges and so forth. That is the reason why in the earlier stages we had these teething troubles.

Reference was made about the impact of the plan on the masses. The link between the two consists in the stepping up of the aggregate growth rate; without such an increase it is difficult to envisage a substantial improvement in the standards of income and consumption at the lowest levels. How does it reach the masses? How are they benefited by it?

Aggregate national income rose by 18 per cent in the First Plan period and by 21 per cent in the Second Plan period. Since, alongside of this, there was also an increase in population—and the increase turned out in fact to be larger than what was anticipated—the corresponding rises in per capita income have been very moderate. No doubt it has been moderate. Even so, in each of the Plan periods, the increase in per capita incomes has been of the order of 8 to 9 per cent. Between 1950-51 and 1960-61, that is a period of ten years, domestic output of foodgrains went up from 52 million tons to nearly 79 million tons, or by over 50 per cent. This is a matter which is known to most sections of the House.

The position with regard to foodgrains is rather illuminating. As in the case of foodgrains, there have been substantial additions to the supplies of other essential commodities like oilseeds, sugar and gur, cotton textiles, etc. The production of groundnuts which had risen by 11 per cent between 1950-51 and 1955-56, that is in a period of five years, rose by a further 27 per cent between 1955-56 and 1960-61. Similarly, in the case of sugar, the production was more than doubled between 1951 and 1961. In

the case of cotton textiles, the output of cloth by the mill sector increased over the ten years 1951 to 1961, by 17 per cent. In addition, the supply of cloth in the country was augmented by a much greater increase in the production of handloom fabrics, the output of which increased from 740 million yards in 1950-51 to about 1,900 million yards in 1960-61. In all of these cases it is generally true that a larger part of the additional supplies has been absorbed not so much by those with very large incomes but by people in the middle and lower income groups.

The aggregate expenditure incurred by public authorities on social services covering education, health, housing, social welfare, welfare of backward classes and labour welfare increased from Rs. 64 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 240 crores in the last year of the Second Plan. Even allowing for the increases in population and in prices, the enlargement in public expenditure in these fields has been of an order which confers larger benefits per capita. That is a matter which I wish to stress on an occasion like this.

By the end of the Second Plan, the extent of public enterprise in practically all the major sectors of the economy was much larger than in 1950-51. An aspect of this was the establishment of a much stronger basis for further industrial development in the form of an enlargement of the transport, power and fuel sectors. Of equal importance has been the extension of public enterprises in the fields of steel, machine-building, fertilizers, drugs and so forth. In all these areas, there has been very rapid growth in the past ten years. This is not a thing which has come by accident. This is by deliberate planning. And, if I may say so, in the whole of the Asian land-mass we are certainly a people who can pat ourselves on the back so far as plan achievements go.

In other words, by 1960-61 the industrial and services sectors in the

Indian economy were much larger than at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. And these sectors have now a greater potential for further development than at any time previously. With the implementation of the Third Plan, these forces, making for structural transformation, are bound to become very much stronger.

Then there were references to various regions. Reference was made to Kerala and Madras State. I will only deal, in passing, with these two matters. So far as Kerala is concerned, while the average is something like 3.8 per cent, out of the total outlay it has been raised to 4.4 per cent, so far as outlay is concerned. The outlay on the Second Shipyard is Rs. 20 crores, on the expansion of FACT, that is Fertilizers and Chemicals, is Rs. 8 crores, Phyto Chemical Plant Rs. 6.30 crores and Precision Instrument Factory Rs. 6 crores. With regard to the State projects like the Kerala Soap Institute, the Government Oil Factory Ceramics and so on, I do not want to take up the time of the House in giving a list of all these.

So far as industrial development is concerned

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): While the hon. the Deputy Minister is dealing with this important point about these backward areas, may I ask him one question?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am coming to backward areas. The Planning Commission has set up a committee on this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you will deal with it, then I may put the question later on.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am taking the points seriatim. It is my endeavour to deal with all the points.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then go ahead.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am much obliged. I do not want to take much time, because the main answer is in much abler hands, in the hands of my leader.

15 hrs.

With regard to industrial development, so far as steel making capacity is concerned, there will be 4 million tons through expansion of three steel plants set up in the Third Plan and the establishment of a new steel plant at Bokaro. There will be an alloy and tool steels plant. The net result of this has been this. In the Third Plan it is envisaged that the total investment on large and medium industries and minerals will be of the order of Rs. 2570 crores consisting of Rs. 1520 crores in the public sector and Rs. 1050 crores in the private sector out of the total investment of Rs. 10,400 crores.

Some reference was made to the various public sector projects and their not making any profit at all and their being a drag on the national economy. It is a big list. I have got a list of ten, starting with the National Coal Development Corporation which has given a return of 9 per cent. Hindustan Machine Tools—8.6 per cent; Hindustan Cables 10 per cent; Hindustan Antibiotics—20 per cent; National Newsprint and Paper mills, which is about the lowest has given 5.2 per cent. I do not want to weary the House by giving details with regard to the returns on the industrial projects.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are not there any in the list which have not given any dividends?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is quite true that there are. There is for example Rourkela—no return. Something is sought to be achieved by these plants in five years which took 50 years elsewhere. There is no doubt that there will be turn. I can give a list of the plants where we have not got any return at all. That is quite true. If all the steel plants are taken

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

as a whole, it is true, I will not be able to show any return.

So far as Madras State is concerned, I thought I must give a list. Some complaint was made. I myself happened to be the Chairman for nearly two years of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The major industrial projects taken up in the Madras State include the multi-purpose project at Neyveli, including mining of lignite, establishment of thermal station which will give power, fertilizer factory, briquetting and carbonisation plant and clay washing plant, the Integral coach factory at Perambur, the raw film project at Ootacamund—much comment was made with regard to the French collaborators; there is a lot of demand for the very films by those who decried it at one time; the House will be glad to know that it is being applauded—and the teleprinter factory, the first of its kind. During the Third Plan period, the capacity of the mines and of the power plant at Neyveli will be expanded and it is also proposed to set up a high temperature carbonisation plant, the surgical instrument factory near Guindy under Russian collaboration and the high-pressure boiler plant at Trichi. There is a big list. I do not want to tire the House by giving a list of these. But, then, so far as the private sector is concerned, there are 14 in number. We have got the Madras Rubber Co., the South India Viscose and other companies. In the public sector, there are 10 and in the public sector under the State Government, there are three. Such is the position so far as Madras is concerned.

With regard to the assessment of requirements, some severe comments were made by Dr. K. L. Rao. I find that he was himself a Member of the working group of the Planning Commission.

Shri Tyagi: He knows more.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am sorry, he is riding the coach and pair into his very recommendations. My

point is something like this. He was saying about the size of an engineering institution. He was himself commenting on it. The House will be interested to know that apart from the high cost involved in the various Technological Institutes and the superior education, if I may say so, obtained there, it is no doubt true that these big engineering colleges and the turning out of engineers has been applauded by the Evaluation group of which Dr. K. L. Rao himself was a member. Their recommendations are here. They have actually stated:

"Moreover, there could not be an engineering college in the modern sense of the term without extensive research and development work being included in the campus. Teaching of the highest type.....

They go on to say:

"The advantage of a large number of teachers in one place was that quick consultation with highly trained minds was possible for the research problems taken up in the institution".

With regard to the engineering colleges, that was the position.

With regard to assessment of requirements, we are constantly keeping our finger on the needs. We have got the various working groups on Technical Education and Vocational training. Periodically we are reviewing the position. The demand and supply of personnel in the Fourth Plan has to be considered in the light of requirements of trained personnel in certain fields and according to the shortages that are anticipated on the basis of current intake capacity of different institutions for the types of courses that have been provided.

This will mean shift of emphasis from one type of course to another and this has been brought out in the Table which indicates the surplus or shortages in different categories of

personnel during the Fourth Plan. Every attempt is being made to remove the shortages.

Finally, some reference was made to duplication. It was said that there is duplication in the Planning Commission. For example, take water resources. There is a panel on National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes. That was really not started by the Planning Commission. It was at the instance of the Ministry of Health. That panel is at present engaging itself on water resources conservation and water pollution control, refuse collection and disposal in urban and rural areas, and measures for coordination of activities relating to rural water supply and sanitation programmes in the States. These studies have been undertaken in the Ministry of Health. That is what I wanted to state. Dr. K. L. Rao and many others also referred to rural water supply. Even before starting the studies, the panel had prepared a report on National water supply and sanitation schemes. The report was highly commended by the Health Minister and the Planning Commission who decided to continue the panel and entrust it with a study of the abovementioned subjects. Therefore, there was no duplication. It is done at the instance of the Ministry of Health. That is my point.

With regard to the various Plan projects studies, having regard to the work done, the expenditure on the various Plan Project committees is not too much as is sometimes sought to be made out.

Now, I will come to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's reference to backward areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is anticipating my question and answering.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Roughly I can say, Rajasthan is one....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not talking about Rajasthan; I am referring to all backward areas.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In Punjab the situation is, there are small industries. There are no big industries. But, the standard of living is high. There may be many big industries in Bihar. But, the standard of living is....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If he wants to answer my question, let him hear the question first. The question is:

"Whether it is a fact that gap in economic strenght and development between the backward areas and relatively better off areas in the country has widened during the Second Plan;

(b) whether it will be very much widened further during the Third Plan; and

(c) whether any corrections have thought of?

The answer, one year back was:

"(a) (b) (c). The matter is under study."

I hope study has been completed by now and he will be able to throw some light. Such a great important consideration has been attached to this matter. It has been the subject matter of discussion in the National Integration Conference and everywhere. What is being done. The answer is that it is still under study at the end of the Second Plan. I hope by now—it is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ years—there may be some study and he will be able to throw some light on this crucial point.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not have much time left to deal with the matter. All the various criteria laid down in regard to backwardness, population, area, plan projects, completion of projects—all that is part of diversification—all this is taken into account so far as backwardness is concerned.

Shri Tyagi: He means economic backwardness, not moral.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not think there is moral backwardness in India. There cannot be any moral backwardness in this great country. I have no doubt that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the gap widening?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: With regard to the States, every attempt is being made to find resources. There is frequent consultation between the Prime Minister, Minister in charge of Planning, Finance Minister and the various Chief Ministers. Various meetings are held and most of these things are done in consultation with the States. Targets are laid down in consultation with the States. Every endeavour is being made to catch up with the Plan.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: A very old friend of mine used to tell me some very wise things; he did not belong to my school of political thought, but he belonged to the Congress Party, but he used to talk very wise things. One of the things which he used to tell me was that the great defect from which modern civilisation suffers is that it, first of all, spreads a disease and then it tries to find remedies for it. This is exactly what is happening with our planning and with our finances. We have spread the disease. We have eaten up all our resources. We have borrowed from different countries, and now we are trying to find remedies.

We find that our foreign exchange is in difficulty, that our resources here have come to an end, and that the only possibility is to tax the population more heavily. This is exactly what our trouble is, and the reason why, to my mind, we have reached this stage is not because we lacked great scholars, economists, politicians and others, but the real trouble is that most of the planning is being done by amateurs, people who have had no actual experience of any avocation or of any profession.

I was listening to the very able speech of one of my predecessors who criticised our agriculture and called it primitive, called it backward, and called it by so many other names. Everybody knows that our agriculturalists, given all the facilities which are necessary for good cultivation can be the best in the world. It is not only my opinion but the opinion of a man like Sir Albert Howard, who was considered to be one of the greatest authorities in Indian agriculture, not only here but in the world. The Indian farmer could produce more and better crops than any other farmer in the world provided he got all the facilities which were available in the other countries.

I am not a student of world history but whenever we are faced with any difficulty, whenever the gentlemen sitting opposite are criticised, we are told that this country or the other has not done this or that, and this is what is being said about our planning and about our agriculture, It was said that no other country in the world had developed its economy without having recourse to outside financial aid. I repeat that I do not know the history of every country, but from what little I know, I very much doubt if England during the earlier stages....

Shri U. N. Dhebar: The whole colony.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: ... I am speaking of all countries—...or Japan or for the matter of that, Germany, resorted to a beggar's bowl as we have been doing; but we have been doing that, without considering what we are begging for. Fortunately for me, I picked up a pamphlet...

Shri Morarji Desai: May I tell the hon. Member that we have never gone about begging anywhere? So, there is no question of a beggar's bowl. It may be he who might be begging.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Yes, I know what it is. They have been extorting it....

Shri Morarji Desai: That is given to dacoits.

Shri Krishnapal Singh:..and forcing other nations to pay for them. That may be true. They can have that satisfaction. But, to anybody else, it appears that we have been going about from country to country, not only to big countries, but even to the smaller and insignificant countries for a little aid. And what for?

As I said a minute ago, fortunately, I picked up a pamphlet written by Mr. Radha Kishen Khanna. He supplied to me most of the material which I required for today's speech. The pamphlet is called *Socialism and Planning Preclude Right Thinking and Acting*. And this is what he says at one place:

"Our Government have undertaken vast industrialisation projects utterly unrelated to the prosperity of the people and think of no other way of finding means and resources for their execution than by crippling or destroying the productive resources of the country."

Further on, he says that:

"The capacity of the people to pay additional taxes and the likely effect of excessive taxation on agricultural and industrial productions and on the nation's economy generally seem to be none of the business of our government to consider."

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): Who is this gentleman whom my hon friend is quoting?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: He is Shri Radha Kishen Khanna.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Who is he?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I shall find out from the Library and let my hon. friend know.

That is what the position is. We have been planning and planning in utter disregard of our needs and of what really are schemes which are beneficial to the country. I shall not say very much more on this, but I shall relate a story about the figures and these very minute mathematical calculations which have been thrown at us in quick succession.

I shall remind the Government and the Minister and his advisers of the story in which one of the very great mathematicians was travelling with his family; when he reached a stream, he measured the depth of the stream at various places, and he calculated the average depth of the stream, and announced to his family that they could wade across. They followed his advice knowing that he was a big and honoured mathematician, with the result that the entire family was swept by the stream. This wonderful gentleman, this learned gentleman came back and thought over it again, and he pondered over the problem. He said, 'I measured the depth and calculated it; the average depth was all right. How did my family drown?'. The simple fact that the average depth was not the only thing that mattered had escaped his mind. I shall not say very much more about this.

I would like to say a few words now on the socialistic pattern about which our Government and their supporters have been so enthusiastic, and the result which this socialistic pattern is having on the rural population. Before I do so, I would recall to the House the words of the Prime Minister uttered the other day, when he was speaking on nationalisation of industries; he said that by nationalising them without due consideration, they would be distributing poverty. When the question of nationalisation of land comes our Government think that they are distributing wealth. But when the question of nationalisation of industries comes, they are very much afraid that they will be distributing poverty.

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

So far as I am concerned, and my party is concerned, we are opposed to all nationalisation, and we are doubly opposed to one-sided nationalisation. I think I am not mistaken when I say that before the last elections, somebody put a question in this very House whether land and industry, whether rural and urban properties were different. I think it was the Finance Minister who replied that land belonged to the State. He propounded this theory; property in the urban areas belonged to private individuals. The reason for this was obvious. The property in urban areas belongs to him and his friends and the land in rural areas belonging to those who are opposed to him. This is exactly what I am trying to drive at. This planning, this socialistic planning, is calculated not only to impoverish the rural population, but to enslave them, to enslave the 90 per cent population of this country. When we have full-fledged socialistic pattern—we have only the beginning at present—when we have full-fledged socialistic pattern, every resident of the village will be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the other 10 per cent or less.

An Hon. Member: For whom?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: As the question has been put to me, I will answer: for people sitting opposite and those who help them with funds and who get patronage in return.

But this is the position 90 per cent of the population by these insidious means are going to be enslaved. They will be under their heels. In the name of socialistic pattern, in the name of the Ceilings Act, in the name of co-operative farming, they will be at the mercy of the unscrupulous official and the professional politician. This is what their fate will be.

True, people argue that they have given panchayat raj, this and that. What, in substance, is panchayat raj? Compare the panchayat raj to the raj which you see here, which you see at Lucknow, at Bombay and at Madras. What is it? It is just a toy

with which people can play and forget what is happening here. It is a camouflage for distracting their attention from true facts.

Therefore, I repeat that this socialistic pattern, if it is allowed to proceed without any check, will enslave 90 per cent. of our population. They will have no individual freedom, they will be at the mercy, at the command, of a handful of people. This is my first objection to this socialistic pattern.

The next point I would like to make is in regard to the much talked of subject of co-operation. Government and their supporters take a good deal of pride in talking about the 'co-operative movement'. I would request you to bear in mind that the word used is 'movement'. They do not say 'co-operative department', but co-operative movement. A Member the other day brought forward a Resolution on the co-operative movement and he was overjoyed with the result that every part of the House was very enthusiastic—at least he created enthusiasm in this House in favour of co-operative movement. I respectfully beg to say that there is no co-operative movement in this country at all. Co-operative movement comes spontaneously when people want, on their own, to join and form a co-operative society, when they are eager, as they were in Palestine—I have not been there or in Germany or Sweden or even Norway. This is what I have heard from reliable people who have been there. They have told me this, that people there know and understand the benefits and they spontaneously form co-operative societies. That is co-operative movement, whereas this movement is imposed from the top, run by government officials.

My hon. friend, sitting over there, managing director of one of the leading co-operative banks of U.P., will bear me out that no co-operative

society, no co-operative institution is being run by non-officials at all. I feel there is none. I myself am closely associated with what is called as one of the best marketing societies in the State if not in the whole country. The statement I have made is correct. Suppose we did not have the officials. Probably all these institutions would be in a worse plight because people are not interested in them. They want credit. They want other facilities. That is why they go to them. Otherwise, they will not look at those institutions. So at the most our co-operative movement is a department of government. And it will be better if these co-operative banks worked as State Banks giving rural credit. We would patiently wait for the day, and it will be a great day, I must say, when people out of their own free will want to form co-operative societies and co-operative institutions.

I will only say a word about co-operative farming. It is very necessary to say it because this thing is in the air. When I began I mentioned the co-operative movement; now I come to co-operative farming. Here again, I will invite the managing director of the Mathura Co-operative Bank's attention I will cite him as a witness to what happened at the seminar, held immediately after the elections, on co-operative societies. They had in their mind co-operative farming. We were all divided into groups. One of the Ministers came there to do his part as Ministers always do, for there is so much of leisure these days for all these things. There was a disproportionately large number of co-operative officials scattered about, with white collars and pants dressed for the occasion. We were all divided in groups. These worthies were distributed in every group, apparently to put pressure on their constituents to vote in favour of co-operative farming. What was the result? There he is. It was not possible to talk of the co-operative movement or co-operative farming. People were opposed. They would not listen to

whatever they said. A few of them frankly told those officials that 'we do not want ignorant white-collared babus to come and command us. And they left the place. There he is. He does not belong to my Party. The proceedings of the seminar are there for everyone to see. The seminar ended in some confusion and disappointment to the organisers. There it is. You may pass one hundred resolutions here. You can pass any number of Acts but so long as people are not willing to co-operate it is impossible to have co-operative farming or any zabardhasti scheme. It will lead to chaos. If you wish to have that most certainly introduce all your such schemes and face them. I am afraid that co-operative farming will be a very dangerous step to take.

Shri Tyagi: What is my hon. friend's answer to uneconomic holdings?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, this is a subject which I have studied for the last forty years and the uneconomic holdings of which my friend complains now—I have great regard for him—are their own creation. They have, mostly, created uneconomic holdings. They were economic holdings. But the zeal to impoverish the rural masses created, instead of consolidation, greater fragmentation. I will come to that; that is a fit subject for a separate speech but since he is very anxious to know it, I will refer to it very briefly. The only remedy lies in having rural industries. You may do whatever you like and land may be parcelled out in tiny bits of 1/10th of an acre; you will not have good agriculture but you will be making it worse and worse. When I was a young boy, there used to be dozens of industries in the villages. In fact, all the industries in the country were situated in the villages: indigo, ironsmithy, wood work, goldsmithy, jewellers and all kinds of industries. These which are now flourishing in towns were flourishing there and may I say that they flourished without fear

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of theft or any other difficulty which is not possible today. It is not possible now for any well-to-do man to exist in a village. The few that are there have to put up with dacoits and criminals in order to live there. I went to a village near my home during the elections. What did I find? There was a friend of mine. He was a very nice person who was doing money-lending business and he was very popular. I got there at 10 o'clock at night and when I asked a few young men where this gentleman was, they laughed and said that it was not possible for me to meet him then because some people had come and kidnapped him some time back and they got a ransom out of him. But after a good deal of persuasion, with the help of some other influential people assured him safety and he came to see me. He was very sporting and he said that it was a sort of a game and he had to do it in order to carry on his business in the villages. There were other villages which were very prosperous before but when I visited them during the General Election, I found that many houses were deserted and they were falling. All the people with money have deserted their houses; their houses are falling. They feel that they are absolutely insecure and it is not possible for a man who has got some money to live in a village in this socialist pattern.

An Hon. Member: Still, there are 5,60,000 villages.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: He has reminded me of what I was forgetting. I suppose he belongs to the city. He does not know the prevailing state of affairs in the villages. In these five lakhs and more villages, there are not five decent motor cars whereas in Delhi alone you have 50,000 cars on the roads. Do you mean to say people are blind? Will they forget all this disparity? In Calcutta, perhaps there are more. In Delhi, I visited a place which I do not visit frequently. A few years ago I went to Pusa Road

which used to be deserted; there were no bungalows or houses. This time to my amazement I found palaces of different colours and different patterns. We do not envy them; let them have more and let them have bigger ones provided we are left with our limited belongings. But the aim of these planners appears to be to deprive us of the little that is left with us. During the war the production of grain was cheaper and the prices were high and the villagers got trinkets made of gold. Now, in this swarajya all that has been sold. I was told by a worker in a package scheme that 95 per cent. of the rural population in villages live on selling or borrowing or begging. (*An hon. Member:* or stealing.) Perhaps they have no other alternative. You cannot blame them. But what about those who steal by day by adulteration and by blackmarketing? I did not want to refer to it but I have been compelled to do so. Now, what about them? Are these crimes not 100 times worse? They go scotfree. Probably the Finance Minister thinks they are very good citizens with white clothes and they can drive about in their motor cars and give him money whenever he wants it for his party. That is the position. So, I say that this socialist pattern is the most unfortunate thing; it is unfortunate for everybody in the country. But it is ten times more unfortunate for the rural population and whatever harm is done affects them. Government are thinking of having a ceiling on land. But it is time that there was a ceiling on the wicked designs of men.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Never in the history of our country was the foreign exchange situation so serious. We started with Rs. 1,200 crores in 1948 and with no foreign loans. Now, it has come down to 100 crores with Rs. 7,500 crores of foreign loan. It has shaken the economy of our country and disturbed the Third Plan. Everyone, including our Finance Minister and our Commerce and

Industry Minister has said that we could extricate ourselves from this situation only by the promotion of exports. In the matter of the promotion of exports, everyone inside and outside this House has said that one of the great impediments for our export schemes is the price factor. Our articles are always costlier and they could not compete in the world market. We can say that sugar, cement and steel are the articles which we can export. But they have been completely priced out in the international market. The result is that if we are to export them, we will have to raise a subsidy. Without a subsidy, it is not possible for us to export all these things. Regarding tea, textiles and jute, they are facing a tough market because the cost of production is high.

The other day, the hon. Minister of International Trade conceded that actually our cost of production is high and it should be brought down, and that Government have taken all the steps to bring down the cost. But I want to know how this cost of production is going to be reduced. Now, the wages of labour are being controlled by the Government tribunals and wage boards. The price of raw materials has been controlled by the Government. The transport availability is at the mercy of the Government. The supply of fuel and coal is also at the mercy of the Government. That means that the entire cost of production of every commodity is being controlled by the Government. Then I do not understand what is left, by which an entrepreneur or a producer can reduce the price. This is the thing that I want to know. What steps are the Government going to take in reducing the cost of production? That means we come to the question of price policy. Unless we can revise the price policy, it will be difficult for us to have the promotion of export as we desire.

Then, regarding the import policy, I think it has almost come to a paradox.

On the one hand, many of the industries are suffering for want of raw materials, and for want of even tools of small value. On the other hand, we find that the windows of shops are full of imported goods and every day in the newspapers there are advertisements for the sale of brand new radios, refrigerators, tape-recorders and so on. There is movement of the latest models of American cars to the bewilderment of the small industrialists who are to depend entirely on the Government to have their industries run. So, it is an open secret that these things are coming to India in some surreptitious manner. I do not want to waste the time of the House by saying how they are brought here. It is known to many. But I modestly and humbly suggest that it is high time that the Government acts without any delay and complacency. For this, I suggest firstly, the names of the firms who are black-listed for serious breaches of import or currency regulations must be made public. Secondly, if such firms are corporate bodies, the directors of such firms must also be blacklisted, so that no further licence or Government contract is given to such concerns where these persons are directors.

Thirdly, some definite measures should be taken to stop the sale of items which have been brought to this country without proper authority. I think these three things may bring in some social-consciousness among these people and also may result in the boycott of the people who are blacklisted.

Then there is a report that some Rs. 35 crores worth of articles are going to be imported into Goa, Daman and Diu. This is a serious matter to be considered, because these articles will not remain in Goa, Daman and Diu, but would find their place in other parts of the country. Obviously, majority of these goods will find their way to the other parts of India, with a very adverse effect on our economy. It would have been a different matter

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

if these goods were needed in the form of raw materials for the industries situated in those areas. But it is not so. So, it is high time that the Government considered this point, whether these Rs. 35 crores worth of articles should be allowed to be imported to Goa, Daman and Diu.

The other day, our Minister for International Trade, was mentioning about two more State Trading Corporations, one for minerals and mineral ores and the other for agricultural commodities. The point to be considered is whether the working of the State Trading Corporation that we have now justifies having two more State Trading Corporations. State trading should aim at supplementing the exporters or the industrialists, but not supplanting them. Unfortunately, the State Trading Corporation that we have has supplanted the existing industrialists. For example, when the export of manganese ore was in the hands of private exporters, the export was more. As soon as it came to the State Trading Corporation, there was no increase in exports; it has gone down. It is, therefore, very necessary that we examine this question of forming these two corporations. Rather we should encourage private industrialists to export their commodities and not entrust it to the State Trading Corporation entirely. Unless some *mala fide* intention is proved, I think the role of private export in export promotion should not be curtailed. I wonder whether the anticipated Agricultural State Trading Corporation has any remote idea of taking the business of tea, jute and other things. If that is so, if tea goes to the State Trading Corporation. I forewarn that it will be a very dangerous and suicidal policy for the economy of the country.

The recommendations of the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee are still in cold storage. I want that they should be considered as early as possible. They should be accepted after

review and action be taken accordingly.

So far as the quality of the products is concerned, we should be very much concerned about them. Research is a must for any industry. So far as tea is concerned, there is talk of formation of a Tea Research Institute. I hope the Ministry will see to it that the Tea Research Institute is formed as early as possible. Although the average yield of tea per acre has gone up substantially, about 86 per cent. since before the war, the production cost has risen even faster. The main elements contributing to higher costs are wage increases, social legislation providing comprehensive amenities, rising cost of fertilisers and other stores. The reduction in import duty on tea granted in the 1962-63 budget is, therefore, likely to be of some help and it will act as a fillip to our export of tea.

So far as tea is concerned, we were much ahead in production, but unfortunately we are getting down in our export. So, quite a lot of measures have to be taken to increase our export. In the third Plan, our production target is 900 million pounds and our export target is 610 million pounds. I consider that the production target is possible to achieve, provided the right type of fertilisers are given, finance for replantation is made available and thirdly finance for replacement of age-old machinery is also made available to the industry. So far as the export target of 610 million pounds is concerned, I think that is also possible, provided: (i) we improve the quality of tea exported; (ii) stress is laid on advertising tea not only as tea but as Indian tea, particularly in countries like the United Kingdom, which are the biggest buyers of Indian tea; and (iii) the tea habits of the different consuming countries is studied and efforts made to bring about a change in the habit of taking stronger tea. This was never mentioned by anybody. I find

that the tea generally used in European and American countries is very light, and if that tea is a little bit strengthened I think 50 per cent. more in our exports is possible.

Shri Tyagi: Let us try your tea this evening.

Shri P. C. Borooah: But there is no Tea Board shop here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. R. Gupta.

Shri P. C. Borooah: With these words, Sir, I thank you.

श्री का० रा० गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे दस मिनट का समय दिया है। यह जो समय की तलवार लटका दी गई है, इसके टलकते हुये भी मुझे बोलना है। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय अर्थ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उनके अपने एक भाषण की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने इसी सदन में बहस का जवाब देते वक्त जो कि बजट पर हुई थी, दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि उनकी अर्थ नीति का पोषण भारत की जनता करती है क्योंकि उसने उनकी पार्टी को वोट से जिता कर भेजा है। यह एक अजोब दलील थी जो उन्होंने दी। अच्छा होता कि वह इस दलील को न देते। इस देश में जिस प्रकार के चुनाव होते हैं और उनमें रूलिंग पार्टी का जो पार्ट होता है, वह कोई बहुत सुन्दर चीज नहीं है। अगर वह इसको सुन्दर मानते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह निष्पक्ष जांच करवा लें। इस देश में चुनाव क्या मैनीफेस्टो के आधार पर होते हैं, क्या प्रोग्राम के आधार पर होते हैं, जो नीति है वह क्या ठीक नीति है, जब इसका पता लगाने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो शायद जो नतीजा निकलेगा वह बिल्कुल उलटा ही निकलेगा। जिस प्रकार से इस देश में पूँजीपतियों को सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, उसी तरह से उनको भी बहुत सी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, उनको सिम्बल की सुविधा प्राप्त

है उनको तिकड़मबाजी की सुविधा प्राप्त है, रूलिंग पार्टी होते हुये बहुत से ऐसे काम करवाने की सुविधा प्राप्त है जो कि अनुचित काम है, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस और दूसरी बातों के प्रलोभन देने की सुविधा प्राप्त है। ये सभी वे सुविधायें हैं जो कि दूसरों को प्रयाप्त नहीं हैं।

श्री त्यागी : सारे वोटज क्या इम्पोर्ट का काम करते हैं ?

श्री का० रा० गुप्त : मैनीफेस्टो के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि चूँकि लोग आपसे नाराज़ हैं इसलिये आपके खिलाफ वोट दे करके दूसरों को बे जताते हैं। इस वास्ते जब यह कहा जाता है कि मैनीफेस्टो के आधार पर आप जीते हैं, तो यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

हमें देखना यह है कि जो नीति चल रही है वह क्या उन बातों के आधार पर चल रही है जो कि हमने पहले कही थी। बापू ने एक किताब लिखी थी "शैतान की लकड़ी"। उसमें उन्होंने तम्बाकू, शराब और अफीम इन तीन चीजों का जिक्र किया था। इन तीनों के बारे में हमारी नीति क्या है और जो नीति है क्या उसमें हम सफल हुये हैं, यह हमें देखना है।

शराब का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, पन्द्रह साल के बाद भी हम यह कहते हैं कि हम शराब-बंदी को सारे देश में लागू करेंगे। पहले हम यह कहते रहे कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और इस आधार पर शराब के बारे में अपनी नीति को चलाते रहे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जगह-जगह हमारा पतन हुआ, इल्लिसिट शराब ज्यादा बनने लगी, बम्बई में चूँकि शराबबन्दी थी इस लिये वहाँ राजस्थान की शराब जाती थी, गोआ से आती थी तथा दूसरी जगहों से आती थी। जब सभी प्रांतों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें रही हैं तो फिर

[श्री का० रा० गन्त]

उसको प्रदेश की बात कह करके और आर्थिक संगठन की बात कह करके टालना हमारे स्वयं के नैतिक घरातल के गिरने का स्पष्ट प्रमाण है। हमारे नाथ पाई साहब कह रहे थे कि बम्बई में एक नई क्लास पैदा हो गई है जिस को इसकी सुविधा मिली हुई है। जो आर्थिक संकट की बात है, जो हानि की बात है, वह पहले भी था और अब भी है। यदि इसको सही तौर से समय पर हाथ में लिया जाता जो देश का पतन हुआ है न होता। हमारी सरकार की नीति को हमें इस पर तोलना पड़ता है कि उसके कारनामे क्या रहे हैं। उसके कारनामों से ही हमारा पतन अथवा उत्था नही सकता है।

अफीम का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अफीम की खेती मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में, राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्सों में तथा बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों में होती है। किसानों को तो ४५ रुपये सेर का दाम मिलता है जब कि ब्लैकमार्केट में लेने वाले लोग उसी वक्त सवा सौ रुपये दे देते हैं। सरकारी लोग तो यह कहते हैं कि एक-तिहाई हिस्सा अफीम का जो है, वह ब्लैकमार्केट में जाता है लेकिन जो साधारण लोग हैं वे कहते हैं कि पचास प्रतिशत हिस्सा जाता है। हमारी नीति की आज यह हालत है कि एक तरफ तो हम ऊंचे ऊंचे स्वरों में कहते-फिरते हैं कि देश में हम अफीम खाना बन्द कर रहे हैं और इस अफीम को हम बाहर भेज रहे हैं ताकि हमें विदेशी मुद्रा मिले और इस कारण से अफीम की खेती बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन अगर फारेन एक्सचेंज बढ़ाने का यह मंशा हो कि हमारा पतन हो तथा भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला हो जाये, तो इसको कैसे उचित ठहराया जा सकता है। आम आदमी उसको भ्रष्टाचार मानता है और जहां पर चोरी होती हो या चोरी की सम्भावना रहती हो तो वह नीति सफल नीति नहीं

कही जा सकती है। अगर कभी यहां पर इस विषय में लम्बी चौड़ी चर्चा करने का मौका मिले और आप को बताया जाये कि किस प्रकार से सिलसिला चल रहा है और हमारा पतन हो रहा है तो आपके गेंगटे खड़े हो जायें।

तीसरी चीज मैं तम्बाकू के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उसकी भी यही दशा है जो हमारी मूलभूत नीति है नशाबन्दी के बारे में, उसमें अगर हमारे कदम से लोगों का नैतिक पतन होता हो और भ्रष्टाचार को पनपने का मौका मिलता हो और उस नशाबाजी से नई-नई बीमारियां पैदा होती हों, तो उसको सफल नीति नहीं कहा जा सकता है फिर चाहे आप उसके बारे में जितनी भी डींग क्यो न मारें।

अब मैं इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इम्पोर्ट्स को कट किया जा रहा है। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि उनको कट किया जाये। लेकिन यह इस ढंग से होता है कि अन्दर ही अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मैंने एक बार स्वयं अपने कानों से सुना है कि राजस्थान के एक मंत्री के यहां टेलीफोन हो रहा था। वह कहते थे कि अमूक आदमी को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिलवाने की कोशिश करवाओ, वहां से रिपोर्ट भिजवाओ, उससे हमें बहुत बड़ा चन्दा मिलेगा। इस प्रकार की बातें जब कांग्रेस में चलती हैं और इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के मामले में भी राजनीति आये और रैसा लेने का सवाल आये तो फिर हमारा समाजवाद कहाँ चला जाता है, इस पर आप विचार करें। इन सब चीजों का नतीजा एक ही होता है कि नारा तो हम कुछ लगाते हैं, कहते तो हम कुछ हैं, लेकिन जब करते हैं तो कुछ और ही करते हैं, उससे बिल्कुल उलटा करते हैं।

आप दूर न जायें । मैं आपके सामने ग्राम योजनाओं की बात ही रखता हूँ । गांवों में जो सब से गरीब आदमी है, उसको आपकी योजना से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है और न होता है । गवर्नमेंट उसे कोई कर्जा दे नहीं सकती है क्योंकि उसके पास रखने के लिये कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है । किसी काम में भी उसको हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है । अगर यह कहा जाता है कि गांवों के अन्दर वे लोग पैदावार को बढ़ायेंगे तो वे किस चीज की पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं जब कि उनको खाने की नहीं मिलता है, दूध नहीं मिलता है, घी नहीं मिलता है । दूसरों के लिये वे सब-कुछ पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उनको अपने को खाने के लिये नहीं मिलता है । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि शहर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और गांव घटते जा रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप आंकड़े देखें कि एनीमल हसबैंडरी का क्या हाल है, कितना दूध गायों का बढ़ा है, कितना हम नस्लों में सुधार कर पाये हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है । इंडस्ट्री के बारे में हमारे सामने लम्बे लम्बे आंकड़े रख दिये जाते हैं लेकिन गांव वालों की कोई परवा नहीं की जाती है । ८० प्रतिशत आदमी आज भी हमारे गांवों में रहते हैं और हम कहते हैं कि लम्बे असे के लिये गांव हमारे बने रहेंगे लेकिन उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । खेती हमारी मुख्य आजीविका है और गांव मुख्य आजीविका के साधन हैं । उद्योग ढंग से वहां पनपें तो कहां से पनपें । जो ग्राम उद्योग थे वे सभी चौपट हो गये हैं । जिस अम्बर, चर्खे के बहुत गीत गाये जाते हैं, वह अम्बर चर्खा आपको आठ आने और छः आने भी मजदूरी रोज की नहीं दे रहा है । कांग्रेसी मंत्री कहते हैं कि डेढ़ रुपया और दो रुपया रोजाना उससे मजदूरी मिल जाती है । लोक-सभा के मंत्री हैं, उनको इतना ज्ञान भी नहीं है कि लोगों को क्या मजदूरी किस चीज की मिल रही है । यह स्थिति जब हो, इतना कम ज्ञान स्वयं योजना के बारे में हमारा

हो तो कैसे काम चल सकता है । अगर दो रुपया अम्बर चर्खे से गांव वालों को मिल जाये तो गांव वाला आपकी परवा नहीं करेगा और मिलों को फिक पड़ जायेगी कि वे अपने कपड़े को कहां बेचें ।

अभी तो एक कमेटी बनाई जा रही है कि गांवों में कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज चलें । बिजली वहां पहुंचाई जा रही है, बिजली वहां पहुंच जायेगी । लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज कौन सी चलाई जायेगी, इसका पता नहीं है, उस तरह की इंडस्ट्री को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी जिसके माल की खपत शहरों में होती है या उस तरह की इंडस्ट्री को जिसके माल की खपत स्वयं गांव में ही होती है । गांव में खपत होने वाला माल में कपड़े का सब से पहले नम्बर आता है । कपड़े की हालत यह है कि खादी के बारे में जिनके अच्छे विचार हैं या तो वे खादी पहनते हैं या जो पार्टी के लोग होते हैं जो नियम बनाते हैं खादी पहनने के बारे में, वही खादी को पहनते हैं । बाकी चाहे ग्राम योजना बने या दूसरी योजना बनें, गांव के कपड़े की खपत गांव में बढ़ने वाली नहीं है ।

16.00 hrs.

चूंकि समय थोड़ा है इसलिये एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा । पब्लिक सैक्टर की हम बहुत ज्यादा बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि अमुक में हमने इतने परसेंट मुनाफा कमाया और अमुक में इतने परसेंट कमाया । लेकिन वहां लेबर की क्या हालत है? लेबर को जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये, जितना हक है उन का यूनिनन आदि बनाने का, उन की जो दशा है उस को देख कर स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि स्थिति शोचनीय है । ब्यूरोक्रेसी उन पर बैठ कर हुकूमत करना चाहती है । संक्षेप में यह बात है कि आप उसे भले सही माज-बाद कहें, मैं कहूंगा कि उसका एक ही नक्शा है कि एक डिपार्टमेंट खुला हुआ है । उस में बड़े बड़े अफसर बैठ जाते हैं । उन का खर्च बढ़ जाता है । किसी योजना के नाम प वे

[श्री का० रा० गुप्त]

काम करने बैठ जाते हैं और टैक्सेशन से जो रुपया आता है वह उन्हीं में बांट दिया जाता है। इस को आप चाहें तो स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म कह सकते हैं। इसके अलावा समाजवाद कोई वहां पर नहीं है। अगर समाजवाद का तरीका होता तो उनकी यह दशा न होती।

श्री त्यागी : आप को कांग्रेस नहीं छोड़नी चाहिये थी।

श्री का० रा० गुप्त : इतना ही मुझे कहना है क्योंकि समय नहीं है।

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, as in the General Debate on the Budget so also on the Demands of my Ministry many and varied questions have been raised. That is natural because the Ministry of Finance has dealings with all other ministries and is concerned with all other ministries. Moreover, planning also has been included in the Demands and, therefore, it is natural that questions relating to the general economy of the country and the Plan should also be raised. I was happy to see and I am very thankful that in all the discussion and the criticism that has been raised there has been very little criticism of the working of my Ministry, practically none except some of the things which are repeated annually.

Shri Tyagi: You are lucky.

Shri Nambiar: Tax evasion.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I said. That is a hardy annual, you might call.

Shri Nambiar: It is remaining.

Shri Morarji Desai: If I take that first and go to the other questions later on, I think it will be appropriate.

When tax evasion was referred to. I was surprised when some figures were quoted by my hon. friend opposite, Shri Prabhat Kar. He said that

in the year 1958-59 under the Head "taxes on income other than Corporation Tax" the collections were Rs. 172 crores whereas in the year 1960-61 these were Rs. 127.5 crores. Here he has slipped. Instead of saying that they were Rs. 167 crores, he said that they were Rs. 127.5 crores. I do not know how he made that mistake, but perhaps in his zeal to say that they were very much less, he slipped over the figure.

Shri Nambiar: Clerical error.

Shri Morarji Desai: Tongue is not the clerk. Tongue does what the brain asks it to do. Therefore it is not a clerical mistake; but it is a mistake all the same. He does not take all the facts into consideration. If he added up the taxes from income and also from Corporation Tax, because that was what was done before, only from 1959 it has been changed and Corporation Tax has been separated and it has been increased, it would be seen that under the joint heads taken together the tax collected in 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 226.30 crores, in 1960-61 to Rs. 278.43 crores and in 1961-62 to Rs. 313.15 crores. Therefore he tried to bring in a fairy tale when he said that taxes collected have been reduced. As a matter of fact, they are going on increasing, as they should.

The same story can be said about the arrears, about which I have spoken practically every year for the last four years. And every time what I have explained is forgotten and the same arguments are repeated. There too it has been said that the arrears have remained the same. That also is not true. Even if we take the gross arrears, the arrears were Rs. 272.33 crores on 1st April, 1958. They were Rs. 253.49 crores on 1st April, 1961. Therefore it will be seen that there is a reduction. But gross arrears are rather misleading. The whole demand which is there at the moment for collection is called arrears. It is not

that they are all pending for a long time and that they are the arrears over several years which are to be collected. The whole demand is like that. Therefore, we have got to deduct from it amounts which go in appeals, which are in courts, which are before tribunals, which are before the Assistant Commissioners. There are also amounts which have to be collected from companies which have gone into liquidation or from people who have gone away from this country or from people who are broken completely and from whom nothing can be collected. If all these taxes are deducted from this gross amount, then the effective arrears would come to Rs. 136.74 crores on 1st April, 1961. They were Rs. 156.93 crores on 1st April, 1958. Thus it will be seen that here too the tempo of collection has increased, and we are realising progressively more and more revenue in a more correct and quick manner. But there will never come a time when there will not be a large amount which will be shown as arrears. That must be borne in mind. Every year we are collecting. As I said, we collected Rs. 313.15 crores in 1961-62. Therefore it will be seen that Rs. 136.74 crores is not even fifty per cent of a year's collection. And still it is tried to be shown all the while that the arrears are something which are fantastic and that the Ministry of Finance is either complacent about it or negligent.

Shri Tyagi: You have collected more than what we had sanctioned!

Shri Nambiar: That is plundering.

Shri Morarji Desai: That comes because of the increased prosperity. Therefore, when these items are referred to, I am not hoping that this will not be repeated either on the Finance Bill or even next year. And yet I think it is as well that I explain it every time, so that people may not be led away by Goebbels' theory that if something is repeated a thousand times it becomes truth. Therefore I must also go on repeating every time

so that the proper truth counters the 'truth' that is made up by other people.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I think that that is perhaps the greatest support of your view.

Shri Tyagi: Lie goes longer.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai has a gift of speaking which I do not possess. And what he is, he attributes to me. He said that I had said with a great flourish last time something. I am not capable of any flourish, which he is. He is a very finished speaker. I do not envy him, because, I do not believe that if one can make oratory, one is always very effective. I believe that facts are more effective than oratory. That is what I have always believed in.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): A combination of both is better.

Shri Morarji Desai: There cannot be all combinations in the world. Man is not supposed to be perfect and will not be perfect. If he is perfect, he will not be in this House. This also has to be remembered.

I do seek perfection. But, I am not perfect, as none is. I would certainly like to get that gift if I can get it. But, if I cannot get it, I must acknowledge that I have not got it. I would rather have the gift of facts rather than the gift of oratory. That is all I would say. I am trying to be particular about it.

Shri Nath Pai: Are these two incompatible?

Shri Morarji Desai: It does become incompatible when there is flourish and when there is ornamentation. Ornamentation is only there in order to cover up the ugly spots. Otherwise, there is no ornamentation.

He said in the course of his left-handed compliment to me that he found my photographs in several

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houses. I do not know how many houses he visited. I am only sorry for him—he is my friend—that he only keeps such company.

Shri Tyagi: Why did he go to such houses?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I am saying: I am sorry he is keeping such company.

Shri Nath Pai: Visiting some areas in the country and trying to do some good work is one of the few good things that we all of us learnt when we were in the Congress. Of course, doing of good things we carried with us when we left the Congress.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am glad that he remembers the good things when he was in the Congress and I hope he maintains them. But, unfortunately, he has forgotten all of them and has taken to something new. But, if he thinks that these are the good things that he has carried with him, I wish he gave me the names of the places where he found this. That, he will not.

Shri Nath Pai: I offer we visit those areas.

Shri Morarji Desai: Because they are his supporters. He does not want to give up his supporters. I do not want to have such supporters. But, how many people can there be like that? That is what ought to be found out. I do not deny there are such people. Nobody can deny that there are such people. Nowhere in the world, not only here, at no time of history, can it be that such people can be absent. But, from that, to argue that this is what has happened to everybody can only proceed from oratory and from a mastery over language, not mastery over facts.

That is why also I did not touch his point last when I spoke in reply on the General debate, about concentration of wealth which he referred

to. I find that he wants me to do so. I am prepared to do so. He had taken certain figures at that time and when he spoke, he referred to a study by some economist in the Corporate sector in India and he said that the study showed that seven families controlled, of the total corporate assets in the country, as much as 35 per cent. I believe he must have in his mind some other source also. Because, the study by Dr. Nigam and Dr. R. C. Chaudhuri does not make any statement of this kind. It must be some other which he must have referred to. In fact, one of the conclusions which emerges from Dr. Nigam's study is the growing importance of the public sector in the corporate sector, that is, Government companies. At the end of 1955-56, the total paid-up capital of all companies was Rs. 1,024 crores. Of this, Government companies accounted for Rs. 66 crores only, that is, a little over 6 per cent. Between 1955-56 and 1960-61, the total paid-up capital of all companies at work increased to Rs. 1,725 crores and the share of Government companies went up from Rs. 66 crores to Rs. 545 crores. Thus, Government companies accounted for 32 per cent of the corporate sector in India as against 6 per cent in 1955-56.

There is another significant development in the working of the corporate sector, which has been brought out in that study, but which was not remembered. In 1956, 25 well-known managing agency houses managed 430 companies, but in 1960, the number had come down to 198. The study also pointed out that 50 leading managing agencies were reported to be managing 508 companies in 1956 as against which in 1960 they were managing 452 companies either as managing agents or as secretaries and treasurers.

The study shows that there was a marked diminution in the control of prominent managing agencies over the companies in 1960.

He made a point that among the 30,000 registered companies, 0.4 per cent of the companies controlled as much as 35 per cent of their assets. He has overlooked, of course, that with the establishment of public sector companies, the corporate sector no longer means the private sector. In 1960-61, there were 62 Government companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above and thus accounted for Rs. 541 crores of paid-up capital. The concentration in the corporate sector, therefore, should not be confused with the concentration in the private sector.

If all these figures are taken properly and analysed, then the law of averages which was referred to by my hon. friend from Mathura will not be cited in a wrong way. That is all that I would say. It is true that statistics can be used in different ways, as is being done here with very great capacity. I cannot use any other adjective because that would be wrong. But we have got to use statistics, and we do use them, but let us use them with commonsense, with greater reality and with greater relation to facts. I do not know whether the story which was cited by my hon. friend opposite was actually a story from life. There are many stories which are given in every-day life either to entertain people or to ridicule people. I do not know what my hon. friend wanted. But, at any rate, this seems to be one of the two kinds, which kind, I do not know; it is left to him to say.

Shri Nath Pai: Certainly, the AICC *Economic Review* is not interested in running down the achievements of the Congress Government. I quoted Professor Hardial Singh, and I also quoted Mr. H. F. Cydal. This is not ornamentation, but these were cold facts and statistics quoted from authorities which I think normally you are expected to show respect for, because the *Economic Review* of the

Congress is supposed to present the best side of what you do.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have great respect for all those gentlemen who have given these statistics. I am only trying to plead with my hon. friend that let him use them with greater reality and with a greater respect for actuality. That is all that I am saying. I have full respect for all statisticians, but that does not mean that all these learned statisticians are correct in everything that they say. That also has got to be considered. They are also human; they are also imperfect; they also deal with imperfect figures and statistics, and some account has got to be taken of that factor too. That is all that I want my hon. friend to remember. I do not say that he alone has erred in this; I also err; many others also err in it. But I cannot afford to take that view; I must take a realistic view because otherwise everything will go wrong. I do not say that nothing is going wrong; something must be going wrong, and that also is due to the imperfections from which one suffers, but one takes as much care as is possible to see that that does not happen. That is all that I am trying to plead with my hon. friend.

Even taking prohibition which was cited here as an instance of how things go wrong, I have spoken about it on some occasions. I do not want to speak at length on this now, because there is not much time, nor is this the occasion, but as to how one can mislead people, this is one of the very prominent examples. One of my hon. friends who spoke last has also referred to it. He referred to opium, this and that. There is smuggling of this and that. Who denies it? There is smuggling of everything, not only of liquor; there is smuggling of gold, of watches and of all sorts of articles.

Shri K. R. Gupta: But on a very large scale, 30-40 per cent.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whatever may be the smuggling of liquor wherever it is done, the amount of liquor consumed in the States where there is prohibition today is not one-tenth of what was consumed in the days when there was no prohibition. That is how it should be looked at and not from the angle from which it is being looked at. If hundred people were drinking at that time, today 20 may be drinking; giving an exaggerated figure, let us make it 30, if you like. But 70 per cent have been weaned away from it. Is that not an advantage for this country? Or are we going to take all the 100 the way the 30 are there at present? My hon. friend's propaganda only strengthens the 30 people and does not take note of the 70 people.

It is in the same lines that it is said that planning is done in this country but nothing is happening, we are where we were, we have not changed at all, or if at all, we have gone down, as my hon. friend from Mathura said. He said that in days gone by the villages were very prosperous. May be about 300-400 years ago. But I did not know that in this century at any rate, the villages were very prosperous. At least I come from a village and know more of village life, of the very poor man's life, than my hon. friend. I do not know whether he has ever seen or cared to see a village. I do not know whether he has lived in a village. But I have.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I am partly living even now in a village.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, it is no use trying to create this impression. If what I said last time is remembered, it will be seen that it is not the claim of Government that we have brought heaven on earth, that we have removed all the evils, that we have made life here very happy for everybody. That is not what I said. I would rather repeat what I said:

"No one contends that we rest content with what we have achiev-

ed. But anyone who looks around in our cities and villages, at our fairs and bazars, cannot fail to see the unmistakable signs of improvement in the levels of living of our people. If one is so inclined, one may look only at the ugliness of the poverty that still remains, and I for one would not want that we should shut our eyes to it. But the process of change has begun and it has begun where it counts most, amongst the lower rungs of society".

This was what I said. This also can be disputed. I do not say it cannot be. I do not say that whereas it has begun in the lower rungs of society, it has affected all members of the lower rungs. I have not claimed that. Government has never claimed that. But why do we forget the stage from which we started in this country? That is what we should remember. If we remember that, I do not think people will be so hard as they are hard today.

I do not mind at any time all this criticism which is made, because all the criticism gives one a sense of reality. But it also creates demoralisation in the people. It is certainly the right and privilege of hon. Members in this House and every citizen in the country to point out all the deficiencies from which Government suffers, and even to look at them through a microscope. But it is also more their duty to see that people are not demoralised in this country, that people are not given such a sombre picture that they will have no heart left to work. It may be all right as a piece of propaganda against the Congress Government. But after all is that what my hon. friends want? Do my hon. friends want that there should be chaos in this country? Do my hon. friends want that there should be anarchy, that there should be riots, that there should be complete want of any peace or progress in this country? If they want it. I can understand this kind of propaganda going on. But not to

recognise the progress that has taken place and to say all the while that there is no progress in this country but, on the contrary, we have gone down, is, I am afraid, entirely using a political platform for only political purposes which are against the national interests. That is all I can say. No political party, has a right of existence if it is not its aim to run the Government at sometime. Then, it does not lie in the mouth of any political party to say anything which will demoralise the people or which will give them wrong education. I do not want that there should be no criticism. Let there be as much criticism as there could be but let there also be a recognition of what has been done. To say that nothing has happened in this country is simply being blind to facts. Wherever one goes, one sees evidence of progress. Look at even the amount of foodgrains that we have produced. In this connection my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy said that we had provided for a target of 100 million tons and that we would not achieve it. I do not know why he made that definite statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I concluded from your figures.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a wrong way. Do we want our people to produce it or not? If we want them to produce, let us not raise doubts from now. If we fail, certainly castigate us and remove us from here and do whatever you like. . . . (*Interruptions*). We have said nothing like that; it is also wrong. In the Second Plan we had a target of 75 million tons at first and we raised it to 80 million tons. Even now people are talking that we had not reached it. We did reach 79.3 million tons at the end of the Second Plan and there could be no better achievement under any planning. Yet my hon. friends go on saying that we have not reached the target. If we had reached about 80 million tons in the end of the Second Plan, why should we not reach 100 million tons or even more at the end of the Third Plan? It is possible. Circumstances may arise

and we may not succeed, that also is possible. But why should we start with a losing race at all? How much time have we got? We are racing against time. I always say that because people will not have that patience always. Is it for us to make them more impatient? If we make them more impatient we will be sapping the energies of the people. We want to increase their energies and also see that they are properly harnessed. It is true that we have not been able to give very gainful employment to all the people. We have not been able to remove the partial unemployment that is there. We are progressively doing it. How else are we consuming all the 80 million tons of foodgrains? In addition we import three million tone of foodgrains every year. Unless it is all consumed by the people, how can there ever be consumption of 80 million tons? We have increased our foodgrains production by 32 per cent. The population has increased only by 20 per cent. You may, therefore, say that 20 per cent. increase in population has taken up the 20 per cent. increase in foodgrains. What about the extra production of 12 per cent? Is it not consumed by other people? By whom has it been consumed? It has been consumed by all those who were not getting a full meal in a day before. It is not that those who had more money are eating more today. If they eat more they will die; they will not live. They were eating as much as they could even before and therefore it is not that they are consuming more today or they are buying more today. All this is purchased by all the other people and it is, therefore, that our average consumption of foodgrains has increased from 11 to 13 or 14 ozs. It has gone up according to one calculation, to 18 ozs, or 16 ozs. For me even 14 is good enough because that is how we know we are progressing. We should go for more consumption also. It was said that we were having 1800 calories or 1600 calories or something like that. I have been living in the last eighteen years only on 1400 calories. . . . (*Interruptions*). It is

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wrong to apply standards of waste here. Waste does not require more consumption or more calories. Therefore, let us not do this.

An Hon. Member: In cold countries.

Shri Morarji Desai: In cold countries you do require more. Here also in colder areas they do require more. It is only the average that I am talking of and not anything else.

Shri Nath Pai: You get sustenance of being the Finance Minister here.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not always been the Finance Minister of India. I have been in a worse life than my hon. friend has ever dreamt of. Therefore, let him not say this. And even then, I have not suffered from the things which he suffered from. I have never suffered from any inferiority complex at any time, nor do I want to get any superiority complex because I am here in this House. I want to have a proper, sane complex; let us have a sane complex so that the people can have a sane complex.

Shri Nath Pai: Let us have an adequate diet; we are not talking of complex, or politics.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I am supplying to my hon. friend. It is the diet which he wants. He does not lack the other diet at all. He has more to spare. But this diet which he has not, I am supplying to him. If he does not want it, what am I to do? He is supplying to me and I am supplying to him. Let us exchange.

Shri K. R. Gupta: You are challenging the medical authorities.

Shri Morarji Desai: If I am challenging the medical authorities I have studied the subject as well as the medical authorities have done. And I am not going to take the second place in this matter at all, because it is my own life experience, the ex-

perience of my family and the experience of many others. I am not going to take unchallenged everything which every expert or the so-called expert says. After all, what are experts in that sense? Therefore, it is not that one should always take everything that is said by everybody else. My hon. friend cited from this authority and that authority. They are welcome to do so. I have great respect for all those authorities, but I have also some respect for my own common sense, and that is what I want to say. I hope my hon. friends have as great a respect for their common sense as for the authorities from which they were quoting. This is what I want to plead.

Shri Nambiar: We cannot accept 1,500 calories as the standard.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want you to accept it. I would like to give 3,000 calories to all the people. I do not say that I want to give them only 1,500 or 1,800 calories. Let them have as much as they want to consume. Let them be what my hon. friend looks like. That can be done. I have no objection to that whatsoever. But, after all, where are we and what are we to do? That is what we should consider. If we have gone from 11 ounces to 14 ounces, should we not accept that we have gone so? Certainly you can ask for more. We are doing that. But how will more be obtained? We can get more only if there is more production, which we are trying to do.

My hon. friend Shri U. N. Dhebar said here and very rightly about having a sense of proportion in what we are doing. Then he mentioned also about agricultural economy. He is right, but in my view only partially right. In the matter of agricultural economy, agricultural economy has not been neglected. But I do not say that it has come up to the level to which it should come up. There, I agree entirely. But let us not be

impatient about it again. It is coming up. When we have got to uplift the millions of people who are engaged in agriculture, can we say that we will bring them up to the standard where we want to bring them up immediately? Is it an easy task? Yet, we are doing that.

When it was said that we are neglecting the rural areas, we are forgetting what we are doing to the rural areas. What have we done in our planning? We have spent in the second Plan Rs. 530 crores on agriculture and community development.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Wasted.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not that would be wrong. When my hon. friend says that it is wasted, it is entirely wrong. He may say it is misused. Even then I would not have any quarrel with him. But, all this Rs. 530 crores have not gone down into the sea. If that had been so, it would be a waste. But that is not so. Why should they lose the sense of proportion and try to make us look small? They need not do that. After all, the facts will speak for themselves.

How have the foodgrains increased in quantity—from 50 million tons in 1950-51 to 80 million tons by the end of the second Plan? How has it happened? It did not happen by itself, *suo motu*. And much more lands have not been brought into cultivation; we have not much more land to bring into cultivation. Therefore, how has this happened? You might say that there is some waste or there may be some waste. But I do not agree with my hon. friend that it has been wasted or a large part of it or a major part of it has been wasted. A very small part may be wasted, as anything has to be wasted in parts. A part of the food that we eat every day is wasted, which my hon. friend knows and everybody knows. Nobody has yet been found who can show us a remedy by which that may not be wasted. As a matter of fact, if that waste is not taken out,

you are ill. So, there is always a wastage factor, in the economy and in the world system as such. But it grows and regrows again. For that also, it is necessary that there is some wastage. But it is our business to see that the wastage is minimum and that it leads also to more growth and that wastage is not useless. That is all that I would like to say. That is how we should look at it.

On major and medium irrigation, we have spent Rs. 420 crores. On village and small industries, we have spent Rs. 175 crores.

Shri K. C. Sharma: He is more a logician.

Shri Morarji Desai: My friend says, I am a logician. I have never taken logic in my life. I have not studied that.

Shri K. C. Sharma: But you talk a lot of it.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is common sense. Why do you confuse common sense with something else? I am only giving you common sense and actual facts. I am not doing anything else. There is no greater logic than that. But why should one be afraid of logic? Do we want to be illogical? Do we want to be completely contradictory? Do we want to go away from facts and say something which is not true? Then, why cavil at logicians, being a logical man?

Shri Raghunahh Singh (Varansai): Logic means common sense.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sometimes; not always.

In the second Plan, out of a total Plan outlay of Rs. 4600 crores, the amount spent on rural areas was Rs. 1955 crores. In the third Plan, out of Rs. 7500 crores, we are proposing to spend Rs. 3282 crores on rural areas. Therefore, let it not be said that the rural areas are being neglected. They were neglected for many centuries and they have been reduced to abject

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poverty. I do not think there is more poverty anywhere else in the world. I am prepared to agree to that.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): As compared to urban areas they are being neglected.

Shri Morarji Desai: That was in the past, not now.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Even now.

Shri Morarji Desai: Now they are not neglected. We have got to see that they also come up. It is again on the same line as my hon. friend from Mathura, said that co-operation must come from the people. Who denies it? Who has said it should come from somebody else? We have never said that co-operation should come from Government. It must have been his peculiar experience in Mathura or U.P. that officials are connected everywhere with co-operative societies. That is not my experience in the State from which I come. There officials are not allowed to dabble in co-operative societies. They may help, but they are not dabbling in actual management of co-operative societies. No co-operative banks are being managed by any officials; they are managed by public people, by non-officials. That is what we want. We want to remove all the official control from co-operation. But before we do that, we have got to see that people learn it, that people are encouraged to have co-operation.

Is co-operation going to fall from the heavens? What did my hon. friend do all the while when he mixed with the people in the villages? Why did he not teach co-operation to the people? Is it not a thing which requires to be inculcated in the people? He did not do all that, but when we are trying to do it, he finds fault with us. Does he not want co-operation? If he wants co-operation, we should go on slowly, making the people take to it; by actually doing it. Otherwise, who is going to learn co-operation? We were told by the British Government before

that we were not fit to rule our country. Was that true? And, many of our people believed it. He is one of those people who think that we are not what we should be. They have made us believe that we are incompetent in everything. That is not true. We are incompetent as long as we are not allowed to do a certain thing or as long as we do not do a certain thing. The moment we begin to do it, we may falter, we may make mistakes, but we are bound to learn to be competent. That is what we are trying to do. Therefore, in the matter of co-operation also, there is no better way of life than the co-operative way of life. My hon. friend also will agree. If he agrees, let him join us in taking to co-operation, not joining the party. I am not asking him to do that. We do not want it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Why fight shy of it?

Shri Morarji Desai: He is very much welcome in his party. Let there be parties. Why do we want to have people from other parties. I do not want that. Everybody is free to have his own principles.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I may tell the hon. Minister that I am associated with one of them.

Shri Morarji Desai: But not in the right way, because he was cavilling at it all the while. If he had been rightly associated I do not think this would have been said. Therefore, if you are taking also to co-operative agriculture, co-operative farming, it is as a conclusion to it and a necessary part of it that we will have to go to that. But we have to go to that by training people in it, by making them take to it voluntarily by education, by actual example and not by force or *jabardastī*, as he said. There is no *jabardastī* in co-operation, because then it is not co-operation. I do not know whether he was able to say this before 1948. He is saying it now, after we have attained freedom. That is what we have

enabled the people to do. That is what the Congress Government has done (*Interruption*). My hon. friend said, let there be an impartial survey of the elections. Many people who came from outside here were present at the time of the elections. They have seen how the elections took place.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, the hon. Minister wants to be very factual. Does he not think it is a little exaggerated to say "we have enabled the people to talk like that"? We have our share in that enablement too. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarji Desai: Who denies it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Most of us had it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not deny it. I never denied it. Where have I denied it? I do not say that it has been my monopoly. But it has to be admitted that the Congress has a major share in it and others have a minor share. That must be admitted. That cannot be denied.

Shri Nath Pai: Not the majority of the present Congressmen have that share. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: Let us not deteriorate into trying to call one another names. I am prepared to say they will strengthen us. I have no objection to that. Sir, a man who want to be wise learns from everybody. It is only one who does not learn from anybody else that discards it. I do not want to discard. I want to learn from him. I want to be wise. One who wants to be wise tries to learn, that is all that I say.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: You have mortgaged the whole country. Now let us hear about that.

Shri Morarji Desai: Here comes another point, that I have mortgaged the whole country. This is again the burden of the song of my hon. friends there. Even though I have explained these facts times without number,

there is a story—in fact, there are many stories like this—that if a man keeps his eyes closed even though he is not asleep, then nobody can awaken him. Even if the whole world comes and makes the whole noise he will not awaken. My hon. friend is in that category. He has made up his mind about certain things and he does not want to hear anything else. I am prepared to hear what he tells me, but he does not want to hear what I tell him. That is where the whole difficulty arises. (*Interruption*). But hearing does not mean merely ear-phone hearing, hearing also means attending to it and trying to adopt what is good. That is what I mean by hearing. He talks of mortgage. What have we mortgaged?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Mortgaged the whole country.

Shri Morarji Desai: To whom have we mortgaged?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, what is the trouble with ear-phones?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not worried. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: He is provoking.

Mr. Speaker: But a repetition of it will not help. We have to hear him now.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Let him also hear the answers.

Shri Morarji Desai: The concern of the hon. Speaker is that I have only ten minutes more and nothing more than that. His concern is that more things will be left out if this happens.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Guillotine will also strike.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend feels uncomfortable. What can I do to that?

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Sir, what have we done? Which country is there in the world which has developed from an abject poverty, in which we are, to a better life without the help of other people or without inviting capital from other countries? Not even Russia has been able to do it. No country has been able to do it. And what are we doing today? Was there any country in the position in which we are today, or in which we were when we became independent? No other country has been like us, so poor and yet so cultured. That has been our difficulty. Because we are so cultured because we believe in a democratic way of life we want all people should be heard and all people should have their aims and objects and their incentives. We want, therefore, that progress should take place in all directions and that is what my hon. friends also want. If we want to do that there should not be dispersal of energy which happens.

Yet we have got to industrialise this country which my hon. friends too want. Are machines going to fall from heavens? We have got to buy machines and other capital goods from outside, until we are in a position to manufacture them ourselves. But we have no foreign exchange. Where are we going to get them from? Who is going to give it unless we earn it ourselves or take loans from friendly countries, who are prepared to give them without any strings attached. There is no string attached to the loans we have taken. Is there any string attached to the help we have obtained from Soviet Russia or from other countries? Is there any string attached to the help we have got from the United Kingdom, the United States of America or Germany? There is no string attached. I have said this in America. I have said this in England and in Germany that we would rather prefer to be poor and remain poor, to getting assistance with strings attached. We are not going to take anything where string is attached. Let me say to the credit of all those countries who are our friends

and to whom we are thankful and grateful that they have not thought of doing anything like that so far and I do not think they intend to attach any strings.

But after all those who help us are also interested in seeing whether the help is utilised and if they see to that, it cannot be called criticism. How can it be called criticism? Why should you attribute motives to people who help us? That will be an ungrateful act on our part. If there is any such thing we need not take it. Nobody asked us to take it. But it would be ungrateful to people who are helping us liberally all these years.

Therefore, there is no question of mortgaging the country. Where does the question of mortgage arise? How does anybody prosper? If there is a poor man who wants to study and become a graduate he has to take a loan, if he does not get any money from anywhere. By taking a loan he becomes a graduate, betters himself and pays off the loan. A businessman does not do business on his own money. He does business from borrowed money from banks. He pays interest, he earns money and repays the loan. In the same way countries do the same thing. A country which does not go on increasing its wealth after it borrows money, will certainly be bankrupt. That is not what we are doing. We are building our assets. All these assets are there for all those who wish to see. If we are building up our assets it is a legitimate purpose for which we are using it. If we do not do it, then it is no use saying that we want to advance and make the lot of the poor man better. How is the lot of the poor man going to be bettered? If we take away all the wealth in the country and distribute it equally, we will all be paupers still and there will be nothing to distribute next year. That is not the way to be prosperous. The way to be prosper-

ous is to create more wealth, and then distribute it equitably. You cannot go on distributing it equitably unless sufficient wealth is generated. That also accounts for some of the disparities which we see. These disparities cannot disappear immediately, because we have got to create wealth before we distribute it properly. Unless there is sufficient wealth to distribute, we cannot distribute it equitably everywhere. While creating it we want to see, we are trying to see and we have got all the controls to see that there is no concentration. But these should not act as a weight on the development of the country or the economy of the country. That is what we are doing today. These are the laws which have been passed and these are the regulations through which we are acting.

Therefore it is no use saying that we are mortgaging our country. On the contrary, we are building up far more assets than what we are borrowing and that is going to be repaid with interest. That is what is being done. Of course, there have been some grants also from some countries, but we have not gone and asked for grants. We have never gone and asked for any grants. We have certainly negotiated loans, but we have not negotiated grants at all. But if grants come, I am not going to say, "I do not want grants". I am not going to be arrogant like that and say, "No, no; I do not want it." But what I will do is that I will take grants, will utilise those grants for benefit here and then give grants to others similarly situated who are also in need of help. That is what we try to do. Even though we are in this poor condition, we try to help our neighbours at some cost to us. We give them technicians. We give them money. We are not obliging them in any way. We are doing that as neighbours, as a good deed as we have got to do so that we also deserve it. That is what we do. That is how we should go about it. But instead of doing that in season and out of season it is said that we are mortgaging ourselves. I

would only say that those who say it are only unkind to themselves and not to others because it is not a fact and it is not in consonance with actuality.

Then the last thing that I wanted to touch was about disparities in the States. About planning my hon. colleague has already spoken and therefore I do not want to repeat anything about it. But about the disparity of States I wanted to speak last, that is, in the little time left to me, so that there too some confusion may disappear. I do not start with the thesis that there is no disparity. There is disparity. There are great disparities in this country. Not only between State and State but in the States themselves there are disparities between areas and areas. In the same district there are disparities. In the same *taluka* there are disparities. Therefore there are disparities which we have got to get over. How will we get over these disparities? Will we do it by merely putting down those which are a little better off and making others come up to them? Are we going to do that? If we try to do that, nobody will come up. Unless more wealth is generated more quickly in areas where it can be generated, we cannot help the poor people who require to be helped. Who is going to give that money to them and how are they going to get up? Therefore we have got to see that they also get up but at the same time others also come up. That has been the aim of planning and consistently during the last two Plans we have done that. In the Third Plan also we are following that in action. This will be seen from the figures that I will give you.

How is this disparity to be assessed? That also is a very difficult matter. We can assess it on the *per capita* income in each State, but we have not got very reliable figures also about this because every State has not done this. But from some assessment which was done in 1956-57 we have found that ten States had done it. Of those 10 States, six are comparatively poor

[Shri Morarji Desai]

and four are comparatively better than the others. It is not that they are also not poor. Of the remaining States two may be classified as better and three may be classified in a worse condition. That means, six States would be in a better condition and nine States would not be in a good condition. In this category, therefore, will fall those nine States. When I say that these nine States are backward States, nobody would quarrel with me because there is a competition in being called backward in this country. At any rate, as I see it these nine States would be Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and UP.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): UP?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

An Hon. Member: UP is the most backward.

Shri Morarji Desai: Its *per capita* income is low. That is what my hon. friend there has said. It is precisely in these States that *per capita* outlay on their plans during the Third Plan period has been proposed to be substantially stepped up. As against an increase of 95 per cent. in the *per capita* outlay on the plans of all States combined the Third Plan provides for a step up of 104 per cent. in Bihar, 200 per cent. in Jammu and Kashmir, 121 per cent. in Kerala, 107 per cent. in Madhya Pradesh, 141 per cent. in Rajasthan and 117 per cent. in UP. The relatively larger step-up to these relatively economically less developed States is intended to promote their faster growth as compared to other States. To ensure that the required step-up in *per capita* outlay on State plans materialises, a corresponding step-up has also been provided for in *per capita* Central assistance to these States. As against an increase of 131 per cent. in *per capita* Central assistance to all States combined, the

provision for *per capita* Central assistance under the Third Plan has been stepped up by 163 per cent. in Bihar, 210 per cent. in Jammu and Kashmir, 220 per cent. in Kerala, 239 per cent. in Madhya Pradesh, 189 per cent. in Rajasthan and 178 per cent. in U.P.

In contrast, the step-up in both *per capita* Plan outlay and *per capita* Central assistance has been relatively much less in the case of the more advanced States. When I say this, of course there is a danger, and a reality also, that these States will quarrel with me that we are not helping them as much as we should.

For instance, the Third Five Year Plan provides for a step-up of 76 per cent. in *per capita* outlay in the plan of West Bengal and 113 per cent. in the *per capita* Central assistance. In Punjab the *per capita* outlay on the State plan is to be stepped up by 59 per cent. and Central assistance by 46 per cent. Madras is another instance where the step-up in *per capita* Plan outlay works out to 66 per cent, while in Central assistance it is 109 per cent.

Under the Third Plan the Central assistance as a proportion of the State plan works out to as much as 73 per cent. in Assam, 83 per cent. in Jammu and Kashmir, 66 per cent. in Andhra Pradesh, 65 per cent. in Bihar, 66 per cent. in Kerala, 69 per cent. in Madhya Pradesh, 83 per cent. in Orissa and 66 per cent. in Rajasthan.

Against these, the Central assistance amounts to only 44 per cent. in Maharashtra, 48 per cent. in Gujarat and 58 per cent. in Punjab. These States are considered to be relatively more advanced States, and therefore this is done.

The outlay on the States' plans represents only one half of the total Plan outlay. In fact, the corrective influence emanating from the Centre's own plan is very high. The State-

wise distribution of the Centre's plan expenditure is not available. The bulk of this expenditure, however, is in the field of transport and communications and industrial development.

Data on Central Government's investment in commercial and industrial undertakings are available, and this shows that the bulk has gone to the relatively less developed States in this matter also.

Therefore it will be seen that we are doing everything that we can to see that these backward States come up, and also the States which are relatively more advanced also advance so that they help the other States in coming up. Therefore, when my hon. friend from Maharashtra complained about Maharashtra being neglected, I would say that he should be happy that his State is there. It has a capacity which helps other people, and therefore it will come up more quickly. That is how he should look at and not merely look at it in a race for getting things and in being called backward. I would consider that it would be wrong to call oneself backward. When one calls oneself backward, one can never be forward. Therefore we should remove this word, if at all we can. But in the realities of the situation in which we are, we have got that condition and therefore we have to take it into account. This is how we tackle this in the Planning Commission.

I hope, Sir, that this will give at any rate a sense of reality and of facts to my hon. friends. Then I shall always welcome from them their criticism and their suggestions which are always given full respect.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

All the Out Motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 23 to 38 and 117 to 123 relating to the Ministry of Finance."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions or Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below. Ed.]

DEMAND No. 23—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 24—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 25—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,36,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND No. 26—TAXES ON INCOME
INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,66,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND No. 27—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 28—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,32,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Audit'."

**DEMAND No. 29—CURRENCY AND
COINAGE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,37,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 30—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Mint'."

**DEMAND No. 31—PENSIONS AND
OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

**DEMAND No. 32—TERRITORIAL AND
POLITICAL PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No.33—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Opium'."

**DEMAND No. 34—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,55,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND No. 35—PLANNING COM-
MISSION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,42,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 36—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,91,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 38—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,60,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in

respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR
DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,99,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 123—LOANS AND
ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,73,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 105, 106, 144 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy, Demand No. 107 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Demand No. 108 relating to Lok Sabha, Demand No. 110 relating to Rajya Sabha and Demand No. 111 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

**DEMAND NO. 105—DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY.**

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'.

**DEMAND NO. 106—ATOMIC ENERGY
RESEARCH**

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'.

**DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'.

**DEMAND NO. 107—DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'.

DEMAND NO. 108—LOK SABHA

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'.

DEMAND NO. 110—RAJYA SABHA

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'.

DEMAND NO. 111—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'.

17.01 hrs.

***APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1962**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 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 services of the financial year 1962-63.

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 services of the financial year 1962-63."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63, be taken into consideration."

I have nothing to say about it because this relates to all the Demands which have been sanctioned by the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dt. 12-6-1962.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

17.03 hrs.

***FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1962.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962.

As the House is aware, fourteen hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these fourteen hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Ten hours and four hours.

Mr. Speaker: Ten hours for Consideration and four hours for the clauses: would it be all right?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesergod): One hour for Third Reading.

Mr. Speaker: From out of the four hours? Ten hours plus three hours for clause by clause and one hour for Third Reading?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The time limit will be, as usual, 15 minutes for Members and 25 or 30 minutes in certain cases for Leaders of Groups.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I move*:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1962-63 be taken into consideration."

The Bill has now been before the House and the public for over several weeks. It has been examined and commented on by all sections from different points of view. I have met a number of deputations and so have my officers, here in Delhi as well as in a number of other places. With this, I think, I can now reasonably claim that we have a fair idea of the public reaction.

It gives me great satisfaction to find that the need for taxation of this order has been universally accepted. It shows the intense desire of the people to get on with the planned development of the country and their determination not to mind unavoidable sacrifices called for in the process. I am, at the same time, not unaware of feeble voices of criticism raised in some quarters. I have noted and considered these also.

One line of this criticism has been 'Economise on all non-developmental expenditure'. I have assured the House in the past, and do so again, that this will continue to be our aim. Government will continue the strictest scrutiny of all expenditure, existing as well as new.

The second line of criticism has been 'Ensure that there is no waste in the execution of the Plan'. This too is an objective wholly accepted by Government. There may be and will be individual differences as to which expenditure is avoidable or where a waste occurs. I can, however, assure the House that all such instances when they come to our notice will be most carefully looked into.

Not only has the overall size of the tax effort been widely accepted, but its spread over the direct and indirect fields has also found general acceptance. The part that direct and indirect taxes play in our economy is now well established and generally appreciated.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am saying 'generally'. My hon. friend is not in the general line.

I do not propose to go once again into the question at this stage.

There have been some suggestions in this House as well as in the other

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

House during the course of the general discussion of the Budget and later about the hardships and inconveniences of individual taxes and the manner of their operation.

The House will recall that when replying to the general discussion on the Budget last month, I had assured it that all such suggestions and criticisms will receive my most careful attention. I have had the benefit of receiving the valued comments from several Members of both the Houses, from some State Governments as well as from a large number of individuals and organisations which have been affected by them as well. I have been able to enquire in some detail into the various difficulties which have been brought to our notice. I am indeed grateful to all those, whether within this House or outside, who have carefully examined these proposals. As a result of these studies, I have come to the conclusion that relief in certain directions would be justified. I propose to refer to them now so as to facilitate the discussions and save the time of the House in considering the Bill.

On the direct taxes side, I have no changes to suggest except on three or four points of drafting and one in respect of long-term capital losses.

Under section 24(2B) of the income-tax Act, 1922, corresponding to section 74 of the 191 Act, losses in respect of capital assets could be carried forward for eight years. Losses which have been or will be assessed up to the assessment year 1961-62 have acquired this right and I do not propose to deprive them of it. They will be allowed to be carried forward for the remaining period, as losses on short-term assets or other than short-term assets, as the case may be. Provision has already been included in respect of old short-term losses in clause 7 of the Finance Bill. I am giving notice of an amendment to include in this long-term losses also. On further consideration, I think it

will be equitable to allow future losses in respect of long-term capital assets also to be carried forward. The eight-year period is, however, too long, in the present conditions, and I propose to allow them to be carried forward for a period of four years only. The revised draft of clause 7 of which notice is being given covers this also. The loss of revenue on account of these changes will be nominal and has been estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs.

The other amendments proposed in respect of direct taxes are of a drafting or clarificatory nature. The amendment proposed in clause 2(7) clarifies that the share of a partner in the tax paid by a registered firm need not necessarily be regarded as unearned income. The next amendment relates to clause 6 and clarifies that the whole of a business loss will be carried forward for being set off against business profits of subsequent years where the assessee has no income under any other head in the year in which the loss is incurred. The last amendment relating to income-tax clarifies that the definition of subsidiary company will apply not only for the purpose of regular assessment but also for the purpose of deduction of tax at source from dividends paid by a subsidiary company to the holding company.

There is only one more amendment in respect of direct taxes and this proposes to raise the figure of 2 per cent mentioned in rule 2 of the Schedule to the Wealth Tax Act to 2.5 per cent to bring in conformity with the change in the maximum slab rate from 2 to 2.5 per cent.

On the Central Excise side, the largest volume of suggestions has been on the textiles. The two trends have been that the individual increases will cause hardships to certain sections and that the full effect of the revenue from the increase in rates of processing has not been taken into account.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

As I have explained in the past, estimates of revenue on account of new duties or changes in duties have to be based on available statistics. It is impossible at the time of framing the Budget to make any open enquiries on these points. Certain taxation studies of course go on throughout the year and they provide a source which can be depended on for obtaining relevant facts. When, however, an item is to be newly taxed or a part of an item has to be separated for a different treatment, it becomes necessary to rely on the statistics available at the time.

For example, in this year's budget when it was decided to increase the rate of duty on mercerised cloth, separate figures of cloth which is mercerised were not available, nor could they be collected. Figures which could be collected after the budget was presented, show that a larger quantity of cloth is mercerised, particularly from the powerloom sector. This is a matter in which not only are the revenue authorities likely to go wrong; it happens also to the best of persons right in the business and in day to day touch with it. If our figures proved to be an under-estimate, those given by the industry during the first few days after the presentation of the budget proved to be very much of an over-estimate. I mention this not to find any fault or to provide an excuse but only to stress the inherent difficulty of the situation. I have, however, now taken into account the revised estimate of revenue from mercerised cloth.

I propose to exempt cloth certified to be genuine khadi by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, from the processing duty even where such processing is done by power. This is in keeping with our general principle to encourage the use of khadi.

Turning to handlooms, the budget proposals ensured that the differential

margin of 10 nP per kg. which was being enjoyed by the handloom sector from last year, when duty was first imposed on yarn, was not disturbed. Nevertheless, it has been represented that even the small duty is likely to adversely affect the interests of the handloom weaver. While opinions may differ as to how far these fears are well-founded, I recognise that the needs of this particular sector require special consideration. That being so, I have now decided to totally exempt all single cotton yarn, whether bleached or grey, as well as unprocessed (grey) folded cotton yarns, if issued in hanks, upto 40 counts. As the major portion of yarn used by the handloom industry is below 40 counts, this should afford substantial relief to this particular sector of the cotton textile industry, the bulk of whose yarn supply would thus continue to be totally free.

Coming next to powerlooms, it has been represented that the increase in respect of units having between 50 to 300 looms, which were enjoying the facility of paying duty on the fabrics produced by them at compounded rates, and which have now been called upon to pay duty at the standard rates, would be much too steep for them to bear in one jump. I have, therefore, decided to allow them to pay duty at half the standard rates for the period upto the 28th February, 1963 and at 3/4th of the standard rates during the year ending 29th February 1964. Relief during this interval is, in my opinion, necessary to enable them to readjust their economy and also to work out schemes to ensure that they get yarn at a reasonable price. Corresponding marginal reliefs in the rates of compounding for units having 5 to 49 looms is also being simultaneously proposed.

Turning to the rates of excise duty on processed cloth, it is considered desirable to reduce the rates proposed in the Finance Bill in respect of mercerised and waterproofed fabrics,

especially those in the coarser categories. It is claimed that the rates proposed in the Bill might seriously affect the demand for such cloth and thus affect overall offtake. This argument is not wholly without substance. It is accordingly proposed to reduce the rate for mercerising and waterproofing (including rubberisation) from 25 nP to 10 nP per square metre in respect of fabrics of an average count of below 26s, i.e. coarse and medium B categories, and to 15 nP. per square metre for fabrics having higher average counts, i.e. for the medium A, fine and superfine categories. Further, in order to afford some relief to those handloom and powerloom fabrics many of which have to be taken to independent operators for processing, I propose to reduce the effective rates in such cases to 4/5ths of the standard rates. These reduced rates shall apply only to handloom and powerloom fabrics when these are processed by units which are not in any way connected with a spinning or weaving unit. Moreover, such independent processing units which were in existence on the 24th April, 1962, but were not required to take out a central excise licence because they were confining their activities solely to the processing of handloom or exempted powerloom fabrics, would now be given the benefit of exemption for the first 20,000 square metres of cloth bleached, dyed or printed by them, in any month. This is in partial relaxation of the condition which at present precluded them from availing of this concession on the ground that they had not been licensed before the 23rd April 1962. In view of the recent appraisal of the quantity of cloth which is mercerised, even after these concessions, the additional revenue of Rs. 12.10 crores from this item estimated at the time of presenting the Budget will be fully realised.

On considerations similar to those applicable to cotton textiles, woolleg fabrics produced on handlooms or powerlooms, i.e. units not having their

own spinning plants, would be charged only 2/3rds of the standard rates if such fabric is processed in a unit which is not in any way connected with a spinning or weaving mill. This should provide substantial relief to the small scale producers of woollen fabrics who do not possess their own processing facilities.

Newsprint produced in India is still very much lower in quality and higher in price than that imported. This places users of indigenous newsprint at a disadvantage which is aggravated due to greater wastages. I am satisfied that there is force in this contention and I propose to reduce the duty on newsprint from 22 nP. to 5 nP. per kg. This should afford the newspaper industry substantial relief in this particular matter. At the same time, in accordance with the general practice, it is proposed to levy countervailing duty at the same rate on imported newsprint.

The Finance Bill reduces the rate of duty on patent and proprietary medicines from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent. Complete exemption has also been notified for vaccines and sera. I have since received representations requesting that certain other drugs also need concessional treatment. While I do not find it possible to agree to further lowering of rates in respect of all the items proposed I have decided to reduce the rate of duty to 2.5 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of certain drugs like penicillin, streptomycin, quinine, insulin and a few other items which are commonly used as basic remedies for prolonged treatment of certain endemic diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and dysentery.

The excise duties proposed on certain acids and gases have had an indirect repercussion on certain chemical fertilizers. It was represented that any substantial increase in the price of fertilizers which might thus be brought about, would tend to discourage their use and this in turn would adversely affect agricultural production. In view of this, it has

[Shri Morarji Desai]

been decided to subject ammonia and carbon dioxide used for the manufacture of fertilizers in the same factory, to a nominal duty of Rs. 25 per tonne as against the standard rate of Rs. 125 and Rs. 500 respectively, on the basis of tariff values since fixed. As a further concession, I also propose to exempt nitric acid used in such a factory for the production of fertilizers, provided duty is paid at the above mentioned concessional rate on the ammonia content of this acid. These reliefs should go a long way in reducing the ultimate incidence of these duties on chemical fertilizers.

In view of the representations received, I propose to exempt coal tar totally from the excise duty for the present.

I also propose to reduce the duty on telecommunication cables as well as winding wires which were assessable as the tariff stands at 15 per cent *ad valorem*, to the lower tariff rate, namely, 5 per cent *ad valorem*. To provide relief to the small scale sector in some of the industries affected by the proposals in the Finance Bill, I propose to exempt from payment of duty all units producing without the use of power, not more than 50 tons per annum of hydrochloric and nitric acids provided duty paid sulphuric acid is used in their manufacture. The quantity of nitric acid which is a high value item included in this total of 50 tons is proposed to be confined to 15 tons per annum only. I propose to exempt coarse plywoods used mostly in the manufacture of packing cases when produced in units whose total output in a year does not exceed 4,000 square metres, and who do not use power in such manufacture except for the purpose of making veneers. I also propose to exempt all re-rollers who use mainly re-rollable scrap and who do not ordinarily get a quota of billets exceeding ten tons a year, provided the re-rollable scrap or billets, used by them for a re-rolling, have themselves paid duty at appropriate rates.

In addition to the specific proposals which I have just enumerated, steps are also being taken in several directions to simplify procedures particularly those relating to *ad valorem* assessments in respect of a number of commodities which have been subjected to *ad valorem* rates of duty. This is being sought to be achieved either by fixation of specific rates through exemption notifications, or by the declaration of tariff values, also by notification. This has already been done in respect of most of the items of iron and steel products, and acids and gases. Further notifications would now be issued to cover processed woolen fabrics manufactured on handlooms or powerlooms, plywoods and other wood boards, liquid petroleum gas, asbestos cement products, most electric wires and cables, and certain parts of mechanically operated gramophones. It shall be my endeavour to continue this process of simplification to the extent practicable, even after the Bill has been passed, so that the duties proposed could be collected in the most efficient and effective manner. In this connection, I might also mention that I am proposing to accept certain compounded rates in respect of small-scale manufacturers of battery plates, whose product has recently been subjected to a preferential duty. These changes are being effected through the issue of appropriate notifications.

Ordinarily, it is not the practice to give retrospective effect to such exemption notifications or tariff values on the theory that the duties would, in the normal course, have already been passed on to the consumer in a large majority of cases. It seems to me, however, that it is only fair, having regard to the somewhat exceptional circumstances in the present year, to depart from the normal practice and to give effect to all the reliefs retrospectively instead of only prospectively. The change about countervailing duty on imported news-

print will, however, have only prospective effect. The notifications have been so worded as to give effect to this decision.

The net effect of these concessions in excise duty is estimated at Rs. 1.16 crores in a full financial year and at Rs. 1.09 crores for the current financial year. After taking into account the loss on the direct taxes side and the increase on account of the counter-vailing duty on imported newsprint, the reduction in additional revenue estimated at the time of presenting the budget will be about Rs. 77 lakhs.

With these remarks, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1962-63, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): May I know whether the woollen shawls, plain and embroidered, will come under the exemption or not?

Shri Morarji Desai: We will tell you later on.

Mr. Speaker: That can be studied by the hon. Member.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the several changes announced now, we must get time to study.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): In the course of the speech, while introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister said that he is moving certain amendments and he has suggested them already. But the amendments are not before us. They have not been supplied to us. Printed lists 1 and 2 have been supplied, but the amendments of the hon. Minister are not before us. Therefore, we want time to study these things; we may adjourn now.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: I am in the hands of the House. It can decide as it desires and I have no objection absolutely. But one thing might be remembered. A demand was made that 15 hours may be allotted. All the time that was available up to the last stage has been taken into consideration, and we have allotted 14 hours. If hon. Members want that we should disperse now, either we will have to make up for half-an-hour some other day or forgo the half-an-hour and make it 13½ hours. It is for the House to decide.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): We could sit for half an hour more tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

17.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 13, 1962/Jyaistha 23, 1884 (Saka)

Tuesday, June 12, 1962 Jyaishta 22, 1884 (Saka)

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1415.	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi	10186—88
1416.	Delhi-Srinagar Tele-communication line	10188—89
1419.	Medical graduates	10189—91
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1428.	Telephone service in India	10205—08

S.N.Q.
No.

14.	Genetics and Biometry Research Unit in Calcutta	10209—11
15.	Calcutta Jangtala Freighter Service	10212—14
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
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2936.	Drinking water on stations	10223
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2939.	Master Plan for development of Trivandrum City	10224—25
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2941.	Medium Irrigation Projects in U.P.	10225—26
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2949.	Appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Eastern Railway	102
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2951.	Closure of public roads crossing railway lines	10231—
2952.	Tripura Land Reforms and Land Revenue Act	10232
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2963.	Welfare Officers and Inspectors on Railways .	10238-39
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2965.	Class IV employees on Railways	10239-40
2966.	Roads in Tripura . .	10241
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2969.	Indian Agricultural Re- search Institute . . .	10243
2970.	Aid to the family of late Dr. Joseph	10243-44
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2972.	Road in Madhya Pradesh	10244-45
2973.	Supply of fertilizers to Madras	10245-46
2974.	Accident to Country Craft near Mangalore Port	10246
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2976.	Level crossing at Amar- pura Village (W. Rly). .	10247-48
2977.	Primary Health Centres in Orissa	10248
2978.	Bridges at Jajpur-Keon- jhor Road Stations (S.E. Rly). . . .	10248-49
2979.	Chiplima Power House Project	10249-50
80.	Taxi-drivers	10250-51
2981.	Scooter drivers . . .	10251
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2985.	Salary of State Agricul- ture Department Em- ployees	10253-54
2986.	Purchase of wheat from Madhya Pradesh . . .	10254
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2996.	Invasion by locusts . .	10259-61
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3014.	Out-agencies in Hill Dis- tricts of U.P. . . .	10275-76
3015.	Memorandum received from South-Eastern Rai- lwaymen's Union . . .	10276-77
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3019.	Sea Island Cotton . . .	10279-80
3020.	Goods trains involved in accidents	10280-81
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3023.	Primary Health Centres in Punjab . . .	10282
3024.	Drinking water at Kiratpur Sahib Station . . .	10282-83
3025.	Trains on Hubli-Bangalore and Bijapur-Godag lines . . .	10283
3026.	Lease of trees on Cochin Shipyard land . . .	10283-84
3027.	Sea erosion in Kerala . . .	10284
3028.	Level crossing at Mehsana Station . . .	10284
3029.	Central Family Planning Communication Research and Action Centre . . .	10285
3030.	National Institute of Health Administration and Education . . .	10285-87
3031.	Bhodian Yajna Movement . . .	10287-88
3032.	Electricity supply from Gandhi Sagar Dam . . .	10288
3033.	R.M.S. Office, Kotah . . .	10288-89
3034.	Supply of railway car axles and wheels . . .	10289
3035.	T.B. Chemo-therapy Centre at Madras . . .	10289-90
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3038.	Water logging . . .	10291
3039.	Locust menace . . .	10291-92
3040.	Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, Agartala . . .	10292-93
3041.	Water-logging around Maharaj Ganj Bazar . . .	10293
3042.	Railway stations in Orissa . . .	10293-94
3043.	Epidemic in Delhi Zoo . . .	10294
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.		10294-10308

- (i) Dr. Saradish Roy called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the situation arising out of the alleged failure of Government to supply AAG mark labels for tobacco in Guntur . . .
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

COLUMNS

- (Shri A. M. Thomas) made a statement in regard thereto.
- (ii) Shri Karjee called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported occupation of Indian territory by Pakistan Armed Forces . . .
The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.
- (iii) Shri Vasudevan Nair called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the collision of a bus with a passenger train near Sambhar Lake . . .
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 10309-12

- (i) The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya) made a statement reg. Agreement with Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company, Limited.
- (ii) The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement reg. Negotiations between the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE— ADOPTED

10312-14

Second Report was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10314-10428

- (i) Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance concluded and the Demands were voted in full . . .
- (ii) The Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy, / Department of Parliamentary Affairs,

Demands for Grants—contd.

COLUMNS

Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice-President were also voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED AND PASSED

10427 28

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) introduced the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1962. He also moved for consideration of the Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause by clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

10429—40

COLUMNS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1962/JYAISHTA 23, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962 and passing of the Bill.