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**Tuesday, August 31, 1965  
Bhadra 9, 1887 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Twelfth Session)**



***(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 - 20)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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\* The sign + marked above the name of Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 31, 1965/Bhadra 9.  
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Road Accidents in Delhi

+

- \*292 { Shri Warior:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accidents on roads in Delhi are on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent them?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information required has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 1032 on the 27th April, 1965.

Shri Warior: In view of the fact that accidents on the roads of Delhi are on the increase and never on the decrease may I know whether Government have taken any special steps?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some of the steps which have been taken have been indicated in the answer. The

special steps are widening of the roads, proper education in road traffic, strengthening of the mobile traffic patrol, etc.

Shri Warior: May I know whether there are still many narrow strips on the main trunk roads in Delhi, especially before the Safdarjung airport and other places where accidents of a very serious nature take place quite frequently? If so, why did the Government delay the widening of roads in those parts?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have undertaken a specific programme and some of the steps in it have already been implemented. We have widened a number of roads. Apart from that, a number of narrow and congested roads have been closed for heavy transport vehicles.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the steps indicated in the statement have been effective in reducing the number of accidents? If so, may I know whether more steps are going to be taken in that direction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have taken some steps and, to the extent possible, they are made effective.

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली में हादसों की तादाद सन् 1961-62 के मुकाबले में 1000 बढ़ी है, और इसी तरीके से जो दूसरे जूम हैं उन की तादाद भी दिल्ली में उसी परसेन्टेज से बढ़ी है। तो दिल्ली में पुलिस की जो नाफहलियत है जिस की बिना पर यह तादाद बढ़ी है और जो उस का तौर तरीका है उस को बदल कर क्या सरकार यहाँ

पर भ्रजसरे नौ पुलिस को ठोक करने का विचार रखती है ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा हादसात की तादाद जो सन् 1962 में 7270 थी वह 1964 में बढ़ कर 8004 हुई है लेकिन हमारी आवादी बढ़ी है 29 लाख से 31.6 लाख तक। दो साल के अंतर में जो बेहिकल्स की तादाद है वह भी बढ़ी है 60,300 से 89,400 तक। यानी लगभग  $1/3$  का इन्क्राफ बेहिकल्स में हुआ है और  $2\frac{1}{2}$  लाख का इन्क्राफ हुआ है पापुलेशन में। तो जहां पापुलेशन और बेहिकल्स बढ़ती हैं और रोड्स उन्ही तरह रह जाती हैं वहां कुदरतन् ऐसी बात होती है और हादसात बढ़ सकते हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप ने दूसरी बात कह दी कि ऐक्सिडेंट्स बढ़ गये हैं। तो इस में ऐक्सिडेंट्स की बात कैसे ला जा सकती है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मेरा कहना यह था कि जूम और हादसात एक ही रेगियो में बढ़े हैं तो इस की वजह पुलिस की नाप्रहलियत है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस की वजह पुलिस की नाप्रहलियत नहीं है। यहाँ बेहिकल्स भी बढ़ी है और आबादी भी बढ़ी है।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** In the statement laid on the Table on 27th April in reply to question No. 1032, it was stated that:

"Delhi Transport Undertaking bus drivers have specially been made conscious of the need for careful driving."

I want to ask whether Government are aware that the main cause for accidents in Delhi is not ignorance on the part of bus drivers but lack of road discipline on the part of transport bus drivers and scooter drivers

and, if so, what special steps Government propose to take to curb that indiscipline?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** In all these accidents there is negligence and other contributory causes. One cannot exactly be certain that it is due to only one particular cause. But the fact of the matter is that all proper methods of educating the bus drivers, the pedestrians, the scooter drivers and cyclists have been undertaken and as many as 40,000 people have been directly subjected to a type of intensive traffic training.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is not education but deterrence I am hinting at. They are not lacking in knowledge and skill but goodness of will.

**Shri Basappa:** It was stated by the hon. Minister that narrow and congested roads are being closed down for traffic. May I know whether something is being done to widen them instead of closing them down?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Narrow roads or lanes which are flanked by high and stately buildings cannot always be pulled down. They have to be closed for heavy vehicles.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** May I know whether there is any proposal by the D.M.C. to colour the electric poles on the roads on the model of Tokyo and New York to decrease the number of road accidents in Delhi and, if so, what progress has been made so far?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That is a suggestion which I will bring to the notice of the Delhi authorities.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether it is a fact that a number of accidents in Delhi take place because of heavy drunkenness and the fact that many of the people who drive vehicles after taking liquor are involved in the accidents and, if so, what is the percentage of such accidents and what action has been taken?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I do not have the exact percentage of accidents caused by drunkenness. However, I am deeply conscious of the very intensive and very sincere and earnest efforts being made by the hon. Member for prohibition.

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** सभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कुछ सड़कें चौड़ी की जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने दिल्ली में सड़कों को चौड़ी करने का क्या तरीका होगा और जहाँ पर सड़कों को चौड़ी किया जा रहा है वहाँ अपने अन्दर के मुनाबिक प्राप इन कार्यक्रम को कितने समय में पूरा कर सकेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो चलता ही रहेगा।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जहाँ हम बिना ज्यादा खर्च के सड़कों को चौड़ी कर सकते हैं और उस के लिये क्या मौजूद है वहाँ हम कर रहे हैं। जाहिर है कि पुराना दिल्ली में खर्च ज्यादा होगा। लेकिन नई दिल्ली में सड़कों काफ़ी चौड़ी की गई हैं।

#### Import of Fertilizers from U.S.A.

+

\*300. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

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

(a) whether it is proposed to import 350,000 tonnes of fertilizers from the United States this year;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached in this connection; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Against the total import programme of 350,000 metric tons of Nitrogen for 1965-66, the expected imports from U.S.A. are of the order of 134,290 tonnes of Nitrogen.

(b) There is no separate agreement between the U.S.A. and India regarding import of fertilisers as such from U.S.A. Fertiliser imports from U.S.A. are arranged against the U.S. AID Non-Project Loan Agreement No. 380-H-138, under which commodities other than fertilisers are also eligible for financing.

(c) A copy of this agreement dated 17-6-65 has already been placed in the library of the Sabha. The loan advanced under the aforesaid agreement is repayable over a period of 40 years, with a 10-year grace period. The loan carries an interest of 1 per cent in the first ten years and 2½ thereafter.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से जाहिर नहीं होता कि सरकार के पास इस का कोई अकाउंट है कि हमारे देशांतों के अन्दर इतना कूड़ा करकट इकट्ठा हो चुका है कि अगर उस में से 50 की सदी निकाल कर खेतों में डाल दिया जाये तो जो अरबों रुपया सरकार खाद पर खर्च कर रही है वह बच जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई अंदाज व शुमार इकट्ठे किये हैं। अगर इकट्ठे किये हैं तो इस काम में क्या तरबकी हो रही है जिस से कि यह रुपया बच जाये।

**श्री शाहनवाज खान :** सरकार के पास बहुत सही अकाउंट मौजूद है और अगर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समय दें तो माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिये मैं यहाँ पर बतला सकता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप उन की असल जानकारी दें।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** स्टेटमेंट को कई दफे पढ़ा लेकिन उस में जो मूल प्रश्न है उस

का उत्तर नहीं मिला कि कितना रुपया उस पर सफ़ होना और कुल मिला कर कितना सूद देना होगा।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** सूद दिया हुआ है।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** यह खबर तो मौजूद है। पहले दस साल का कोई सूद नहीं है, दूसरे दस सालों का 1 फी सदी है, उस के बाद के बीस सालों का 2½ फी सदी है। कुल चालीस सालों का कर्ज होता है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** तो हम लॉग चालीस साल तक कर्ज के बोखे दबे रहेंगे और सूद देते रहेंगे।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** वह तो देते रहेंगे।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** आप को साढ़े तीन लाख टन की आवश्यकता है। उस में से 1 लाख 34 हजार टन आप अमरीका से ले रहे हैं। बाकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कहाँ से होगी।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** बाकी दूसरे देशों से ली जायेगी जैसा कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम है, यू० एस० एन० आर० है, जापान है, कनाडा, ईरान आर यू० ए० आर० हैं।

**Shri M. L. Jadhav :** May I know whether any complaints are made that fertilisers are not supplied at the proper time?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** यह गुजिश्ता जमाने की बात है, अब ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** गोबर की खाद के लिये आपने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** गोबर हमारे देश में 148 मिलियन टन होता है। हम गाँवों में उस की कम्पास्टिंग कर के खाद बना रहे हैं। यह काम जो आवश्यक है वह कर रहे हैं। और डिजेन लेबल वक़्त कर रहे हैं और बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर रहे हैं।

**Shri Buta Singh :** In view of the scarcity of fertilisers, may I know as to what steps the Government propose to take to distribute the fertilisers to the farmers at subsidised rates?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan :** There are two different questions: one is scarcity and the other is subsidy. We are trying to make up the shortfall in the production of indigenous fertilisers by imports. For the subsidy the matter is being considered.

**Shri Hem Barua :** If it is a fact that there had been a slowing down in the arrival of imported fertilisers during the first half of this year, which resulted in the slowing down of the supply of imported fertilisers to the farmers, may I know what steps Government propose to take to ensure a steady supply of fertilisers to the farmers even if the fertiliser is imported?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan :** There has been no appreciable slowing down; fertiliser is arriving and is being distributed.

**Shri Hem Barua :** May I bring to the attention of the Hon. Minister a report appearing in "The Statesman" this morning in which it has been specifically stated that during the first half of this year, there had been a slowing down in the supply of fertilisers?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam) :** As the Deputy Minister said, it has started arriving now. I agree that there was a slowing down in the beginning of the year and that is why we are now trying to get into long-term arrangement, so that the shipping may be done properly and the fertilisers arrive in time. Steps are being taken for this purpose.

**Shri Hem Barua :** When a specific question is put and when the Minister is present, why is it that the Deputy

Minister, who is ignorant of the position, is allowed to reply?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think the Hon. Member is entitled to say that the Deputy Minister is ignorant.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He should have got up immediately to correct the Deputy Minister.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**Shri Ranga:** The Deputy Minister said that there had been no appreciable slowing down.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. There is nothing to be very much excited about. The Deputy Minister has answered and the Minister has supplemented it. There was slowing down sometime ago, but now it has started arriving.

**Shri Ranga:** All is well that ends well. But at the same time you are here to direct us as well as to direct them. They behave in this manner and we expect you to take them to task.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is justified, I shall do it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You always take us to task. But you don't pull them up, Sir. I cannot understand this kind of thing.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is need, I shall do it.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not allowing that.

**श्री बागड़ी :** वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन हमको गलत जवाब न दिए जायें।

#### Production of Manures +

**Shri M. L. Dwivedy:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
\*301. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Ray:**  
**Shri M. L. Jadhav:**  
**Shre Jedhe:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**  
**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

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

(a) the extent to which the production of manures is lagging behind in the country and when self-sufficiency is likely to be attained; and

(b) the quantum of fertilizers being imported annually and the names of the countries from which these are being imported?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

Type of bulky organic manure	3rd Plan Target	Likely Achievement in 1965-66
Rural Compost	148.03 Million Tonnes.	128 million tonnes.
Town Compost	4.4 Million Tonnes.	4.00 million tonnes.
Green Manuring	41.0 Million acres.	28.26 Million acres.

Use of bulky organic manures and fertilisers is complementary to each other and both are generally used in conjunction with each other. Efforts are made to develop and utilise the locally available manurial resources to the maximum extent possible.

(b) The import of nitrogenous fertilisers during the current year i.e. 1965-66 is estimated at 3,50,000 tonnes Nitrogen. The countries from which these fertilisers will be imported are U.S.A., U.K., Canada, W. European countries, E. Germany, U.S.S.R. Japan, Rumania, U.A.R. and Iran. As regards the first four years of the current Plan imports were of the following order:—

1961-62	..	138,000 MT(N)
1962-63	..	245,000 MT(N)
1963-64	..	223,000 MT(N)
1964-65	..	235,000 MT(N)

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है : the extent to which the manures are lagging behind production जवाब दिया जाता है कि लाइक्ली एबीव-मेंट इन 1965-66 प्लान टारजेट । जवाब में यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि कितनी एक्सटेंट में लैग बिहाइंड कर रहा है । जब सवाल पूछा जाता है तो सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया जाता । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सीधा जवाब दिया जाया करे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जवाब सीधा क्यों नहीं दिया गया, बताया जाए ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खाँ :** सन् 1965-66 के लिए रिवाइज्ड प्लान टारजेट 800,000 टन था । इंटरनल प्रोडक्शन 300,000 टन है और इम्पोर्ट्स 350,000 टन होगा ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं दो सवालों को देख चुका हूँ, खाद्य विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर उनका सम्पूर्ण जवाब नहीं देते । धधूरा जवाब

देते हैं और बाद में मंत्री महोदय को जवाब सम्पूर्ण करना पड़ा है । इससे पूरक प्रश्न पूछने में कठिनाई होती है । आप उनको आदेश करें कि यदि उनको पता नहीं है तो जवाब न दें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने यह नई बात नहीं कही है, पहले भी यह कहा जा चुका है । जब एक मेम्बर साहब एक बात कह दें तो उसको दुहराने की जरूरत नहीं ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** इसलिए बार बार कहा जाता है कि उसके बावजूद भी तो जवाब पूरा नहीं आता ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस तरह बीच में दखल देने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मेरा प्रश्न यह था ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने कहा कि कितना लैग बिहाइंड करते हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि टारजेट इतना था और इतना पूरा हुआ । इससे पता लगाया जा सकता है कि कितना लैग बिहाइंड कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने दोनों चीजें बता दीं । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कितना लैग बिहाइंड करते हैं, इसका फिगर दिया जाना चाहिए, यह जो सबस्ट्रेशन है इसको भी मिनिस्ट्री को करके सीधा जवाब देना चाहिए ताकि इस तरह की दिक्कत पैदा न हो ।

**Shri Daji :** On a point of order. The import of the question has not been understood. The import of the question is not what the extent of lag in relation to the target is, but what it is in relation to the requirements of the country. The target may itself be less than the requirements. What the hon. Member wants to know is how far we have fallen short of the requirements and not of the targets, because a target may be fixed which

may itself be less than the country's requirements. That is the import of the question, and that should be understood by the hon. Minister.

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** दूसरी बात मैंने यह पूछी थी कि सेल्फ सफिशेंसी कब तक हो जाएगी, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला ।

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** I am sorry I am not doing well, and I have been asked not to speak much. That was why I was not intervening. Anyhow, I shall explain the position.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I wish him speedy recovery.

**Mr. Speaker:** The thing to which objection has been taken is this. The Secretariat that prepares the answer to the question must be careful to see that if two things are asked for, namely the extent of lag, and the time when we would be self-sufficient, then both those questions are answered.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I shall explain the position.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** घाडर घाडर । घाय इस तरह से नहीं बोल सकते । जब मैंने उनको बुलाया है तो उनको बोलने दीजिए । जब एक सदस्य बोल रहा है तो दूसरा नहीं बोल सकता ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अब मुझ को इजाजत दी जाए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, पहले उनको बोलने दीजिए । मैं पहले यह देखना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या बोलते हैं ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Part (a) of the question deals with the farm manure and the other traditional types of manures. There is no question of reaching self-sufficiency with those manures, because the quantity of nitrogen available in those manures is

very much limited, and therefore, there is no question of reaching self-sufficiency with those manures. That will have to be met by inorganic manures, to which part (b) of the main question relates. We are importing to the extent of 3.50 lakhs tonnes, and there is some internal production also. But even what we are importing and what we are producing within the country in terms of inorganic manures are not really enough even to meet the present demands. For the Fourth Plan, therefore, we are laying down a greater target of production and we are also trying to import as much as possible so that even next year, that is, in 1966-67, it should be possible for us to meet almost the entire demand of manures and fertilisers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has it been mentioned in the statement that the self-sufficiency is not likely to be reached so soon or in the foreseeable future?

**Shri Banga:** No.

**Some hon. Members:** No. It is not mentioned therein.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was what I was drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to. When the Secretariat prepares the answers, they should be more careful and they should see that Members get the answers specifically to the questions that they have asked.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as that is concerned, I agree.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Very often what we find is that without going into the answers, they say that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. Is that fair?

**Mr. Speaker:** The statement should contain answers to the questions that have been asked.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as part (a) of the question is concerned, I can only say that there is no question of reaching self-sufficiency with the traditional manures; we cannot reach self-sufficiency with those manures at any time.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : बयान में बतलाया गया है कि ग्रीन मैन्यूरिंग का टारगेट है 41 मिलियन एकड़ और एचोय हुआ है 28 मिलियन एकड़, यानी तीन चौथाई से भी कम। सरकार ने यह बतलाया है कि सारे सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेल्फ सफ़ीशेसी और अधिक उत्पादन के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

मेरा एक सवाल और रहता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उरा ठहर जाइये।

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Green manures such as dhaincha and sanai are being distributed by the blocks to farmers and they are being educated and encouraged to go in for these green manures.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The amounts spent on these imports have not been shown. In this context, I would like to know how far the amount spent on imports compares with the value of agricultural production resulting from them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That depends on a number of factors, the efficiency with which the fertiliser is being utilised, the quantity of water available etc. Generally, results vary from giving a produce increase of 30—40 per cent.

Shri Warior: May I know whether there is a shortage of phosphatic fertilisers and whether the recent import restrictions have reduced the quantity that we can import, so that the manufacture of that type of fertiliser has been hampered now and we do not have any chance of reaching the target of production of phosphatic fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a shortage of fertiliser and we are trying to import 350,000 tonnes during

this year, taking into account that we would be producing within the country 400,000 tonnes. Due to various reasons, this target of internal production will be fulfilled only to the extent of 75 per cent, that is, 300,000 tonnes. Therefore, the availability is less. But even if we want to import now, I am afraid fertiliser is not available in the world markets. Therefore, what we are now trying to do is that from next year onward we enter into long-term contracts even now, for the next three or four years so that we will be in a position to get these fertilisers in sufficient quantities.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : प्रेस रिपोर्ट में है कि जो नयी बैराइटीज के राइस और व्हीट के सीड्स आने हैं तो करीब 20 लाख टन से ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर मंगाने की जरूरत होगी। दूसरी बात यह है कि उसी के साथ में जो मैन्यूर की कमी होगी इम्पोर्ट करने में उसमें जो इम्पोर्ट के लिए लिया गया है "फोरेन एक्सचेंज प्रेवेलेविजिटी की कमी हो गयी थी तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो फर्टिलाइजर आपको इम्पोर्ट करना है उस के लिए फोरेन एक्सचेंज प्रेवेलेविजिटी होगा इस बात के लिए क्या कृषि विभाग ने फार्मर्स डिपार्टमेंट से तय कर लिया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. We are trying to take care of that. We are making a calculation as to what would be a realistic estimate of production within the country annually. Then we are making a calculation as to what would be the minimum requirement with regard to fertilisers annually, the gap being met by imports. For that purpose, we are also trying to see that sufficient foreign exchange is available during the fourth plan.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: What measures are taken to see that farmers do not use cow dung as fuel?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I have explained before, farmers are

being asked to go in for more composting and other alternative forms of fuel like farm forestry and quick growing trees. We are also encouraging farmers to use cow-dung gas plant.

**Shri Jedhe:** What are the figures of foreign exchange involved in imports in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The foreign exchange required for about 350,000 tonnes of Nitrogen fertiliser will be round about Rs. 50 crores.

**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Is it the policy of the Government to start as many fertiliser factories as possible in the Fourth Plan to make fertiliser available in sufficient quantities?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, Sir. That is our objective, and that is in charge of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

**श्री बागड़ी :** देश के घनदर घाज जो खाद्यान्न की कमी है उसका मुख्य कारण उत्पादन में कमी होता है और उत्पादन की कमी का कारण खाद की कमी है । प्राये साल कृषि मंत्रालय के सामने यह खाद की कमी का सवाल आता है और फिर घाबिरी बक्त में यह जबाब दे दिया जाता है कि चूंकि विदेशी मृदा की कमी थी इसलिए उसे मंगाने में देरी हुई तो क्या सरकार इस बात के ऊपर कोई इन्कवायरी बैठेयेगी या तहकीकात करेगी कि खाद जोकि इतनी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु कृषि उत्पादन के लिए थी उस को बाहर से मंगाने के लिए विदेशी मृदा का प्रवन्ध क्यों नहीं हुआ ? कीन व्यक्ति उनके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और उन जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को बंद देने के लिए क्या इन्कवायरी कमेटी बिठाई जायेगी ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** सन् 1965-66 में 3 लाख 50,000 टन के इम्पोर्ट का इंतजाम किया गया है और उसके लिए 48 करोड़ और 67 (?) लाख रुपये के फोरेन एक्सचेंज का ऐकॉमेंट हुआ है और उसमें जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कोई

फेल्थोर हुआ है वो ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं है ।

**Shri Daji:** Has the scheme of setting up fertiliser plants in collaboration with Bechtel been finally given up, dead and buried; if so, is the Government having any alternative scheme for producing fertilisers in collaboration with any other country or any other firm.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Perhaps the hon. Member will be happy to hear that it is dead and buried. It is not dead and buried. If any alternative proposals come from Bechtels which are more reasonable, we will be prepared to consider them, and I am told there are alternative proposals.

**Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** May I know whether Government have considered the question of using more cow-dung instead of fertilisers by saving it from wastage?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Every effort is being made to increase the quantum of compost from the rural areas and also from the urban areas. Comprehensive schemes have been launched to increase the urban compost, and also use of sewage water. We are doing everything.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** We are short of foreign exchange; at the same, production of fertilisers in the world is much less, and so we cannot get them. In the circumstances, I want to know whether the Government is thinking of supplying natural gas to the cultivators of Gujarat at a cheap rate, so that they may not use cow-dung.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I really cannot answer this question. It is in the charge of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त :** मंत्री महोदय के जबाब के बारे में मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रहने दीजिये, बनेश्चन में ऐसा नहीं होता है । श्री एम० एन० चतुर्वेदी ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** We also are interested in fertilisers.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Has Government assured itself that the figures of compost manure in the rural areas are genuine? Or is it the case that wherever cow dung or buffalo dung is used for manuring, it is reported as compost manure?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** I admit that these cannot be very exact figures, these are as best as we can get them.

**Shri D. J. Nalk:** The hon. Minister just now said that seeds of sun hemp etc., are being supplied by the blocks for green manuring. May I know how much area has been covered by this in the block areas?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This year we are likely to cover 28-26 million acres as against the target of 41 million. There is a shortfall.

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो गाय का गोबर है उस की कमी दिन पर दिन इस कारण होती जा रही है कि कृषि कार्य के लिए मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस को भी ध्यान में रखेगी ?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a suggestion for action.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Are the Government aware of the remarkable phenomenon in this country—the more the fertilisers produced, the more they are imported, the scarcer and costlier they become for small landholders—and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take in this regard?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is because the demand is increasing now and more and more people want to use fertilisers. That is why we have a target of more than two million tonnes of nitrogen by the end of the Fourth Plan.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The poor farmer simply cannot get it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is because there is scarcity and we are able to supply roughly 45-50 per cent of the demand and we are trying to see that we ensure supplies from the next year onwards and for that we are even now taking steps.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** There is a surplus of coal and shortage of fertilisers. Will the Government prepare a scheme of supplying coal to the villagers so that cow dung could be saved from being used as fuel and used as fertiliser?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There are schemes for that, but I cannot immediately say how far those schemes have fructified; it should be put to the Mines Ministry.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Many experts have expressed the opinion that there is a lot of indigenous fertiliser in the form of cow dung which is now used as household fuel. May I know how long these gobar gas plants are going to be used on an experimental basis and whether the Government has any scheme to give any subsidy for the establishment of cow-dung plants in the villages?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I cannot immediately answer whether any subsidy is involved in it. There is a programme to popularise cow-dung gas plant and it is no longer in an experimental stage; it has proved to be successful.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** How long will it be in experiment?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us jump over this cow dung now.

**श्री मधु लिंगम :** जहाँ तक मैं मंत्री महोदय का जवाब सुन पाया हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है कि हम को खाद के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन कलकत्ता में, खाद का काम जिन

मंत्री के महकने में आता है, उन्होंने—श्री हुमायूँ कश्मिर ने बंगाल नैशनल चेम्बर के सामने एक भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि रासायनिक खाद के बारे में हमें पांच साल में आत्म-निर्भरता हासिल होगी। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने कहा था कि दस साल में हम निर्यात करने की क्षमता भी प्राप्त करेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम पांच साल में आत्मनिर्भर बन जायेंगे और खाद्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि आत्म-निर्भरता कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। मुझे को ऐसा लगता है कि अब सरकारी नाति में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं रही है—एक मंत्री एक बात कहता है और दूसरा मंत्री दूसरी बात कहता है। इन बारे में जरा सफ़ाई होनी चाहिये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Is it a question?

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल ही तो पूछा है।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री लोग सवाल को समझते ही नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेता को हर बात में देखन नही देना चाहिये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would only say this. We are fixing a target of 2 million tonnes of nitrogen or a little more by the end of the Fourth Plan. Even then our per acre consumption will be about 6 or 7 lbs. against 200 and odd lbs. of nitrogen in highly developed countries. Therefore, this will go on increasing. That is why I said that there is no question of reaching self-sufficiency because the demand will go on increasing as we improve and modernise our agriculture; therefore, we will have to go on building more and more fertiliser factories so that increased production will be available.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने सवाल यह पूछा था कि "नेम्ब्राफ दि कंट्रीज फ़्रॉम विच दीज आर विपंग इम्पोर्टेड" बताये जाये, लेकिन जवाब यह दिया गया है, "दि कंट्रीज फ़्रॉम विच दीज फर्टिलाइजर्स बिल बि इम्पोर्टेड....।" सवाल दोहरा, जवाब दोहरा। क्या खाद्य मंत्रालय में कोई ऐसा मंत्री नहीं है, जो प्रश्न को देख सके? मैंने सवाल यह पूछा है कि किन देशों से आयात किया जा रहा है और उत्तर यह दिया जा रहा है कि इन देशों से आयात किया जायेगा। हम लोगों को प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर मिलने चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि मैं खुद इस को देखूंगा और मिनिस्ट्रो को कहूंगा।

#### Agricultural Production Board

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\*302. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Production Board has set up a number of teams drawn from the Planning Commission and other Departments to review how far water potentiality created so far has been utilised properly in the different States;

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

(c) the changes made in the light of the recommendations made by the Board for the proper utilisation of the water potentiality created so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Agricultural Production Board considered how best

the efforts towards utilisation of large irrigation potential in the command areas of Chambal, Mahanadi Delta, Kosi, Tungabhadra and Bhadra Projects could be accelerated. It was felt that while the problem was to be primarily tackled by the concerned State Governments, the Central Government could assist by deputing one or two officers to work on the Committees to be set up by the States for the purpose. It would be necessary to discuss the various points with the State Governments before the Committees were formed for the projects other than Chambal (where the concerned Government of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh had already set up Teams) to lay down an action programme by way of construction of field channels, land levelling, area development measures, crop patterns, laying out of demonstration farms, etc.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Board, the Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power has so far visited Bihar about Kosi Project and Mysore regarding the Tungabhadra Project, and reports on these are awaited by the Agricultural Production Board.

(c) Does not arise.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** इस स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है —

"The Agricultural Production Board considered how best the efforts towards utilisation of large irrigation potential in the command areas of Chambal, Mahanadi Delta, Kosi, Tungabhadra and Bhadra Project could be accelerated. It was felt that while the problem was to be primarily tackled by the concerned State Governments,..."

क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि कन्सल्टेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट्स ने उन को क्या एडवाइस दी ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खाँ :** केन्द्रीय सरकार का खयाल यह है कि पानी के सही मुटि-

साइजेशन के बारे में एक सैल सेंटर में सेट अप किया जाये और उती किस्म का सैल हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में हो, जो इन तमाम मामलात में पानी के सही इस्तेमाल को देखे और उस के लिए मूनासिब कदम उठाए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ए घुप के नेता साहब, श्री बागड़ी ने बार बार एक सवाल उठाया है और मुझ पर रिफ्लेक्शन किया है । उन्होंने मुझ पर रिफ्लेक्शन तो किया है, लेकिन बात उन की ठीक है । मैंने कहा है कि सेक्रेट्रियट जो जवाब तैयार करता है, वह यह देखे कि जो सवाल उन से पूछा गया है, जवाब उती के मुताबिक हो । माननीय सदस्य ने मुझ पर यह बांधारोपण किया है कि मैंने मंत्रियों से यह नहीं कहा है कि वे यह देखें कि सवाल का सही जवाब दिया गया है या नहीं । उन का कहना वाकई दुस्त है । मैंने तो कर्दसी के तौर पर "सेक्रेट्रियट" कहा है । मैंने यह समझा कि मिनिस्टर्स भी उस में भा गये । लेकिन वह मुझे बार बार कह रहे हैं और उनका कहना दुस्त है । उन की यह बात ठीक है कि जब मिनिस्टर साहबान जवाबों को देखते हैं, तो वे यह भी देखें कि क्या सवाल के मुताबिक जवाब तैयार किया गया है या नहीं ।

**श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत :** एक मंत्री नहीं, तीन तीन मंत्री हैं ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Sir, I am sorry that I have put you in an embarrassing situation. As a matter of fact, I have to take full responsibility for the answers given, even though the Secretariat prepares them. If there is any inadequacy, I shall see that it is rectified in future. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That should be enough, I think.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** सवाल यह पूछा गया है कि अब तक जो वाटर पोइंटेंसिटी

फीएट की गई है, वह प्रापरी यूटिलाइज की गई है या नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड की क्या राय है कि अब तक जो पोटेगेलिटो फीएट हुई है, उसमें से कितनी प्रापरी यूटिलाइज हुई है और कितनी बेस्ट होती है और उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : बर्ड फ़ाइव-यीयर प्लान के दौरान में लगभग 82 फ़ीटिशो वाटर पोटेगेलिटो का सही इस्तेमाल, यूटिलाइजेशन, हो रहा है।

### चीनी का उत्पादन

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- \* 303. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
 श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :  
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
 श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :  
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :  
 श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :  
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
 श्री किम्बर लाल :  
 श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 में चीनी उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफलता मिली है;

(ख) गन्ने की अच्छी फसल के बावजूद चीनी उत्पादन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में असफलता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अगले वर्ष के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और क्या चालू वर्ष में इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये

आगे और कोई निर्णय किये गये हैं जिनमें नया मूल्य सम्बन्धी निर्णय भी शामिल है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No target of sugar production was fixed for 1964-65 but the production during this year is estimated to be around 32 lakh tonnes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No target as such has been fixed for the next year but the target fixed for the last year of the Third Five Year Plan was 35.6 lakh tonnes. No decision regarding price of sugarcane or other measures has yet been taken.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : त्रि शून्य त्रि।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise a point of order. Just now, the hon. Member, Shri Siddhanti, when calling the question, said "three shunya three". I want to know whether it is the future link language of the country or he is simply putting it like that. (Inter-ruption).

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : माननीय सदस्य को प्रमत्त होना चाहिये कि मैं ने जो "त्रि" कहा है, वह संख्या के तबदीक है। वह इस को क्यों आज़ाद करते हैं ?

Shri Kapur Singh: If that is the intention, I withdraw my point of order.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सरकार को यह बात अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि चीनी का पर्याप्त उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता है और जब राष्ट्र की जनसंख्या का 75 प्रतिशत भाग गुड़ ख़ासकर और खांड को खाता है, तो सरकार उन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यत्न क्यों नहीं करती है और वह चीनी के पीछे क्यों पड़ी हुई है।

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Gur and khand-sari are also being produced. In the State from which the hon. Member comes, nearly 33 per cent is going for the production of white sugar and the rest is meant for gur and khand-sari.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** अभी मैंने जो निवेदन किया था उस बात का यह उत्तर नहीं है जो दिया गया है। फिर भी मैं आपकी बात को मान कर चलता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीनी का पूरा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है, क्या उसका कारण यह नहीं है कि आप गन्ना उत्पादक जो किसान हैं, उनको गन्ने का षोड़ा दाम देते हैं ?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** It is not correct for the hon. Member to say that the production has not gone up. From last year's production of 26.5 lakh tonnes, this year we are going up to 32 lakh tonnes. I do agree that even this increase perhaps is not adequate to meet the demand in the country. As far as gur and khand-sari are concerned, there is no ban on the production of those items. When there is larger production of sugarcane, there is larger production of gur and khand-sari also. These three things—white sugar, gur and khand-sari—combined meet the demand of the entire country.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know why the targets of sugar production could not be fixed this year? Is it a fact that production of sugarcane could not be increased because of the low price?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The price has been quite attractive. We have not been able to fix the target yet, because we want to know the prospects of sugarcane production. Because of the erratic behaviour of the monsoon, it has not yet been possible to make a realistic estimate of sugarcane production.

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि चीनी का उत्पादन 26 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 32 लाख टन हो गया है अर्थात् 6 लाख टन की वृद्धि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि चीनी का कौंटा शहरों को तो एक डेढ़ किलो प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से मिलता है और देहात के लोगों के लिए एक तोला भी आप नहीं बढ़ा पाये हैं और न उनको मिलता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनके लिये भी चीनी मुहैया करने की कोशिश कर रही है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In the villages, there is more use of gur and khand-sari. In addition, we have increased the quota to the various State Governments. The State Governments plan the distribution in urban and rural areas.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** Is the government aware that price of jaggery has fallen and there may be surplus cane next year when the old mills will not be in a position to crush all the cane? What steps has the Government taken so that all the sugarcane may be consumed?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As I said, it is too early to predict the production of sugarcane and how much surplus will be there, apart from what is crushed. We shall take a view as soon as a forecast is made about the production.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** May I know which region or part of the country showed the highest increase in sugar production during the last crushing season, and what were the main factors responsible for the increase?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** The main factors responsible for the increased in sugar production are the incentive price given to the growers, the incentive given to the industry and certain other regulatory measures which were asked to be undertaken by the State Governments.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** I asked, which part of the country has shown the highest increase. I do not want an answer in general terms.

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Particularly eastern and western U.P. have shown increase in production by about 1.40 lakh tonnes. The increase shown by Maharashtra is about 94,000 tonnes.

**Shri Ranga:** Just now the Minister said that the distribution of sugar between the rural and urban areas is the special responsibility of the State Governments. Are we to understand that the Union Government is not taking any interest in seeing to it that the rural people are not starved for sugar and there is some relationship between the availability of sugar for urban areas and for rural areas, so that the rural areas do not suffer?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We are making every efforts. We had discussions with the Chief Ministers about sugar distribution when they came here. But the ultimate responsibility will have to be taken by the State Governments.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** What percentage of the available capacity will these 32 lakhs tonnes be and what is the increase in the licensed capacity during the last two years and how is its distribution?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** The capacity at present is about 32.5 lakh tonnes, but the effective capacity is 30 lakh tonnes. The production is about 32 lakh tonnes. So far as the licensed capacity is concerned, it is a separate question. But if the hon. Member wants the information, I can give it.

**Mr. Speaker:** It need not be given if it is a separate question.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** It is not a separate question.

श्री चं. रा. चौबरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ बिहार और साउथ बिहार के मन्दर कितनी मूलर  
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केंद्रीड है और उनके मन्दर कितना चीनी का उत्पादन होता है ? आपने सभी मन्त्री बताया है कि उत्तर के पूर्वी इलाकों में । दूसरे हिस्सों में ज्यादा मन्त्रा पैदा हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ बिहार में कितना पैदा हुआ है और साउथ बिहार में कितना पैदा हुआ है ?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** In North Bihar the increase is about 1.40 lakh tonnes. In South Bihar it is 14,000 tonnes.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Sir, mine was not a separate question. You also did not say that it is a separate question. You only said that if it is a separate question, it need not be answered.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Even today there is a separate question on licensing.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, there is a separate question in the list.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** In view of the fact that the consumption in the country is increasing almost every year, may I know whether the Government is thinking of giving incentive to the sugar factories in those parts of the country where sugarcane production has increased considerably?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** No, Sir.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** When this question was raised in the last session the hon. Minister stated that de-control of sugar will be considered after creating a buffer stock. Have the Government been able to procure that buffer stock? What is the present position?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Government is contemplating building a buffer stock of 20 per cent. of the consumption requirements of the country. Until that is done the question of de-control of sugar does not arise.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** How much has been built up till now?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** The carry-over at the end of the sugar year was of the order of 48 lakh tonnes.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** मंत्री महोदय ने बार-बार कहा है कि प्रदेश सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी कितरण की है। जबकि कंट्रोल की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की है और जब भी और कामों में भी भारत सरकार दायव देता है, इन वास्ते सारे देशों में भी एक प्रकार का कितरण हो, इसके लिये प्रदेश सरकारों को वह सरकार क्यों नहीं मना सकी है अभी तक ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप धार्मिक कर रहे हैं।

**श्री त्रिदत्त सिंह :** कंट्रोल डी कंट्रोल की चर्चा अभी नहीं थी। यह मालूम हुआ है कि सरकार पांच लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक बनाना चाहती है। उत्पादन 25 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 32 लाख टन हो गया है। पांच लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक बना लेने के पश्चात् भी आपके पास 27 लाख टन बच रहती है। क्या आप कोशिश नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसको लोगों में बांटने की ?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** As the hon. Minister has stated just now, liberal release have been made. The quotas of the various States have been increased by 16,000 tonnes per month.

#### Aerial Spraying of Pesticides

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\*394. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to introduce a regular system of aerial spraying of pesticides;

(b) whether any experiments of aerial spraying have been conducted and if so, where; and

(c) whether services of any expert from U.S.A. have been procured to advise in the matter?

**The Deputy Min's'ter in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. In Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.

(c) Yes.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** In view of the fact that in this country no one crop is sown in one large and compact area like in the USSR and USA etc. and during any season of the year there are always two or three crops standing on a farmer's holding, which require different treatments. Under such conditions is it possible to carry out aerial spraying effectively and successfully?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** There are certain areas where we have compact blocks for paddy or cotton cultivation. We are carrying on aerial spraying on such compact blocks.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Has the cost per acre been worked out? If so, who will bear the cost—the farmer or the Government?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We levy a nominal charge of Re. 1 per acre from the farmer.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is the Minister aware that in some scientifically advanced countries, such as, the U.S.A., U.K. and Germany, research and experience have shown that most pesticides contain D.D.T. or some other chemical which is a slow but sure poison, as much so to man and animal as it is to pests and, if so, has the Government taken into consideration the fact that this poison is also tenaciously retained in the plants which may thus get into the human organism through the food?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Some committees were set up in more advanced countries like the United States and England where they had carried out very detailed research with this. But in this country the use of insecticides is not to that extent which may do

any harm. But we are taking advantage of the research carried out.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My question was whether the research has shown that pesticides are poisonous to men as well.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** There is also a technical committee appointed for this purpose to see whether there are any adverse effects either on human beings or on animals or on birds and that committee is currently going into all these matters. It is working under the chairmanship of Prof. Thacker. We hope to get the report very soon.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** The hon. Minister mentioned that the farmers are charged a nominal fee of Re. 1 per acre for aerial spraying. May I know whether, on the basis of the experiments carried out so far, Government have worked out the actual economics of the operation, the cost involved, as against the advantage gained in terms of increased production?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes; it has been worked out. It is quite economical to incur this expenditure. On the other hand, the saving is much more than what we expect.

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether such experiments have been carried out in Mysore and, if not, why not?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We have got only a limited fleet. We will take into account the requirements of Mysore also.

**श्री बड़े :** पैट्रुम मे फसल को नुकसान होता है, और इसके वास्ते एक रिपोर्ट में यह था कि चूंकि कीड़ों में फसल को नुकसान होता है इस लिये उसके इन्सोरेन्स का विचार किया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या शासन वेस्टिमाइड्स के साथ फ़ाप इन्सोरेन्स का भी विचार कर रहा है ।

**श्री साहन्नाबाब बां :** फ़ाप इन्सोरेन्स स्कैम सरकार के जेरे गौर है लेकिन अभी

तक इस को कोई आखिरी शकल नहीं दी गई है ।

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Unless a particular area or a unit is declared coming under the Pests Control Act by the Revenue Officer, no action is taken in the matter. May I know whether on account of this delay the loss is caused to the agriculturist and, if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** In compact blocks, we do the aerial spraying without waiting for any such report. Where it is considered necessary and where there is demand from the cultivators of the area, the aerial spraying is being done. That is only in the case of epidemics.

**Shri Ranga:** Why should it be that Government makes a charge of Re. 1 per acre for this aerial spraying? The hon. Minister has himself admitted that there is a saving also on this—it is on the distress of the people. Is it not the duty of the Government to provide this kind of minimum protection for the crops to the people freely?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I agree. During the Fourth Plan, we are considering whether this service could not be taken over on behalf of Government. But anyhow Government will have to incur expenditure and it will have to be collected from some source or the other.

**Shri Ranga:** Why should it be collected from the farmers? It is very funny.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is being considered in the Fourth Plan.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether highly agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh will be assisted in the matter of owning their helicopters for doing this work?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think each State Government can build up a fleet for this purpose. We are

trying to build up a national fleet. But one will be located at Hyderabad.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether this aerial spraying will be effective on locusts also?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Yes, Sir. It is very effective against locusts.

#### Central Board of Forestry

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\*305. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
           **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 487 on the 16th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have agreed to implement the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Forestry on Afforestation; and

(b) if so, by what time the recommendations are likely to be fully implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Information from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland is awaited. Other States have agreed to implement the recommendations.

(b) The States have prescribed for various recommendations different period: extending to Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** What are the salient features of the recommendations?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** There are certain recommendations for carrying out surveys and demarcation. They have also suggested certain administrative controls to be set up.

#### Wheat Zones

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\*306. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
           **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**  
           **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

**Shri M. L. Jadhav:**

**Shri Jethi:**

**Shri Tridib Kumar**

**Chaudhuri:**

**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

**Shri P. Barua:**

**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 535 on the 23rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the final decision regarding the wheat policy including the continuance of the wheat zones has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of decisions are contained in paragraphs 28-31 of the 'Review of the Food Situation' April, 1965 which was laid on the Table of the Sabha during the last session of Parliament. Paragraph 32 of 'Review of the Food Situation—August, 1965' which was laid on the Table of the House on 19th August, 1965 also deals with the matter, among others.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether there is any difference in supply of wheat per capita province-wise and if so, what are the reasons? In some provinces the wheat supply is more and in some provinces it is less.

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** It all depends upon the availability with the Centre and also on the requirements of the States.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that, in some towns of Rajasthan, wheat is not available for weeks and even for some months and if so, what are the reasons therefor? Is the Central Government responsible for that or the State Government?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** I am not aware of any complaint about non-availability of wheat, but if the hon. Member has got something in his mind, he can refer the matter to us and we shall look into it.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** After the carving out of zones and the restrictions on the movement of wheat, I want to know whether the prices have increased and at the same time whether there have been black-marketing and scarcity of wheat?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** We have to take into account the commodity we are speaking about. As far as the indigenous wheat is concerned, movement from one State to another is completely banned. What is moved from State to State account is being sold in the open market; that is a controlled commodity and is sold at controlled prices. As far as imported wheat is concerned, it is also sold at controlled prices. Some small quantities may be smuggled from one State to another and sold at very high prices, but that should not be taken as a normal feature.

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् : भारत में गेहूं का भाव कम होता है और उसी के बाईर से एक मील के अन्दर पर उसका भाव ज्यादा होता है। अलग अलग जगहों पर अलग अलग भाव होता है। इन लिये अलग अलग भावों को बन्द कर के एक ही भाव क्यों नहीं रखवा जाता, सब जगहों पर।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There cannot be one price in the country because there are States which are surplus and in those surplus States wheat will be sold at a lower price. In other places where movement has got to take place from surplus to deficit areas, there will be the trade margin, transport charges, handling charges, etc. It will not therefore, be possible to have a uniform price throughout the country.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Deputy Minister said that he was not aware of the scarcity of wheat in Rajasthan. I wonder if he has not read the report on food riots in Rajasthan; the Chief Minister was running from place to place. I also wrote letters to the Prime Minister and the Food Minister that wheat was selling at Rs. 100 per quintal in Jodhpur and Jaipur. He is blissfully ignorant of all these!

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Rajasthan generally depends upon its own indigenous production for distribution. Last week the Chief Minister, Rajasthan, was here and he represented that, because of the monsoon conditions, the market availability was less and, therefore, more imported wheat should be given. I have given more imported wheat to Rajasthan.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Sugar Price Enquiry Commission

- \*307. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam;  
Shri Jashvant Mehta;  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;  
Shri K. N. Tiwary;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 944 on the 20th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Sugar Price Enquiry Commission has since submitted its final report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### New Sugar Factories

- { Shri P. C. Boroah;  
Shri Krishnapal Singh;  
Shri Jashvant Mehta;  
Shri Basappa;  
\*308. { Shri M. L. Jadhav;

Shri Jedhe:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Maharajkumar Vijaya  
 Ananda:  
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:  
 Shri Parashar:  
 Shri Kaghunath Singh:  
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 214 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of licences for new sugar factories since issued;

(b) where they are to be set up, their production capacities and in which sectors they are to be set up; and

(c) how many further letters of intent have since been issued for the expansion of sugar factories in each sector?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Letters of intent have been issued in August, 1965 for the establishment of 9 new sugar factories in different States. A statement giving the required particulars is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4679/65].

(c) Since 2nd March, 1965 letters of intent have been issued in 7 more expansion cases—1 in the cooperative sector and 6 in the joint stock sector.

कोचीन में जहाज बनाने का दूसरा कारखाना

\* 309. { श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :  
 श्री बारिबर:  
 श्री वासुदेवन नायर:  
 श्री प्रभात कार:  
 श्री मुहम्मद कोया:  
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रिमंडल

सचिव ग्रैल, 1965 में कोचीन में जहाज बनाने का दूसरा कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने के लिए जापान गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) क्या जापानी प्रविधिज्ञों ने प्राथमिक जांच तथा सर्वेक्षण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिये हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) बात चीन के फलस्वरूप संमत परिणाम निकले हैं जो भारत सरकार और जापान सरकार और मित्सुबिशी हैवी इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, जापान, के निदेशकों के बोर्ड के अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करते हैं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Institution for the Blind in Delhi

\* 310. { Shri D. D. Puri:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Committee appointed to go into the affairs of the Institution for the Blind at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conditions in the Institution are deplorable; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the working and conditions at the Institution?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Department has no reason to doubt the facts stated in the report.

(c) The Delhi Administration is trying to persuade the management of the Institution to hand it over to the Government.

**Central Organisation for Search and Rescue Operations on Sea Coast**

\*311. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a Central Organisation for search and rescue operations on the sea coast on the lines of the Coast Guard Organisation in the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) An Organisation known as "Air/Sea Search and Rescue Organisation" has already been set up in India for the entire coast-line between Latitude 8 degree North to 23 degree North both inclusive which discharges functions similar to those of the Coast Guard Service in United Kingdom. There is no proposal under consideration at present to set up another organisation for the purpose.

(b) The above organisation is responsible for coordinating all search and rescue operations in the waters adjoining the entire coast-line between 8 degree North to 23 degree North both inclusive. For executive control, the area has been divided into 4 sectors viz. Bombay Sector, Cochin Sector, Madras Sector and Calcutta Sector.

**Paradeep Port**

\*312. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared Paradeep as a Major Port;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which the Port has been taken over by Government;

(c) while reappointing officers who were in service under the State Government, whether full enquiries were made into their conduct and any police report such as C.B.I. was taken into consideration; and

(d) the number and names of officers whose services were retained by the Government of India?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4680/65].

**Lac Development Corporation**

\*313. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to constitute a Lac Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, what will be its scope and functions?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There is no proposal for setting up a Lac Development Corporation as such, but the Government of India have decided *inter alia* to set up a Development Council for Lac, in pursuance of the Scheme for reorganisation of the Central Commodity Committees (including the Indian Lac Cess Committee).

(b) The Development Council for Lac will advise the Government on all matters pertaining to development, marketing and export of lac.

**Procurement of Foodgrains**

{ Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri P. K. Das:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
Shri Warier:  
Shri M. L. Jadhav:  
Shri Jedhe:

\*314.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:  
 Shri Ram Sewak:  
 Shri P. G. Sen:  
 Shri M. Rampure:  
 Shri Kanakasabai:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
 Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains of different kinds procured so far for the creation of buffer stocks during the year upto the 15th August (State-wise); and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains of different kinds imported from other countries during the last one year and the estimated value thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No foodgrains are procured exclusively for the creation of buffer stocks. Whatever foodgrains are left with the Central Government after distribution to deficit States out of the quantities procured from within the country and imported from abroad, are considered as the reserve stock of the Government of India.

(b) During the 12 months ending July, 1965, about 74 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were imported into India from other countries. The estimated cost and freight value of these foodgrains is about 304 crores.

#### Policy on Farm Prices

\*315. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he gave public expression to his dissatisfaction with the policy on farm prices and imports under PL-480 while speaking at the Seminar on Cooperatives in June, 1965 held in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are Government's views on these matters; and

(c) what proposals, if any, have been made by him to straighten up the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Speaking at the Seminar on Cooperatives in June 1965 in Madhya Pradesh, I had reiterated Government's policy of building up agricultural production in the country so as to attain self-sufficiency as early as possible and to end reliance on imports. I had also stressed the need for payment of remunerative farm price to agricultural producers to stimulate production. The views expressed by me re-emphasised Government's policies on these matters.

#### Calcutta Milk Scheme

{ Shri Indralit Gupta:  
 \*316. { Shri R. Barua:  
 { Shri D. D. Mondal:  
 { Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether Government have decided not to grant any import licence for milk powder to the Government of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Calcutta Milk Scheme operated by the State Government's dairy farm is on the verge of break-down; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No such decision was taken.

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

#### Inter-State Road Transport Corporation

{ Shri R. Barua:  
 \*317. { Shri Warrior:  
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to form an Inter-State Road Transport Corporation to provide services on long distance routes on selected National Highways;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to the proposal; and

(d) when the Corporation is likely to be formed?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (d). In addition to the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, which the Government have set up for operating goods services in the Eastern region, a proposal for establishing a similar organisation for operation in other regions is under consideration. No final decision in this regard has been taken so far.

#### **Surcharge on Diesel Oil for development of Rural Roads**

\*318. { Shri Narendra Singh  
Mahida;  
Shri Madhu Limaye;  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to levy an additional surcharge of about three paise per litre on diesel oil;

(b) whether the proceeds of the levy would be used for the development of rural roads; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the discussions held at a recent meeting of the Transport Development Council held at Mysore on the 27th and 28th July 1965. The Council discussed, *inter alia*, a proposal for creating a non-lapsable Rural Roads Fund for financing the improvement of rural roads. In that connection the question of levying a surcharge of 2-1/2 annas per gallon on high speed diesel oil to provide a source of additional revenues for rural roads also came up for consideration.

The Council considered these proposals and recommended that a separate Fund for Rural Roads was essential and should be created as early as possible. As regards the source of revenue for the proposed Rural Roads Fund, the Council recommended that the question whether the revenue for this Fund should be found from the suggested levy of a surcharge on diesel oil or otherwise should be left open for examination by the authorities concerned. The matter is now proposed to be taken up with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

#### **Light & Songs Programme at Red Fort, Delhi**

\*319. **Shri Kapur Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of over Rs. 100,000 has been spent for incorporating the name of Mahatma Gandhi in the light and songs programme held recently at the Red Fort, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the precise reasons for this large expenditure of public funds?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 90,000 is being spent on revising the programme. This was the first artistic programme of the type and while it has proved most popular and a commercial success, the need for improvement in technical and dramatic presentation was felt by those responsible for its production and by discerning critics. Briefly these improvements consist in bringing into focus of action and light the beautiful building called Rang Mahal on the right of Dewan-e-Khas, the re-casting of the scenes concerning the later Mughals, in particular the trial of Bahadur Shah, the Mutiny and INA trials and references to Freedom Movement. The revision will incidentally also include the name and voice of Mahatma Gandhi, as it should have in a programme dealing with contemporary events but that was not

the main reason for making the revision. The new programme is likely to prove even a better success and is expected to run for at least two years continuously.

#### Prices of Wheat

- \*320. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the prices of wheat have risen throughout Delhi and Punjab in spite of good crops; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture: (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. The prices of wheat showed a raising tendency in Delhi and Punjab from the middle of June 1965.

(b) The increase in production during 1964-65 could not overcome the cumulative effect of the shortfall in production in the previous two years as a part of the additional production was absorbed in the replenishment of stocks. The rise in prices is also attributable to increased domestic demand because of rise in population and per capita income and the hoarding tendency on the part of producers and traders. The psychology of scarcity among the people which was occasioned by the successive failure of crops during the last two years and the late arrival of monsoon during the current year also seems to have aggravated the situation.

#### Modernisation of Sugar Mills

- \*321. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 35 on the 17th August, 1965 and state the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the question of modernisation of sugar factories and the cost of production of sugar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The recommendations made by the Committee on rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories in its report recently submitted to the Government are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4681]. 65]. The report is under consideration.

The cost of production of sugar is being examined by the Sugar Enquiry Commission and its Report is awaited.

#### दिल्ली राज्य केन्द्रीय सहकारी भण्डार

- \*322. { श्री प्रकाशचोर शर्मा:  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती:

क्या स मुद्र विपद विक स तथा सकार मंत्री 4 मई, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1147 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली राज्य केन्द्रीय सहकारी भण्डार के कारोबार सम्बन्धी बड़ी भारी अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस की रिपोर्ट पर धीर क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री ब० स० मूति ) : स्टोर द्वारा रुद-स्टैंड कोयला बेचने के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच पूरी होने वाली है और उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

#### Rationing in Kerala

- { Shri Warior:  
\*323. { Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether the question of introducing statutory rationing in Kerala has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present decision is not to introduce statutory rationing in Kerala.

#### Food Policy

- \*324. {  
 Shri Yashpal Singh;  
 Shri P. C. Borooah;  
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti;  
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;  
 Shri Hem Raj;  
 Shri Bagri;  
 Shri Hada;  
 Shri Krisanapal Singh;  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee;  
 Shri Basappa;  
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarti;  
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad;  
 Shri R. Barua;  
 Shri Madhu Limaye;  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta;  
 Shri Ravindra Varma;  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;  
 Shri Kindar Lal;  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;  
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey;  
 Shri M. Rampure;  
 Shri R. S. Pandey;  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;  
 Shri D. S. Patil;  
 Shri M. L. Jadhav;

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers was held recently in Bangalore to review the food policy; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4682/65].

#### Unloading of Food Ships at Cochin Port

- \*325. {  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh;  
 Shri P. C. Borooah;  
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti;

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unloading of food ships in Cochin Port is still very slow, and large sums of money are paid by Government in the form of demurrage each month;

(b) if so, how many food ships arrived at the Cochin Port during June and July, 1965; and

(c) how many vessels out of those were subjected to delay in unloading and at what cost to the Central Exchequer?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4683/65].

#### General Elections in Goa

- \*326. {  
 Shri P. C. Borooah;  
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti;  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta;  
 Shri Vasudevan Nair;  
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi;  
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy;  
 Shri D. C. Sharma;  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;  
 Shri Basappa;  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;  
 Shri Yashpal Singh;  
 Shri R. S. Pandey;

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to hold fresh General Elections in Goa in November this year on the issue of its merger with Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):**

(a) The matter is at present under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

### Second Shipyard at Cochin

{ Shri Warior:  
\*327. { Shri Prabhat Kar:  
      { Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the plan for the Second Shipyard Project at Cochin with a view to enlarge its scope;

(b) if so, when the revised plan will be ready;

(c) the nature of the expansion envisaged at present; and

(d) when the construction work is likely to start?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The question regarding production capacity of the Shipyard is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Steps to construct the Shipyard would be taken after the Project Report for the Shipyard is received and approved by the Government and an agreement with the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited, Japan, is concluded.

### Kharif Production

\*328. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kharif crop prospects have been considerably dimmed particularly in the North-West region which has been affected by drought this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that proper fertilisers could not be supplied to the farmers before the time of sowing; and

(c) if so, how far the Kharif crop in general and particularly in the North-West region is likely to be adversely affected and decreased this season?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) It is true that on account of delayed monsoons and generally inadequate rains, the kharif crops were reported to have been adversely affected, particularly in North-West Region. However, rains received after the 3rd week of August have proved beneficial to the standing crops and brightened their prospects.

(b) The supply of fertilisers to the farmers has been hampered owing to delay of receipt of supplies from America because of the Dock strike and short production in F.A.C.T. Alwaye and Rourkela.

(c) It is rather early at this stage to estimate the size of production of kharif crops during the current year.

### West Coast Canal

1071. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
      { Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the West Coast Canal from Badagara to Mahe;

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme;

(c) the amount spent so far; and

(d) when the canal will be completed?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** According to information furnished by the State Government:—

(a) the canal work on Reaches III-B and III-C is well in hand. Work on Reaches III-D, III-A and II-B is being arranged;

(b) the present revised estimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 60 lakhs;

(c) the amount spent up to the end of June 1965 comes to Rs. 9.25 lakhs; and

(d) the canal is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### Houses for Harijans in Delhi

1072. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy granted to the Harijans in the Union territory of Delhi during the current Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the details of the utilisation of the money and the number of houses actually built with the help of the subsidy; and

(c) the subsidy to be granted in the final year of the Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 9,64,794/-.

(b)

Year	No. of houses built	Amount incurred
		Rs.
1961-62	385	2,69,400
1962-63	392	2,89,000
1963-64	..	92,500
1964-65	600	2,49,900
1965-66 (upto July 65)	..	63,994
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>9,64,794</b>

(c) Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

#### Development of Backward Areas

1073. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Reviewing Committee to determine the progress made by the Backward Areas on the country's border;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee; and

(c) when the report is expected to be available?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir, Presumably, the Honourable Member means the Working Group on Development of Hill Areas set up in the Department. If so, Government have set up, at the instance of the Planning Commission, an inter-departmental Working Group for working out detailed proposals for the co-ordination and integration of the various activities relating to the Development of Khadi and Village Industries, Handicrafts and Backward Classes Welfare in Hill Areas in so far as the Department of Social Security is concerned for a macro-objective for a fifteen-year period, with immediate impact on the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The personnel of the Working Group is as follows:—

1. Shri S. C. Sen Gupta, Joint Secretary, Department of Social Security, New Delhi Chairman
2. Shri K.A.P. Stevenson, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi Member
3. Shri C.D. Chapatwala Director, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay-56 Member
4. Shri D. Sreenivasan, Director of Handicrafts, All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi-11 Member
5. Shri K. Venkataraman, Assistant Account Officer, Department of Social Security, New Delhi Member Secretary

(c) The Report is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.

#### Production and Export of Cashewnuts

1074. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land have been brought under cashew cultivation in India upto date;

(b) the total production of cashew-nuts during the last two years;

(c) whether India is self-sufficient as far as the requirement of processing factories is concerned;

(d) if not, the schemes to make it self-sufficient;

(e) by what time the self-sufficiency will be achieved;

(f) the yearly import of raw cashewnuts in the country during the last two years; and

(g) the annual export of cashew-nuts during the last two years?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) A total area of 9,88,178 acres have been brought under cashew upto the end of 1963-64.

(b) 1,36,000 tonnes during 1963-64.

(c) No.

(d) With a view to achieve self-sufficiency in the requirements of raw cashewnuts, it is proposed to bring more area under cashew cultivation during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods in selected areas mostly in the States of Kerala, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa. It is proposed to bring 4.5 lakh acres under cashew cultivation during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. The Development Schemes, which include incentive to growers in the shape of crop loans, assignment of lands on lease and supply of planting material, are in progress in the aforesaid States.

(e) Self-sufficiency can be achieved when the entire newly planted areas commence yielding, say by 1980.

(f) 1963—1,64,369 tons (rawnuts)  
1964—1,70,315 tons.

(g) 1963—53,394 M.T. (Kernels)  
1964—52,645 M.T.

### **Production of Cardamom**

**1075. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of cardamoms is in the wane for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the spread of "Kutti" disease in the cardamom gardens constitutes the main reason for this; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Production of cardamom during the years 1955-56 to 1961-62 was almost steady at about 3,000 tons per year. The production increased to 3430 and 4130 tonnes during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, but declined during 1964-65 to 2200 tonnes.

(b) and (c). The reduction in yield in 1964-65 is mostly attributed to adverse weather conditions and to some extent due to the prevalence of the "Kattee" disease.

(d) The Government of India is already seized of the problem and a comprehensive scheme for the eradication of Kattee disease in Mysore State has been sanctioned and it has also started functioning w.e.f. 27th February, 1965. The scheme sanctioned for Mysore envisages (i) surveying and locating disease affected plantations; (ii) uprooting of the diseased clumps and planting of disease free seedlings and (iii) adopting timely plant protection measures to destroy the host plants and vector. Under the scheme, supply of healthy seedlings is to be made free of cost. A similar scheme is being formulated for implementation in Kerala State. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to intensify this programme further. The existing research centres for Cardamom in Kerala and Mysore are also proposed to be

strengthened to intensify research work for evolving high yielding and disease resistant strains.

#### **Cultivation of Japanese Mint in Kerala**

**1076. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got a scheme to cultivate Japanese mint;

(b) whether the soil and climatic conditions of Kerala are suitable for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government propose to cultivate it on a large scale in Kerala?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) A pilot scheme to cultivate Japanese mint on an area of 5 acres during 1965-66 is being formulated by the Kerala Government.

(b) Studies undertaken so far have shown that the crop can be cultivated in certain parts of the Kerala State.

(c) Large scale cultivation of mint in Kerala will be considered if success is achieved in the pilot scheme.

#### **Soil Conservation**

**1077. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted in the Third Five Year Plan for soil conservation work to the Kerala State;

(b) the amount utilized so far;

(c) the amount that has lapsed;

(d) whether Government are aware that the State nominees trained in soil conservation work had been put on jobs not connected with Soil Conservation work; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to rectify the position?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 55.80 lakhs (Upto 31st March, 1965).

(c) The State Government do not anticipate any lapse of funds provided for Soil Conservation during the Third Five-Year Plan.

(d) The State Government has informed that out of 55 personnel so far trained in soil conservation, 23 were posted in the regular Soil Conservation Department and four were appointed in the Forest Department because forestry and soil conservation are allied subjects and knowledge of soil conservation is essential to Foresters also.

25 persons were posted in the Agriculture Department because the services of trained personnel were required for Extension work for guiding and advising properly the cultivators on soil conservation and soil science. The State Government consider the posting of such personnel in Agriculture Department as indispensable.

Three Diploma Holders in Civil Engineering who had received training in soil conservation had to be reverted to the Public Works Department for want of vacancies in the former Soil Conservation Section of the Agriculture Department.

(e) Under the existing pattern of Central financial assistance, State Governments are entitled to 50 per cent subsidy on the pay and allowances and the expenditure incurred on the study tours of trainees. In order to ensure that the trained personnel are utilised for soil conservation work, the aforesaid subsidy is given to the State Governments on the production of a certificate that the persons concerned were actually put on this work after completion of their training. No subsidy is paid in respect of the personnel who are not put on soil conservation work.

#### **Eviction of Peasants from Forests in Kerala**

**1078. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Trichur and Chalakudy Forest Divi-

sions in Kerala, peasants who had been cultivating for fifteen to twenty years have been given notice for eviction;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide them with alternate land; and

(c) whether the peasants will also be given compensation for their cultivations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected. It will be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

#### Plan for Chambal Ravines

1079. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on schemes for the improvement of the Chambal Ravines; and

(b) the contribution of the Central and State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Chambal ravines occur mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Schemes for reclamation of ravines are undertaken by the State Governments. In the Third Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for these schemes each by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Besides this, a Pilot Project for reclamation of Chambal ravines in Madhya Pradesh has also been approved last year at a cost of Rs. 22.46 lakhs spread over three years.

The expenditure during the first three years of the Plan i.e. 1961-64 is Rs. 3.84 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 2.6 lakhs in Rajasthan. The expenditure figures for 1964-65 are not yet available.

Apart from the above schemes, provision has also been made in the Third Plan for survey of ravine areas under

Centrally sponsored programme. The expenditure under this scheme during the first three years is Rs. 0.26 lakhs and Rs. 0.61 lakhs for Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively.

(b) The Central assistance for schemes relating to reclamation of ravines during the Third Five Year Plan is 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant to be shared equally between the Centre and the States.

For survey of ravines, 100 per cent Central assistance is given by way of grant.

#### Development of Handicrafts in Kerala

1080. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a very large scope for the development of handicrafts in Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in that direction;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to promote the trade of the products both in India and abroad;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to form a Handicrafts Development Corporation for Kerala; and

(e) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The development of handicrafts is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who have their own schemes. The Central Government give financial assistance to the State Governments for augmenting their financial resources. Apart from this, the All India Handicrafts Board and its Regional Offices located at various parts of the country have been rendering various types of assistance to the State Government, the Handicraft Industry, individual artisans and craftsmen and the Trade. The Board,

through its Regional Offices, helps the State Governments in the formulation of schemes and their successful implementation by making periodical visits to the areas and giving their observations and suggestions to the State Governments. The other kinds of help rendered by the Regional Offices are:—

1. Design Extension Service.
2. Conduct of economic and crafts surveys.
3. Revival of handicrafts.
4. Reproduction of new items of ancient origin by craftsmen.
5. Assist the trade in getting such items reproduced.
6. Procurement of right types of specimens and introducing them for production.
7. Laying down specifications wherever possible.
8. Assist quality marked goods.
9. Introduction of improved tools and techniques.
10. Procurement of raw materials.
11. Marketing of handicrafts in the country and abroad.
12. Helping exporters by explaining them rules etc., and export promotion programme.
13. Participating in training programmes and arranging training.
14. Participating in and arranging exhibitions.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the Central Government gave financial assistance to the Government of Kerala to the tune of Rs. 8.5 lakhs. For the Third Five Year Plan Rs. 35 lakhs have been allocated to the State.

The Southern Regional Office of the All India Handicrafts Board conducted an economic survey of the Bell Metal Industry and a wage survey in res-

pect of ivory, wood carving horn work and bell metal in the State. The Regional Office also made personal contacts with handicraft dealers in Kerala to explain to them the export promotion schemes and also help the parties about filling of applications, etc. That office has kept in constant touch with the Government of Kerala and all others concerned in the promotion of handicrafts in the State.

(c) The State Government have five emporia within the State. They are running one each at Madras and New Delhi. It is proposed to expand the emporium at Delhi, for which a new building is to be constructed. In the meantime, the Government of India have allotted some space in the Theatre Communication Building. The S.M.S.M. Institute at Trivandrum has strengthened its emporia. An exhibition of Kerala handicrafts was held in New Delhi. Handicrafts Week is celebrated every year throughout the country, including Kerala. Mobile exhibitions and publicity with neon signs are also being arranged for popularising production and sales.

The All India Handicrafts Board had organised a Marketing Clinic for Kerala handicrafts at Ernakulam in May, 1965, where all aspects of finding a wider market for them were studied.

All these efforts of the State Government as well as the Government of India have helped in the promotion of sales of the State's handicraft goods progressively, as shown below:—

Year	Sales affected
1960-61	2.65 Lakhs
1961-62	2.97 Lakhs
1962-63	3.49 Lakhs
1963-64	4.98 Lakhs
1964-65	6.49 Lakhs

(d) and (e). The State Government have a proposal to form such an organisation. The present position, however, is not known.

### Handicraft Artisans of Kerala

1081. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by the Handicraft Artisans of Kerala in getting raw ivory for their use;

(b) whether it is a fact that the artisans are being exploited by the middlemen in Delhi and Bombay who import raw ivory in this country; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to eliminate exploitation by the middlemen, who have the monopoly of both importing the raw materials and exporting the finished products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Government is aware of the scarcity of raw ivory used by the ivory carving industry in various parts of India including Kerala.

(b) and (c). Cases of exploitation of carvers by middlemen have not come to the notice of Government. Raw ivory is imported by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., and distributed by the All India Handicrafts Board to ivory craftsmen and actual users who apply for the same. Ivory is also allowed to be imported against licences issued to exporters of ivory carving. The market price of imported ivory is higher than the import price. Steps to improve the situation in regard to supply of ivory to craftsmen are under consideration.

### Community Development Blocks in Rajasthan

1092. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to the Government of Rajasthan for Community Development Blocks during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount allotted to the State Government for the purpose during 1965-66?

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

(Rs. in lakhs).

	Loan	Grant	Total
(a) 1964-65 (amount paid)	72.19	109.06	181.25
(b) 1965-66 (amount allocated)	76.31	116.10	192.50

### Lateral Road Development Scheme

1083. Shri. Matl Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the roads which are likely to be developed in Sitamarhi Sub-division of Bihar on the border of India under the Lateral Road Development Scheme during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The lateral road, the development of which has been undertaken by the Government of India, will pass through the towns of Gopalganj, Piprakothi, Muzaffarpur, Begusarai, Purnea, Araria, Bahadurganj, Thakurganj, and Galgalia in Bihar State. In addition, the following three link roads in Bihar will also be constructed:

- (i) Sagauli to Bettiah.
- (ii) Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga.
- (iii) Araria to Forbesganj and on to Maricha.

A part of the Piprakothi-Muzaffarpur-Begusarai Section of the Lateral Road and the Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga link road falls in the district of Muzaffarpur, but neither of them falls in the sub-division of Sitamarhi.

In connection with the development of the area through which the lateral road traverses, the State Government

might construct roads in Sitamarhi Sub-division. The construction of such roads falls within the sphere of State activities.

### Unloading of Cargo Ships at Bombay Port

1084. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cargo ships were waiting for berths in the Bombay Port for some time;

(b) if so, the details of the ships and their detention time;

(c) whether some of the ships loaded with grains were also involved in the detention; and

(d) the reasons for their detention?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The number of general cargo vessels that were delayed in obtaining berths in the Bombay Docks and the period of the delays involved during the months of June, July and August (upto the 15th inclusive) is set out in the attached statement.

(c) Some food vessels were detained for comparatively short periods. The number detained and the period of detention in stream prior to obtaining berths in the docks are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4684/65].

(d) The number of deep drafted berths available at the Bombay Port are inadequate to meet the increasing demands of shipping at the port. The existing berths in Alexandra dock have reached their maximum capacity. The Prince's and Victoria Docks are tidal docks and are also not in a position to take in ships with deep drafts. The quayside and the depths of water alongside the berths in the three docks, viz. the Prince's and Victoria Docks and the Alexandra Dock have remained more or less the same since they

were constructed, one in 1880, the other in 1888 and the last one in 1914 despite the increased dimensions of vessels visiting the Port for cargo operations particularly since the termination of the Second World War. There has also been a steady increase in the number of ships visiting the port. The Longshoremen's strike in the U.S.A. early this year also temporarily aggravated the situation because vessels have been arriving in bunches.

The existing transit sheds, warehouses and the yards are also inadequate to meet the demands of the existing traffic. While, at the docks in 1951-52, the Port handled 5.8 million tons of imports and exports, there were increases in successive years and in 1964-65, the port handled 7.3 million tons. In spite of this large increase in traffic, the only addition to the physical facilities at the docks since 1914 to 1964-65 has been one transit shed (No. 17 shed Alexandra dock) and one Warehouse for the reception of uncleared cargo.

Due to the complex nature of the Import Trade Control regulations, the processing of documents covering goods to be cleared in the docks also takes much more time. Apart from this, the Trunk Railways are unable to supply the requisite number of rolling stock to move goods landed at the docks to up-country destinations. All this has its effect on the clearance of goods landed and is causing congestion at the transit sheds and warehouses which in turn reacts on the turn-round of ships.

The Port has been handling over the last three years foodgrains to the extent of a little over 2 million tons annually. Except for a negligible quantity, all the rest is being imported in tankers, each of which occupies a berth and a half due to the length of the vessel. This has reduced the number of berths available for General Cargo vessels.

So far as foodgrain vessels are concerned, priority has been given upto four vessels to berth alongside in times of peak congestion but efforts

are being made in cooperation with all the other authorities concerned to ensure that the two berths earmarked for grain and already equipped with discharging machines handle 10,000 tons per day and thus make the maximum number of berths available for general cargo vessels. Special measures are being taken to improve the clearance of the general cargo also from the sheds.

### Poultry Processing Plant

1085. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Poultry Processing Plant at Chandigarh with foreign collaboration for the supply of ready-to-cook frozen chickens;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the approximate capacity of the plant and the percentage of foreign capital involved in the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A Poultry Processing Plant is being set up by the Government of Punjab at Chandigarh with assistance from U.S. Aid. It is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1965-66.

(c) The plant has a capacity to handle 500-600 birds per hour. No foreign capital is involved in the project.

### लघु सिंचाई परियोजनायें

1086. { श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :  
श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :

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

(क) 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनायें

के विकास के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अनुदान की कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह सारी राशि उपयोग में लाई गई थी; और

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

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). 1958-59 के बाद से राज्यों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देने की संशोधित प्रणाली जब से शुरू हुई है तब से यह सहायता विकास सम्बन्धी विशेष शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है, योजनावार नहीं। लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिये राज्यों को जो सहायता दी गई वह विकास सम्बन्धी शीर्षक "कृषि उत्पादन जिसमें लघु सिंचाई तथा भूमि विकास सम्मिलित है" के अन्तर्गत दी गई जिसकी सूचना महाराष्ट्र राज्य के सम्बन्ध में नीचे दी जाती है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

वर्ष	अस्थायी रूप से दिया गया अनुदान	वास्तविक व्यय अन्तिम रूप से समायोजित
1963-64	120.25	107.31
1964-65	148.08	*

\* 1964-65 के लिए वास्तविक व्यय अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) 1963-64 के दौरान व्यय में कमी होने के कारण ये (1) लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम की द्रुत क्रियान्विति के लिए संगठन को बनाने तथा दृढ़ करने हेतु समय की आवश्यकता (2) मजदूरों की कमी विशेषतया नागपुर, भंडारा और चंदा के तीन जिलों

में जहाँ कि तालाबों के नवीकरण के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया।

### **Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition**

1097. **Srimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of training given in the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, at Delhi; and

(b) whether the nutrition value of the meals varies in proportion with the value of meals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, gives training in Hotel Management, General Food Management and Catering Technology, with professional training in related specific fields, such as, cookery, bakery reception, waiting, book-keeping and allied topics. The Institute imparts training for a three-year diploma course and an advanced four-year diploma course in Hotel Management. The Institute also offers training for 17 weeks craft courses in (i) Bakery and Confectionery, (ii) Cookery, (iii) Hotel Reception and Book-keeping, (iv) Restaurant and Counter service, and (v) Canning and Food Preservation.

(b) The nutritive value of meals does not necessarily vary proportionately with the cost of the meals. Foodstuffs vary in their nutritive content and by a judicious selection and combination of items a variety nutritive diet can be derived at different levels of cost.

### **Consumers' Cooperatives**

1098. **Srimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored schemes of consumers' co-operatives have undergone revision in respect of

organisational pattern in 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the nature of changes effected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Paradeep Port**

1099. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Supervisory Committee to look after the quick execution of the Paradeep Project was set up by Orissa Government; and

(b) the number of times each Committee met?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Five times.

(b) The Paradeep Port Supervisory Committee was constituted on 19th June, 1963 consisting of the following:

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Chief Minister, Orissa.   | Chairman          |
| 2. Chief Secretary, Orissa   | Member            |
| 3. Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Finance Department             | Member            |
| 4. Chief Engineer-cum-Administrator, Paradeep Port Project Bhubaneswar.  | Member            |
| 5. Additional Secretary to Govt. of Orissa, Commerce (Ports) Department. | Member-Secretary. |

The 1st meeting of the Committee was held on 24th July, 1963.

The Committee was re-constituted on 17th December, 1963 with the Chairman, Planning Board as Chairman in place of Chief Minister and all other remaining same as previously and met for the second time on 28th January, 1964.

The Committee was again reconstituted on 15th April, 1964 consisting of the following:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Chairman, Planning Board  | Chairman         |
| 2. Chief Minister, Orissa  | Deputy Chairman  |
| 3. Chief Secretary to Government of Orissa.                              | Member           |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Finance Department                           | Member           |
| 5. Chief Engineer-cum-Administrator, Paradeep Port Project.              | Member           |
| 6. Additional Secretary to Government of Orissa, Commerce (Ports) Deptt. | Member-Secretary |
| 7. Shri M. G. Hiranandani, Technical Consultant to Government of Orissa. | Member           |

This Committee met for the third and fourth time on 24th July, 1964 and 26th September, 1964 respectively.

The Committee was again reconstituted on 2nd December, 1964 with the Secretary to Government of Orissa, Commerce (Ports) Department as Member-Secretary in place of Additional Secretary to Government of Orissa, Commerce (Ports) Department and all others remaining same as per Third Committee and met for the fifth time on 24th January, 1965.

The Committee was last reconstituted by the State Government on 27th May, 1965 with the following:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Chief Minister, Orissa.   | Chairman         |
| 2. Deputy Minister, Commerce, Orissa.                                    | Deputy-Chairman  |
| 3. Chief Secretary to Government of Orissa.                              | Member           |
| 4. Development Commissioner, Orissa                                      | Member           |
| 5. Secretary to Government of Orissa, Finance Deptt.                     | Member           |
| 6. Chief Engineer-cum-Administrator, Paradeep Port Project Bhubaneswar.  | Member           |
| 7. Secretary to Government of Orissa, Commerce (Ports) Department.       | Member-Secretary |
| 8. Shri M. G. Hiranandani, Technical Consultant to Government of Orissa. | Member.          |

This Committee did not meet as the Project was taken over by the Government of India on 1st June, 1965.

### Survey of Rajasthan's Underground Water Resources

1090. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Minister of Irrigation and Power was in Jaipur in the 1st week of June, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan made a request to him for undertaking the survey of Rajasthan's underground water resources; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The question of survey of Rajasthan's underground water resources was brought to the notice of the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power while he was at Jaipur in June, 1965, in connection with the visit of the Joint Central Team on Agricultural Programme.

(b) The Government of India has initiated a scheme for surveys and investigations of ground-water resources to be implemented by the State Governments including Rajasthan on the basis of a programme phased with a view to delineating ground-water-worthy areas which would offer scope for ground-water extraction through dug-wells, dug-cum-bored wells and shallow tube-wells. The Government of Rajasthan submitted their preliminary proposal for carrying out ground-water surveys and investigations.

This was discussed with the State Technical Officer and the final proposal, based on the discussion, is awaited.

### Agricultural Production

1091. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Central teams on agricultural production had visited every State; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visits?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) The Joint Central Teams on Agriculture, which were scheduled to visit all the States (except Nagaland), have so far visited all the States except Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Teams have made a number of observations and recommendations with regard to the implementation of various Agricultural Programmes in the States during the current plan and their requirements of additional funds during 1965-66. The follow-up action on their recommendations is being taken by the Centre and the State Governments on the items with which they are concerned.

#### Migration of Beggars

**1092. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to check the migration of beggars from one State to another;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering the question of enacting a Central law for the purpose;

(c) if so, when the legislation is likely to be introduced; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has also examined this matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannath Rao):** (a) to (d). The whole issue is still under the consideration of Government and the Planning Commission.

#### दिल्ली में लगान देने से छूट

**1093. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के बाढ़ग्रस्त गांवों को बकाया लगान देने से छूट दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) प्रति गांव-वार कितना धन माफ किया गया है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :** (क) नियमों के अन्तर्गत जो लगान दिये हैं उसकी छूट के लिए दिल्ली के बाढ़ग्रस्त गांवों के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1954-55 से 1963-64 तक 151 गांव और 1964-65 में 170 गांव जो बाढ़ग्रस्त थे, की सूची सदन के पटल पर रखी जाती है [इस्तकालय में रखी गई—बेखिसे संख्या L.T.—4685/65]

(ग) ग्रामवार लगान की छूट की राशि जो 43 गांवों में अब तक स्वीकृत की गई है या की जाने वाली है संलग्न सूचियों में दी गई है। अन्य गांवों में छूट की राशि पर विचार हो रहा है।

#### Foreign Exchange for Double-Decker Buses for Metropolitan Cities

**1094. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to grant foreign exchange to the civic authorities of metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras to import 100 double-decker buses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). It was decided in 1963 to allow import of 100 double-deck bus chassis from U.K. for the transport services of Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. Some of these buses have already been supplied to the Undertakings and the balance are under supply. The city transport undertakings wanted to import additional double-deck chassis during this year but on account of the acute foreign exchange situation, further import of these chassis has not been possible.

#### Rockets Launched from Thumba

**1995. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Judit-Dart rocket—the 12th in the series—was launched from Thumba on the 18th May, 1965;

(b) if so, whether the performance of the rocket was satisfactory; and

(c) how this rocket has measured the wind data in the upper atmosphere?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The 12th Judit-Dart rocket was launched on the 19th May, 1965.

(b) Yes.

(c) After reaching a certain height, the rocket released chaff comprising of copper filaments. Upper winds were computed by tracking this chaff by means of a radar.

#### सधन क्षेत्र केन्द्र

**1096.** { श्री प्रकाशतीर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में सधन क्षेत्र केन्द्रों की कार्यप्रणाली के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन राज्यों से शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों द्वारा सरकारी धन के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

**विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :** (क) और (ख). 1960 में उत्तर प्रदेश के 2 सधन क्षेत्र केन्द्रों के बारे में शिकायतें मिली थीं ।

(ग) (1) ऐसी निधियों की, जिनका उपयोग उन प्रयोजनों को छोड़ कर जिनके लिए वे दी गई थी अन्य के लिए किया गया, बमूली की जा रही है । जहां बमूली के सामान्य साधन असफल रहे हैं वहां बमूली कानूनी कार्यवाही द्वारा की गई है ।

(2) 1963-64 से चार्टर प्राप्त लेखाकारों द्वारा लेखा परीक्षण की पद्धति चालू की गई है ।

(3) योजना पर किये गये कार्य का पुनर्वलोकन किया गया है और सभी केन्द्रों को उनके कार्य तथा वित्तीय स्थिति के आधार पर तीन वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है—अच्छे, साधारण और बुरे । अन्तिम वर्ग में आने वाले केन्द्रों से कहा गया है कि वे अपनी कार्यवाहियां बन्द करें तथा खर्ची और प्रामोद्योग प्रायोग को देय चुकाएं ।

#### अदालतों में बलात्

**1097.** { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :  
श्री न० प्र० यादव :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विभिन्न अदालतों में दलालों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दलालों सम्बन्धी कानून के होते हुए भी यह बुराई कम नहीं हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार कोई अखिल भारतीय विधान प्रस्तुत करने का है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस विषय में कोई निश्चित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना विचारधीन नहीं है।

**उत्तरी बिहार में हवाई अड्डा**

1098. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिशरी :  
श्री न० प्र० यादव :

क्या प्रतैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी बिहार की आबादी दो करोड़ से अधिक होने के बावजूद भी इस के किसी भी जिले में कोई हवाई अड्डा नहीं है जहाँ पर कलकत्ता प्रथवा दिल्ली से चलने वाले विमान उतर सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली प्रथवा कलकत्ता से उड़ने वाले विमानों के लिये उत्तरी बिहार में उतरने की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

परिवहन मंत्री ( श्री राज बहादुर ) :

(क) रबील और मुअफ्फरपुर में प्रतैनिक हवाई अड्डे हैं।

(ख) इन हवाई अड्डों में से किसी से भी होकर विमान सेवा चलाने की इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कांपोशन की अभी तक कोई योजनाएँ नहीं थीं। फिर भी, वे अब

उस क्षेत्र में संभावित यातायात का सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं।

#### Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1099. { श्री Rameshwar Tantia:  
श्री D. J. Naik:  
श्री Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 531 on the 23rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the details in regard to the appointment of a Reviewing Committee to go into the whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be announced?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). An Advisory Committee to go into the question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed on the 1st June, 1965 and this was announced in the Department of Social Security Resolution No. 123/65-SCT IV dated the 1st June, 1965 published in the Gazette of India.

#### Moscow-London Air India Services

1100. { श्री S. C. Samanta:  
श्री Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 207 on the 2nd March, 1965 regarding Moscow-London Air India Services and state:

(a) whether the reply of the U.K. Government for a review of the restriction to carry passengers from Moscow to London and vice versa as provided in the agreement has since been received;

(b) if so, the nature of the reply; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The question was discussed between the Minister of Civil Aviation United Kingdom and the Minister of Civil Aviation India in London on 17th June, 1965. In the light of the discussions the matter is receiving the consideration of the British Government.

**Hotel Development Loan Fund**

1101. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 9th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a final decision to establish a Hotel Development Loan Fund has since been taken;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). For the present the Government has not found it practicable to establish a Hotel Development Loan Fund.

**Assistance for Cultivation of Jute**

1102. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the four jute growing States had taken advantage of the Rs. 3 crores set apart by Government to be given in the form of loan;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made from these States for the non-utilization of this amount; and

(c) whether it is proposed to liberalise the assistance programme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). In order to enable the State Governments to provide adequate and proper retting facilities to the jute growers, it was decided in 1963 to make

available to them a sum of Rs. 3 crores by way of medium-term loans during the remaining period of the Third Plan. The State Governments, however, did not make use of this facility. The States desired that the element of subsidy should also be introduced in the pattern of assistance for the Scheme. Accordingly, the following liberalised pattern of financial assistance was agreed to by the Government of India:—

25 per cent subsidy from the Central Government.

75 per cent medium-term loan.

The Schemes received from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa and the above pattern have been approved. The Government of Assam have intimated that the Scheme with the above pattern is not acceptable to them. A suitable Scheme is still awaited from West Bengal.

**Indian Penal Code**

1104. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 513 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Law Commission, to whom the proposal to revise the Indian Penal Code for the purpose of including therein certain social and economic offences contained in several enactments had been referred, has finalised the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Sugar Quota for Punjab**

1105. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have asked the Centre to increase their monthly quota of sugar from 14,000 to 16,000 tonnes to meet the increasing demand in the State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. K. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly sugar quota of Punjab has been increased by 1000 tonnes.

**Tourism**

1106. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism brought more foreign exchange in 1934 than in the previous years;

(b) if so, how does it compare with the foreign exchange earned from tourism in 1962 and 1963;

(c) what was the daily average of tourists in those years; and

(d) the nature of further schemes for increasing the foreign exchange earnings by tourism to be implemented during the current year?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The figures of foreign exchange earnings for the years 1962 to 1964 are as follows:—

Year	Earnings (In crores of Rupees)
1962	19.62
1963	20.56
1964	23.00

The above estimates have been based on the results of the pilot survey conducted in 1962. These estimates are purely tentative.

(c) The daily average of the tourists during these years was:

Year	Daily average of tourist arrivals (Numbers)
1962	368
1963	386
1964	428

(d) The schemes contemplated by the Tourist Department for increasing foreign exchange earnings during 1965-66 are as follows:—

(1) Setting up of the Indian Tourism Hotel Corporation in order to meet the estimated gap between the number of hotels that are available at present and the number of beds required in view of the increased demand of tourism. This Corporation will build and if necessary run hotels in places where there is need.

(2) Setting up of the India Tourism Corporation.

This Corporation will have a variety of functions such as:

(i) Production and sale of tourist publicity material;

(ii) Organising entertainment programmes so that the tourists coming to India have some form of light or classical entertainment in evening after the day's sightseeing.

(iii) This Corporation will have a subsidiary company in the form of a Transport Undertaking to run taxis and coaches in places where transport facilities are

either lacking or are not equal to the demand.

- (3) Another important step in the direction is the forthcoming Annual Conference of the PACIFIC AREA TRAVEL ASSOCIATION due to be held in January, 1966, when about 450 foreign delegates (with their wives) from about 34 countries will be visiting New Delhi and going on tours to all parts of the country. This conference will not only bring in over 3 lakhs in foreign exchange from registration fees and delegates' spendings, but will in the long run result in considerably increased tourism to this country by focusing the attention of its members on India's tourist attractions.

- (4) The advertising budget for the overseas Tourist Offices has been increased from Rs. 27 to 31 lakhs.

- (5) A crash programme consisting of those Third Plan schemes which are likely to be implemented during the Plan Period has been drawn up. This consists of 67 schemes and most of these are under execution. It is, however, hoped that of these 50 per cent will be completed during the current financial year, including the following:—

- (i) Provision of launches at Cochin, Tungabhadra and Periyar.
- (ii) Creation of better accommodation facilities at Manali, Nagarjunasagar and Nagarjunakonda.
- (iii) Beautification of Fatehsagar Lake at Udaipur.
- (iv) Flood-lighting of monuments in Delhi.

**River Steam Navigation Company Ltd.**

1107. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state the improvements, if any, which have been made in the administrative set up and fleet of the River Steam Navigation Company, Limited?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4686/65].

**Jute Cultivation in West Bengal and Bihar**

1108. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage brought under jute cultivation in West Bengal and Bihar during 1964-65;

(b) the production of jute in West Bengal and Bihar during the above period;

(c) whether there is any decline in production as compared to the preceding year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) The acreage in West Bengal and Bihar during 1964-65 was 45.06 and 17.07 lakh hectares respectively.

(b) The production figures for West Bengal and Bihar for 1964-65 are 36.46 and 9.17 lakh bales of 180 kg. each, respectively.

(c) and (d). In Bihar a decline of 2.49 lakh bales occurred in 1964-65 as compared to the previous year due to unfavourable weather conditions and

floods. In West Bengal, however, there was an increase of 3.50 lakh bales.

### Handicrafts in Uttar Pradesh

1109. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of Handicraft industry in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Rs. 10.23 lakhs comprising of grant of Rs. 4.11 lakhs and loan of Rs. 6.12 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 17.00 lakhs comprising of grant of Rs. 12.50 lakhs and loan of Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

### Central Road Fund

1110. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated from the Central Road Fund to Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65; and

(b) the works for which this amount has been utilized?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 69.54 lakhs.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-4687/65.]

### उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारखाना

1111. { श्री किशोर लाल :  
श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय :  
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का

भ्रमरीकी सहकार संघ (अमेरिकन कोफ़ाफ़-रेटिव लीग) के सहयोग से सहकारी क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होगा तथा वह कारखाना कहाँ लगाया जायेगा; और

(ग) कारखाना कब स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ड० सू० मूति)

(क) भ्रमरीकी सहकारी समितियों (अमेरिकन कोफ़ाफ़रेटिव्स) के सहयोग से सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की संभाव्यता का अध्ययन करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इस समय यह प्रस्ताव किसी स्थान विशेष से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस कारखाने को उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाने का मुद्दा दिया है।

(ख) और (ग). यदि और जब कभी वास्तव में संभाव्यता सम्बन्धी अध्ययन किया गया तब इसका निश्चय किया जायेगा।

### Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation

1112. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that laboratory and field experiments of a new fertiliser, nitro-phosphate, to be produced soon in the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, conducted by the Planning and Development Division of the Fertiliser Corporation has provided the highest yield in an acre amounting to 82.4 maunds as against Bihar's highest of 75 maunds per acre;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Japanese method of planting has been adopted in regard to paddy; and

(c) whether Government have received full report of the experiments so far done and if so, the measures taken to expand cultivation on similar lines?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Nitrophosphate will be produced at Trombay and not Sindri. Certain trials conducted by the Fertilizer Corporation of India gave an yield of 82.4 mds. per acre. The highest yield of paddy under Japanese Method of paddy cultivation during 1962-63 reported by the Bihar Government was 98 mds. per acre.

(b) and (c). Yes; the campaign on Japanese method of paddy cultivation was started on a nation-wide scale as far back as 1953-54. The Japanese Method of Paddy cultivation is no more in an experimental stage. About 9 million acres have been covered under this improved method.

#### **Setting up of Water Utilisation and Management Cell in the Department of Agriculture**

1113. { Shri P. R. Chakravarti;  
Shri P. C. Borooah;

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Water Utilisation and Management Cell in the Department of Agriculture;

(b) whether the Centre has held discussions with the States on measures necessary in each project area for the optimum utilisation of irrigation water; and

(c) the measures suggested to ensure greater co-ordination at the district and lower levels with officers of the Irrigation Department and the Agricultural Production Committees?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) The question of speedy utilisation of large irrigation potential in the command areas of Chambal, Mahanadi Delta, Kosi, Tungabhadra and Bhadra Projects was considered by the Agricultural Production Board, and it was observed that it would be necessary to discuss the various points with the State Governments, before the Committees were formed for the projects other than Chambal (where the concerned Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh had already set up Teams) to lay down an action programme by way of construction of field channels land levelling, area development measures, crop patterns, laying out of demonstration farms, etc. The Minister of Irrigation and Power would discuss the question first with the concerned State Governments.

In pursuance of this decision, the Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power has visited Bihar about Kosi Project and Mysore about Tungabhadra Project.

(c) Government of India has written to the State Governments about the need for building up adequate coordination between the Irrigation and Agriculture Departments in the States in order to maximise agricultural production from the potential created by irrigation projects. Certain suggestions have been made in the letter for effecting optimum utilisation of irrigation supplies and the more important of them are, briefly, indicated below:—

(i) Revision of existing Irrigation Codes.

(ii) Coordinated Planning and action on the part of the Irrigation and Agriculture Departments in the matter of Area Programmes in the command areas of irrigation Projects. The programme comprises construction of field channels, land levelling, consolidation of holdings, establishment of research and de-

monstration farms, soil surveys, provision of facilities for storage, marketing and communications, supply of fertilisers, improved seeds, credit to farmers, etc.

- (iii) A special organisational Unit headed by a senior officer charged with the special responsibility of undertaking measures for optimum utilisation of irrigation water should be set up in the Agriculture Department of the State under the Agricultural Production Commissioner.
- (iv) Cells comprising Agricultural Officers should be either set up in Irrigation Departments or closely associated with their work so that Agricultural Officers may be associated with new irrigation projects throughout all the stages of formulation, implementation and utilisation of water.
- (v) For ensuring coordination at lower levels, Irrigation Departments should be represented on Agricultural Production Committees at district, block and village levels, wherever this has not been done already.
- (vi) The roster for the running of the canals and the time at which the water is to be made available should receive wide publicity.

#### Corporations to Develop Tourism

1114. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantis:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 203, on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) the precise functions of the Indian Tourism Hotel Corporation, its detailed set-up and *modus operandi*;

(b) whether the second Corporation namely the Indian Tourism Corporation has also since been set up; and

(c) if so, its precise constitution and functions?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4688/65].

#### Road Making Machinery

1115. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirements of the road making machinery for the Fourth Five Year Plan both by the Centre as well as by the States have been collected;

(b) if so, what part of it could be produced in the country with the present capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other indigenous firms; and

(c) how the rest will be procured?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). A statement explaining the position is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4689/65].

#### Fisheries Corporation in Kerala

1116. { Shri Warior:  
Shri Himatsingka:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Fisheries Corporation in Kerala with American collaboration;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the nature and extent of American cooperation sought for, in this connection?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a public limited company with headquarters at Cochin for the manufacture of marine products and bye-products with the primary object of exporting shrimps to foreign countries.

(c) Collaboration with an American firm has been sought for the right to use technical know-how developed by them, for their assistance in the manufacture of marine products, establishment, maintenance and operation of shore facilities, fishing vessels and other equipment, discovery of fishing grounds and training of employees, as well as sale thereof in foreign markets.

#### Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Punjab

**1117. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of colonies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) There is no such proposal under the Backward Classes Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Ambar Charkha Training Courses in Punjab

**1118. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted in Punjab during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far;

(b) the total number of trainees who took part; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereby?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Development of Horticulture in Punjab

**1119. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Punjab State as loan and grant for the development of Horticulture during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the amount utilised by the Government of Punjab during 1964-65 and in 1965-66 so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) The following amounts were allotted to the Punjab State as loan and grant for development of Horticulture:—

(Rs. lakhs)		
Year	Loan	Grant
1964-65 .	7.49	Nil.
1965-66 .	5.00	Nil.

(b) The amounts utilised during this period are as under:—

Year	Loan	Grant
1964-65 .	7.49	Nil.
	(Provisional)	
1965-66 .	0.06	Nil.

#### Development of Agriculture

**1120. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant given by the Central Government to the States for the development of agriculture during the last three Five Year Plans;

(b) the principles followed for the grant of such funds;

(c) the break-up of figures, State-wise; and

(d) whether each State utilised the entire grant made to it?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Cooperative Rice Mill in West Bengal

**1121. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has sanctioned Rs. 21 lakhs to the West Bengal Government for starting a rice mill on co-operative basis;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration is involved in the venture;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the location of the mill?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 21.50 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal for setting up of modern rice mill in the cooperative sector for a pilot study and evaluation programme, as per details below:—

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	Loan	Subsidy
(i) Share Capital .	6.50	
(ii) Assistance for godown and silos (75% as loan and 25% as subsidy)	11.25	3.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>3.75</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .</b>	<b>21.50 lakhs.</b>	

(b) and (c). No foreign collaboration is involved. However, the machinery has been purchased from Japan and the Ford Foundation is assisting in the evaluation programme.

(d) Memari in Burdwan District.

#### Backward Classes

**1122. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the main findings of the Fourth Plan Working Group on Backward Classes; and

(b) the measures taken to remedy the present state of affairs?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The Working Group on the Fourth Plan for the Welfare of Backward Classes submitted a comprehensive interim report and its main recommendations are:

1. Allotment of Tribal Development Blocks to cover all areas with a tribal population of 50 per cent and above;
2. Grant of ad-hoc assistance to small groups of tribals not covered by the Tribal Development Blocks programme;
3. Intensification of the schemes relating to co-operation;
4. Careful study of the causes for the stagnation and wastage at various levels of education;
5. Emphasis on employment orientation of educational schemes;
6. Greater emphasis on 'Economic Uplift' programme;
7. Increasing the facilities for technical training;
8. Improvement of working and living conditions of Scheduled Castes; and
9. Special attention to problems of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

(b) Necessary measures to remedy the shortcomings noticed during the Third Plan period will be taken during the Fourth Plan.

### Transport Plan

1123. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 515 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress made in the preparation of the transport plan as recommended by the National Development Council Committee on Industry, Power and Transport; and

(b) when it will be ready for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The National Development Council, at its meeting held in October, 1964, set up five committees to advise on issues of policy relating to the Fourth Plan programmes in the different sectors. The recommendations of these Committees will be placed before the next meeting of the Council.

The Planning Commission have also organised several studies in connection with the formulation of a long-term plan for transportation and these are in progress.

The formulation of an outline plan for transport will be taken in hand after the above studies have been completed and in the light of the views that may be expressed by the National Development Council.

### मृत्यु दण्ड

1124. { श्री बागड़ी :  
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मृत्यु दण्ड समाप्त करने का कोई प्रभाव विचारणीय है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ।

(ग) अब तक जिन राज्य सरकारों के उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं, वे साधारणतया मृत्यु दण्ड को बनाये रखने के पक्ष में हैं।

### Damage to Rice Bags

1125. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the cases of damage to rice bags while in transit by rail from Andhra Pradesh and Kerala;

(b) the extent of such damage and the loss incurred during the year 1965 (upto end of June); and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such damages in future?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, damage to some rice bags occurred while in rail transit, from Andhra to Kerala.

(b) During the period from 1-1-1965 to 30-6-1965, about 908 tonnes of rice valued at Rs. 1,46,310 (approximately) suffered damage.

N. B.—The categorisation and assessment of damaged grain are not yet complete and as such an estimate of the loss finally sustained could only be given when this work is completed, in due course.

(c) Steps taken to avoid such damages in future. The damage to food-grains was due to tarpaulins on the BOX type wagons (which are open wagons) getting dislodged due to wind pressure en route and the rain water getting inside the wagons and soaking the bags. The damage to food-grains transported by rail in BOX wagons from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala was discussed at a meeting with

the Chief Operating Supdt., Southern Railway, at Madras on 14-5-1985 and the following points emerged from the discussions:

- (1) Southern Railway had assured that action had been taken by them to effect mechanical improvisations to BOX wagons which would facilitate tarpaulins being put in a tent like pattern over the wagons facilitating proper drainage of water and thereby preventing seeping of water into the bags.
- (2) Suitable instructions had been issued by Railways to the Divisional Operating Supdts. to watch the BOX wagons while in transit at important junction centres so as to ensure that tarpaulins continue to be in proper position.
- (3) Arrangements for proper lashing of tarpaulins and securing them tightly with ropes had been tightened up by Railways.
- (4) After loading is completed, the Quality Inspector should contact the railway authorities perly escorted by Railway Security Staff.
- (5) As an experimental measure, an official of the Food Corporation of India had been posted at Erode so that he could check up the BOX wagon rakes and bring to the notice of Railway officials of this place any defective condition that needed to be remedied.

The following instructions have also been issued to the officials of the Corporation supervising the loading of foodgrains.

- (1) The top level of the bags in BOX and other open wagons should be arranged in such a way as to form an arch roof

over the wagon with gradual gradient on both sides like a tent to enable the rain water to drip away outside the wagon without giving scope for entering in.

- (2) To ensure that tarpaulins are secured firmly over the BOX wagons by lashing them well by Manila or coir ropes to prevent the shifting of the tarpaulins during transit.
- (3) A quality Inspector should personally supervise the loading of BOX wagons with particular reference to proper lashing of tarpaulins, and after completion he must record a certificate to this effect which should be lodged in District or Regional Office.
- (4) After loading is completed, the Quality Inspector should contact the railway authorities and request them to make arrangements for speedy movement as well as provision of proper escorts.

#### Logging Training Centre at Betul (M.P.)

1126. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri A. S. Saigal:  
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:  
Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri Chandak:  
Shrimati Minimata:

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

(a) whether any request was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a Logging Training Centre at Betul; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The request of the Government of Madhya Pradesh along with the requests of the other State Govern-

ments for the establishment centres is being considered.

### International Airport in Delhi

1127. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan for shifting of the International Airport from Palam to the new aerodrome site near Shahdara has now been abandoned and it has been decided to renovate the present structure of the Palam Airport itself;

(b) if so, by which date the renovation work is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether Government have noticed the press criticism that the work of renovating the airport and for providing new amenities to the passengers is going on with extremely slow pace and is likely to take nearly five more years?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). It has been decided that Palam should be developed primarily as a civil international airport for Delhi. A proposal for the development of a new international terminal complex at a cost of about Rs. 6 crores is being worked out. In the meantime, the existing terminal building is being renovated and expanded at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs to provide additional passenger facilities. The first instalment of work of renovation sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.75 lakhs had to be carried out in a way that there was the least disturbance of movement of passengers. The work is now nearing completion.

### Help to Agriculturists in Kerala

1128. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the agriculturists of Kallana and other areas in Vaikom taluk of Kottayam District (Kerala) praying for compensation for loss and

requesting help for the next cultivation;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the grievances of the agriculturists; and

(c) if so, the reliefs allowed to them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). No representation was addressed to the Government of India by the Kallara Agricultural Society, Kallara, Kaduthuruthy. On an enquiry from the State Government, it appears that they had submitted a Memorandum to the State Government of Kerala who have got an enquiry made by the State Director of Agriculture and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation. These reports of enquiry are under consideration of the State Government.

### Food Corporation of India

1129. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India have engaged State Government Employees on deputation to take over the stocks from the Department of Food of his Ministry;

(b) whether these deputationists have been appointed to posts which are similar to their present scales of pay and designation; and

(c) how long these deputationists are likely to continue under the Food Corporation after completing the work of taking over?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India have engaged some State Government Employees on deputation to take over the stocks from the Department of Food and for dealing with other functions entrusted to the Corporation.

(b) Designations and scales of pay of posts in the Food Corpora-

tion of India are not similar to those in the State Governments. The question of appointing deputationists to posts with similar designations in the Corporation, therefore, does not arise. In determining the scales of pay to be given to the deputationists in the Corporation, consideration is given to the following factors:—

- (i) that ordinarily their pay in the State Government plus 20 per cent deputation allowance should not fall short of the minimum of the pay scale fixed in the Corporation for that grade/post; and
  - (ii) such persons on appointment in the Corporation should not ordinarily get a benefit of more than 20 per cent of their grade pay as deputation allowance.
- (c) They are expected to continue till such time as suitable transferees from the Department of Food or direct recruits from the 'open market' become available.

#### Seed Multiplication Programmes

1130. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the Seed Multiplication programmes in the country during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken and how far these had been effective?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Yes a number of steps have been suggested to the States/Union Territories during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 to improve the seed multiplication programmes in the country and important among them are, briefly, as under:—

- (1) The State Governments were requested to depute a small

team of officers to go into the whole question of multiplication and distribution of improved seed at various stages, with a view to taking necessary action to remove the bottlenecks and report to the Sub-Committee of the State Cabinet on Agriculture Production.

- (2) Setting up of larger sized farms upto 500 acres.
- (3) Selection of villages exclusively for purposes of seed multiplication instead of having registered growers in each and every village with a view to providing concentrated technical supervision on the standard and purity of seed produced.
- (4) Establishing regional or commodity wise seed corporations both in the public and private sectors for dealing with procurement, storage and distribution of foundation seeds.
- (5) With a view to ensuring that the seed multiplication farms provide maximum quantity of good quality of seeds and covering the area under food and cash crops with improved seeds in the Fourth Five Year Plan period, all State Govts./Union Territories have been advised to take advance action on the various important aspects of the seed programme, such as:—
  - (i) Fixing annual targets for area, production and distribution of improved seeds.
  - (ii) Fortifying seed multiplication farms to maximise seed production by providing irrigation, seed stores, threshing floors, cattle shed, etc., wherever required.
  - (iii) Providing seed processing equipment to seed multiplication farms.

- (iv) Scrutiny into the working conditions of seed multiplication farms and examining their utility to the improved seed programme.
  - (v) Strengthening staff arrangements towards planned production of improved seeds.
  - (vi) Seed certification-cum-seed control programme for Fourth Plan.
  - (vii) Training and education for quality seed.
- (6) With a view to promoting and sustaining interest on the part of the farm staff and to ensure efficient working of the seed multiplication farms, which are being set up by the States/Union Territories from the beginning of the Second Plan, the Government of India formulated a model scheme for the award of efficiency prizes for seed multiplication farms and sent it to State Govts./Union Territories for implementation with such changes as they may consider necessary in the light of local conditions.

As a result of the various measures enumerated above which have been adopted by the States to the extent feasible consistent with local conditions, the programme for improved seeds has been considerably intensified. An area of 101.46 million acres is expected to be covered with improved seeds of foodgrains by the end of 1964-65 as against the coverage of 69.40 million acres by 1962-63.

#### Maximum Prices of Paddy

1131. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any maximum price for paddy and rice has been fixed in Kerala;

(b) if so, the prices fixed;

(c) whether any quantity of rice was available in the open market at the maximum price so fixed; and

(d) the price of rice and paddy prevailing in the market during the last three months?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4691/65].

(c) and (d). Over 80 per cent. of the market supplies of rice in Kerala were distributed at controlled prices through Government agencies. In respect of the small quantities of the remainder, no information was collected about the prices prevailing in the market.

#### I.A.C. Base at Calcutta

1132. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
          { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.A.C. base at Calcutta maintains an inadequate stock of aircraft spare parts;

(b) whether planes are sometimes immobilised for unduly long periods for want of spares;

(c) whether a Delhi-bound Caravelle was recently detained at Dum Dum for 17 hours as a spare wheel was not available;

(d) the reasons for such neglect of a major international airport's minimum needs; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No, Sir. Adequate stocks of aircraft parts are maintained at Calcutta to meet the Corporation's operational requirements. It is not practicable to maintain a complete range of spares which will run into

several thousand items, for all types of aircraft at all the bases costing large sums of money in foreign exchange.

(b) Sometimes an aircraft is held up at a station where a particular item is not in stock and has to be brought from its parent base.

(c) Bombay is the main holding Base for Caravelle and because of non-receipt of items which are already on order, it was not possible to maintain a spare wheel at Calcutta and this had therefore, to be called for from Bombay.

(d) and (e). A reasonable number of spares which might normally be required in an emergency are maintained at the stations but it is not possible to hold a complete range of spares to take care of each and every eventuality.

#### Package Programme

1133. **Shri D. J. Nalk:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government of the results of the Package Programme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the Package Programme more effective?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The results of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) are being assessed and evaluated on a continuous basis through a separate machinery set up in each I.A.D.P. district as well as at the Centre. The following arrangements have been made in this connection:—

(i) Bench-mark and assessment survey are organised in all the I.A.D.P. districts every year with the object of assessing the changes being brought about in the agronomic practices followed by the cultivators, the extent

to which new and better farming practices are being adopted by them and the consequent improvements in their yields. Further, trends in the yield rates of crops grown in the districts are also being studied by conducting a large number of crop-cutting experiments in every season.

(ii) Studies of an 'operational' and 'analytical' nature are carried out by special staff on important problems thrown up in the course of the implementation of the programme. These studies indicate the measures which have to be taken to overcome the problems.

(iii) Officers from the Centre pay periodical visits to the districts to review the progress and problems.

The results of assessment obtained through such studies and surveys and the major experiences and lessons were incorporated in the First Report on the progress of IADP, for the period 1961-63, released in October, 1963 by the Expert Committee on Assessment and Evaluation. Copies of this report were made available to the Parliament. The second Assessment Report is under preparation and is expected to be released shortly.

#### Tourism in Mysore

1134. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Government of Mysore for the development of tourism during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much of it has been spent up-till the 31st March, 1965?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4691/65].

#### Agro-Economic Research Centres

1135. **Shri B. Barua:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agro-economic research centres established in different

parts of the country conform to a uniform pattern;

(b) whether any evaluation of the work done by the different centres has been made;

(c) whether any uniform pattern of scales of pay and allowances for the staff is followed in all the centres; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the revised pay scales equivalent to what was being given to the employees of Central Government for the same posts were fixed in Jorhat Centre in 1960; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the discriminatory treatment in certain cases?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4692/65].

#### Bridge on Narmada River at Hoshangabad

**1136. Shri R. S. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the Government of India are unable to fulfil their original commitment for meeting the 2/3rd of the actual expenditure on the construction of a high level bridge on the Narmada river at Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh after the original estimate was revised consequent upon the revision of the design approved by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in the execution of the work?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2693/65].

#### Pilot Game Farms in Delhi Zoo

**1137. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Zoo propose to set up a few pilot game farms as part of the wild life husbandry development programme; and

(b) if so, how much time it will take to establish such farms?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out. Two breeding farms are likely to be started nearly within a year.

#### Zoological Study Circle

**1138. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Zoological Park Council have decided to set up a Zoological Study Circle to promote the study and welfare of animals and birds; and

(b) if so, when it will start functioning?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has started functioning from 5th May, 1965.

#### Development of Fisheries in Kerala

**1139. Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any proposals to the Centre for the development of fishing industry in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) to (c). Details

of schemes proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been received from the Government of Kerala.

#### Tourism in Kerala

1140. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any detailed proposals for the development of tourism in the State during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposals; and

(d) the decision taken by the Centre thereon?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features for the development plans are:—

(i) Construction of a hotel at Bolghatty or at Ernakulam.

(ii) Integrated development of Kovalam as a sea-side resort.

(iii) Provision of additional accommodation facilities at important tourist centres.

(iv) Provision of tourist coaches and cars.

(v) Facilities for major festivals and water sports.

(c) About seven crores.

(d) Advance action on Kovalam is being taken. Other proposals for the Fourth Plan are being examined.

#### Co-operation Laws

1141. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11 on the 11th February, 1964 and state the progress since made by the different States in framing co-operative Laws on the lines of the

Model Bill prepared by the Committee on Co-operative Law?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4694/65].

#### राज्यों में परिसीमन आयोग की बैठकें

1142. डा० महादेव प्रसाद :  
( श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसदीय तथा विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन करने के लिये परिसीमन आयोग की बैठकें किन-किन राज्यों में हुई हैं; और

(ख) परिसीमन कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

**बिचि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :** (क) संसदीय तथा विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन करने के लिये परिसीमन आयोग की बैठकें उत्तर प्रदेश के सिवाय सभी राज्यों में, तथा दिल्ली, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर के सिवाय सभी संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में हो चुकी हैं ।

(ख) परिसीमन कार्य मार्च, 1966 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

#### खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

1143. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामिण भारतीय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने कुछ और राजस्थान के ग्राम-पास के क्षेत्रों में रहने

वाले लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने की योजनाओं को चालू करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी योजनायें अन्य सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भी चालू की गई हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) और (ख). खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं चालू करने का निश्चय किया है :—

मंजूर योजना	मंजूर राशि (रुपये)		
	कच्छ	बनासकांथा	जैमलमेर
1. ग्राम्बर चर्खा कार्यक्रम	—	—	2,000
2. ग्राम्य चमड़ा	2,40,800	58,200	3,30,000
3. ग्राम्याय तेल और साबुन	26,200	18,050	—
4. गांवों में मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाना	—	—	13,610
5. तंतु	—	—	67,450
जोड़	2,67,000	76,250	4,13,060

(ग) जी, हां ।

#### Sugar Factory at Gauribidanur

1144. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when the sugar factory at Gauribidanur in Kolar District, (Mysore State) is likely to go into production;

(b) the stage at which the factory is at present; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the erection of the machinery and the construction of the buildings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The factory is under erection at present and more than 50 per cent of the installation work is reported to be over. It is expected to start crushing operations from December, 1965.

(c) The licence was granted in February 1963 and in view of the

time required in raising requisite finance, fabrication of plant and machinery, its erection etc., no undue delay has taken place.

#### Production of Cotton

1145. { Shri M. L. Jadhav:  
Shri Jedhe:

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

(a) the efforts being made to give remunerative prices to the cotton growers in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the growers of quality cotton did not get remunerative prices for their commodities in 1964-65; and

(c) whether any special incentives have been given to encourage more production of cotton in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) A basic minimum price for each variety of cotton

is fixed each season which assures the grower of a minimum economic return for his produce. The floor price of the basic variety, Moglai Jarilla 25/32" (Fine), was raised by Rs. 100/- per candy (approximately Rs. 28/- per quintal) during the 1963-64 season and fixed at Rs. 702/- per candy (Rs. 197.20 per quintal). The floor prices of other varieties were increased correspondingly. Again an increase of Rs. 70 to Rs. 100/- per candy (approximately Rs. 21/- to Rs. 28/- per quintal) has been made in the floor prices of the different varieties (according to their staple length) for the ensuing season, 1965-66.

(b) No, Sir. In the current season the prices of most of the varieties ruled by and large around the appropriate ceiling prices.

(c) Yes, Sir. Incentives are given in the shape of subsidy on (i) improved varieties of cotton seeds, (ii) pesticides, sprayers, dusters, etc., and (iii) phosphatic fertilisers.

**Ministry of Food and Agriculture Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., New Delhi**

1146. { Shri Daji:  
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Annual Accounts, Annual Report of the Secretary and the Auditor's Report were not passed at the Annual General Body meeting of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that elections to the new Managing Committee were not held at the Annual meeting and a new Managing Committee has since replaced the old one;

(c) whether a representation was sent by the members of this Society to the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi regarding the irregu-

lar payment of Rs. 81,000 by the Secretary; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the Secretary for contravening the Bye-laws of the society and recovery of the said amount?

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

(b) The new Managing Committee was elected by secret ballot before the Annual General Body Meeting.

(c) A representation against the office-bearers of the society regarding irregular payment of Rs. 81,375/- was received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi.

(d) Notices have been issued by the Registrar to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society to rectify the irregularity. An enquiry under Section 43 of the Cooperative Societies Act has also been ordered by the Registrar.

#### Consumption of Fruit

1147. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are considering any scheme for increasing fruit consumption in the country as well as to export the fruit products of Kashmir?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** The Government are not considering any specific scheme for increasing the consumption of fruits in the country. Encouragement of preservation and consumption of fruits is a part of the programme of popularisation of subsidiary foods which is being implemented.

The Central Government have no specific schemes for export of fruit products of Kashmir. Some of these products are, however, exported under the Export Promotion Scheme for processed foods and dry fruits.

### **Agricultural Implements Workshop, Tanjore**

**1148. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new mechanical device developed at the Agricultural Implements Workshop at Tanjore District for application of fertilizers in paddy lands effectively is being extensively used; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The new implement developed recently in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme of Thanjavur (Madras) is still in the trial stage. All State Governments have been asked to undertake manufacture of prototypes of this implement in the implements workshops provided in each Intensive Agricultural District Programme district and to carry out extensive trials to test the suitability of the new implement under local conditions. It will be used extensively by the cultivators only after it has proved its utility and has been popularised among them.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Hybrid Cultivation of Bajra**

**1149. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce hybrid cultivation of Bajra, Pusa Giant Napier Grass and Pusa Giant Berseem, successfully experimented at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, extensively in India so as to meet the deficit in food; and

(b) if so, the places where this cultivation will be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Pusa Giant

Napier Grass has already been introduced for cultivation and is being multiplied all over the country. Hybrid Bajra and Pusa Giant Berseem (Tetraploid berseem) have been very recently evolved and sufficient quantity of seed of these is not available this year. Only about 600 Kg. seed of hybrid bajra HBI has been supplied to farmers in different States in July 1965. A small quantity of seed of Tetraploid berseem is available for release to farmers this year for the first time.

(b) The cultivation of Pusa Giant Napier has already been taken up on a large scale. Every State has already developed a programme of cultivation of this variety.

In respect of hybrid bajra, demonstrations are being conducted in different States this year. The programme of multiplication in particular areas will be determined on the basis of the performance of hybrid bajra in the area concerned. Tentatively prospective farmers who are likely to be interested in producing seed of hybrid bajra are being contacted by the National Seeds Corporation and it is expected that about 20,000 Kg. seed will be available for 1966 sowings.

Seed of Tetraploid berseem will be given on demonstration basis to farmers in areas growing this crop which are mainly in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Pilot Milk Schemes**

**1150. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the pilot milk schemes which are in operation in some of the cities are working with satisfactory result; and

(b) the steps taken or likely to be taken to meet the optimum demand?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### **Milk Procurement from Neighbouring States**

**1151. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts made by the Delhi Milk Scheme for procuring milk from the neighbouring States or Districts to meet the demand of the capital have met with fruitful result; and

(b) if not, the steps taken towards that direction?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Delhi Milk Scheme procures a large part of its milk requirements from the neighbouring States of U.P. and Punjab. But the Scheme is meeting at present only a small part of the capital's requirements and intensive cattle development programmes are being introduced in the milk shed of the Scheme to increase milk production.

#### **Child Welfare**

**1152. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Child Welfare at its recent annual meeting expressed disappointment about the implementation of various schemes for child welfare; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to streamline the administration to implement the various schemes entrusted to it speedily and expeditiously?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) In one of the

Resolutions adopted by the General Body Meeting of the Indian Council for Child Welfare on 15th May, 1965, the Indian Council for Child Welfare expressed its sense of disappointment that despite the formation of a Central Ministry of Social Security hopes and aspiration aroused have not been fulfilled.

(b) Within the resources available and subject to the requirements of financial rules, the Government of India is always sympathetic towards voluntary organisations and appreciative of the help and cooperation it gets from them.

#### **Runways at Aerodromes**

**1153. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a young scientist from Kerala has propounded a theory by which runways at aerodromes could be constructed much smaller than what they are now; and

(b) whether the said scientist has been contacted to explain and experiment upon his theory; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to c). Yes, Sir. The press report about the theory propounded by a young scientist from Kerala about moving runways has come to the notice of Government. Although the scientist did not contact the Civil Aviation Department, the Department has examined the theory and has come to the conclusion that the proposed device is not likely to be of any worth while benefit to Civil Aviation.

#### **Rationalisation of Sugar Mills in Eastern U.P.**

**1154. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Central Government have given financial aid to the tune of Rs. 25 crores to the Government of U.P. for rehabilitation of sugar mills in Eastern Districts of U.P.;

(b) if so, whether this amount has actually been paid; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir.

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

### खाद्य पानीटेकनिक

1155. { श्री किन्दर लाल :  
श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय :  
श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन की सहायता से भारत में खाद्य पानीटेकनिक खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने तथा कब स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि रंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चट्ठाण) :** (क) से (ग). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 5 खाद्य पानीटेकनिक स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव है। खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन को भूख से मुक्ति पाने (फिडम फराम हंगर कम्पेन) के अन्तर्गत प्रयोजना की सहायता के लिये, एक प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है और उस के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 5 खाद्य पानीटेकनिक स्थापित करने के लिए 25 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

### Credit against Standing Crops

1156. { श्री M. N. Swamy:  
श्री Kolla Venkaiah:  
श्री Tan Singh:  
श्री Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has decided to extend short-term credit against standing crops;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) to (c). A pilot scheme is at present under consideration but the final decision about the details of the scheme and the date from which it should be implemented has not yet been taken.

### Agricultural Programme

1157. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a statement made by the Prime Minister on the 17th July 1965 at the National Committee set up to organise the productivity year, 1966 that at least a year should be completely devoted to the agricultural programme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the suggestion?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has emphasized on more than one occasion that in the Fourth Five Year Plan the highest priority should be given to agriculture and that the maximum possible attention should be given to agriculture during the first year of the next Plan. Action is proposed to be taken accordingly and the programme will be implemented through higher finan-

cial outlays, increased inputs and the provision of other related facilities.

### Kerala Water Transport Corporation

1158. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Water Transport Corporation has gone into liquidation;

(b) whether as a result thereof the boat services have been stopped;

(c) if so, the services so stopped;

(d) whether any alternate arrangements have been made for carrying passengers on those routes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (e). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

### Legal aid to Poorer Sections

1159. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state whether there is any proposal of making the services of eminent lawyers available to the poorer sections of the Community who can hardly afford to pay the high fee charged by these lawyers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** Legal aid is provided to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. The services of eminent lawyers are, however not specifically provided under this scheme.

### House for Harijans

1160. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to solve the problem of providing

houses to the Harijans in all the States during 1965-66;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation was asked to provide necessary funds to the Housing Co-operative Societies to be set up for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Provision exists in the Backward Classes Sector for giving subsidies for house construction. In some States, house sites are also provided. The pattern of financial assistance is to give a subsidy upto Rs. 500 for acquiring house sites and Rs. 1200 (Rs. 1600 in black cotton soil areas, hilly regions and remote places) for house building.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Theft of Cargo Imports at Major Ports

1161. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of thefts of the various cargo imports at the Major Ports in India during the last two years; and

(b) the extent of loss involved in foreign exchange due to the re-issue of import licences?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### Scrapping of Ships

1162. { **Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the shipowners to send their

ships for scrapping in foreign countries; and

(b) how many Companies have taken advantage of this offer?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The orders in question were issued in July 1965. Since then sanction has been issued for the scrapping abroad of only one ship viz. 'APJ Anil' belonging to APJ Lines.

**पंचायतों द्वारा लगान की वसूली**

1163. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1962 से मार्च, 1965 तक लगान के रूप में वसूल की गई कुल राशि का कितने प्रतिशत भाग विभिन्न राज्यों की पंचायतों का कमिशन के रूप में दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रिय सरकार ने कमिशन की प्रतिशतता बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई सुझाव दिया है ; और

(ग) कमिशन की प्रतिशतता में समानता लाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये है ?

**सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री ( श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति ) :**

(क) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसे कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं ।

**Physically Handicapped Persons Registered in Calcutta Employment Exchange**

1164. **Dr. Saradish Roy:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically

handicapped persons registered with the Special Employment Exchange at Calcutta so far;

(b) how many of them are educated blind persons; and

(c) how many of them have been offered employment so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):**

(a) 596 upto 31st July, 1965.

(b) 9.

(c) 169 as follows:—

Category	Number
Blind	8
Deaf	44
Orthopaedically Handicapped.	177

**भूमिहीन लोगों के लिए भूमि**

1165. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "रिपब्लिक पार्टी" द्वारा किये गये व्यापक आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने संसद के पिछले सत्र में भूमिहीन लोगों को भूमि दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के नेताओं को आश्वासन दिये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन आश्वासनों को पूरा करने के लिए अद्यतक क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री ( श्री शाहनवाज खां ) :** (क) और (ख) ऐसा कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिलाया गया था । फिर भी, भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि देने के लिए उचित प्राथमिकता मिलती है । केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित योजना के अधीन भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के

बसाने के लिए जो वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है वह धनी और उदार बना दी गई है । अब यह परियोजन किया गया है कि भूमि का उपयोग बनाने के लिए 300 रुपए प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से सहायता दी जायेगी ( जब कि पहले 150 रुपए प्रति एकड़ थी )। शुरू के खर्च की सीमा बढ़ा कर प्रति परिवार 750 रुपए कर दी गई है ( जब कि पहले 500 रुपए प्रति परिवार थी )। कालोनाइजेशन के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता 5000 रुपए तक प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से दी जाती है जिस में भूमि सुधार की लागत भी शामिल है ।

#### Unremunerative IAC Routes

1166. { Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri A. S. Saigal:  
Shri J. P. Jyotish:  
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the routes covered by the In-

dian Airlines Corporation which are unremunerative and for which short-fall guarantee has been given by the State Governments;

(b) the subvention so paid during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far;

(c) whether unremunerative routes have been subsidised from the Civil Aviation Development Fund; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving such subsidy?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The particulars of un-remunerative air services operated by IAC under a short fall guarantee arrangements with State Governments and the subsidy received from them during 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given below:—

Name of the State Government.	Sector	Subsidy claimed	
		1963-64	1964-65
		Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of Punjab.	Delhi/Chandigarh/Kulu.	1,44,658.60	1,58,605.21
Govt. of A.P.	Hyderabad/Vijawada/Vizagapt.	2,51,502.24	2,27,399.87
Govt. of Mysore	Bel/Goa/Mang/BLR	No service.	9,65,063.55
Govt. of Orissa	Calcutta/Bhubaneswar.	2,59,436.05	2,12,613.02
Govt. of Maharashtra.	Aurangabad/Nagpur.	..	1,89,073.84

Information regarding subsidy for the period 1965-66 is not available.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Central Government have agreed to grant subvention to IAC from the Civil Aviation Development Fund for operation of certain services as being important from the tourist point of view.

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#### Collision of Ships at Cochin Harbour

1167. { Shri Ram Sewak  
Yadav:  
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two freighters "President Adams" and

"Zafiro" were damaged following a head-on-collision at the mouth of the Cochin Harbour in June, 1965; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter by the port authorities and if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir. But the "President Adams" was broadside on to the bows of the "Zafiro" and therefore the collision was not technically "head on".

(b) A preliminary inquiry has been conducted by the Deputy Conservator, Cochin Port Trust, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The collision occurred as a result of conflict between a practice and a directive resulting into diverse action taken by each of the two pilots. The Cochin Port Trust are being requested to review the present practice as well as the directives issued by them to the pilots.

#### Jute Crop

1168. { Shri Ram Sewak:  
Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) the prospects of Jute crop this year; and

(b) the acreage covered under this crop?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). No estimates of area sown under jute crop and the likely production this year have so far become available. However, the weather conditions have not been very favourable for the crop this season.

#### Construction of Ship 'Jawahar'

1169. { Shri Ram Sewak:  
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Transport be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Rs. 10 lakh ship 'Jawahar' of the Sea Cadet Corps has been completed; and

(b) if not, when it will be completed?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The Sea Cadet Corps, Bombay, is a voluntary youth organisation in the private sector. According to the information received from the Corps, the construction of their building 'Jawahar' which is shaped like a ship is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1965.

#### Maize for Poultry Feed

1170. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the World Food Programme for the supply of 20,000 tonnes of maize for poultry feed in India;

(b) what part of the demand for maize is being met by the production in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that the import of maize for purposes other than poultry feed is on the increase during last three years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of maize in the country?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) The requirement of course grains including maize which are generally used as poultry feed ingredient are met from internal production. A serious shortage of poultry feed was, however, experienced towards the latter part of 1964-65 as a result of failure of crops in certain producing areas. It was only with

a view to tiding over the temporary shortage that an Agreement was signed with the World Food Programme authorities for supply of 20,000 tonnes of maize free of cost for the use as poultry feed.

(c) 1,30,000 tonnes of maize are imported annually under P.L. 480 for use in the starch industry. Maize is not imported for human consumption.

(d) The use of indigenous maize other than hybrid maize in the starch industry is banned. In order to reduce dependence on imports, the Ministry of Industry are exploring the possibility of meeting the requirements consuming starch industries from other starch bearing materials like tapioca tubers.

As a result of research conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, nine hybrids of maize which yield 20 to 50 per cent more than the local maize and which are suitable for different agro-climatic conditions have been evolved and released for large scale cultivation in the country. The production of hybrid maize seed has been entrusted to the National Seed Corporation.

### राजस्थान रेगिस्तान का विकास

1171. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान तथा कच्छ के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों का विकास करने की कोई योजना बना रही है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री ( श्री शाहनवाज खाँ ) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान, पंजाब तथा कच्छ

(गुजरात) के चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में मार्गदर्शी आधार पर रेगिस्तान को रोकने के लिए एक डेजर्ट डिवेलपमेंट बोर्ड की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। योजना आयोग ने बोर्ड की स्थापना के विषय में स्वीकृति दी है और वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श में अब इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में विवरण तैयार किया जा रहा है। घोषणा है कि 1965 के अन्त में पूर्व ही बोर्ड की स्थापना हो जायेगी।

### Cochin Aerodrome

1172. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the aerodrome at Cochin;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A civil enclave is being developed at Cochin. A new terminal building for passengers is nearing completion and the work on other facilities, such as, water supply, sewer lines, car park, etc., is in progress. The question of strengthening the runway to make it suitable for heavier aircraft is also under examination. The estimated cost of this work will be known after the details have been finalised and the estimates prepared.

### Employees of Food Department

1173. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the action being taken to rehabilitate those employees in the Department of Food under his Ministry who have been rendered surplus as a consequence of the transfer to the Food Corporation of India of the functions relating to the procurement, import, storage, maintenance, distribution and sale of foodgrains?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** The staff employed on the work already transferred to the Corporation have been placed at the disposal of the Corporation. As and when any sector of work is transferred from the Department of Food to the Food Corporation of India, such of the staff employed on the work as are willing to serve the Corporation will be taken into the employment of the Corporation and as such the question of surplus staff does not arise.

**मांडुवाडीह केन्द्रीय खाद्य भंडार**

1174. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मांडुवाडीह स्थित केन्द्रीय खाद्य भंडार बन्द किया जा रहा है : और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चट्टाण):** (क) और (ख) : सम्भवतया, माननीय सदस्य का निर्देश वाराणसी के समीप मांडुवाडीह की ओर है। इस स्टेशन पर कोई केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंचयन डिपो नहीं है।

**Retirement/Family Pension**

1175. Shrimati Malmoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering a scheme of retirement/family pension without any additional charge on either the employer or the employee for workers who are members of the Employees' Provident and Coal Mines Labours' Provident Funds; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) No decision has yet been taken as the details are being worked out.

**Procurement of Wheat**

1176. Shrimati Malmoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India and other Central and State Government agencies this year so far;

(b) whether any difficulties have been encountered in the procurement operations; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) The Food Corporation of India has not yet been entrusted with procurement of wheat. About 311 thousand tonnes of wheat has so far been procured during the current crop season by the State Governments on behalf of the Centre and on their own behalf.

(b) Procurement of wheat on any substantial scale is being done only in Punjab. No difficulties are encountered in that State in procurement operations.

(c) Does not arise.

**गेहूँ का आयात**

1177. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में अब तक घमरीका से कितना गेहूँ आयात किया गया; और

(ख) इसका कुल मूल्य कितना है तथा भुगतान किस प्रकार किया जायेगा?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चट्टाण):** (क) और (ख).

वर्ष 1965-66 में 15 अगस्त, 1965 तक लगभग 86.7 करोड़ रुपये (लागत घोर भाड़ा) के मूल्य का 2306.7 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं का आयात किया गया ।

गेहूं की लागत घोर धमरीकी ध्वज पोतों में लायी गयी मात्रा के भाड़े की प्रदायगी वर धमरीकी ध्वज पोतों की चालू दरों पर रूपों में की जाती है । वर-धमरीकी विदेशी ध्वज पोतों में लायी गई मात्रा के भाड़े की प्रदायगी विदेशी मुद्रा में की जाती है । भारतीय जहाजों का भाड़ा रूपों में प्रदा किया जाता है ।

#### Revision of Lists of S.C.&S.T.

1178. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee on the Revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has completed its inquiry;

(b) whether the report of the Committee has been received; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee, especially regarding the specification of the left-out tribals in the Vidarbha area of Maharashtra State in the list of Scheduled tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Advisory Committee on the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has completed its inquiry and submitted the report on the evening of 25th August, 1965.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

#### State Provident Fund Scheme

1179. Shrimati Ramdulari: Sinha: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of coverage by

the State Provident Fund Scheme to the existing factories and establishments;

(b) the percentage of factories and establishments which have been exempted from the operation of this scheme;

(c) the percentage of factories and establishments which are neither under operation of the Scheme nor under exemption from the Scheme to the total number of existing factories and establishments; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the employers seek exemption from the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Information is not available regarding the total number of factories and establishments in the country. The percentage of factories and establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the Scheme to the total number of factories and establishments cannot, therefore, be worked out.

(b) As on the 31st May, 1965, 6.13% of the factories and establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, were exempted from the operation of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

(c) In view of the answer to part (a) above, this percentage cannot also be worked out.

(d) A factory or establishment is eligible for exemption from the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, if the employees are in receipt of retirement benefits which are not less favourable than those provided under the Scheme. An employee or a class of employees in a factory or establishment, can also be exempted from the Scheme on similar grounds.

#### Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units

1180. Shrimati Ramdulari: Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Mobile

Food and Nutrition Extension Units function;

(b) whether any assessment of the work done by these Extension Units has been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) to (c). The Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units organise systematic campaigns for the promotion of food preservation, prevention of wastage, diversification of the diet and spreading the knowledge concerning scientific techniques of cookery and efficient utilisation of food. Information is brought directly to the people by discussion, lecture, demonstration, films, exhibition and other techniques of mass communication.

The staff of the mobile units establish personal contacts with various groups of people and hold demonstrations before women's organisation, schools, home science institutions, community centres, labour welfare organisations, child health centres, vigyan mandirs, maternity centres etc. Suitable programmes are drawn in consultation with the various organisations and demonstrations are planned on the basis of information gathered regarding the economic conditions, educational level, and food practices of the group of people under contact. The demonstration is preceded by brief talks on the various aspects of the topic dealt with, and is followed by discussions. Pamphlets, leaflets, samples etc., are also distributed.

The staff of the Extension Units submit reports on the demonstrations given and their work is supervised by officers from headquarters who also visit places of demonstration. Apart from this internal departmental assessment, the work of the Units was recently studied by a F.A.O. Nutrition expert. In the limited areas in which these Units have functioned so far, the programmes have been very effective.

**दिल्ली में कर्मचारी स्वास्थ्य बीमा के प्रोपेक्ताल**

1181. श्री बागड़ी : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1965 में दिल्ली में कर्मचारी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के प्रोपेक्ताल में काम बिल्कुल ठप हो गया था;

(ख) क्या इस का मुख्य कारण यह था कि वहां दवाइयों की कमी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री ( श्री जगन्नाथ राव ) :** (क) नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) । प्रश्न नहीं उठते.

#### Community Development Blocks

1182. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Community Development Scheme the organisation of Development Blocks is of different pattern in different States; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are proposed to be taken by the Centre to bring it to uniform pattern?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) and (b). The normal pattern of Community Development Blocks in the country is a population coverage of 66,000 per block (according to the 1951 census), a financial provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for the Stage I phase of 5 years and Rs. 5 lakhs for the Stage II phase of an equal duration and a

basic staffing pattern and programme. Certain variations have, however, been allowed to suit special local conditions and needs, based mainly on geographical, climatic, ecological and administrative factors.

#### Use of Soya Bean oil in the manufacture of Vanaspati

1183. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaspati industry has made representations for increasing the percentage of soya bean oil in their manufacture; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum limit of 20 per cent originally fixed for incorporation of soya bean oil in Vanaspati has been raised to 50%.

#### Colourisation of Vanaspati

1184. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made in the experiments conducted for the colourisation of vanaspati?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** The Committee of Experts appointed for intensifying researches for finding out a suitable colour for Vanaspati has completed its work and submitted its report. The same is under examination.

#### Prices of Groundnut and Groundnut oil

1185. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for the present high

prices of groundnut and groundnut oil; and

(b) the action taken to bring them down?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan):** (a) The main causes for the present high prices of groundnut and groundnut oil are the general increase in consumption requirements and uncertain prospects of the new crop.

(b) The steps taken to bring prices down include regulation of forward trading in groundnut and oil; restrictions on exports; restrictions on use of edible oils for industrial purposes and non-edible uses; restrictions on bank credit; imports of soya bean oil, tallow and mustard seed.

#### Crash of Helicopter in Ferozepore District (Punjab)

1186. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a helicopter which was spraying insecticides over cotton fields in Kheowali Village in Ferozepore District (Punjab) crashed on the 17th August, 1965; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident is under investigation.

#### Cattle Insurance

{ **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
 1187. { **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 222 on the 23rd February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the pilot model scheme on cattle insurance has since been considered;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). The Pilot Model Scheme on Cattle Insurance is still under consideration of the Government and is proposed to be included in the 4th Five Year Plan.

12 hrs.

**RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT  
AND CALLING ATTENTION  
NOTICES**

**FOOD SITUATION IN IMPHAL AND FIRING  
THERE—Contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, I shall take up the adjournment motion which was held over yesterday. The hon. Home Minister said that he would make a statement.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** As desired by hon. Members, I would like to make a statement. The Food Minister is also here, but I may make a statement about the position very briefly.

**Mr. Speaker:** Any one of the two Ministers might make the statement.

**Shri Nanda:** I shall give the basic facts of the situation. If there is anything more, the hon. Food Minister may supplement that information.

Manipur is generally surplus in rice. It exports to the neighbouring areas of Assam a small quantity of 2000 tonnes of rice under normal conditions. This year the production of rice in Manipur was good. As compared to a figure of 1,09,000 tonnes of rice produced in Manipur in 1963-64, the production in 1964-65 amounted to 1,11,000 tonnes. According to the latest reports received from Manipur, the prospects of the coming crop are also good. This was the situation basic-

ally, and till May there was no problem in regard to rice supply. The Manipur Administration had asked for some additional supply, and it was presumed that it was intended for the purpose of laying by of stocks. Later on, the information was received that they had undertaken a commitment for rationing in the town on a large scale, and that was practically for the whole of the population, and it was ration on a fairly high scale. Since they have asked for more supply, it is being made available to them from various places. This is the position. If hon. Members want any further information, they may ask us for such information.

**Mr. Speaker:** The allegation made is that the Government had failed to supply the quantity that had been asked for, and, therefore, the situation has arisen....

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Generally, there should be no question of supply to Manipur at all because it is a surplus State, and a State cannot be making a demand on the Central Government in spite of its being in a surplus position and saying that they should be delivered so many tonnes of rice. But still having taken into account the demand made, that is, the fact that 2,500 tonnes were asked for in May, we are making available to them these 2,500 tonnes. In addition to that, they said that they wanted a little more, and we are moving that quantity also.

We have to look into the other question how a surplus State has become a State which requires so much of additional quantity of rice from us. But, in spite of that, having taken into account the situation we are moving the necessary quantity. Therefore, there is no question of the Central Government failing to supply those quantities.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore):** May we ask one or two questions for clarification?

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May we ask one or two questions just for clarification?

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** In that case, we may not press this adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am allowing those questions under the calling-attention notice, and I shall certainly allow the hon. Members to ask questions on that. But I am not allowing the adjournment motions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Just now, the hon. Minister has said that the Manipur State is a surplus State. It is a surplus State, no doubt. But I have got a telegram this morning from the Manipur People's Convention which says:

**"SERIOUS FAMINE CONDITION EXISTS RICE SUPPLY STOPPED RUSH IMMEDIATELY RICE BY AIR"**

There is famine condition there and the people are getting ration-cards instead of rice, and when the people wanted rice and demonstrated, they were fired upon, and one girl and one boy were killed, besides a driver who was also killed. That is the situation in Manipur. As a matter of fact, they are demanding, and we also demand a judicial inquiry into the firing incident. It has all happened because of the Government's failure to supply rice to Manipur although Manipur is supposed to be a surplus State. They give bullets instead of rice.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** The State of Manipur is not like other States, but it is a Centrally administered area. It is now facing a situation where rice is selling at Rs. 50 and it is not available. May I know what the Central Government have done in the Centrally administered area to see that famine conditions do not prevail and that the entire stocks of rice do not go underground and

do not go into Nagaland areas? May I also know what steps the Central Government have taken to expedite the supply of rice which was asked for in May and had been refused and in regard to which the hon. Minister has just now said that they are just thinking of sending it? May I know the reasons for this delay?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It was not refused. As a matter of fact, 2,500 tonnes were asked for. We said that they would have to distribute at the rate of 90 quintals per day which would come to 270 tonnes per month. On that basis, 2,500 tonnes would be the requirement for 9 months.

That is why we started moving not immediately all the 2500 tonnes, but what would be the immediate requirement making an assessment on the basis of the distribution figures given by the administration.

Now it has become a fashion to make a political question of such things, unfortunately.....(Interruptions).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** It is not a political question. What does he mean by this kind of statement? People are starving there....(Interruptions)

**Shri Hem Barua:** They asked for rice and they were given bullets. Yet he says it is made political capital of....(Interruptions).

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Ken, drapara):** He should be ashamed of making such a statement, when adequate supplies are not there and people are starving....(Interruptions).

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I did not charge the Opposition there. I was saying people there were making this a political question out of this situation. As already stated and as admitted by hon. Members opposite, it is a surplus area (Interruption)... kindly hear me..... There are other deficit areas whose requirements we have got to look to, even though

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

they may not be centrally-administered areas. The House will not expect me to rush stocks to an already surplus area. They have got into certain difficulties. We have got to look into that and see how the situation has arisen, whether stocks have gone underground or something else has happened. But to meet the immediate situation, we are rushing stocks there.

I would only make an appeal to the people of Manipur also. They do not solve the food problem by marches and creation of disorder, which creates a law and order situation.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मेरा कामरोकी प्रस्ताव है वह इस बिना पर है..

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल करिए । मैंने आप को सवाल करने के लिए कहा है। मैं सवाल करने की इजाजत दे रहा हूँ ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** सरकार ने खुद कहा है कि उस इलाके में जल्द से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होता है । अब खुद वहाँ की सरकारी मन्तिनरी ने अनाज मांगा है । उसके बारे में सरकार यह दलील देती है कि शायद वहाँ अनाज छिपा दिया गया हो या इधर-उधर भेज दिया गया हो । मेरे पास जो इतना आया है वह यह है कि ऐसी स्थिति हो गयी है कि बाजार में मनीपुर में खास तौर से और छोटी-छोटी बस्तियों में आम तौर से खाने का चावल नहीं मिल रहा है । लोगों के नाम कागज पर तो आ गए हैं लेकिन चावल 50 रुपए मन भी नहीं मिलता है

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप तो बयान दे रहे हैं । मैंने कहा है सवाल करिए । अगर आप को सवाल नहीं करना है तो मैं दूसरे लोगों को बुलाऊँ ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मेरा यही सवाल है कि

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर सवाल हो लिया हो तो आप बैठ जाइए और अगर सवाल करना है तो कीजिए ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक वह ज्यादा अनाज वाला रकबा है, लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ की सरकारी मन्तिनरी ने चावल की मांग की है और उसकी मांग के मुताबिक चावल नहीं भेजा जा रहा है, और दलील यह देते हैं कि वहाँ शायद अनाज का गलत इस्तेमाल किया गया हो । इसका तमाम जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है । तो इस वक्त जो खराब हालत है उस को फीरी तौर पर काबू में करने के सवाल पर विचार किया जाए ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** From the replies of the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Food Minister, it appears that the Manipur area is a surplus area and they demanded something from the Centre because they wanted to stock. But the information we have received, by telegrams and otherwise, from the Manipur People's Convention clearly shows that they approached the Centre, the Minister of Food and also the Prime Minister, demanding that there should be proper distribution of ration and availability of it. I want to know whether...as the Food Minister has ascribed a political motive or political bargain behind it.... it is a fact that these hungry marchers, because they could not get rice at a reasonable price,—and this is the position not only at Imphal but at other places—, marched before the Chief Commissioner there

demanding two things, demanding that rice should be made available, and available at a reasonable price. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister knew about the scarcity conditions in Manipur, and if so, whether he would institute a high-powered enquiry into both the things, firing and the scarcity.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as my information goes, no hungry people were marching along. It is only the political people who were marching along. (Interruptions)

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Nonsense.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I have got a telegram here which says that 50,000 students were marching. They are not political people, they were hungry people. (Interruptions)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Order. I wanted to listen to the question and then the answers and maintain order as well. I would request the hon. Members also to help me in that. I can only call them one by one. They might put their questions and I will get the answers from the Minister. They will very well appreciate that we cannot proceed in this manner.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** You have made a request to the Opposition Members. I would request you also to request the Minister not to answer in such a provocative way, because there has been enough provocation in this House by this Minister in a situation where in the State of Manipur even rice is not available for any people; there is no rice available in the State of Manipur, in the City of Imphal and round about. That is enough provocation, and he should not reply in this manner making political capital at every stage of his statement.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There were hunger marches. They cannot convert the entire country into a slaughter house.

**Mr. Speaker:** Unless any one is identified, he should not begin to speak.

**श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** जरा ठहरिये। श्री बड़े।

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन):** यह सरप्लस स्टेट की बात बताकर जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में मुझे पता है धीरे वहाँ भी यही स्थिति है। दरभंगा भी होल ग्रेन इज ट्रेड्ड घबे टू अवर स्टेट्स। इस के धलावा आप के धाकड़े बिरहुल गमत रहते हैं। क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि उन्होंने कितना राइस यहाँ से बाहर भेजा है और यह जो आपने कंट्रोल मारु किया तो कितना घटकर घाउण्ड गया है उसके भी धाकड़े आप के पास नहीं हैं और जिस रोज फायरिंग हुई थी उस रोज ऐक्चुअल स्टॉक क्या था ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** यह एक साथ दस, दस सवालों का जवाब वह कैसे दे सकते हैं ?

**श्री बड़े:** भूखे मरने पर लांग प्रदर्शन करें तो वे कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल मोटिव था लेकिन कोई ऐसा पागल आदमी नहीं है जो खामखाह, बंदूक की गोली खाकर मर जाय। दरभंगा वह भूखे लांग वहाँ गए थे और मैंने उन से पूछा है कि उस वक़्त ऐक्चुअल स्टॉक क्या था जबकि यह गोलीबार भूखों पर किया गया ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** इनमें सारे सवालों का जवाब नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

भी मधु लिखते : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब लाग वास्तव में भूखों मर रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय को तो राशन मिल रहा है इसलिए उनको चिन्ता नहीं है लेकिन जब वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं तो इस तरह के जबाब मंत्री महोदय क्यों दे रहे हैं ? आखिरकार मनीपुर की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की है कानून की दृष्टि से भी और खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से भी और करोड़ करोड़ डाई महोदय के लिए कोई ७५००० टन की मांग वहाँ के कमिश्नर ने की है तो अब या तो मंत्री महोदय झूठ बोल रहे हैं या कमिश्नर झूठ बोल रहे हैं, दोनों में से कोई न कोई तो प्रश्न झूठ बोल रहा है, इसलिए विरोधी दलों पर यह राज-नोतिक स्वाध का आरोप लगाने के बजाय मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करें । निष्पत्ति जांच की मांग हम कर रहे हैं । इसलिए उनका कहिये कि वे अपने शब्दों का वाकिफ लें और जांच कमेटी बिठावें ताकि वास्तविकता का पता चल जाय ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : सरप्लस स्टेट की बात कहना प्रत्यक्ष हीनता है क्योंकि सरप्लस स्टेट हो या न हो लेकिन तथ्य तो यह है कि मनीपुर में इस वक़्त अनाज की जो जरूरत थी, अनाज हाँ जो मांग थी, अगर उस मांग का केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ठुकराया है तो उसके लिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार जिम्मेदार हाँ तो चाहिए और सरप्लस स्टेट हाँ कर भी अगर वहाँ अनाज की कमी हुई है तो जाहिर है कि जो अनाज वहाँ पर मौजूद था वह प्रॉडरबाउंड बना गया और कालेबाजार में चला गया । क्या वह अनाज के प्रॉडरबाउंड और कालेबाजार में न जाने देने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को नहीं है ? केन्द्र हाँ शायद जिम्मेदारो है, अनाज सप्लाई करने और अनाज की बाजार में लाने की, तो

यों दृष्टि से यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रस-फता है ।

Shri Daji (Indore): The Minister has stated that the State is a surplus State. My questions are two: (a) whether there has been any enquiry started how the surplus State has been reduced to a deficit State and (b) is it not a fact that on the day of the occurrence and from four days before that all the shops were empty of rice stocks?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that this will be looked into—how the situation arose.... (Interruptions.) We are fully aware of our responsibility and we shall discharge our responsibility to the people. At the same time we have also to see that political advantage is not taken out of such a situation particularly in a border State.... (Interruptions.) We are fully conscious of this responsibility and it is not as if we have rejected the demand for rice as had been stated by the hon. Members. We are sending rice on an emergency basis and the situation will be met there. I do agree that this will have to be gone into how in a surplus State so much extra demand has arisen.

Shri Daji: Is it not a fact that for four days before that date, there was no stock of rice available to the people from the shops?

Mr. Speaker: He says he will look into it.

Shri Daji: Even this he does not know... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Mr. Daji should resume his seat. Shri Warior.

**Shri Daji:** It is vital information, Sir; he should reply to my question. What is the point in our asking questions if they are not able to answer them even two days after the question is tabled?

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** When did the Commissioner actually inform the Central Government that stocks were running out and demanded stocks from the Central Government, which were refused and when did the Central Government at last send stocks there?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not know wherefrom the hon. Members get their facts. I want to state the position. In May last for the first time we got a request from the Commissioner for 2500 tonnes being allotted; then also it was stated, as I had already informed the House, that they would be distributed at the rate of 90 quintals a day, that is, nine tonnes per day; it comes to 270 tonnes per month and they wanted 2500 tonnes and by August we had already moved a total of 1720 tonnes and that had already reached Mahipur. In addition to that, the Manipur administration wanted more.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long would it suffice according to their requirements?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Roughly seven months. Again, they wanted to take further liabilities and said that further quantities should be made available to them. It cannot be an indefinite commitment going on increasing. In spite of that we made a further allocation of 700 tonnes from the nearby depot, Kojai. That is also in movement and 1000 tonnes have started moving from Calcutta. It is not as if we are not taking action. Still in a surplus State we cannot go on meeting all the demands and the position will have to be reviewed how this situation has arisen and how this demand could be properly met with indigenous production which is quite good enough for meeting the entire demand.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about the enquiry, judicial enquiry? We want to hear the Home Minister.

**Shri Nanda:** When this aspect is over, I want to say something about the law and order aspect which had been raised.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has Mr. Surendra Pal Singh any questions to ask?

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr):** No questions, Sir.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Obviously the Minister has lost his balance and is annoyed, because his own bungling has been exposed. (Interruption.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Who has lost his balance?

**Shri Daji:** The Minister does not know whether there was rice available or not. He says this is politically motivated. He does not even know whether rice was available there on that day, and yet he calls it as politically motivated. The Minister who does not know that, should resign; he has no right to continue in office. They shoot down people and do not know whether rice is available or not. (Interruption.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member should not proceed like that.

**Shri Daji:** Sir, I seek your protection. The Minister called it as politically motivated, and he is not prepared to say that rice is not available.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They cannot shoot down people like this. We would protest.

**Mr. Speaker:** They have every right to protest; they have every right to say what they have to say; I will allow them that opportunity. But this cannot be done in this manner.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** You are shielding the Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not shielding the Minister. It is wrong for him to say so. It is for the Minister to say what happened.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Can they say whatever they like?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think this is objectionable; how can he say that I am shielding the Minister?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am sorry, Sir. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I am sorry to say that in a serious situation like this, the Minister is replying to the questions as if the entire question is a political matter or a political issue. His own bungling has been exposed. We accept the point that it is a surplus State and normally there should not have been a demand for rice, etc. But from his own statement it is clear that the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, made a demand for extra rice in May. The Minister said that "we are now sending rice", in August. If it was so, what enquiry has been made about the demand, whether he has sent an officer, whether the Chief Commissioner was called here to review the entire position, and so on. Let us know what steps were taken by him earlier to August.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not as if it is being rushed now. Out of the 2,500 tonnes demanded for August, 1,720 tonnes had already reached; it is not in one day; it was from May, June, July and August.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** When did the demand start? (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If the hon. Minister had made it clear that

as soon as the demand was made, then the Government just commenced moving these supplies, then probably all this difficulty would not have arisen. Earlier also, I understood that the supplies sent were only in August. It was not made clear that as soon as the demand was raised supplies began to move. That might have been made clear then.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is correct. I am sorry if that was not made clear. I said by August, 1,720 tonnes had already reached Manipur. It is not in August; I said, by August. We started moving immediately when the demand came from the Commissioner in May. Then, during May, June, July and August, 1,720 tonnes had already moved. As against 2,500 tonnes asked for, only 1,720 tonnes had reached them. As I had already stated, according to the original demand, this should be enough, to cover seven months' requirements. But perhaps in view of the demand, he wanted further stocks. Before going into the question of making an enquiry, since a demand has been made, as I already stated, 700 tonnes are being moved from a nearby Assam depot to Manipur. In addition to that, 1,000 tonnes are being moved from Calcutta. All this action has already been taken.

We are fully aware of the responsibility. I know the country has to be saved from two elements, two anti-social elements: one, those who make private profit out of it; and two, those who make political profit out of it. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Swell.

**Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts):** Instead of throwing light on this very explosive question, the Food Minister has chosen to provoke the House and insult the people of Manipur. Now, I am not going to

follow the sick example of the Food Minister who said some time ago that he was too sick to speak in this House but he is not too sick to provoke and insult the people of Manipur.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him put the question now.

**Shri Swell:** Hundreds of people, many of them working women, left their work and marched in hunger demanding food, and were shot at by the police, and some of them have been killed. May I know whether the Government analysed the situation? What has happened?

**Mr. Speaker:** That should be answered by the Home Minister.

**Shri Swell:** What are the facts which led to this situation? Are they going to institute a high-level enquiry into all these questions?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be for the Home Minister to answer. Now, the Home Minister may make that statement about the firing at Imphal and the law and order situation there.

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, on the 27th August, 1965, a big crowd came to the residence of the Chief Commissioner, Imphal and wanted to know the steps taken by the Administration to ensure adequate supplies of rice. The Chief Commissioner fully explained to the crowd every step being taken by the Government to ensure proper distribution of rice to the needy within 24 hours of receipt of their applications. The crowd listened patiently and dispersed peacefully. It would appear, however, that the same afternoon a large crowd, instigated by some local leaders and student agitators came back to the Chief Commissioner's residence. A party of seven representatives amongst the crowd were given an interview by the Chief Commissioner and the Chief Minister. Although the position was explained to them in detail, they de-

manded in writing from the Chief Commissioner that every one in Imphal would be supplied whatever quantity of rice was wanted by him. They also asked for action against hoarders and to check smuggling of rice outside Manipur. The Chief Commissioner and the Chief Minister assured them that every possible step was being taken in this regard. These representatives, however, went out and excited the mob, who became unruly and started throwing stones and brickbats at the police. They pulled down the National Flag which was flown at the Chief Commissioner's office building.

**Some hon. Members:** Shame!

**Shri Nanda:** They damaged the office property and the vehicles parked in the premises, cut telephone wires, manhandled the unarmed police and became riotous. They attacked the police party guarding the compound, with stones and brickbats and firearms. The police had to open fire in self-defence when they found tear gas had no effect. Two persons have succumbed to bullet injuries and one girl expired in the hospital due to injuries sustained in the stampede. Six members of the C.P.I. and the S.S.P. including two S.S.P. members of the Manipur Legislative Assembly have been detained under the Defence of India Rules.

I have got more details to establish the fact that it was pre-planned. People came with all kinds of tools and apparatus and left behind some of the things which they had brought for the purpose of doing this destruction.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. members enquired whether there is a proposal to institute an enquiry into this matter?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Let a parliamentary committee be formed.

**Shri Ranga:** This is too serious a question to be bound by our ordinary rules. You were also good enough to ask the minister at the end whether they propose to appoint a judicial enquiry or any high-powered enquiry. My hon. friend, I do not know for what reason, said "no". In the light of all that has emerged now as a result of these questions and answers that there is too much to be enquired into. It is a border question. There is the security aspect. It is ordinarily a surplus State. It is a wonder how this situation has suddenly arisen over these three or four months. They should have enquired into this matter long ago. I do not know why they have failed in this elementary duty. I do not know what the CBI has been doing, and what the Home Minister has been doing in regard to this matter. In the end, everything cannot be accepted for face value here. These people talk about 50,000 strong students. Now if there were 50,000 strong students in Imphal, there should be a population of 10 times as much. Surely, it could not be correct. Therefore, there are things to be enquired into. Now, in one way he was justified, but in another way he was not justified, in saying that political forces are behind it. We have not reached a time when the Congress people would lead a demonstration like this. My party would certainly lead a demonstration. But we believe in peaceful demonstration. Now, in this connection we do not know what is behind the brickbats and that kind of thing. There is the failure of the Government, especially in the way in which the administration is conducted, resulting in the unfortunate death of these people, including girls. Therefore, I do plead with the Prime Minister, with, Sir, your indulgence, that it is high time that he orders a high-power enquiry to look into this matter, with a view not to find fault with anybody but to advise the Government as to how to tackle this question or problem, because it is not likely to end with Imphal or Manipur. There are so many other areas in the borders where similar

things are likely to happen. So, we have got to take special care to see that our security is safeguarded in this country and these areas are not put to trouble in the manner they have been put to trouble.

**Shri Nanda:** May I say a word about this? There will be a high-powered administrative enquiry and magisterial enquiry, but not a judicial enquiry. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have already allowed enough on this question.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We want a judicial enquiry to be instituted to enquire into the charges which the Government have now made.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. lady Member had her say. Shri Ranga has also said what he wanted. Now Shri Limaye may say what he wants to say.

श्री मधु लिमये : यू० एन० धार्ड० की खबर है कि गोली से सात लोग मरे हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दो लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और उसके बाद एक लड़की की मृत्यु हुई। इसी से पता चलता है कि जांच की आज बहुत जरूरत है और यह जांच अगर शासन करेगा तो उस से लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। इन्होंने गम्भीर आरोप भी राजनीतिक दलों के ऊपर लगाये हैं। मेरी जानकारी है कि सरकारी एजेंट के द्वारा ही राष्ट्रीय झंडा उतारा गया।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** We welcome the statement of the Home Minister that there will be an enquiry. But I want to know specifically two things. What is his objection to a judicial inquiry? Secondly, is the high-powered administrative enquiry proposed to go into the failure of the administration, including Home and Food Ministries or it will go only into what has happened regarding brickbats and things of that type. What will be its terms of reference?

**Shri Swell** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already given him an opportunity.

**Shri Swell:** Normally I do not take the time of the House or interfere with the proceedings of the House, as you know. But this is a question on which I am a little warmed up. I wanted a high-level enquiry. I am thankful to the Minister that he has agreed to that enquiry, although not a judicial inquiry. Now may I have a clarification from him as to what form that enquiry will take?

**Shri Nanda:** It is explicit that it is going to be a high-powered administrative enquiry. A suitable person will be fixed up for this purpose and various aspects will be looked into. I just want to add that I had expected that the members opposite may disclaim any connection with it or condemn this kind of violence and disturbance..... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members should sit down. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** There is another calling attention notice.

12.35 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**  
—contd.

**Unidentified Aircraft over West Coast of Maharashtra—contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, I find there is another one, which was held over till today.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** I have got information which might enlighten hon. Members regarding the question which they raised  
1256 (A) LSD—6.

about the security aspect. My colleague in the Ministry of Transport has already made a statement, based on available facts, on the reported flight of an unidentified aircraft over the West Coast near Ratnagiri in Maharashtra on 17th August, 1965. The plane was sighted at 6.25 a.m. by a police head constable at a place called Harnai. There being no telegraph office or telephone facilities at that place, he immediately set out to Dapoli, nine miles away, to report the fact at the police station there. A telegram was soon after sent to the Superintendent of Police at Ratnagiri, who received it the same evening. He conveyed it at once by wireless to his Inspector-General of Police, the Controller of Aerodromes at Bombay, the Aerodrome Officer at Juhu, the DIG, CID, Bombay and the DIG of Police, Bombay Range. The same night all the District Superintendents of Police were alerted about the possible landing of the aircraft; they were particularly instructed to warn all police stations on the coastal belt. The Central Bureau of Investigation, on receipt of information, initiated enquiries on its own to verify the report and to ascertain from various State headquarters whether any unauthorised landing had taken place anywhere. The Civil Aviation authorities at Bombay instituted similar inquiries by getting into touch immediately with Flight Information Centres at Karachi, Bahrain, Madras and Colombo, as well as with aerodromes at Mangalore, Goa, Poona, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Baroda. None of these inquiries has so far confirmed the report, nor has any such aircraft been reported to have made a landing anywhere in the country.

I may add that following the escape of Daniel Walcott from the Safdarjung airport on September 28, 1963, and more particularly, after the Murud incident on 8th June, 1964, Government have reviewed in considerable detail the measures necessary to tighten up security at the airports and in respect of unauthorised landings.

[Shri Nanda]

Instructions were issued to all the State Governments so as to ensure that District Magistrates and police authorities give information in the speediest possible manner of all suspicious flights and render every possible assistance to Government departments working in the aerodromes. We duly cautioned them about the purpose of some of these flights and landings being to plumb our security arrangements and reiterated the existing provisions in the various Acts and Rules which enable the district and police authorities to deal suitably with the aircraft and its occupants, in close co-ordination with the local aviation, customs and immigration authorities. There is thus a regular procedure prescribed to ensure that any such aircraft or its crew are not permitted to move without orders of the competent authority. The Government in the Ministry of Civil Aviation have also issued several notifications under the Indian Aircraft Act and Rules to prevent violations of air traffic regulations, and are proposing to carry out amendments to the Indian Aircraft Act and Rules with a view to widening and strengthening its provisions.

Besides issuing suitable departmental instructions, Government have paid special attention to any shortcomings and special features that may have come to light after each incident in the past. After the escape of Daniel Walton from Safdarjung, Shri L. C. Jain, Secretary, Department of Communications was asked by Government to make an inquiry into the circumstances of this escape and to fix responsibility. Shri Jain submitted a detailed report to Government suggesting disciplinary action against aerodrome officials responsible for breach of duty and also made recommendations for a thorough and general review of the Indian Aircraft Act and the Rules thereunder in the light of the current prevailing circumstances. Government agreed with the

findings of the report and have started suitable disciplinary proceedings against those officers who did not take sufficient steps to prevent the escape. Government have also accepted the suggestions made by the inquiring officer for a comprehensive general review of the Indian Aircraft Act and the Rules.

In connection with the recent landing of an aircraft at Bhubaneswar, the Central Bureau of Investigation conducted a special and detailed investigation. Although the result of the investigation revealed nothing illegal or suspicious, in its report the Central Bureau of Investigation has made several useful suggestions for plugging the loopholes and tightening up procedures especially from the point of view of effecting co-ordination of the different agencies involved and of preventing infringement of security. In fact, the Economic Offences Wing of the Central Bureau of Investigations, set up by Government in July, 1964, is meant to reinforce the efforts made in many directions to check international smuggling operations and constantly to advise the Government on the necessary remedial action, including any security aspect, that may arise out of the investigation.

Hon. Members will also remember that soon after the Murud incident on 8th June, 1964, Government had appointed an Airport Security Committee to make recommendations on the measures to improve and strengthen the system, wherever necessary, after examining the existing arrangements and procedures at the airports in relation to customs, immigration, health check, passenger facilities and security. The Committee has recently submitted its report and I need hardly assure the House that the Committee's recommendations will be examined and action taken as quickly as possible.

Some hon. Member rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow only questions or clarifications; I will not allow long statements. Shri Hem Barua.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** From the statement, it is evident that this aircraft did not land in any of our airports but it intruded into our air space all right. In that light, I want to put a question. In view of the fact that the intrusion into our air space by international smugglers or gangsters, whatever you might call them, from Murad to Bhubaneshwar has become of a similar pattern, may I know (a) if Government have been able to locate the Indian counterparts of the international gangsters and (b) whether Government have sought the cooperation of the Defence Minister to guard our coastal air-space with the Air Force?

**Shri Nanda:** I realise that the whole problem of security is indivisible in the sense that Government has an undivided responsibility for it and all concerned have to collaborate, the Defence, the Civil Aviation and the Home Affairs. But their responsibilities again are differentiated for different purposes. Regarding the question raised, all these aspects are being integrated and, as the hon. Member may be aware, regarding this Walcott affair, we have gone ahead with it and extradition proceedings are practically being finalised and all the information related to the international aspect of it has been collected.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He has not replied to my question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member says that though the plane might not have landed at any of the airports or at any place in India, then too there was an intrusion of our air-space.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Flowing from that, I put two questions (a) and (b) and he has not replied to any of them.

**Shri Nanda:** Firstly, it has not been established regarding the fact of that intrusion and, therefore, I cannot follow up the other questions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** His statement is comprehensive; it includes Walcott incident and the Bhubaneshwar incident also.

**Mr. Speaker:** His statement may be comprehensive but I have only to confine it to the Calling Attention Notice and not to the statement.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** May I know whether the Home Minister is in a position to deny, on the basis of the information that he has with him, that this particular plane at Murad did not drop gold bars and that the date and timing of the dropping was not conveyed by the plane which landed unscheduled at Bhubaneshwar and that luckily the only first man to contact was Shri Biju Patnaik?

**Shri Nanda:** This is rather too far-fetched.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only first part of the question might be answered.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** This is a connected question. I want to know whether this plane that landed there....

**Shri Nanda:** In regard to Bhubaneshwar plane, full and complete investigations have been conducted by our officers. Every aspect of it has been gone into. This has nothing at all to do with that.

**Mr. Speaker:** The second part of the question was whether this particular plane dropped gold bars.

**Shri Nanda:** There is nothing at all known about it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know whether they have enquired into that fact?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has nothing to do with that. That is what he says.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He has not enquired into it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** After the mal-adventures of Daniel Walcott, has the security-squint, if not security-blind, Government, accepting the recommendations of this inquiry body, so tightened up the security arrangements with radar installations, etc. at strategic or key-points, and is the Minister today in a position to firmly state that no unidentified or unpermitted aircraft can overfly our territory or violate Indian airspace with impunity?

**Shri Nanda:** We are fully conscious of our responsibility for security. There should be no complacency. When we have done our best, we should do better still. I realise that. I am very glad that the hon. Member is also showing that kind of consciousness.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I have always been conscious of it. You are security-blind.

**Shri Nanda:** In the countryside, a number of people had seen something and I can give you information as to what was seen but it may take time. The question was about being able to say that at no time in future any such thing will happen. We have various responsibilities and we have various priorities and, therefore, we are doing our best in relation to those priorities. I can assure the hon. Members that they will not be allowed to get away in the sense that....

**Shri Hem Barua:** They are getting away. Walcott got away; everybody gets away.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I asked about radar installations. Have they got radar installations?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think so. They are doing their best.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let him say so. Why don't you ask the Minister to answer the question? He is only side-tracking the issue.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether we are equipped with the

radar and other equipments so that any encroachment like this will be detected at once.

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** As far as the Air Force is concerned, the radar system is normally arranged against certain assessed air threat. Certainly, we have some arrangement on the western coast but I will not be able to give the details about it. At the same time, I may say that the radar arrangement is not sensitive for low-flying small planes. That fact has to be accepted.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order, Sir. The other day, while making the statement in reply to my Calling Attention Notice, the Minister for Civil Aviation said that there was no radar arrangement at the western coast of Maharashtra and, therefore, the intrusion by this plane could not be detected. Now, here is the Defence Minister who says....

**Mr. Speaker:** He did not say that there is no arrangement. He said that cannot cover the whole area.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** The various newspapers in other countries, in Colombo, etc., after Mr. Walcott's successful escape from the hands of the collective security arrangements, say that India has become a paradise of smugglers and espionage. I want to know whether it is a fact that the purpose of such planes—there was the landing of a helicopter on an island in Bombay which was reported by some paper—is not to land but to throw bags of gold bars to their counterparts here, the Indian smugglers, and, if so, whether any steps are being taken to see that they are shot at before they try to land.

**Shri Nanda:** I can say this that, even after what has been so far enquired into, these things are being pursued; it is not necessarily with reference to this plane but generally these things are being pursued. This gentleman had operated in the United

Kingdom, Beirut, Bahrain, France  
and Switzerland.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** He is very  
clever.

**Mr. Speaker:** Any other signatory?  
**Prof. D. C. Sharma.**

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):**  
The statement which the hon. Min-  
ister has given is culled from the offi-  
cial sources which are inclined to  
deny a thing like this. Moreover, he  
has relied upon the evidence which  
he has collected from Karachi and  
other places. May I know if Karachi  
and other airports will be in a posi-  
tion to give us any information  
about these smugglers specially when  
our relations with them are such  
which everybody knows? I want to  
ask this from the hon. Minister.  
When 20 per cent of the crime in  
Delhi is only detected, why is it that  
he is relying upon the routine infor-  
mation and he is not depending upon  
the first-hand information which  
came to him from other sources?  
The statement is only to deny the  
violation of air space of our country  
by an aircraft which is itself being  
smuggled.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन):** अभी मंत्री जी ने  
कहा कि हरने गांव में प्लेन देखा गया।  
हरने गांव और मुरुड में केवल दो मील का  
अन्तर है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** क्या आप भी वहां के  
रहने वाले हैं?

**श्री बड़े:** मैं मुरुड का रहने वाला हूं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मुरुड और  
हरने के बीच में सरकार ने पुलिस या सी  
आई डी लगायी है या कोई ऐसा इन्ति-  
जाम किया है कि वहां लोग गोन्ड बांस  
न गिराने पावें।

**Shri Nanda:** Arrangements are being  
made now.

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid on  
the Table.

**Shri B. S. Murthy.**

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर):** मैंने  
एक कालिंग प्रॉटेशन का नोटिस दिया था।  
एक घादमी का प्राण अस्पताल में जा रहा  
है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप रोज सुनते हैं प्रीर  
फिर भी इस तरह खड़े हो कर कहते हैं।  
आपने लिखा है, मैं उसे देखूंगा। आप  
इस तरह खड़े हो कर न कहें।

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी:** मुझे उत्तर नहीं  
मिला।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** इस वक़्त जब मैं  
कालिंग प्रॉटेशन नोटिस पर चल रहा हूं  
तो आप को उत्तर नहीं मिल सकता।

**Shri Hem Barua:** By the time it is  
admitted, the patient might be dead.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not more than half  
an hour should be allowed for this  
purpose ever day.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.52 hrs

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT, 1960.

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-  
try of Community Development and  
Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy each  
of the following Notifications under  
sub-section (3) of section 130 of the  
Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read  
with clause (c) (iv) of the Procla-  
mation dated the 24th March, 1965,  
issued by the Vice-President discharg-  
ing the functions of the President, in  
relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. 64/65 published in  
Kerala Gazette dated the 16th

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

February, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Slaughter House and Meat Stall) Rules, 1964.

(ii) S.F.O. 153/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th April, 1965 making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Disposal of unclaimed dead bodies) Rules, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4676/65].

**FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965.**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1144 dated the 3rd August 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4677/65].

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1963-64 TOGETHER WITH THE AUDIT REPORT THEREON.**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1963-64 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4678/65].

12.53 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1965-66.**

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to present a State-

ment showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1965-66.

**GOVERNMENT (LIABILITY IN TORT) BILL\***

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I lay on the Table a Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I introduce the Bill.

**FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1965—  
contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 30th August, 1965, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to direct taxes, to provide for voluntary disclosure of income, to increase or modify duties of customs on certain goods imported into India and to increase or modify and to impose duties of excise on certain goods produced or manufactured in India, be taken into consideration."

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 31-8-65.

Shrimati Renuka Ray may continue her speech.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** Yesterday I was saying that, although these import duties were meant to avoid deficit financing, there was likelihood of some amount of price rise. I do feel that it is necessary for us at this stage to give a very careful consideration and scrutiny to the cost of production and the price structure of some of the commodities, so that we can come to a better appraisal of how to prevent rise in prices. There are two things that I must say in this connection. One is, as I mentioned on an earlier occasion, to encourage import substitutions by indigenous products. To that extent it is a very good measure, although there should earlier have been some attempt to find out what kind of import substitutions were possible. I know that a Committee has been appointed under Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao for this purpose recently. The other point is the development rebate as an instrument through which an attempt has at least been made as a beginning to give priority to certain industries; that also is a good outcome. There are many other measures which could be taken. One of these is tightening up of credit by the Reserve Bank. I think a great deal more can be done in this connection. For instance, in 1960-61, clean advances—advances without securities—from the Reserve Bank were Rs. 181.3 crores. The preliminary estimates now show that they have gone up to Rs. 300 crores. I know that we are going to take measures, but it is a pity that they have gone up in this manner to squeeze credit. Clean advances from banks may not be the only way by which money goes into the hands of those who are hoarding foodgrains, but it is one of the ways along with unaccounted money. It is something on which we have to take very special measures and I am very glad that the Finance Minister is putting his mind to it.

I now turn to a very important matter which, I consider, is the es-

sence of our entire price structure, i.e., our not having a precise food policy in the country. Everybody knows that the price of foodgrains has a great deal to do with the prices of all commodities. Whereas in a developing economy price-rise cannot be prevented, yet I think on such an important matter as foodgrains, we should have, by now, evolved a better policy than what we have done so far. First of all, Sir, in regard to food policy I find that we seem to believe in a different system of compilation of prices. There is one price for coal throughout the country; there is one price for steel throughout the country; but in regard to food, somehow we do not seem to reach any such satisfactory conclusion. I do feel that there is need to do away with this single State Zone system which is today playing havoc in the country. I can understand that areas of high purchasing power might act as a dragnet and take away the foodgrains from the rural areas. That can satisfactorily be met, as has been suggested in many conferences that have been held, by the introduction of statutory rationing not only in the city of Calcutta, where it has been an outstanding success, but also in other cities and towns and in industrial areas. If all these areas are cordoned off, I am quite sure that a free flow of foodgrains would help the primary producer even in the surplus States and be a check on hoarding activities. I am quite sure that this is a matter which needs not only the consideration of the Food Minister but also of the Finance Minister, as he is making a valiant attempt to keep the prices within some kind of check. That will not be possible unless we have a firm and positive policy on food.

13 hrs.

Just a little while ago, we saw a great uproar in the House arising out of an observation made by the Food Minister that certain political considerations also had been introduced in the matter. Apart from that, the

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

real considerations are also there, namely the tremendous profits that are being made by unscrupulous dealers, and by unscrupulous middlemen and hoarders at a time of deficit which is most contradictorily a time of very good harvest also. So, it does mean that we must look into it.

Very recently, I toured the interior of Malda, and I have seen how this district and some others in West Bengal also are facing very acute conditions of shortage. But there is one thing that I want to mention which arises out of the discussion that has just taken place. While Government are being assailed very much for the tremendous pressure that is being created because of the food shortage, we forget how different the position is today in the country than what it was in 1943 when thousands of people died like rats without a murmur in Bengal. Today if there is great demand, and a great clamour and there is pressure on account of that, it has been brought about by the actions of this Government and the party behind it. It is with an exhilarating feeling that one goes down to the remote areas in the districts and finds that the people are conscious and that the pattern of consumption has changed to such a great extent that it has put a great pressure on us. That is a pressure which we shall have to meet, and we shall have to find a solution to this position. But it is pressure brought about because of the consciousness created by this Government and the party behind it.

Having spoken about food, the next point that I would like to stress is in regard to the administrative structure as I think performance and implementation is a very relevant subject in our present economic predicament. I was very glad to find at last an announcement by the Prime Minister at the conclusion of the debate on the no-confidence motion that he felt that the administrative structure needed change and had to be overhauled and for that purpose a

commission would be appointed. Years back when I came back to this House, I did so with a definite and positive purpose of placing before Government one particular idea, and I did place it before the House on many occasions, namely that unless we had a complete overhauling of the administrative structure in a drastic way, it could not possibly meet the needs of a developing economy, and that all our energies and all the efforts that we were putting forth would come to nought because of the lack of a proper administrative structure. I am glad that something is at least going to be done to deal with this matter.

The Finance Minister mentioned something about cuts in expenditure, while he was intervening in the debate on the no-confidence motion, and he said that he was sorry that no one had mentioned anything about cuts in expenditure, which was one of the ways of preventing deficit financing. I would personally prefer the phrase 'Economy with Efficiency' which is the watchword of the Committee on Plan Project under the Planning Commission, rather than mere cuts in expenditure. Sometimes, the idea of cuts in expenditure gives one the impression that cuts might take place even in some very important arenas, important so far as the services, the building of the human material, are concerned but not always so important to those who have a narrow outlook. I do not say that today the narrow outlook still persists in the Government, or in the administration to the same extent, but I think prejudices do die hard, and, therefore, I would like to suggest that it is efficiency with economy which could be brought about in administration. There are scores of reports on this matter already. I myself was the leader of a team which had made certain recommendations to Government, but Government have a habit of selecting only a certain number of recommendations for implementation they

find convenient, while they do not implement the rest, with the result that the efficiency with economy which we had suggested has not actually taken place.

I am sure that if the Finance Minister would go through some of these reports which have been produced after a great deal of thought and labour by those who have gone round the country, he will find that there are many arenas where—I would not use the phrase ‘cuts in expenditure’—a great deal could be done for the purposes of economy with efficiency and better performance.

There is one other point that I want to make in regard to unaccounted money, in regard to which some further relaxation is suggested. I do feel that in spite of the further relaxations, the results are going to be very negligible as in the past. I have not the time to go into details. But I would like to ask whether the Finance Minister really feels that this relaxation by six months and the concession of payment by instalments is going to bring about better results. Will it not be the position that those who now look at these relaxations may think that further concessions might be given to them if they wait? I do not say it, far from the point of ethical view of considerations, about which I hold a very positive view, but I think that this is not going to give us much results, even on practical considerations.

Then, there are very disturbing accounts and reports about under-invoicing and over-invoicing in the country, of which I am sure the hon. Minister and his Ministry are well aware. But what is worse is the fact that there are some rumours throughout the country regarding the import entitlements and the manner in which it is being exploited not only by the business community amongst whom, of course, there are some to exploit it, but even by some of the inspectors appointed by Government on whom the customs authorities rely. I

would ask the Finance Minister to have a probe into this matter and take drastic steps to stop these things even if it be that some officers of a sister Ministry might be involved in it.

In conclusion, I would like to submit that we are up against an insistent demand in the country. I think it was my hon. friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha who said something about the State Governments in this connection. I should like to join issue with her on this point. The State Governments are nearer the people and they face the demands of the people even more than here, and naturally if they find it difficult to effect cuts in expenditure, it may not be because they want to be perverse but because the conditions in the country being what they are, and the demand of the people being what it is, it is not easy to bring about cuts, except cuts which bring about better performance and better administration. Is it possible for us today to sit by the wayside and call for Plan holidays or to take steps to delay the pressure of the insistent demand? That cannot be possible and that cannot be done. We have embarked on a great adventure, the adventure of building up a socialist State on democratic lines. We are running up against the greatest of difficulties today, no doubt, and we are facing very challenging times, and the Finance Minister has had to take calculated risks. But I am quite sure that if we face up to the situation squarely, although this seems to be a very dark hour, it will prove to be the darkest hour before the dawn.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

बी कृष्ण पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीपी योजना के सम्बन्ध में पिछले दिनों एक बड़ी बहस खड़ी हो गई थी और वह बहस थी कि बीपी योजना का सच पूरा करने के लिए 18,000 करोड़

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

का व्यय होगा या 21,500 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय होगा ? यह बहस बहुत ही बेमतलब थी और जनता के साथ मजाक था। यह सरकार के दिमागी दिवालियेपन का एक शानदार सबूत था कि चौथी योजना में खर्चा कितना होगा, 18,000 करोड़ या या 21,500 करोड़? अगर इस बात पर बहस होती कि 21,500 करोड़ खर्च करने पर जो लक्ष्य प्राप्त होता, उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए 18,000 करोड़ भी पर्याप्त हो सकते हैं, तो देश के वित्तीय विचार में, आर्थिक चिन्तन में जरूर एक क्रांति आती। अगर वित्त मंत्री को सदन के सामने कोई चौंकाने वाला प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने लाना था, तो वह इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाते, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में कोई नया विचार गुरु हो जाता कि अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए हम कम पैसा से भी काम चला सकते हैं—हम कम पैसा से भी ज्यादा लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन श्री कृष्णमाचारी जैसे मंत्री से इस तरह की क्रांति की उम्मीद करना मेरे लिए हिमांकत ही होगी, क्योंकि श्री कृष्णमाचारी खुद एक व्यापारी हैं। वह कभी कभी इन्कार करते हैं कि मैं व्यापारी हूँ या व्यापारियों से मेरा कोई सम्बन्ध है। दूसरा कोई सम्बन्ध हो या न हो, लेकिन शायद वह यह मना नहीं करेंगे कि अगर वह खुद व्यापारी नहीं हैं, तो व्यापारियों के बाप जरूर हैं।

इस देश में व्यापारी भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे खत्म किया जा सकता है, जब कि एक सरकारी उद्योग—ट्रावनकोर कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड—के एक-मात्र सैलिंग एजेंट है टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी एंड को। उन के नाम से जो कंपनी है, जिस को उन के बेटे चलाते हैं, उस को एक सरकारी उद्योग का सोल सैलिंग एजेंट बनाना कहाँ तक मुनासिब है और इस से देश में वित्तीय

भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा या खत्म होगा, यह कोई बहस की बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे सोल सैलिंग एजेंट कब बने हैं ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : वे हैं अब।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कब बने हैं?—श्री कृष्णमाचारी के मिनिस्टर बनने के पहले या बाद में ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : अभी तो हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर पहले बने हैं, तो इस का मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी के मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद वे उस को छोड़ दें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं यह आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने उन को बनाया है। मैं यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी वित्त मंत्री हैं और एक सरकारी उद्योग के सोल सैलिंग एजेंट उन के लड़के हैं, तो यह स्थिति देश के लिए अच्छी नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान की वित्त व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त करने का एक अन्य जरूरी कदम यह है कि राज्य सरकारों के पास जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पदा है भूमि, जंगल, खान और बिजली, वगैरह की, क्या उसका ठीक ठीक संरक्षण हो रहा है या नहीं, उस का ठीक ठीक इस्तेमाल हो रहा है या नहीं, उस को उन्नति की जा रही है या नहीं, इस की जांच होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों के स्तर पर इस वक्त भ्रष्टाचार बहुत ही व्यापक हो गया है और इस भ्रष्टाचार के परिणाम स्वरूप . . . .

श्री हरि बिष्णु क मल : (होशंगाबाद) : यहां भी है—केंद्रीय सरकार में भी है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : केन्द्र में नो होता ही है, लेकिन इस वक्त मैं राज्यों की तरफ ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय सम्पदा का सत्यानाश हो रहा है।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ—सिर्फ एक ही राज्य से—राजस्थान से—तीन बार उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ और इस मकसद से उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों के पास जो वित्त सम्पदा है, जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है, उस का संरक्षण नहीं होता है, उस का सत्यानाश होता चला जा रहा है और फिर राज्यों की तरफ से केन्द्र पर बार-बार मांग होती है कि हम को पैसा दो, मदद दो।

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

राजस्थान के बूंदी जिले में करीब 1200 बीघे जमीन, जो कि सरकारी जमीन थी, राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने छः रिश्तेदारों के बीच बांट दी। यह 1953-54 की बात है।

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** On a point of order. He is making personal attacks against some Ministers of a State. Those people are not here. They cannot answer. I therefore suggest that you reconsider whether the hon. Member should be permitted to attack and make allegations of such nature.

श्री किशन पटनायक : बिल्कुल नहीं। मैंने अपना मकसद साफ कर दिया है। मैं जो पायंट उठा रहा हूँ, वह यह है कि देश की वित्तीय व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए यह जरूरी है—मेरी तरफ से यह मांग है—कि एक जांच समिति बैठे, जिस का यह काम होगा कि राज्य सरकारों के पास जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पदा है,.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You cannot criticise State Ministers who are not here.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स को क्विटसाइड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इन समय जो स्थिति है, जो सम्पत्ति का सत्यानाश हो रहा है, मैं उस की तरफ वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य सरकारें बार-बार केन्द्र से मदद चाहती हैं, उन को मदद देने से पहले इन सब बातों के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिए। अगर 1200 बीघे सरकारी जमीन को कोई भी मंत्री—चाहे वह राजस्थान का हो, उड़ीसा का हो या केन्द्र का हो—अपने रिश्तेदारों के बीच बांट देता है और उस जमीन में 1953-54 से लेकर 1959 तक खेती नहीं होती है, तो वह देश के लिए कितना बड़ा नुकसान है।

**Shri Tyagi:** I rise on a point of order. An allegation is being made against the Chief Minister of a State. I am not in a position to contradict it because I have no knowledge of it. Therefore, permission to make one-sided allegation when the other party is not here to defend or offer clarification is, in my opinion, not in order.

श्री किशन पटनायक : पायंट घाफ घाडर का समय मेरे समय से न काटें।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You cannot criticise here. They are not represented here.

श्री हरि बिष्णु कायसत : माननीय सदस्य ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है।

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):** If he has used the name, it must be expunged.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):** On a point of order. The allegation has already been made. It has reached the Prime Minister and an inquiry is being made by him. As such, when we are seized of the matter, the allegation can be discussed.

**Shri Tyagi: No.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. Ministers of States cannot be criticised here. We are concerned with the central budget now.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मैं किसी को बिल्कुल क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मदन में इस प्रकार की चर्चा बार-बार हुई है। श्री बीजू पटनायक के बारे में यहां पर इतनी बड़ी बहम हो चुकी है, लेकिन श्री बीजू पटनायक यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं थे और न ही उन के रिश्तेदार यहां पर उपस्थित थे।

मैं किसी गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो वित्तीय भ्रष्टाचार की मिसाल दे रहा हूँ। मैं इस बात का उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि देश में वित्त का कैसे सत्यानाश हो रहा है।

पानरवा जंगल में 400 वर्ग मील जमीन का ठेका 18,000 रुपये सालाना पर एक भ्रामदी को दे दिया गया है। वह ठेका एक ही भ्रामदी, गुलाम भन्नास, को दिया जा रहा है। अगर सही ढंग से उस ठेके की नीलामी होती, तो दो लाख रुपया सालाना मिलता और दो लाख रुपये के हिसाब से करीब 24 लाख रुपया बारह साल में मिलता, जिस का नुकसान सरकार को हो रहा है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वह भ्रामदी कौन है ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वह कांग्रेस का चीडर है।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** वह कांग्रेस का चीडर है और सुखाड़िया साहब का किनाशर है। चूँकि मुझ से पूछा गया है, इस लिए मैंने यह कहा है, वर्ना मैं न कहता।

घब मैं तीसरी मिसाल दे रहा हूँ। बीलबाड़ा जिले में भ्रष्टक की खानें हैं और

कई भ्रष्टक खानों के स्वामी हैं। इन्होंने निवेदन किया था कि रायलटी कम कर दो। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने रिसोसिस बढ़ाने की बात फाइनंस बिल में रखी है। इस हेतु उन्होंने टैक्स लगाये हैं, नए टैक्स लगाये हैं। रिसोसिस बढ़ाने का इतना बड़ा सवाल जब देश के सामने है तब आप देखें कि भ्रष्टक की खानों के स्वामियों के निवेदन के ऊपर रायलटीज को कम कर दिया गया। कब कम किया गया है, इसको भी आप देखें। 1962 के चुनावों के ठीक पहले। इसका कारण यह था कि 1962 के चुनावों के लिए इन भ्रष्टक खान स्वामियों से पैसा लिया गया था।

**Shri Tyagi:** He is making an allegation that somebody has taken bribe, and again against a Minister. The Minister is not here to reply.

**श्री हरि बिष्णू कामत :** नाम नहीं लिया है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** घब आप खत्म कीजिये।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मेरा समय अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने दस मिनट लिये हैं।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** स्पीकर साहब ने घोषणा की थी कि मुझे 25-25 मिनट मिलेंगे।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपकी पार्टी के छः मिनट हैं।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** बीया उदाहर मैं बिजली के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने बताया है कि जंगलों का सत्यानाश हो रहा है, जमीन का सत्यानाश हो रहा है, खानों की रायलटी में कमी हो रही है और घब

चाँया उदाहरण मैं बिजली के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ। बिजली जो है.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What has that to do with the Finance Bill?

श्री किशन पटनायक : इसका फाइनेंस बिल से सम्बन्ध है। फाइनेंस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि धन्य चाहिये और उस धन्य को हासिल करने के लिये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं लोगों पर।

बिजली की जो योजना है यह केन्द्रीय सरकार बनाती है और बना करके राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में सौंप देती है। उसके बाद देखा गया है कि उस योजना से फायदे के बदले नुकसान पहुंचने लगता है। बेरियम कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड जो कोटा में है, उसके साथ एक करारनामा हुआ है जिस के अनुसार इस कम्पनी को प्रति यूनिट तीन पैसे की दर पर बिजली मिल जाती है। इस कम्पनी का यह दावा है कि श्री मुखाडिया इनके परिवार के एक धादमी हैं।

धन मैं खान के मामले पर आता हूँ।

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** He has again taken the name of Shri Sukhadia and says that the person is related to him and so on. How can we find out those facts in this House? So, the reference to Shri Sukhadia or the Chief Minister of Rajasthan should be expunged.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** May I invite your attention to rule 353 which says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person.....

—It includes a Minister—

"...unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister

may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

He ought to have given intimation.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have told him twice not to bring in the names of persons who are not in the House, and he is still persisting. I will have to ask him to sit down if he persists in that. Please do not mention names of persons who are not in this House.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Will the names he has already mentioned be expunged or not?

**Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha):** On a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not in his seat. I cannot hear any point of order.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं किसी व्यक्ति का नाम लेना बिल्कुल छोड़ देना हूँ क्योंकि आपकी आज्ञा हो गई है। मैं सरकारों का बाजार के बारे में आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान की सरकार ने बने खरीदे.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with the Rajasthan Government, we are concerned only with the Central Government. He may say anything about the Central Government.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बागणमी) : यहाँ हमारा केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान सरकार से सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** On a point of order. Shri Sukhadia has already explained the whole thing in the Assembly in detail. He has given all the explanations possible. So, why it is referred to here?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already ruled that it is not proper.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** It is public property, and any Member has the right to refer to it. There is nothing personal about it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot refer to persons who are not in this House. There have been many rulings.

श्री किशन पटनायक : किसी का नाम मैं लेने नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहने जा रहा हूँ कि राजस्थान में जो चना खरीदा जाता है वह 42 से 52 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल की दर से खरीदा जाता है और वही चना जब असम को, मद्रास को या गुजरात को बेचा जाता है तो 80 रुपये से 90 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल की दर पर बेचा जाता है। मैं किसी व्यक्ति की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, सरकार द्वारा जो खरीदा और बेचा जाता है, उसकी बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। करीब 45 रुपये क्विन्टल की दर पर खरीद कर उसी चने को दुगुने दामों पर असम, गुजरात और मद्रास को बेचा जाता है। निजी व्यापार के क्षेत्र में काला बाजार करने वालों को पकड़ने की बात यहाँ कही जाती है। ऐसा करने से पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करूँगा कि यह जो सरकारी काला बाजारी चल रही है, इसको वह जल्दी बन्द करें।

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** The country is facing aggression on its western border and there are other problems regarding prices, lack of production, scarcity in the money market etc. All these things have come all at once. This is not the fate that destiny has provided for us; we have to take some responsibility for some of the measures that we have taken in our country.

At present I think that all the measures that we take should be primarily defence oriented and that our security should be strengthened. This should be done both through short-term and long-term policies.

**Shri S. S. More (Poona):** No capitalist should be touched.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** If the capitalist is bad, you may touch him,

if the politician is bad, you may touch him.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** You are both.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** I may be both, but you are only one. I am sorry for having said this. This is only between ourselves.

**Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli):** It cannot be between both of you, it is in Parliament.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** That is right, I agree with you.

The present budget contains some minor good features, but we have to view it from the angle whether production will increase in the fields of agriculture and industry, and whether steps have been taken so that productivity or output even in the administration shall be more and the expenses are reduced.

About two years ago, I think, our Finance Minister announced that he was going to take strict measures for reducing administrative expenditure. But this expenditure is mounting out of proportions.

**Shri S. S. More:** Do not take him seriously.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** It may be that you do not take our Finance Minister seriously, but I am inclined to take the Finance Minister or any Minister seriously. It may be he is unable to reach the targets that he has set for himself. For that we must try and assist him so that he may succeed in the matter.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** You think he is on the right path?

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** I do not think so. His intentions are good. I think he has caught himself in a vicious circle, and is probably not finding a way out of it. He wants to strengthen our country, increase our development and so on, but when you see the results, they are different, and I am concerned at that.

Our agricultural production increased during the First Plan by 1·2 per cent, but in the Second Plan it went down to 3·9. In the Third Plan period in the first three years agricultural production has increased somewhat and last year it went up to about 8 per cent, that is, seven million tons more production; you may say it was a great gift nature gave us or it was due to our efforts. Moreover, we imported not less than six million tons. In spite of all this, because of the unnecessary controls, artificial zonal divisions and faulty distribution and acute scarcity has been felt and the rise in prices could not be stopped, although lately because of the new crop and so on there has been some drop in the prices. Until the next crop comes in the market the situation is grave and we need give considerable thought to that matter.

The Finance Minister had given an increased development rebate for the new industries and they will get the development rebate when that industry makes profit. But whatever commitments they have immediately, they have to honour them and thus they have to pay more by way of customs duties and in many other ways. Apart from that there is a credit squeeze in the market and that is applied for unsecured loans on the basis of 25th June. Now, 25th June falls in off-season for business and industry when you do not need much money. The season will be coming now and if this squeeze is continued on that basis, it will create difficult conditions in addition to other difficulties such as competition and rivalry in trade and so on. If it is restricted by the Reserve Bank that the usance bills cannot be given for that consideration, they should not be given for more than a limited period such as 2 or 3 months, it will be good. There should be different periods for different industries. If suitable modifications are made, and the period of credit market is reasonably limited, it will create healthy conditions. There are unnecessary controls and therefore, the

money market is not behaving properly. It becomes tight. There is a famine in the money market and so on. For that reason, the industry is not finding money. There are several mills which are closed because of shortage of funds.

Again, there has been difficulty in planning. I am not stating this example as a complaint; it is a fact and I am giving that as an example. One of my industries, Bajaj Autos, is a scooter industry. We have been informing the Ministry in advance about our scooter factory that unless the licence for foreign exchange was given for importing some components, it would have to be closed. We have been informing them over a period of months in advance. If the country did not have foreign exchange now, the Finance Ministry should have visualised that. If they had warned us in advance, say, six months or so in advance and said "You will not be getting foreign exchange after this period and so will you divert your production to some other thing", if they had done so, we can have no complaint against it. But they always said: "we are considering and we will do this and that" and all of a sudden we are told, "no more licence will be given for the old quantity, but it will be only 10 or 7 or 5 per cent." of your requirement. We do not know what we are getting. If we need 15 per cent to be imported out of 100 per cent components, out of that 15 per cent, only 10 or 5 per cent—I do not know how much—is going to be given. In that way the industry would be able to run only for one or one and a half months or two months in the year. The factory is already closed; there is not a single Vespa that we are producing. I am glad the Industry Minister is also here. When I go to him and say "kindly give us foreign exchange," he says "go to the Finance Minister." When I go to him, he says "I have no foreign exchange, I cannot give you and we will see what we can do about it." I can appreciate his difficulty. But at the same time ap-

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plications are invited for starting new scooter factories in the country. I have no grudge if more scooters are produced and if you had the foreign exchange. If you could give foreign exchange to import components, you can do so. But here is an industry which was running but which is closed because it is not getting foreign exchange and new industries are given a licence for manufacturing the same type of things. Will not they also need to import those components? They could not manufacture it 100 per cent here. There seems to be no co-ordination between the Industry Ministry, Commerce Ministry, International Trade Ministry and the Finance Ministry nor is there appropriate co-operation or understanding? I do not know where the thing goes wrong. When I think of this, I am reminded of the story of a small boy. His socks were torn and he complained to his mother. His mother having ignored it for some time said: Take this one rupee and buy a pair of socks. He was a small boy and had no experience and he went to the shop and bought his socks which were one or two sizes bigger. When he came home and tried to put on his socks, they were big; then he went to his mother and said: will you please make this to my size? The mother said that she was busy and could not do it and directed him to go to his sister. His sister said: you were teasing me yesterday and so I will not mend your socks. He went to his auntie and his auntie's reply was a similar retort. The poor fellow out of disgust left it and went to sleep. His mother felt pity for him and she cut it to size in the night when she could find some time because she loved her son. Similarly, the sister also loved him and not knowing that the mother had already cut the socks to size, she also cut it further. So did the auntie. With the result there was hardly any socks worth wearing the next morning when the boy wanted to wear the socks. When we start planning, we must first of all have contact with the people for whom we

want to plan. Secondly, there must be co-operation with the people and then there must be co-ordination in planning. If something is lacking in this, the results will not be achieved. There are brilliant people doing planning work; I must give them the credit for their intelligence; they have planned well but if they are not able to co-ordinate and do not have proper contact with the people and they are not aware of the situation and circumstances that are changing from time to time, the results are not achieved or they plan in an exaggerated way . . .

**An hon. Member:** Have they approached the auntie?

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** They are all our uncles, brothers, cousins.

**Shri P. R. Patel (Patan):** What about your mother?

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** She is quite all right and healthy; thank you. We are going to have a Fourth Plan of 21,500 or Rs. 22,500 crores. If we can achieve that target, I would be happy. By levying the excise and other duties in the present Budget, the Finance Ministers has reduced the target very cleverly by Rs. 2,000 crores if not more because the public sector projects or the plan projects will cost at least Rs. 2,000 crores more which will be taken away by the Finance Minister. The plan target had been reduced, if not directly, in an indirect way. Then 2,000 crores had been provided for the private sector. I am happy that this is provided for the private sector. But looking to the present market conditions, I do not see how these Rs. 2,000 crores will be coming out of the private sector. When we approach the Finance Minister or the Government officials, they say, whatever be your project, if you want money, the semi-Government institutions will be providing it. If these institutions are to provide the same money it is not coming out of the private sector; it is coming out of the

Government resources; whether you take it this way or that way, it makes little difference.

I was just saying that I would not like the plan that we have made, to be curtailed for this reason, that it will have many political, economic repercussions which will not be healthy for the country, because, in the States, even in the districts, the people have been told that this project or that project will be coming in the fourth Plan and so on and so forth. If you want to curtail the plan projects or the plan to Rs. 15,000 crores or Rs. 16,000 crores and so on, that curtailment will be very badly affecting the psychology in the interior of the States in different parts of the country. Instead of that, keep your projects intact, but have some built in adaptability constructed in the Plan itself so that if it becomes imperative, we can extend the period from five to six or seven years.

Six months ago, I was calculating that six and a half years or seven years would be enough, but today, with the present budget, I think even eight years will not be sufficient for fulfilling the Plan, because our resources are limited. It is not only the money resources but there are other resources. How much of resources do we have to manage our projects, how much of talent and administrative capacity to manage these projects do we have? Already, the public projects which we have undertaken are yielding low; our return on them is very low and it is very bad. It is not very encouraging. We cannot be very proud of them. Except some individual public projects, taking as a whole, we are not able to manage them properly. In the same circumstances, with the same type of administration and with the same type of resources to manage the public projects, our return on the further capacity will be very low. It will still decrease, and in view of that, we have to plan out and consolidate our achievements, and if we are able to have better returns, I think we will be doing a greater service to the country.

1054 (A) LSD—7.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Sir, there is very much more to say, but I would only make one more point and sit down. Very often the question of monopoly has been discussed in this House. I am not in favour of monopoly myself. But in a planned and controlled economy, where the prices are determined and fixed by the Government, where licences are given by the Government, production is fixed by the Government, we must try to understand what are the bad effects of monopoly. It may be that the planning is defective; it may be that licences are given injudiciously; it may be that the prices are not properly determined. The mistake may lie there. But otherwise, even if monopoly is there, and if they are able to increase production in the country, just in the name of socialism, why should we have the bogey of monopoly being raised and shouted every time? I am not afraid of that, I am only saying this: when we have all the measures and the strength and the power to curtail the bad effect of monopoly, if monopoly has come in, and if some people are able to grow and develop in the country faster than others, why not allow them to develop? If they are taking undue advantage of the circumstances and so on, are you not able to curb them or limit them to their production and prices and so on? If you are unable to do so, you have the powers and you must strengthen the machinery, instead of bringing measures by which production in the country will go down. These are the things that we must look into.

**Dr L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first thing that this budget discloses is that Shri Krishnamachari is preparing himself to be initiated as the disciple of Mr. Parkinson. It appears to me that this third budget within the past six months is not only a formidable fare but represents what I consider to be an extremely disappointing and indigestible food packet. It unfolds, if I

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may say with all respect to the hon. Finance Minister, a somewhat venturesome policy of brinkmanship at least in the economic field.

The reasons that have been adduced by the hon. Finance Minister for bringing about the supplementary budget are not altogether convincing, although I see nothing wrong in the Finance Minister's coming forward to this House with a supplementary budget at this time. The supplementary budget, in my humble opinion, represents a certain growing lag in the efficiency of financial management and financial discipline in the country. It represents, if I may say so, a collection of bizarre devices, of generous gestures here and there and somewhat unrelated departures and innovations such as the provision for the economic rehabilitation of Ladakh.

One cannot avoid the impression that the real reason for the supplementary budget is perhaps to finance some of the consumption expenditure of the Government of India rather than for the reasons that have been adduced by the hon. Finance Minister. I should really like to know which of the five or six reasons which he has put forward before us he really pins his faith in, for bringing forward and supporting this supplementary budget in the mid-term.

Shri Krishnamachari has said,—as the International Bank has said before him—that our country economically is in a bad way. This is by no means an overstatement. It appears that our economy has been growing progressively more flabby and more sluggish. It seems to me that the pity of it all is that it should have taken the verdict of the International Bank to convince our hon. Finance Minister and to bring him to the realisation that our economy is in bad way. It seems that it is one of our national failings to accept a verdict, either of praise or of

blame, only when it emanates from foreign experts. Clearly, neither alarm nor despair nor whole sale denunciation of planning as such would furnish us with a ready-made solution, nor indeed does it help to build up artificial battlements and fortresses of shibboleths as sometimes in self-defence the ruling party has tended to do. The growing need of the hour is to take a straight, cold, candid look at the stark realities in which we find ourselves enmeshed and to free our economic thinking from the deadweight of slogans and from the shackles of ideological prejudices. To do that, I should like to say, there is no one more capable of doing it than the present Finance Minister and I would like to express my regret that he has shown no inclination to do it.

There is nothing wrong, as I said, in the Finance Minister coming forward to this House with a supplementary budget but the pertinent point is, how far does the supplementary budget really steer us from the financial crisis in which we find ourselves; to what extent does it improve the climate for investment in this country; to what extent does it increase and improve our enterprises and increase our production, our potential for export, our ability to gain more productivity in the public and the private sectors. How far does it go to break the vicious spiral of inflation in which we find ourselves hopelessly entrapped? What does it do to restore the dignity and the value of our rupee in the international market and on the home front? It seems to me that there is considerable force in the argument that there is really a tight situation in our country; it appears to me that the Government had not been unwilling to injure the reproductive capacity of the hen that lays the golden eggs. Only the other day Mr. Bhagat admitted clearly on the floor of the House that the capital market in India was subdued. The

depression in the capital market is a depressing, dreary, sorry tale. What does the Finance Minister propose to do for reviving the capital market? Does he think the measure he has already taken and has now introduced in the form of the Finance Bill No. 2 are adequate to revive the capital market and the climate for investment in this country? I ask him whether it was consistent with constitutional propriety that all these projections and assumptions should have been made on the basis of the acceptance of the fourth plan of the size of Rs. 21,500 crores? After all, this House is supposed to shape the policies of this country. In the scheme of constitutional functioning that we have, this Parliament has an essential right to contribute and to construct the thinking on matters economic. Are we then to be presented with a *fait accompli*, a decision already taken, schemes already adopted and a plan to which the government has already committed itself? I should like to observe that this shows a somewhat scant respect for this parliament.

In this matter, the government have often spoken with different voices. When the hon. Prime Minister assumed office, he spoke of the essential needs of the common man—food, clothing, drinking water, rural electrification and small quick-yielding projects. This was a hopeful sign. I thought, in the economic thinking of the government. Unfortunately, the central theme of responsible pronouncements now and then, however, have run the gamut of an opposite kind of thinking. The Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have spoken in bafflingly confusing terms, which are mutually contradictory, which are self-contradictory and which confound completely. Only a little over a fortnight ago, the hon. Finance Minister gave a plain warning against borrowings and made a plea for basing the expenditure in the fourth plan on a realistic assessment of the availability of our resources. He said that

we must realise the need to live within the available resources. We find after a fortnight that there is no trace of that kind of thinking in this supplementary budget. It makes one reflect whether the various public pronouncements are made with the measure of responsibility which they are expected or assumed to be made.

The Prime Minister had talked not long ago of the need for consolidation of the plan. Expand if you can, but consolidate you must. This basic need, it seems, has not been realised by this government. I have often spoken of the large areas of idle capacity in various sectors of our industry, of the large-scale lotus-eating in our industrial sectors both public and private. Is the Finance Minister in a position to tell the House that the idle capacity in this country would be made use of in a satisfactory measure? I am afraid no effort is made to do this.

I should like to make a plea for salvaging the sound common man's approach propounded by the Prime Minister when he assumed office. I should like that this approach is salvaged and implemented in the policies of the government, if our planning is not to lead us to frustration or distress, if our planning has to be a basis for delivering essential goods and service to the common man. I come from a State where in large areas drinking water has not been made available to the people, where people are faced with an annual and ever-recurring threat of famine and starvation. We have done precious little to improve the lot of that common man. I would illustrate by mentioning the example of an idea, which I had the honour to initiate, the idea of the establishment of a desert development authority. The Irrigation Minister was extremely helpful and was impressed by the idea. There was a committee appointed by the government, which reported favourably on the idea of bringing into existence a desert development authority or board. A whole year or more has elapsed with-

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out any concrete action being taken. I have it on the authority of the Prime Minister who wrote to me to say that very soon this would be brought into existence. Yet, I am sorry to say somewhere in the bureaucratic cobwebs of this government, the idea is stuck up.

As I understand it, there is an overall gap of Rs. 7,650 crores in the resources for the fourth plan. This is divided between external resources gap of about Rs. 4,000 crores and internal rupee resources gap of Rs. 3,650 crores. How do we propose to bridge this gap? My feeling is we cannot expect, in spite of the rozier picture entertained by the government, more than Rs. 3,000 crores or thereabout in terms of foreign aid. This would, therefore, leave a considerable gap of Rs. 1,000 crores on a flat basis, but as a matter of fact a much bigger gap, because out of this, we will have to pay something like Rs. 1,400 crores by way of repayment obligations including interest on foreign loans. If these Rs. 1,400 crores are deducted from Rs. 3,000 crores, it seems only about Rs. 1,600 crores would be available in terms of foreign aid for investment. I should like to know how this large gaping gap is to be filled. How do we raise the internal resources of Rs. 3,650 crores? It is expected that the States would raise about Rs. 1,000 crores. I think it is extremely doubtful if the States would be able to do so. The private sector which, on the admission of the government and its responsible spokesmen is depressed and subdued and inactive is supposed to raise Rs. 2,400 crores, not to speak of the considerable increase in the cost of each and every project on account of the spiral of inflation in which we are caught.

I should also like to emphasise here, besides making this query as to how the Finance Minister proposes to bridge these gaps, whether the present supplementary budget is

only a beginning of a series of tax measures to provide for the plan resources in a way which is bound to bring considerable hardship to the common people of India. I should also like to say that the plan is too hidebound and too much confined to the study chambers of some academic people. This, I think, is becoming increasingly correct. We find that the realities of our economic situation tend to be neglected in the Planning Commission. There is much to be said for associating the common people with the formulation as well as with the implementation of the Plan. It would be a mockery to ask them only to implement a Plan in the formulation of which they are not invited to participate or to contribute.

14 hrs.

It is a shocking fact that out of our total imports of Rs. 1,250 crores in 1963-64 maintenance imports accounted for about 60 per cent and development imports only 19 per cent. If these figures are incorrect, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to correct me. I should like to know also as to what was the position for 1964-65. This is an obvious distortion in the economy and this is an imbalance which must be corrected. I should like to know whether any steps are proposed to be taken for correcting this imbalance and whether the steps taken have proved to be effective. I should also like to know whether we are going only to pay lip service to the so-called import substitution programme or the Government has formulated a comprehensive import substitution programme.

From the point of view of foreign exchange crisis, with which we are beset, there is something to be said for the supplementary budget. However, I should like to know whether the Government is pursuing the idea, and whether the Government thinks that it can be pursued successfully, that a moratorium should be imposed on our repayment obligations.

If that is not done, in my opinion we are going to face considerable difficulty and hardship and we may not be able to meet our repayment obligations.

I should like to know whether the kind of sustained dynamism in building up our exports is sought to be generated by a high cost and low-productivity economy, which seems to be favoured, particularly in the public sector. How do we get this sustained dynamism in our exports? Merely by talking about it? What specific measures have the Government taken all these years to see that the cost of production in our country is lower and our productivity is greater?

I should like to comment only briefly about the decline in the growth rate. This is a matter which is of great concern to us. This is a matter on which the Finance Minister owes a really detailed explanation to this House whether the thesis expounded by Shri Masani is correct. There is no doubt that this decline in growth rate, if it is maintained over a period of time, all our hopes, all our expectations and all the promises that the Government is making day in and day out are going to be belied, are going to be broken.

The question of inflation looms large over our horizon. Only this morning we talked of inflation and of hunger marchers. There is no use of talking of the present political factors in situations like that. The Government is responsible basically in a democracy for providing the basic necessities and services to the people, particularly in a self-proclaimed socialist country. It seems to me that inflation has been really galloping and we had lost all control over any strings that might possibly have held the growth of inflation. We were promised a Price Stabilisation Board as a measure of Government's earnestness to fight inflation. This has not come about. Several mea-

sures have been promised now and then but none of the measures, it seems, has been implemented in a sustained way, in a consistent way and in an effective way. Shortages of food and of other essential commodities are really reaching an unendurable limit and the Government must make an effort really to fight out inflation rather than give us magniloquent sermons on what socialist economy or planning is likely to produce.

I should like, before I conclude, to say that the House and the country have greatly welcomed and supported the position taken by the Government in Kashmir. Certainly, it has been a measure which has inspired the confidence of the people, to a certain extent at least, in this extremely difficult matter. For once Government have acted. For once Government have come to the kind of political conclusion which they should have come to much earlier. Not only the Government but also some of the opposition parties should have come to that conclusion much earlier. We were deluding ourselves with false hopes and illusions. Really speaking, if this budget were for the greater defence effort required in this country, we would have supported it without a question. But, it seems that there is room for considerable doubt that this supplementary budget is really not intended in any palatable measure for the better defence of the country.

On the cross roads on which we stand today, I think it is necessary for the Government to take the country into its confidence, particularly in so far as the shortages of essential commodities and the rising spiral of inflation are concerned. I am afraid that the Government have not done adequately by the people of India and by this House in explaining to them how they expect and hope to solve these burning problems of the day.

**श्री राज सहार्य पांडेय (गुना) :**  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रायः पञ्चम सो वर्ष पहले महर्षि कौटिल्य ने कराधान के सम्बन्ध में अपने ये विचार प्रकट किये थे कि जब देश में धन्य-व्यवस्था का प्रावधान किया जाये और कराधान लगाया जाये, उस समय कराधान लगाने वाले व्यक्ति का सब में पहला कर्त्तव्य यह है कि वह देश के गांवों को देखे, किसानों को देखे और उस धरती को देखे, जहां उत्पादन होता है। यदि इन प्रक्रियाओं का साक्षात्कार किये बिना कराधान की व्यवस्था की गई, तो कोई न कोई त्रुटि उस में अवश्य रहेगी।

हम श्री कृष्णमाचारी के द्वारा रखे गये पुरक बजट का समर्थन करते हैं। हमें इस बात का एहसास है कि आज वह बड़े संकट में होंगे। चारों ओर से उन पर आक्रमण होता है। आंकड़ों में भले ही वह हमें सदन को संतुष्ट कर दें, लेकिन आर्थिक परिस्थिति का सिंहावलोकन करने हुए यह जान होता है कि सामान्य संतोष से हम दूर हटते जा रहे हैं।

इस देश में जय-जय राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के नाम पर, विकास के नाम पर, योजना के नाम पर कराधान की व्यवस्था की गई, तो जनता ने भर-भर मुट्ठी पैसे दिये। अन्तर्गत नृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में जिन परिणामों के दर्शन होते हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं कि जब से आयोजन का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ, 54 प्रतिशत वृद्धि खेती में हुई, 50 प्रतिशत जन-संख्या बढ़ी और 68 प्रतिशत हमारी राष्ट्रीय इनकम बढ़ी। उद्योग और खेती के संदर्भ में उत्पादन की जो कल्पना हम ने की थी, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में उस में बड़ी भारी कमी हुई। तमाम साधनों को बटोर कर हम ने यह कल्पना की थी कि 100 मिलियन टन कृषि उत्पादन होगा, जब कि वह 87 मिलियन टन रह गया। जहां

तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रावधान के अनुसार वह 11 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष बढ़ना चाहिये था। वह घटा और 1963-64 में 9.4 प्रतिशत और 1964-65 में 6.4 प्रतिशत उत्पादन घटा।

हमने बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों में पैसे लगाये। उन का रिटर्न संतोषजनक होने के कारण मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ी। जहां तक विदेशी मुद्रा का सम्बन्ध है, पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हमारी 250 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा जाती है। यदि चाणक्य के कथनानुसार हम स्वावलम्बन का मार्ग अपनाते, यदि हम गांवों, किसानों और खेती से सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर के, खेती के उत्पादन को अधिक अवलम्ब बना कर आगे बढ़ते, तो यह जो विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी आ गई, उस का अकाल हो गया, गतन हो गया, सम्भव है कि वह न होता और झड़ई भी करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो जाती। बहुत सी आपकी बातों में से मैं सहमत हूँ और बहुत सी बातों से सहमत नहीं भी हूँ। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप यह स्वीकार करते हैं, मित्रों रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं कि खेती का जो उत्पादन है वह हमारी धन्य व्यवस्था का एक केन्द्र बिन्दु है। खेती के लिए आपने 4300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है जो कि कुल योजना पर व्यय का 21 और 22 प्रतिशत बँटता है। मैं श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसको देखें कि राष्ट्रीय इनकम के स्तर पर जितना किसान से आप सेते हैं, उतना किसान को क्या वापिस भी करने हैं या नहीं करते हैं? हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी 17000 करोड़ रुपये है। इसका आधा किसान देता है अपने श्रम से। इतना उसके श्रम के आद्वान से, उसके संज्ञाप से आपको मिलता है। लेकिन आप उसके लिए

केवल 4300 करोड़ रुपये ही रखने जा रहे हैं जो केवल 21 या 22 प्रतिशत होता है। इस को ध्राप बढ़ायें। बाहर में मंगा कर यह जो फारेन करेंसी का इम्पैक्ट हमारे यहां बनता जाता है, विदेशी मुद्रा की जो कठिनाई हमारे लिये पैदा होती जाती है, इसको हल करने के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक रुपया कृषि के लिए खड़ा जाए। अब क्या हो रहा है। यू० ए० ए० ने धपनी टर्म्स डिक्लेट करनी शुरू कर दी हैं। पी० ए० ए० 480 के तहत जो अनाज आता था वह पचास प्रतिशत तो ग्रांट के तौर पर और पचास प्रतिशत नॉन के तौर पर आता था। अब अमरीका कहने लग गया है कि पूरा लोन होगा। साथ ही साथ वह यह भी कहने लग गया है कि जो फोट बाज्र होगा, जो भाड़ा देना होगा वह भी फारेन एक्सचेंज में ही वह लेगा। उसके बाद जो राजनीतिक तौर पर हमारा ह्यूमिलियेशन होता है, अपमान होता है, उस का अन्त भी जरूरी है। जब हम यह सोचते और कहते हैं कि हमें बाहर में मंगा कर खाना पड़ता है तो यह हमारे लिये अपमानजनक नहीं है तो और क्या है। न जाने कितनी बार इस संकल्प को इसी सदन में हमने दोहराया है, मंत्रियों ने दोहराया है कि हम खाद्यान्नों के मामले में स्वावलम्बी होना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन यहां हो और हमें बाहर में अनाज मंगाना न पड़े। लेकिन अभी तक इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकी है। जब हमें दूसरों पर अनाज के मामले में निर्भर रहना पड़ता है तो एक प्रकार के राजनीतिक प्रभाव का शिकार भी हमें होना पड़ता है। इस बारे में निवेदन कहंगा कि 4300 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर 8000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित करें। जब आप ऐसा करेंगे तो हमारा उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और हमें दूसरों पर अन्न के मामले में निर्भर भी रहना नहीं पड़ेगा।

ध्रापकी एक कल्पना की मैं बड़ी प्रशंसा करता हूं। श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने धपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि तुरन्त किसानों को पैसा मिले, इसकी वह व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं और इस हेतु छोटे-छोटे गांवों के बीच में बैंक स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन बाकई में किसान को इसमें पैसा मिलेगा या नहीं, आम किसान को लाभ होगा या नहीं, यह देखने वाली बात है। आज किसान को सब से बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि कागज पर ही फटिलाइजर होता है, कागज पर ही क्रेडिट होता है, कागज पर ही नहरे खुद रही होती हैं और कागज पर ही पानी बह रहा होता है। जो श्रम करता है, जो पैदा करता है, जो उत्पादन करता है, उसको ये सब सुविधायें मिलती नहीं हैं। अब ध्रापने यह कहा है कि ध्राप एक ऐसी एजेंसी क्वियर करना चाहते हैं जिसके पास पैसा होगा और जो किसानों को दे सकेगी। इसमें चतुराई भी है। जब किसान को ध्राप पैसा देंगे तो किसान में ध्राप पैसा वापिस भी लेंगे। दस प्रतिशत किसान आज ऐसे हैं जिन के पास अधिक धरती होने के कारण उत्पादन भी अधिक होता है और उत्पादन अधिक होने के कारण उनके पास पैसा भी कुछ बच जाता है। बैंकों की सुविधायें प्रदान करके जो पैसा ध्राप देंगे वह पैसा ध्रापको मिलेगा भी। इस प्रकार में कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट में किसान भी धपना योगदान देंगे। उन में भी ध्रापको रुपया मिल जाएगा।

अब मैं मिक्स्ट इकॉनॉमी के सम्बन्ध में बांझा सा कहना चाहता हूं। जब तक ये उद्योग ग्रंथे, छोटे-छोटे भी, उत्पादन न करें और साथ-साथ ध्रापके पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी उत्पादन अधिक न हो, तब तक समाजवाद के नाम पर मनमोद पैदा करने की कोशिश न की जाए, यह मेरा ध्राप में निवेदन है। जो भी लक्ष्य हमने प्थिर किया है, उनको एक न एक दिन हमें अन्वय हासिल करके दिखाना है। ध्राप चाहें तो कलम की एक नोक से

### [श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

सब चीजों को नेशनलाइज कर दें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जितने भी प्रोडक्ट-विटी के एनीमेंट्स हैं उनके साथ दुराव का व्यवहार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। कैपिटल मार्केट खराब है, पूंजी का बाजार खराब है। पूंजी बाजार में विश्वास पैदा किया जाना चाहिये। डिविडेंड रेट टैक्स में सुधार होना चाहिये। अधिक से अधिक पूंजी बाजार में आए, उद्योगों में लगे, अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन बढ़े, इसकी आपकी कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती (झज्जर): हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने अनुपूर्व प्राय व्यय पत्रक जो प्रकाशित किया है यदि इसका प्रयोजन राष्ट्र की रक्षा से सम्बन्ध रखता है तो मैं इसका अनुमोदन करता हूँ अन्यथा नहीं। एक दुकानदार अपने माल को मंहगा बेचता है, उसका पड़ोसी दूसरा दुकानदार उससे कुछ सस्ते भाव पर बेचता है, तो जो सस्ते भाव पर बेचता है, उसको लाभ अधिक होता है, इसमें कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है। वह टैक्स भी अधिक देता है। लेकिन जो मंहगा बेचना चाहता है उसका माल बिकता ही नहीं और जब बिकता ही नहीं तो टैक्स भी नहीं उससे लिया जा सकता है। ये दोनों ही हानियाँ होती हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप उत्पत्ति के ऊपर टैक्स लगायें तो आप पहले इस बात को देख लें कि क्या पहले से ही उत्पत्ति पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स लगा हुआ है या नहीं। अगर फिर भी आपने टैक्स लगा दिया तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि बाजार का भाव चढ़ेगा और भाव चढ़ेगा तो मजदूरी के साथ-साथ मंहगाई भी बढ़ेगी और इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि मंहगाई भत्तों की मांग चारों ओर से होने लगेगी। टैक्स लगाने में ये सारी जो आपत्तियाँ होती हैं, इनको देख लिया जाना चाहिये और यह भी देख लिया जाना चाहिये कि उससे राष्ट्र को बड़ी

हानि तो नहीं पहुंचती है। अच्छा यही है कि थोड़ा टैक्स हो, थोड़े टैक्स हों और उत्पादन को खूब बढ़ाया जाए। थोड़ी-थोड़ी प्राय प्राप्ति तो सारी की सारी बानें ठीक हो जायेंगी।

मैं खेत के विषय में अब कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे भाई ने जो कुछ कहा उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। खेती से जो-जो प्राप लेते हैं, मालगुजारी के रूप में, टैक्सों के रूप में और दूसरी चीजों के रूप में, वह इतना अधिक प्राप ले लेते हैं कि किसान की प्राय से टैक्स ज्यादा बढ़ जाते हैं। यह बड़ी स्पष्ट सी बात है। किस तरह से किसान जीवित रह सकता है? यदि व्यापार का थोड़ा प्राप हिसाब लगायें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 70 वर्ष का बूढ़ा और 7 वर्ष का बच्चा सब काम करते हैं अपने खेत में। उनकी मजदूरी का कोई हिसाब ही नहीं है। बैल काम करता है, वह जो खाता है, उसके खाने पीने का कोई हिसाब ही नहीं है। खेती वालों का प्रधा हिसाब होने के कारण वह नहीं सोच सकता है कि वह कितना टैक्स दे रहा है। इसलिए उनके ऊपर टैक्स लगाना, उनके ऊपर एक बहुत भारी प्रत्याचार करना है। यह राष्ट्र के हित में भी नहीं हो सकता है।

आपने 'धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय' की बात कही है। यदि धर्म के पहले "ध" और लगा दिया जाए तो सारी बात समझ में आ जाएगी। इससे यह होगा कि सारा हमारा कर्त्तव्य उलट हो जाएगा। उलट हो जाने के कारण चारों ओर से मांग होगी, कहीं भी आप एक जगह को पकड़ लीजिये, कोई भी चीज आप कम कर दीजिये, तब सब चल सकता है। मैं एक किसान घर में पैदा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि आप धन के दाम कुछ कम कर दें बेशक, परन्तु उनको मिलने वाले जितने पदार्थ हैं, उन सभी का उसी अनुपात से भाव गिरा दें। लेकिन इसको करने

प्राप समर्थ नहीं हैं। जिन से प्राप पैसा लेना चाहते हैं वे तो मूक प्राणी हैं, पशुओं में दिन भर काम करते हैं, पशुओं की भांति उनको भी चूसा जाता है और उनसे टैक्स लिये जाने हैं। यह घोर अन्याय है, जो उनके साथ हो रहा है।

भारत में टैक्सों की इतनी भरमार है कि संसार के किसी भी अन्य सभ्य देश में नहीं है। अमरीका बहुत बड़ा देश है। अमरीका के अन्दर इतने टैक्स नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर इस अनुपात से टैक्स नहीं हैं जिस अनुपात में प्राप हमारे इस निर्धन देश के अन्दर लगाते जा रहे हैं। वहाँ वे लोग उद्योग धंधों की सहायता करते हैं। वहाँ जितने धंधे स्थापित किये जाते हैं, सरकार उनको सहयोग देती है और सहयोग दे कर उन से टैक्स कम लेती है। इस तरह से वे धंधे वहाँ पर पनपते हैं। उनके अधिक पनपने के कारण थोड़ा-थोड़ा टैक्स भी आता है तो ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। हमारे यहाँ यह बात नहीं है। प्राप धंधों को पनपने का अवसर नहीं देते हैं। प्राप उनको दबाव लेना चाहते हैं। भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की चीजें हैं। एक हो तो कहा जाए।

हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्राय जो प्राप दिखाते हैं उससे पता चलता है कि वह बड़ी है परन्तु किस हिसाब में वह बड़ी है, थोड़ा यह तो प्राप बतायें। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था, उस पर प्राप विचार करेंगे तो प्रापको पता चलेगा कि राष्ट्र की प्राय हमारी बड़ी नहीं है। प्राप जो राष्ट्र की प्राय बतलाते हैं वह काल्पनिक है। जैसे हमारे भाई ने अभी कहा, कांगड़ के ऊपर प्राप सब चीजों को बढ़ाते हैं और फिर टैक्स वसूल करने के लिए प्राप उनके ऊपर भार डालते हैं या फिर पंचवर्षीय योजना को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार इस सारे पैसे का इस्तेमाल करती है। इस योजना में भी क्या है? एक बड़ी भारी बीज की धोर में प्रापका ध्यान बीजना चाहता हूँ। बड़ी भारी बीजों की

प्राप योजना करते हैं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधों के लिए प्राप योजना बनाते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे होते हैं, छोटे पैमाने पर गांवों के अन्दर जिन को चलाया जा सकता है, उन पर प्राप पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। उनकी बात यदि प्राप करेंगे तो उन से थोड़ा-थोड़ा टैक्स भी आएगा तो बहुत बढ़ जाएगा और इससे राष्ट्र को लाभ होगा। बड़ा उद्योग करने की उनकी हिम्मत नहीं होती, उन को पैसा नहीं मिलता है और वह धंधा नहीं चला सकते हैं। इसलिए हम के अन्दर यह बड़ा भारी दोष है।

साथ में प्राप विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग करते हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा की जो स्पर्धा है वह भी इस प्रकार से बढ़नी है। और इस के अलावा इलाज भी क्या है? बढ़ाना ही पड़ता है। जब प्राप इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करने हैं तो वहाँ से प्राप को विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं मिलेगी। प्राप को बँदे दोगे ही नहीं। मैं प्राप को चीनी का उदाहरण देता हूँ। जिनकी चीनी की उत्पत्ति होती है वह जिस भाव पर राष्ट्र बाँधियों को मिलती है उस में कम मूल्य पर विदेशों को बेची जाती है। इसलिए बेची जाती है कम मूल्य पर कि वहाँ से हम को मुद्रा प्राप्त हो। इस से प्रापको पता चलेगा कि हम यह मुद्रा नहीं लेते। उस मुद्रा को लेकर हम क्या करेंगे जब कि हम को ही अपने देश में चीनी की कमी है? अपने देश में लोगों को चीनी मिले यह अधिक अच्छा है।

इसी तरह में सम्पत्ति पर जो प्राप का शुल्क है वह दान पर भी पड़ता है। इस को देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है। मैं इस का एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। एक सज्जन ने एक धार्मिक संस्था को 125 बीघे भूमि दान दी। उस के लिये एक पैसा भी नहीं लिया, केवल दान के रूप में दिया है। लेकिन जो सरकार के रजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय है उस के अधिकारी उस पर मुकदमा चलाते हैं कि नम ने न

## [श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्नी]

भूमि थी उस को सम्पत्ति कम लिखवाई है। जबान दिया गया कि इस में सम्पत्ति का तो सबान ही नहीं है, हम ने बेचा ही नहीं है, हम ने तो राष्ट्र हित में शिधा के प्रकार के लिये दान में दिया है। लेकिन आप उस दान पर भी कर ले रहे हैं। यह एक ऐसा धार्मिक प्रयोजन है जिस से कि राष्ट्र का बहुत बड़ा हित सिद्ध होता है और वह ठीक ढंग से चलाया जाता है लेकिन जहाँ पर दान का प्रयोजन है वहाँ आप ने धार्मिक प्रयोजन अलग निम्न दिया। दोनों प्रयोजनों को अलग हान कर दोनों में भेद कर दिया है जो कि एक आपत्ति की बात आ गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग राष्ट्र के हित के नाने में अपनी सम्पत्ति का दान करते हैं, जिस में राष्ट्र की आय बढ़ती है, राष्ट्र का लाभ होता है उन में इन प्रकार में जबरन सम्पत्ति शुल्क लिया जाये यह न्याय की बात नहीं है।

मैंने इस को थोड़ा सा देखा है क्योंकि इस में मेरी बहुत रुचि नहीं है। देखने से इतना पता चला है कि आप का जो दान कर है उस में 19वाँ खंड और 21वें खंड का 'अ' भाग उड़ा ही देना चाहिये। क्योंकि अगर इन को नहीं उड़ाया जाता तो भारी हानि होने की सम्भावना है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इससे जनता में असन्तोष बढ़ता है और असन्तोष बढ़ने से राष्ट्र को लाभ नहीं हो सकता। आप इसी तरह से सन्तोष पैदा कर सकते हैं जनता में जब कि जितना टैक्स आप ने लगाया है वह भारी मात्रा में कम करें। आप कह सकते हैं कि खर्च कैसे चलेगा। तो खर्च इस तरह से चलेगा कि जो अपेक्ष्य हैं हर प्रकार के उन को कम किया जाये। जैसे सिनेमा आदि है उन के लिये आप को करोड़ों रुपयों की सामग्री बाहर में मंगानी पड़ती है। इन सिनेमाघों से क्या लाभ है सिवा इसके कि नौजवान लड़के लड़कियों के चाल चलन पर आप डाका

डालते हैं। क्यों इस तरह की चीजें आप उन को देने हैं ?

मैं ने आप से कहा कि राष्ट्र रक्षा के लिये जो कुछ आप मांगते हैं उसे देने का तो मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ लेकिन बाकी का अनुमोदन मैं नहीं कर सकता। राष्ट्र हित में जो आप का आय व्यय पत्रक है वह ठीक नहीं है।

**Shri K. N. Pande (Hata):** As the time is very short, I want to speak only on a few points. One thing is that this type of taxation and budgeting is really causing monotony. I do not find anything new which will enthuse the people to give as much as the Government demands. At a time when our border is in danger, nobody can deny that there should not be any taxes. He is prepared to do any sacrifice and pay whatever is demanded of him. At the same time, he wants some bright future also, so that he may be in a position to pay more and more. In the circumstances in which the Finance Minister is placed, I think nothing more can be done, but I do expect something from him. I want that something dynamic should be found out so that the people may also think that we are heading towards socialism. There is no objection to paying the taxes. I find that he is going to help the cultivators also to some extent in order to boost their agricultural production. I shall say something about that a few minutes later. But one thing that I want to tell you is that the impact of these taxes which are imposed is going to cause a heavy burden on the people. For example, the tax on high class diesel oil will naturally increase the cost of transport and, therefore, it will increase the prices of all the commodities. This is only an example and I have no time to deal with the other factors.

In view of the fact there is a large number of unemployed people, who

have no means of subsistence, and also there is heavy pressure on agricultural land. In many States people are suffering from drought conditions. Of course, there is a little relief now after the rains, but still many States face these conditions. These taxes will therefore, cause a heavy burden on the people. I want the Finance Minister to consider this matter and provide for more and more employment to the people. If there is unemployment, the burden will naturally be very heavy. This is an important point which the Finance Minister should think over.

I want to put before him one more suggestion. There is concentration of wealth taking place in a few hands in spite of the precautions being taken by the Government. If you give licences of big industries to a few people, naturally wealth will be concentrated into fewer hands. Can you not think of decentralising big industries so that the wealth gets divided? If small people in the co-operative sector cannot function satisfactorily, let us divide them, so that the wealth is also divided into so many hands. You should consider over also to industrialise the villages, the rural areas. I do not say that everybody should get more than Rs. 100 a month; I shall be satisfied if everybody gets at least Rs. 45 or 50 per month. But are you providing any means so that the person is able to earn that much? Unless you industrialise the rural areas, this is not going to be achieved. What action are you taking in that connection? The same old people apply for licences and the same people are given licences. No impetus is given to those smaller people who can set up small industries in the rural areas. You know that in the villages there is fragmentation of land holdings. There are no big holdings, and now after the Land Reforms Act there is a ceiling also.

You have given some relief in the matter of implements which are being

imported for agricultural purposes. But who are the people who are going to import such implements? It is only a few people. My suggestion in regard to agricultural implements is this: Is it necessary at the moment that they should be imported? Can you not have them manufactured inside the country? If you can manufacture here many industrial items like heavy machines, this and that, can you not manufacture tractors, small tractors and other implements? Even in the Punjab, on a small scale, agricultural implements are being manufactured.

I do not know what else is going to be imported. Anyhow, even if they are going to be imported, it is going to benefit only a few people with big holdings, who are incapable of cultivating all the lands that they possess. Because, though the ceiling is there, on account of litigation these farms are still intact, but they are not being cultivated.

One thing more. You may go on importing agricultural implements. But unless you provide facilities for irrigation to the people, how can you expect that the agricultural production will be increased? Have you ever thought of that? Has our Finance Minister given any thought to this aspect? During our three Plans you have not been able to achieve the targets in respect of irrigation. What are the deficiencies, and how can those deficiencies be made up? Can you give some thought to it? Unless these deficiencies are removed, I think whatever be the amount of effort you are going to make and whatever be the amount of money that you are going to invest, you will not be able to have the increased production that you want in the agricultural sector.

Sir, I will take only two or three minutes more and finish. One thing I could not understand. It was declared a few days back that cement is going to be decontrolled. I cannot understand the economics of this thing. Cement is such an industry, if

[Shri K. N. Pande]

can tell you, where the cost of production on an average was based on the cost of production of a factory which was the most inefficient unit. And on the basis of that cost of production there was not a single unit among the factories which was not making huge profits. If in spite of these profits the factories could not make any efforts to have greater production, then do you think that by decontrolling it they are going to produce more? And for more production a number of things will be required. Where is the machinery? And have you got foreign exchange to import the machinery? And can it be possible to expand it within two, three or four months? What happened? There is a great defect in the distribution of cement. A major portion of the cement that is produced in the factories is allotted to the public projects like irrigation etc., and it is being sold in the black market. You can have any quantity of cement at the cost of Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per bag from these projects through contractors. Wherefrom does it come? It is coming from the allotment to the government projects. If the allotment is still to continue, then it means that that cement is going to be sold in the black market. And because some quantity will remain with the factory, nobody can say how much they will demand after this decontrol is announced.

I shall request the Finance Minister to consider about this aspect also. Is he satisfied that there is enough production in the country that cement should be decontrolled? If there is enough, then he should have a watching machinery to see that the people get cement at a reasonable rate. If it is not enough, then he will have to create a machinery to see that the cement that is available is distributed properly. And I have my own experience about the working of the machineries which are having a watch over the distribution of many materials. So I want them to consider this.

Then I want to urge upon the Finance Minister one thing. Till I heard the speech of my hon. friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha yesterday I could not know that some announcement had also been made to levy tax on cash savings certificates. Once the Government announces something, the Government's word has great importance, and some sanctity is attached to the Government's words. If once an announcement is made by Government that twelve-year bonds or something like that will be tax-free, and now you are announcing that they will be subjected to taxation, how will your words carry weight with the people? They will in future always take with doubt whatever announcement is made by Government. I hope you will reconsider the announcement. I request the Finance Minister to kindly make it clear, so that there may be no confusion in the minds of Members. And I want that it should not bring a bad name to you, because I know that you are the man who can give a new light to the whole thing. In such difficult times I can realise your difficulties. But I request you to consider and find out ways by which you can give a new light to the people, so that enthusiasm may be created in the minds of the people that at least Government is sincere and earnest in establishing socialism in the country.

Sir, that is all that I wanted to say.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I cannot say that it is easy for me to deal with all the matters that have been raised by hon. Members in the course of this debate. As the Bill has been called a Finance Bill, naturally hon. Members have a right in dealing with subjects not particularly related to the Bill itself but with matters of general administration. I can have no quarrel with it.

I also realise that a measure of this nature, at a time when you don't nor-

nally expect it, does raise a certain amount of resistance. Normally a budget is a routine, and the routine aspect of it is accepted, and then people start looking into the particular provisions of the budget. But this is something which is outside the normal routine; and maybe, that has caused some misgivings in the minds of certain hon. Members who generally support government measures.

As I said, it is difficult for me to deal with the wide variety of subjects that have been raised—about prices, about administration of the States, about various irrigation projects, about the Plan, and a host of other things besides.

Also, there were some references made to me personally. I was told. And looking into the report of the speeches I find that one hon. Member is supposed to have placed on the Table of the House some document. I would like to have the benefit of seeing it, so that if I can possibly afford a reply, I could.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has any document been placed on the Table?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It referred to me personally, which is really of no consequence. Of course, if I had made mistakes, naturally...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I find no document has been placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** This is mentioned by an hon. Member.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He only referred to that; he has not placed it on the Table.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Anyway, it does not matter; if he has not placed it on the Table, it does not matter. There are, of course, personal references made to me, to which I would like to refer at the end, because I do not want to spoil the atmosphere for my replies by referring

to my own personal matters which really are of no consequence so far as the House is concerned. I could, if the House is in a mood to be entertained, tell them my life-history. It may be that one or two hon. Members know about it. But quite a lot of it is not known. I could tell them my life-history if it would be interesting to them.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Why does my hon. friend not make a move?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I was coming to it. I am hoping that when I lose my job, and if I live thereafter, which seems unlikely, in order to make a living I should write my memoirs, and somebody would publish them, not here in this country but elsewhere perhaps. But before going to that aspect of it, I would like to refer to one matter to which my hon. friend Shri K. N. Pande and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha had referred. I am sorry I was not here when my hon. friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha spoke. She is a person of great talent and considerable knowledge of the intricacies of the financial mechanism that controls this country. She was also the chairman of the National Savings Organisation. She complained about the new scheme of certificates being taxable. It is not as if, as my hon. friend has mentioned, that there has been any going back on any certificate that has been issued as a non-taxable certificate, and the levying of a tax on it. That is not right. The certificates that are non-taxable are not taxable, and they still continue to be so. People can buy those non-taxable certificates. But in view of the fact that current rates of interest are high, we had to raise the rate of interest. If I had raised the rate of interest for the non-taxable certificates, the advantage that is being taken of those certificates by certain sections of the public who pay very high rates of taxation will continue to be taken. So the idea was that those who wanted to take advantage of these non-taxable certificates for investment of large amounts in their

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own names and in other people's names should not get the benefit of the higher rates of interest. So, the rates of interest were raised in such a manner as would be profitable for people who did not pay a high rate of tax. It was carefully worked out. If the rate of interest is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., as it is in the scale, quite a number of people who probably have an income of somewhere about Rs. 25,000 will find it attractive enough to invest in it and even accept a tax liability. So, it is neither a fraud on the public nor a going back upon any promises that had been given in the past.

Shri Daji referred to some case involving some customs offence, which had been adjudicated upon. Incidentally he had paid me a compliment which I do not deserve because I had done nothing about it. It is wrong for people to think that Government interfere in these matters either for or against a party, because any party whoever it is, must be treated fairly. The officer who did conduct the proceedings is competent enough to take his decision, and he has made a decision; if hon. Members approve of it, it is all right; it may be that somebody does not approve of it; anyhow, the party affected has a right of appeal to the board. But these are matters in which the ultimate decision depends upon the authorities who handle the matter and as I have said, I have no influence either way, either to mitigate the punishment or ensure acquittal or to increase it. If my hon. friend feels that Government is fair, well, so far so good.

My hon. friend also mentioned about concessions to industries. So did my hon. friend from Goa. The position of Government which believes in, at any rate follows, a policy of encouraging a mixed economy is extremely difficult. Inevitably they fall between two stools. As regards mixed economy, again, I do not know what the mixture is, but ultimately per-

haps, a mixture which is half and half would be a good thing. But in following a mixed economy we offend people who are in charge of industries, dynasties which control them and the other investors who get money from them. At the same time, there are people who feel that there is concentration of wealth, there is misuse of money power and Government are not doing what they ought to do. In fact, in human nature, acquisitive tendency is a thing which remains all the time. Short of a society in which the State owns everything, all that one can do in order to make the distribution of wealth and, therefore, power even, is to continuously keep on chopping off the tall poppies which are no good, which do not grow and which do not serve any purpose, so far as the economy of the country is concerned, and that is where come the estate, duty, the gifts tax and so on.

One hon. friend complained about my expenditure tax. In fact, it is my regret, a regret which I think could be remedied before long that the expenditure tax is not taken seriously. We have not yet got the mechanism for making the tax sufficiently active. While I may not go as far as Professor Kaldor goes—it may be that if somebody like the single-tax George comes into being, he might say, let us have only the expenditure tax and nothing else—I feel that spending money which ought to go into savings, and, therefore, for building up the economy, is a thing which has to be restricted considerably. I had a brochure from a friend the other day—and he wanted to see me thereafter—on how to evolve a taxless society. I had to tell him that being sixty-five years old, the evolution of something new was not in my sphere, and he had to preach, therefore, to the younger people, if he wanted a taxless society.

But, coming back to the expenditure tax, I would say that theoretically it

would be a very good tax and the only tax that needs to be enforced if we could possibly do it. But I think that before the year passes, the mechanism for the purpose of implementing the expenditure tax would be properly forged.

Of course, I made a mistake on a previous occasion in 1957 by making the expenditure tax very severe; that would have been all right if that was the only tax. I have learnt, and now the tax is at the moment 15 per cent. If it is effectively implemented, that is the way in which we can stop this conspicuous spending. When people celebrate a big marriage, they spend a good deal on it; in fact, any marriage that is celebrated probably costs Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. I know that middle class people get ruined about it. I know even in the days when things were not very costly, when I had the responsibility of getting six nieces married one after the other, very nearly I had to give all my spare cash. People do spend a lot of money, and any man who performs a marriage and spend a lot will have to pay expenditure tax during that year.

Coming back to the points raised by Shri Daji and Shri Alvares. I would submit that functioning as we do under certain circumstances, and under a philosophy which allows private enterprise to function, all that we can do is what we are doing now, but at the same time to take more vigorous steps to see that monopolies which are dynastic and which have great power both economic and political are kept curbed.

I personally feel that there is a lot to be done. But there is no single solution to the problem. My friend, Shri K. D. Malaviya, who gave a qualified approval to my proposals, also mentioned that I shall never reach destiny, which we all want to reach, the point of destiny if I did not nationalise banks. I do not know if it would be a good thing for me to do it straightway. If I want banking to be very largely under what you might

call public control, the expansion of the State Bank is a possibility. I do not say it should be ruled out; I do not say that the nationalisation of banks or greater control over banks should be ruled out. But we have a weapon at the moment in our hands which is capable of a considerable amount of expansion. I am glad to say that that instrument, which did not show signs of promise, is showing up better now. We are having a number of young men who are running the institution and running it better.

That is where I come to the point raised by my friend, Shri Pandey, about credit to agriculturists in ways other than what is being done at the moment, that is, through the co-operative sector. We are really thinking in terms of a village bank or rather a bank amongst group of villages manned by a single person who will get to know the people of the area and will serve them and would, incidentally, also be a focal point for gathering savings.

I got an invitation this morning for a bank of that nature being opened in the Shimoga district in Mysore. I hear another branch of the State Bank of that category is being opened in Rajasthan. If the experiment succeeds, after six months, I think it will be the way to get nearer the people and to serve them. The State Bank and its subsidiaries might undertake this work.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Will they be subsidised?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** To an extent, expenses of such character are subsidised. But the bank itself will not be, because it will lend money and get a return.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Will the same facilities be afforded to private banks?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There is nothing to prevent private banks from going and opening branches in

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villages. I am sure if they do, they will collect money. I hear that a bank of which the hon. Member is chairman, opened a branch somewhere in UP, near Aligarh, and after six months, they gathered about Rs. 40 lakhs of deposits. I think the hon. Member can use the instrument that is in his power to go down the villages and undertake this task of serving the people.

I would like to tell my hon. friend, Shri Malaviya, that socialism, as we call it, has different connotations. But broadly, it is one thing, that is, a society in which every man feels he has a share and he is a part, where talent is encouraged, where opportunities are available and where nobody who wants to work really is denied it. It is not going to be built in a day. It wants hard work.

The trouble about us is this, that we want a number of things without the necessary discipline. There are two ways to build this economy, if I may be permitted to dilate on it. One is following the example of some of the East European and Asian countries, having a totalitarian controlled economy. The alternative to it is a co-operative economy in which enlightened self-interest means everybody disciplined, and socialism means that. It is going to take a lot more time. This generation perhaps may not see it; the next generation might. In fact, with our tax system, imperfect as it is, I think it will help to a considerable extent in levelling down, while at the same time the economy will help people to level up.

Having said that for Shri Daji, Shri Alvares and Shri Malaviya. I would like to deal with this question of prices. Prices, at any rate, high prices, are the bugbear of any Finance Minister. In fact, if prices were steady, a Finance Minister's task would be easier. He could know where he could get his savings, where he could get the money for development purposes, what he could encourage and what he could

not. But unfortunately, while the Finance Minister at the Centre has undoubtedly a responsibility for the wellbeing of the economy, he has not got the power. The defect is not, if I may be pardoned for saying so, personal; may be another Finance Minister may be here tomorrow, but he will be in the same position. It is structural.

In fact, when we speak about agricultural prices, hon. Members rightly get excited and angry when we find prices are rising and food not being available. But essentially the area which can control prices to some extent, happens to be the States, and we have 16 States. Naturally, the Chief Minister of a State has got to have his ear to the ground; he cannot have his ear connected to a telephone from Delhi. If he does that, he would not be there long; he has to have his ear to the ground. That is where we find the apparent differences that occur and are publicised, one Minister wanting a zone, another Minister not wanting it. If you take away a zone, the producing States will suffer, because the pressure pockets would certainly attract all the foodgrains. If you do not take away the zone, the pressure pockets suffer a little more, unless you import foodgrains or procure them.

In fact, I envy anybody who is a Food and Agriculture Minister. I do not envy those two very good people about whom Shri Masani mentioned in the discussion a few days back, because my late lamented friend, Rafi, was born under an extremely lucky star. Whatever he did, went right. Of course, he used to take a lot of pride in the fact that he did gamble and the gamble always came off. In 1953, he decontrolled—and we had two very good years, 1954 and 1955. He is not alive, unfortunately. I wish he were.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Things would have been better if he were alive.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It would have been better if many people now dead were alive, and many people who are alive were not alive. It is not in our hands because, for one thing, even astrologers cannot tell that. Astrology itself says—never predict a man's death. May be a clairvoyant might, but astrologers don't.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** I am told Haveli Ram predicts well (*Interruptions*).

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have never heard anybody predicting my death.

**An hon. Member:** They have predicted higher position for you.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Therefore, the position of the Food Minister here at the Centre, without adequate powers, without any control over production, who can only do one thing, import food, is very difficult. When we speak of overall responsibility for the economy, when we speak about prices, let me frankly tell you what is the Finance Minister's responsibility for the prices. When prices have risen, what could the Finance Minister do? If he had money, he could import, import not in small quantities, but import in very large quantities. If we want the price of wheat to come down, we should import 25 million tonnes. Prices of wheat, rice, of everything, will come down. But we cannot do that. It is not available. He can only subsidise to some extent. If he wants a regimented economy where wholesale trade is largely in the hands of the Government, even that is resisted. The only thing that he can do is to control the monetary system in an ineffective way, because the monetary system today does not cover the entire operation of money structure. There is a lot of money outside the banking circle. I am not saying that I have no responsibility, but when we talk about prices, when we talk about prices in Delhi, we are speak-

ing about a thing which is far away from where it operates, without any control over the men and material that contribute towards a price rise.

15 hrs.

I get all the trouble, the headaches, because our prices rise, because a price means that I have to give increased dearness allowance, a price rise means that I have to pay more money for many of these public sector projects and public utility undertakings, a price rise means that our budget figure grows. But I would like to deal only with one narrow aspect of price rise, whether this budget would increase prices.

I do not want to claim that I am a wizard, I am not. I am a common man with I suppose a common man's common sense and nothing more. I have no illusions. I cannot do any day-dreaming at this time of my life. All that I can do is probably doze during the day and nothing else. But the fact is that I have a sense of responsibility as the Finance Minister of this country and a member of this party. I am not going to go and cut my nose to spite my face, and put my party in a difficult predicament. In fact, what I have tried to do in this budget, where there are certain imperatives attached to it, not the one that Shri Daji thought of, is to see as far as possible that it does not touch the people. Of course, my hon. friend Shri K. N. Pande or somebody said that bus rates will rise. Again, you must not forget the fact that all the refineries in this country are not supplied with oil from our own oil wells. It is bought with hard cash and hard currencies, and that is what is now scarce. If people decide that because of the rise in the cost of petrol, if they were using their car, say, for 20 miles, they will reduce it to ten miles, it is a good thing. Even if I do not get the revenue, a curtailment in petrol consumption would mean a saving of foreign exchange for other good pur-

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poses. So with diesel oil. If incidentally it costs a little more, taxi rates go up by two annas a mile and bus rates by one paisa per trip . . .

**Shri Bade (Khargne):** As soon as your Bill was introduced, all the shares in the market have gone down, and the price of things has gone up.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Then I think we should have no budget. If every time you have a budget the dealers in the market raise their price, we should have no budget. I think that would be a good thing, but they raise their prices unconsciously for any reason whatever. In fact, I may tell the hon. Member that when we changed over to the decimal system, all the changes were for the benefit of some middle man. When there is a flood, prices go up, but when the flood disappears and normal conditions return, prices do not go down, merely because they think that they can charge what the traffic will bear, not because of my budget. Therefore, I am coming to the very narrow point . . .

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** Diesel oil is used for agricultural purposes. Are you thinking of reducing its price?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** True, for agricultural purposes I must provide some diesel oil. I must import something if tractors are going to work. That is why I thought I could give some subsidy in regard to engines using diesel oil. Besides the diesel oil used for agricultural purposes happens to be light diesel oil on which we have reduced the duty substantially.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** They cannot use it.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There I think that my hon. friend is wrong. They can use light diesel oil.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** No. The diesel that is used by buses is the diesel that is used for agricultural purposes.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** We have light diesel oil and supply is available in the country. Even in Barauni the offtake of light diesel oil is small, and that is why we substantially reduced, by about Rs. 120, the price of light diesel oil.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh):** But it is not usually available. When the diesel pumps are there, nobody knows if they are light diesel oil pumps or not, and the farmer has to pay the price.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** We will ensure hereafter that diesel oil pumps do indicate it, and give wide publicity that light diesel oil prices are very much cheaper. But I can tell the hon. Member that the man who buys is not such a fool. He knows. The whole trouble about us city-bred people is that we think that the villager is ignorant, but I am afraid he is not. He is quite knowledgeable. He is perhaps even more knowledgeable than some of us who try to ordain things for him. He is extremely knowledgeable.

Then there is the question of percentage of rises. It is said that iron and steel prices will go up. Yes, they will. The area of increase will be, maximum about 3 to 4 per cent for the various types. In the case of copper, it will be 4 to 5 per cent. If the hon. Member permit me, or rather if the House permits me, it is my intention to give some kind of relief to the industries which produce the end-product using copper, so that we can perhaps offset the increase in this. Something like that could be done. The matter is being investigated. But hon. Members also know that the price of steel, which is affected, and the price of copper in the market are much higher than, considerably higher than the landed cost.

Hon. Members made a reference to economy in expenditure. I would like

to tell them that one of the things that we have been discussing with the various State Governments, in order to find resources for the Fourth Plan, is to find out how we can economise in expenditure. It is not quite so easy because these instruments of Government, particularly the spending instruments, are set. I have been trying very hard to get my colleagues in the various departments to reduce expenditure. In fact, I think there is room for a reduction of expenditure of at least 10 per cent, because, while on the one hand your developmental needs increase your staff in certain directions, unless, to counter-balance it, somebody looks into that area where it is no longer necessary to keep a big staff, I am afraid our expenditure will go up. I can tell hon. Members that I am applying my mind to it, but, again, as I said the other day, a Finance Minister draws his power in regard to expenditure from the House, and by the insistence of hon. Members, no matter which section they are from, if they are economy-conscious, the Finance Minister gets his power from them. He does not get it exactly from his colleagues in Government because every colleague would like his department to sort of go up; it is somebody who is outside who can help. In fact, on this question of resources for the Fourth Plan, one of the items that I am thinking of, and I have carried the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission with me, is to economise. Even the other day in Bangalore we were urging the State Governments. Of course, their offers are small. 4 to 5 per cent, it could be much more. We can economise considerably in buildings. In fact, we have really brought down the standards of public buildings, brought down the area, and even there there is resistance. After all, in spite of the talk of socialism, we are conscious of these gradations, artificial gradations, in society. How can a person who is a Deputy Secretary live in a house which has 700 sq. feet? Of course if a deputy secretary retires, he goes home and he will have to live only with 700 sq. feet; it is very difficult to buy a house in this country.

That kind of thing happens and an attempt is being made very seriously. There are certain areas where economy is difficult. For instance, health, education, employment, though in certain directions, we may economise for the time being but it may not be accepted. I do not mind telling the House that I was against going on increasing the area of university education. Somebody might think that I am illiberal that I am philistine or uneducated; perhaps I am. If we go on adding more colleges without providing employment for those people who come out and they are not fit for any employment what happens? They are not technically trained. One of the things on which the House could initiate or even ask for a discussion for a couple of days, these experts in management who sit opposite, is the question of manpower utilisation and to plan the other end, what is the man power that we can utilise, how much more we can utilise; cannot we train them that way and go on. In fact when I was in Japan last year, I heard that every boy and girl coming out of school was booked.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):**  
... booked for marriage?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Those people are not quite so matrimonial-minded as we are; they are booked for a job. I think they marry late now-a-days. Some job is ready for him. I am perhaps a philistine; but the question of education has got to be viewed from the point of view of manpower utilisation.

The hon. Member Mr. Daji said about direct and indirect tax ratio. I personally would like a very high collection from direct taxes. I do not believe that the high collection of that direct tax should come from high rates. In fact we are trying to make the base bigger and rope in every year more and more assessee. In fact I do hope that the present rates of direct taxation will be maintained and perhaps even diminished because if you can get all the taxes that is due to the State, even

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when the peak is about fifty per cent, it would be a very much larger amount of taxation. This idea of direct and indirect taxes is a matter not so much of Government's will but a matter of the state of the economy. If the economy is prosperous and more people are earning money, the direct taxes go up and you can reduce the indirect taxes.

I am very grateful to some hon. Members on my side like Shrimati Mukerjee, Shrimati Renuka Ray and Mr. Heda and a number of other people who gave me what you may call discriminating support. I have had to explain the reason, rationale for this measure twice, once in my speech the other day and again while introducing the Bill.

It is wrong for somebody to say that the World Bank has sent its dictum. No, In fact if you go to the IMF for money, naturally they ask something about the state of your economy. The World Bank has not sent any report to me. Their annual report comes sometimes, but not yet to me. I can also tell you that the self-respect of this country is as dear to the members of my Party, to the Government and to me as to anybody else in this country. I would rather that this country remains poor and not develop than take dictation from anybody. The advice given to us by persons who do not know the circumstances in which we live is also not a quite good advice. I may be unfit and I may have to be removed but rightly or wrongly I am here. I have been chosen by some people for being here and I am the physician here at the moment and I must know my patients. I am not going to ask somebody else from somewhere else how to treat my patient. We do not get radio telephone advice for treating diseases and defects in India. In fact there is no point in saying that something happened in some other country and that should happen here. Maybe, it is a guideline but it would not apply to this country. This country is a big country, a very big country.

People in this country are highly individualistic and in spite of centuries of foreign domination, we have preserved our spirit. They could not be broken. People in this country do respond to persuasion.

The most exciting experience that I have had in recent times, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, was when I went to your state last week. I did not have it in Bangalore in that huge mausoleum but when I went out for half a day. People speak about community projects and their defects, the wrong way in which they say things are done. I went to Mandya and I spent five hours there talking to farmers and various other people, seeing how the co-operative system works, seeing the differences between an ordinary rice mill, a rice mill made by Mr. Dandekar—not this Dandekar, he does not make rice mills—and the Japanese rice mill. I think that education is worth going all the way. We saw the developments there. May I tell the House an incident, even if I may be taking the time of the House, when I went to a farm. There was a well, a new well dug. It was a four-acre farm. The land was not very good, not very fertile. But the sugarcane crop was reasonably good. We asked him "how much sugarcane" and he replied "1.25 acres." "How much do you think you will get?" "Somewhere about fifty tonnes," was his reply. "Where do you sell it?" He replied: "That is my trouble; I am not within the mill range and therefore, I have to sell it for gur and if I am in the mill range I would wait for thirteen months; but now I cut it in eleven months". I asked: "why is it?" He replied: "we do not get money; we get it in one year; I could spend Rs. 100 more on fertilisers and increase the tonnage by another ten tonnes if I am supplying to a mill because my cane is good and I get a good price. Somebody there said: "we have been asking for a co-operative mill and we have not got it." I told him: "look, for a co-operative mill, you normally pay Rs. 10 lakhs and

the Government pays Rs. 130 lakhs; it is very unfair; if you raise your bit, I will plead with the authorities to get you a co-operative mill." They said: "what about Rs. 20 lakhs?" I said: "it is no use; if you could get Rs. 50 lakhs, it can be done; I will get Rs. 90 lakhs." The line may be high. After ten minutes, they came to me and said: "if you give us a little more than a year, we will give you Rs. 50 lakhs." They were peasants, not very rich people; no capitalist was there. When I told them that I would try my best to get them a mill, they were pleased about it. There was a man; he had a well; he had water; he was producing cane; he knew the type of cane, he knew even the sucrose content and he also knew how to utilise the fertiliser. It is not a villager who has to be taught about the use of fertiliser. The experiment of Mandya was good. I told the food Minister later on: here is a proposition; in the Fourth Plan, let us multiply Mandyas; take those to areas where there is irrigation potential, where there is underground water and let us try to multiply these areas. Therefore, it is no use saying that all our attempts are a failure. Maybe, we find a separate administration in the community projects; you see the block development officer going in a jeep. I have seen it myself when I was away for four years; I am sorry to have come back much to the chagrin of my friends opposite. I have seen tehsildars having jurisdiction over forty square miles walking whereas the block development officer, who was a new man and who had been promoted because of some kind of influence, going about in a jeep. It is no doubt true that abuses are there. But this experiment has shown a great potential for development. When they talk about the Plan, somebody says: "What is this agricultural plan? It is the same percentage; double the plan; the percentage is the same." But it is not a plan that is set for agriculture alone; it is also for power and irrigation and so on. My friend Dr. Rao said somewhere that it may

amount to Rs. 2,500 crores. Supposing we do succeed, we have the money, and we are able to spend it; that will then raise the resources in general. If a man produces sugarcane in 13 months and that becomes sugar, the bagasse is used and the alcohol is sold, he produces more money and he can invest a little more somewhere else. So, once you are on the right lines, you are in the self-generating economy, and therefore, the percentages do not matter.

As I said, the difficulty of sitting at the Centre is one thing. You have to know how the responses are, and how they come. Secondly, you have to act within the frame-work of a federal set-up; it is also not right to say that other things are not wanted. Of course machinery is wanted. My hon. friend objected to my keeping the lower duty of 15 per cent on agricultural implements. I know in the co-operative society in Mandya—it is a huge society—they have seven to eight godowns and two rice mills and an agricultural implements making factory. They are making implements to some other implements, for instance, power tillers. The tractors come from Russia; they are so much in demand and have got to be imported. If we reach the time when we have enough material in the country for making these things, I am quite prepared—if I am here—to raise the duty to 35 per cent.

Finally, I come to the question of raising the duty on machinery. It is really the thing that matters. It is a thing which I have been considering for a number of years. Somebody mentioned about spare capacity in the country. There is undoubtedly a large spare capacity in the country. There is talent. This has to be used; this has to be encouraged. I do not mind telling the House that a couple of months back a producer of electrical goods, with a foreign collaborator, came to me and said: "There is a tender for transmission equipment of a crore of rupees, for which a credit is given by the IDA. The IDA wants global tenders." He said, "I am outpriced by 20 per cent,

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because the other people quote 20 per cent lower." I said—and my idea was on the right lines—that this man would be able to quote and get the tender in India. So, I have given the greatest amount of thought to this matter. Though I am not an industrialist in that sense,—nor am I a very clever man—I have some familiarity with industry, having been the Minister for Commerce and Industry for four and a half years at a time when industry grew, and curiously enough,—I had this enviable position,—some of the industrialists occasionally put in a good word for me; perhaps they might be very unpopular with some of my friends opposite. I was supposed to be a capitalist stooge. But this is a matter in which I and my officers and members of this Government have thought considerably. It is after a great deal of deliberation—the other conditions and other necessities are there—that we felt that we should raise the duties.

One or two words more and I would like to have done with this. Some references have been made to me personally. At this stage in my life, I do not want any favours from anybody. I know that some circulars are constantly circulating outside the House.

**An hon. Member:** Do not bother about them.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Well, it is true, but it does. One hon. Member here, opposite, said something about my having told a lie. Let me tell the hon. Member that whatever I say is the truth. In fact, no hon. Member can find,—no matter what document is pilfered from where—that what I say is wrong. I did tell my friend Shri Asoke Sen that I had given up active association with business in 1942. I did not say that I had no indirect interest.

I would like to take two more minutes to tell the House that my

nucleus came from my father, and therefore my sons are Members of a joint family. I cannot take away their rights. When I left my business, naturally my business went to my sons; in 1942 when I decided to leave my business, I had two minor sons; they did not have a mother who should have been their natural guardian, and so their father was the natural guardian. The youngest son became a major on April 24, 1947, and that ended by responsibilities.

My hon. friend opposite caught hold of a letter, a photostat letter, somebody writing to some firm, with which he is not connected—and I do not suppose anybody else is connected—but it shows that somebody here, round about Delhi and probably in other parts of India, was interested in taking out letters, getting photostat copies of them and distributing them to hon. Members of Parliament. In that letter, I am told—he said that—there is a reference—in 1955, of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari having said, "You put up money for a plant." Certainly in 1955, I was as far away from finance as we are from the North Pole. It is quite possible that somebody who runs a firm with that name is identified with that name. But the hon. Member must exercise some intelligence in this matter: that a man who has been a Minister since 1952 would not do any such thing. In fact, I have no money to buy a plant. I had no money of my own to buy a plant. So, this kind of thing goes on, and it is being trotted out and it makes our position very unenviable. Therefore, I ask for the pardon of this House in becoming autobiographical, when I merely want to tell the hon. House that a man whom this Party has chosen to be the Finance Minister would certainly do nothing to detract from the great traditions of this party. In fact, on the last occasion, when I went away, much to the pleasure of my hon. friends opposite, I went away not because I

had anything to do with what happened but I thought that the great traditions of this party must be maintained, and I can tell you that if I were to go back again three times for that purpose I shall do so.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is the amendment of Shri Yashpal Singh. Does he wish to press it?

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana):** Yes, I press it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th October, 1965."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Banerjee's amendment is barred.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Why barred?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is a motion for circulation, and the motion by Shri Yashpal Singh has just been thrown out. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to direct taxes to provide for voluntary disclosure of income, to increase or modify duties of customs on certain goods imported into India and to increase or modify and to impose duties of excise on certain goods produced or manufactured in India, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. For clause 2, there is no amendment. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3—(Amendment of section 10).**

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** I have amendment No. 5. I move:

Page 2, for lines 6 to 20, substitute—

"(ii) under any scheme of any other employer:

Provided that the commuted value of such pension is determined having regard to the age of the recipient, the state of his health, the rate of interest and officially recognised tables of mortality;"'. (5)

Before I speak on the amendment, there is a slight printing error there. My amendment refers not to lines 6 to 20, but to lines 7 to 20, at page 2. The amendment is to the effect that the present lines 7 to 20 should be deleted and be substituted by the words which are there in the amendment.

The whole of this sub-clause (a) of clause 3 is concerned with removing a doubt about the exemption from tax of the commuted value of pension. It is quite right that these doubts should be removed. The explanatory memorandum says that "the commuted value of pension received by an employee has so far been treated as not liable to tax as it was considered to be of the nature of a capital receipt." However, a view had been taken which threw some doubt on it. This doubt has to be removed. My objection which necessitates this amendment is not to the principle that there should be exemption from tax in respect of the commuted value of pension, but to the strange proposal that although, previously the entire commuted value of pension received by an employee from any commutation scheme of any other employer, an employer other than the government, was in fact wholly free of tax, this amendment

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

(which is designed expressly to remove doubts) now limits the extent of exemption of this commuted value of pension from tax. This is a contradiction in terms. The main object of this particular sub-clause was to remove a doubt about exemption from tax of the commuted value of pension which exemption was always there, in favour of the employees. I see no reason why in attempting to remove the doubt, the extent of the tax exemption should be whittled down by item (ii) in clause 3 (a). My amendment would merely have the effect of restoring the position as it was before any doubt arose as to the exemption from tax of the commuted value of pension.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The original clause in the Bill seeks to give a concession in regard to the commuted value of pension. My hon. friend wants to extend it, so that it can apply to pensions from the private sector, where it is quite possible by arrangement to have a much larger pension, then commute it and then get away from the tax. I am not prepared to extend the scope of the concession beyond what is contemplated in the clause.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Dr. Singhvi's amendment No. 6 seeking to introduce a new clause 5A is beyond the scope of the Bill.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** No, Sir; this amendment is not beyond the scope of the rules of this House. It has been customary to be permitted to insert new clauses in a Bill which is under consideration. I would request you to consider this particularly in the context of rule 83. I believe that objection is sought to be raised to this amendment on the ground that rule 80 would not permit it, since this is not supposedly relevant to the subject-matter of the clause to which it relates. Rule 83 which regulates insertion of new clauses says that the Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed. This new clause has been so proposed.

However, since this matter is coming up in a Private Member's Bill which I introduced in this House on the 17th of this month, I would crave leave to withdraw this amendment at this stage, while emphasising the great importance I attach to this amendment for the preservation and maintenance of the mining industry in the various States of India. I submit that on this you may not be pleased to rule that it is not admissible, because that would really lead to a great abridgement of the rights of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry I cannot agree with you. Rule 80 (i) says:

"An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates."

Further, there is a ruling that "an amendment seeking to introduce unrelated matters is outside the scope of the Bill. In the case of an amending Bill, the amendments to sections of principal Acts which are not covered by the Bill are inadmissible".

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I submit that a similar amendment was admitted when the first Finance Bill was introduced this year. Secondly, this

ruling which has been cited would not cover this, because this is very relevant to the provisions of the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You seek to amend section 23 of the Income-tax Act, which is not being amended by this Act.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Provision after provision of the Finance (No. 2) Bill is seeking to amend the Income-tax Act....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clauses 6 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9— (Amendment of section 88).**

**Shri N. Dandekar:** Sir, I oppose the whole of this clause. It embodies such an astonishing proposition. Section 88 of the Income-tax Act is concerned with certain exemptions in regard to contributions of a charitable nature and so forth. What is now sought to be done by clause 8(a) is to insert a sub-section to this effect:

"In this section "charitable purpose" does not include any purpose the whole or substantially the whole of which is of a religious nature."

The rest of this clause is consequential. This is really a most astonishing proposition that we are being asked to accept, namely that because this country is a secular State therefore, religious purpose is not a charitable purpose.

Throughout all these years, "charitable purpose" has always included religious purposes, provided they were public purposes. That is to say, private charitable purpose as well as private religious purpose were necessarily excluded. But it was never in doubt that so long as the purpose was a public religious purpose, that

was included within the general wider concept of a public charitable purpose. We are now being asked to accept a most extraordinary proposition. Ours is a country which deeply believes in religions and which prides itself that it has more spiritual values than materialistic values. While our State, quite properly, does not distinguish between one religion and another and treats them all alike, we are not, nevertheless, claiming ever to be an irreligious State or considering religion as some practice to be frowned upon. But this particular clause violates the spirit of our Constitution, the nature and character of our people, the nature and character of our history, by suggesting blatantly that a purpose which is wholly or substantially of a religious nature shall not be regarded as a purpose of a charitable nature. I think this is monstrous. There must be a limit to the extent to which we can go on, year after year, passing amendments to the Income-tax Act, whereby it seems to be implied almost as if it is against public morals for anybody to be doing anything at all that has the slightest flavour of religion. If, for instance, my Parsi friends were to start, as they have already done in the past, excellent hospitals and other charitable institutions, the primary object of which is to assist the Parsis, any donation to such an institution and the income of such an institution is not today exempt from tax. And so it goes on, on and on until we have now this final onslaught on the one thing that we need in this country, a certain regard for religion, a certain regard for morality, a certain upliftment of the public and private moral standards in this country. This seems to be the hallmark of the scant respect we wish to give to religion by declaring that even if it is a public religious purpose it is not to be regarded as a charitable purpose. I move that this clause be struck right down out of this Bill.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I would strongly support what has been stated by

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Shri Dandekar. I think by this particular clause what is being sought to be done is quite and inconspicuously to effect very substantial and far-reaching erosion into the rights of our people in the very meaning of 'charitable purpose' which has always included public religious purposes. If this clause is permitted to be passed, as proposed by the Finance Minister, I think it would have a highly destructive effect on the very fabric of our society and on the charitable purposes, which include public religious purposes also. I think that as the clause is before us now, the House must express itself rather strongly and categorically that the acceptance of this provision is inconsistent with the accepted position in law and the traditions which we have always espoused. If it is being done now in the name of secularism then, I am afraid, it is secularism running amuck. I would strongly support the proposal of Shri Dandekar and I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this clause in particular.

श्री बड़े : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि वह इस क्लॉज के बारे में एक दफा और विचार करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत में हर एक व्यक्ति धर्म को मुख्य स्थान देता है और वह धर्म के नाम पर दान भी देता है। उसी दान से बहुत सी शिक्षण संस्थाएँ चले रही हैं, दवाखाने चल रहे हैं।

इस में लिखा हुआ है : 'चैरिटेबल परपज' इज नाट इन्क्लूड एनी परपज दि होल आर सक्सेसली होल आक्र बिब्लिच इज आक्र ए रिलिजस नेचर।" यह समझ में नहीं आता कि मंत्री महोदय के मन में क्या है। आखिर "रिलिजस नेचर" से उन का मतलब क्या है ? क्या शिक्षण संस्था चलाना रिलिजस नहीं है ? हमारे यहाँ तो शिला देना, अस्पताल खोलना, जनता की सेवा करना, इन सब को धार्मिक समझा जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टैक्स लगाना ?

श्री बड़े : हम टैक्स लगा कर जनता की जान लेने को रिलिजस नहीं समझते हैं। हम टैक्स लगा कर जनता को जिन्दा रखने को रिलिजस समझते हैं।

आज तक रिलिजस संस्थाएँ टैक्स में छोड़ी जाती थी। लेकिन किसी इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के दिमाग में आ गया कि किसी रिलिजस संस्था को टैक्स करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह चैरिटेबल संस्था नहीं है। जब वह मामला हाई कोर्ट में गया, तो हाई कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया कि रिलिजस संस्था इस में आती है—चैरिटेबल परपज मीन्स रिलिजस परपज। वित्त मंत्री जी ने सोचा कि मैं सेकुलर हूँ—मैं हिन्दू तो हूँ, लेकिन मैं सेकुलर हूँ—इसलिए उन्होंने अपने सेकुलरिज्म का इंडोरा पीटने के लिए यह क्लॉज जोड़ दी।

"मैन" को एक डेफिनीशन यह दी जाती है, "ए मैन इज दैट एनिमल व्हिच इज नाट एनिमल।" उसी तरह इस बिल में कहा गया कि "चैरिटेबल" वह है, जो "रिलिजस" नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि "चैरिटेबल" और "रिलिजस" में फर्क करना ठीक नहीं है।

इस क्लॉज के बारे में देश के मराठी, हिन्दी आदि दैनिक समाचारपत्रों में बहुत आलोचना हो रही है। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री इस बारे में फिर से विचार करें।

यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि "दि होल आर सक्सेसली होल" का अर्थ क्या है। इस का स्पष्टीकरण न करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि इस बारे में फिर संका होगी, यह मामला फिर हाई कोर्ट में जायेगा और सरकार को फिर ला में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। इस में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों, सिखों या पारसियों

यादि की ओर से जो भी धार्मिक संस्था बनाई जाती है, उस पर यह क्लॉज लागू नहीं होगा।

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I strongly object this surreptitious way of encroaching upon our religious life. I do not know how can a distinction be made between a charitable purpose and a religious purpose. I do not know on what basis the hon. Minister has done this. Most of the charity depends on religious sentiments. It is the religious that has given sanctity and sanction to charity and it is not charity that has given sanction to religion. The whole trend of history tells us that charity has originated from religion. Let me quote a Sanskrit *shloka*—दानमृद्धिं परमो धर्मः. I do not know why my hon. friend is thinking of making this fine distinction between a charitable purpose and a religious purpose on the ground of secularism without having ever cared to define what a charitable purpose is.

Sir, the distinction between a charitable purpose and a religious purpose is not defined anywhere. India may be a secular State but even its secularism is nowhere defined. So far as the Constitution is concerned, the word 'secular' probably occurs nowhere. It is all an expression that is given to it by those who are advocates of our Constitution without themselves being religious persons. Therefore, a well-known understanding of the people that charity and religion are two different things, is not correct. A thing which is not religious cannot be called a charity. We have interpreted the word 'secular' and even the President has interpreted it—it is that it respects all religions alike. The State is not secular in the sense of being an irreligious State. If it were so, the fundamental right of the liberty of practising any religion would never have been there. So, this may affect that fundamental right, directly or indirectly. My hon. friend was right

in showing the vague wording which is there and which is likely to create difficulties and litigation.

Under these circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister to accept the amendment and not to allow a clause of this kind to remain as a part of this Bill which is not quite proper.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the time has come when we must make a distinction between the charitable purpose and the religious purpose. This clause does not stop any religious activity. There is no ban; they will have all the freedom. The only difference this clause will make is that the charity given, the donation given and the subscription made under this clause will not go to the religious purposes. They will not get that exemption. That is the point.

The charity is for all, it means that it will have a fair treatment for all. But when we say that it is for religious purpose, we only mean that the benefits and advantages will accrue only to those who believe in that particular religion. So, here is a distinction that has been made here. It is a very good thing. The religion is interpreted in a very very broad way but when the implementation starts, when the execution takes place, we find the actual difficulties.

Recently—I will not name the institution—an institution which was imparting education in higher religious studies came forward to say boldly that so far only students belonging to a particular community in a particular religion were admitted but now they have taken a step forward and the students belonging to other castes or other communities are also admitted. This means that these trusts are being managed by a certain number of persons and those persons act with their own discretion at the time of execution. Therefore, the entire difficulty comes. If somebody, in the name of religion, tries to serve the entire humanity, I

[Shri Heda]

do not know why it should not come under 'charitable'. We can straight-away say that it is for 'charitable' purposes. Why should we take the name of any particular religion? Mr. Dandekar did not do any service by bringing in the name of a particular religion. Here we are not considering one religion. Again is it not a fact that, when we go into these trusts, we find that the money that has been obtained under 'religion' finds its way even to politics? Therefore, it is time that we considered this problem not only from one angle, but from all angles. From that point of view, I should say that this has not come early, but on the other hand, has come rather late.

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** I want to oppose this Clause. I think it is contrary at least to the spirit of our Constitution. It is for the law courts to decide whether it is also inconsistent with the letter of the Constitution. It has been said more than once in the course of the last few minutes that ours is a secular State, a secular Constitution. I flatly deny that proposition. There is nothing secular, nothing anti-religious about this Constitution. After all, I was also one of the people who framed this Constitution along with many others in this House. If you turn the Constitution, you will find that this is a Constitution that is pro-religion and not anti-religion. Clauses 25 to 28 guarantee the right to freedom of religion. All these clauses try to protect religion from opposition or attack. Clause 30 guarantees the right of minorities to preach and teach their religion in their own institutions and not to be penalised by the denial of government grants. It is a pity that we, as the father of the Constitution, did not foresee the capacity of those who now occupy office and their hatred for religion and we did not put in something to the effect that no tax shall discriminate against religious purposes. If that had been done, this

amendment would not have been moved.

15.52 hrs.

[**SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair**]

Why do we say that we are not a secular State? This word 'secular' is so grossly misused that I wish that it could be purged from the vocabulary that we use these days. Ours is a non-denominational Constitution; it does not belong to one religious denomination; if you like it, it is a multi-denominational Constitution. It is open to people of all religions. That was in the spirit of Gandhiji. Gandhiji was not secular; Gandhiji believed in all religions being equally acceptable; at his prayer meetings he recited texts from the scriptures of various faiths.

What is the meaning of the word 'secular'? Let us turn to the dictionary; that is the best way. According to the Collins English Dictionary, it means 'wordly'; it means 'materialist'; it goes further and says who is a 'secularist'; a secularist is "one who would exclude religion from schools," something which is diametrically opposed to our Constitution. We say that nothing shall be done to prevent a religion from being taught in schools.

Having turned to the Concise Oxford Dictionary, which I got just now, I find that 'secular' is defined as "concerned with the affairs of the world, worldly" and later on "sceptical of religious truths or opposed to religious education".

I say it is a libel on our Constitution to describe it as 'secular' and then to move to support a proposition like the one which the Finance Minister has brought before this House. For this reason, we oppose this clause and we shall not allow it to be passed without exposing those who are the enemies of religion in this country.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** In regard to secularism, I want to say something.

My hon. friend appears to have got a peculiar notion about secularism, and I want to reply to him, if you would permit me.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, he may speak.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह 1846 में होली ग्रांथ एक बड़े दार्शनिक हुए हैं। इंग्लैंड में उन्होंने इस सिद्धांत को चलाया था। इसका अर्थ था लौकिक और पार लौकिक, दुनियावादी कानों में लौकिकता को स्थान देना। इसी अर्थ में इस सिद्धांत को होली ग्रांथ ने...

Shri M. R. Masani: I abide by the dictionary.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Perhaps, my hon. friend will not understand it. It is here. Let him try to understand the movement of secularism.

श्री नारायण बांडेकर यह इंग्लैंड नहीं है।

श्री श्री० २० बसानी : हमारी कास्टीट्यूशन में कैसे आ गया।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हम लाये हैं, ट्रेडरी बैचिज वाले लाये हैं।

आपने पहले भी सैक्युलरिज्म पर आक्षेप किया था। जब प्रलीगड विध्वविद्यालय प्रत्यादेश पर बहस चल रही थी तब आपने आक्षेप किया था और कहा था कि यह स्टेट सैक्युलर नहीं है। आज भी आपने आक्षेप किया है कि हमारी स्टेट सैक्युलर नहीं है। इन धारने मैं आपको यह सब बता रहा हूँ।

1846 में सैक्युलर मूवमेंट पहले पहल इंग्लैंड में आरम्भ हुआ और बड़े जोरों के साथ हुआ। उस वक्त इसको यह समझा गया कि सैक्युलर का अर्थ है नानरिलिजस उस वक्त होली ग्रांथ की पुस्तकें दी गई और यह डिक्लेयर किया गया कि ये बिल्कुल नान-सैक्युलर हैं। इसी बीच में 1920 में यह हुआ कि चूंकि इंग्लैंड सैक्युलर स्टेट है,

इसलिए एजुकेशन भी सैक्युलर होनी चाहिये इंग्लैंड में 1920 में जब यह निष्पत्ति बिया गया कि एजुकेशन सैक्युलर होगी और कहा गया कि चर्च के स्कूल जितने हैं उनकी मदद न की जाए तो वेल्थ के क्लर्जी ने हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में बैठने से इन्कार कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि चूंकि आप एजुकेशन का सैक्युलर बनाते हैं इस वास्ते हम हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में नहीं बैठेंगे। 1920 से लेकर आज तक वेल्थ का कोई भी क्लर्जी हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में नहीं बैठता है। इस का कारण यह है कि उनका कहना था कि इंग्लैंड का उन्हें भी सैक्युलर स्टेट कहा है।

यहां पर कॉन्स्टिट्यूट प्रमेम्बरों में जब बात चल रही थी सैक्युलरिज्म को तो श्री लक्ष्मीकांत मैत्रा ने पहले पहल इस बात को कहा कि हमारी स्टेट सैक्युलर है। उनके बाद डा० प्रम्बेदकर ने कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन की आ 25 से लेकर 28 तक मूव की और उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन सैक्युलर है।

दूसरी बात आप कहते हैं कि हमें कानून बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप 28वीं धारा को देखें। इस में कहा गया है कि जिम चीज में गवर्नमेंट का करवा लगा होगा उस में सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार है। आप देखें 28 (1) को। उस में कहा गया है :

No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

मैं आपको फ्रांस का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर सब भी नियम है कि जो पब्लिक स्कूल है उनका ही गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से रुपया दिया जाता है महायता दी जाती है। जो स्कूल चर्च के द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं या जहां रिलिजस इन्स्ट्रक्शन दी जाती है, वहां पर उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

वहाँ भी उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी एजुकेशन सैक्युलर होगी। आस्ट्रेलिया को आप देखें। वहाँ भी एजुकेशन सैक्युलर है। अमरीका भी डिक्लेयर करता है कि हम सैक्युलर हैं...

श्री मी० क० मसानो : बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अमरीका सैक्युलर है। मैं एजम्पल देता हूँ। सिर हिलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री नारायण बोडेकर : आर्टिकल 28, सब सेशन (2) देखिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वह प्राइवेट के लिए है।

मैं अमरीका की मिसाल दे रहा था। अमरीका में श्री मेडीसन ने जब अमरीका की कांस्टिट्यूशन का ड्राफ्ट बनाया उस वक्त यह कहा गया कि इस में रिलिजस इंस्ट्रक्शन रखा जाए तो मेडीसन ने कहा कि नहीं। हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन सैक्युलर है। अगर रिलिजस इंस्ट्रक्शन को स्वीकृत करेंगे तो उस का अर्थ यह होगा कि किसी स्कूल में कोई रिलिजन किसी में और कोई पढ़ाया जायेगा। इस तरह से अमरीका का भी कांस्टिट्यूशन सैक्युलर है। शब्द रहने न रहने से कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। उसकी आत्मा को, उसकी भावना को देखना होगा। उसकी आत्मा क्या कहती है, यह क्या कहती है। यह देखना होगा। हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन की आत्मा क्या है। हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन की आत्मा सैक्युलरिज्म की है। इसी वास्ते हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन सैक्युलर कांस्टिट्यूशन है। अगर आप उदाहरण चाहें तो मैं आप को उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। जब कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली चल रही थी श्री घनन्तशयनम आर्यंगार ने भी यह कहा था कि हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन सेकुलर कांस्टिट्यूशन है। लेकिन सेकुलर का अर्थ इरिलिजस नहीं है। हम हिन्दू होते हुए भी, मुसलमान होते हुए

भी सेकुलर हो सकते हैं। जहाँ तक व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है शासन का सम्बन्ध है। उस में सेकुलरिज्म होना चाहिये। उस में जाति के कारण, धर्म के कारण किसी प्रकार का भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। इस का अर्थ है सेकुलर।

16 hrs.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी कहते हैं उन की भी थोड़ी चर्चा हो जाये क्योंकि वह भी गुमराह करता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य को जवाब दूँगा अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी पर बहस के समय।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो लफ्ज माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं उस का अर्थ तो मालूम होना चाहिये। "धर्मनिरपेक्ष" शब्द जो है वह बिल्कुल निरर्थक शब्द है। उस का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। मैं विद्वान नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैंने विद्वानों के चरणों की सेवा की है, मैं आलिम नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैंने आलिमों के जूते मीघ किये हैं। "धर्मनिरपेक्ष" का अर्थ है जहाँ पर धर्म की आवश्यकता न हो, जहाँ धर्म की जरूरत न हो, जहाँ धर्म की परवाह न हो। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक व्यापारी एक करोड़ रुपये ब्लैक मार्केट में कमा लेता है तो क्या बुरा करता है जब हमारे देश में धर्म की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर जनरल कोल लड़ाई का मैदान छोड़ कर भाग आते हैं तो क्या बुरा करते हैं जब हमारे देश में धर्म की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर दूध बेचने वाला दूध में पानी मिलाता है या प्रदूषण करता है तो कोई बुरा नहीं करता क्योंकि हमारे देश में धर्म की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं बड़े प्रदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि धर्म निरपेक्ष लफ्ज जो है वह गलत शब्द है, निरर्थक शब्द है। उस की जगह "धर्मसापेक्ष" करना चाहिये। इस शब्द को "दलनिरपेक्ष" कर दीजिये, "पार्टी निरपेक्ष" कर दीजिये,

‘सम्प्रदाय निरपेक्ष’ कर दीजिये, लेकिन “धर्म निरपेक्ष” न कीजिये। यह शब्द गलत है, इस का सुधार होना चाहिये।

श्री हेडा: मैं गांधी जी का वाक्य सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने सेकुलर के लिये “सर्वधर्म समभाव” शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है। सेकुलर का अर्थ सर्वधर्म समभाव है।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I little expected so much heat and so little light on this particular clause. May I again say that I am a religious person and also that I have some familiarity with the Constitution? I was not one of those hon. Members who “framed” the Constitution, but I was, no doubt, a drudge of the Constitution. I know something about it.

It is not something which wants to prevent a person from giving away to religion.

Shri M. R. Masani: But punishes him.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: A man can give what he likes. If a man wants to perform a *yagna*, nobody says he should not. He does it out of his money and gets the merit. We do not want Government to get the merit by letting a portion of his tax being exempted.

Actually, this is because of an interpretation by a court in a different circumstance which, if not covered, will allow any person to build a private temple in his house and say, ‘I have built a temple; therefore, this portion of the money is exempt’. How he spent, what he spent and why for a private temple, we do not know.

On the other hand, may I say that in the last Finance Bill, I had given exemption from gift tax on gifts made for renovation of temples, small churches, gurdwaras and the like which Government have notified as being of importance, not a private temple. In fact, it was suggested to

me by a very eminent friend, ‘Why not do it for a private temple also?’ It is not possible to do it. It has got to be a temple of some importance to the people. This is merely to prevent a person from endowing a private temple. Besides, there are sections 11 and 12 of the Act. The property income of any charity or religion is not being disturbed by it. But if it is a wholly religious purpose, which means a private temple, or a religious function which he does for purposes of acquiring merit or rather popularity, there the Government should not be asked to forego its tax. The idea that something is being done here which takes away the soul from man, which makes him irreligious, which is being painted in a jurid way, is completely unreal. The intentions are clear. If it is a wholly religious purpose and not one in which the public are interested, naturally he will not get the benefit of tax exemption, but if it is something which is for a charitable purpose or semi-religious, or for that matter anything in which the public are interested, then it would be all right.

Therefore, in spite of a great deal of eloquence which I have heard, I am unable to agree with the hon. Member to delete this particular Clause.

Shri Bade: He has not explained what is “substantially”. It is a relative term. What he thinks is substantial and what the income-tax officer thinks is substantial may differ. That will create more confusion. That should be avoided.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We raised the objection that this will create endless confusion, that it is likely to create so much confusion that it would defeat the purpose for which it is made, and is fraught with dangerous consequences. This point is not met by the Finance Minister at all. He has not answered it.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There is nothing to meet, because I feel that it is a wholesome provision which makes it really very clear and does not allow people to abuse their rights under the guise of religion.

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

16.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

### Division No. 10]

### AYES

[16.14 hrs.]

Achuthan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A.S.  
Ankineedu, Shri  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
Barman, Shri P.C.  
Basappa, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chandrika, Shri  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M.M.  
Das, Shri B.K.  
Desmukh, Shri B.D.  
Desmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
Dixit, Shri G.N.  
Dubey, Shri R.G.  
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.  
Firodai, Shri  
Gowli, Shri Veeranna  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Heda, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri M.L.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.  
Kanakasabai, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C.M.  
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz

Khanna, Shri P.K.  
Kindar Lal, Shri  
Kouljagi Shri H.V.  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Laskar, Shri N.R.  
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
Lonkar, Shri  
Mahtab, Shri  
Mantri, Shri D.D.  
Marandji, Shri  
Maruthiah, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Mehta, Shri J.R.  
Minimata, Shrimati  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Misra, Shri Ribudhendra  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
More, Shri K.L.  
Mukne, Shri  
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
Muthiah, Shri  
Niranjan Lal, Shri  
Pandey, Shri R.S.  
Patel, Shri P.R.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri D.S.  
Patil, Shri Vasantrao  
Prabhakar, Shri Naval  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Puri, Shri D.D.  
Ragunath Singh, Shri

Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Shri D.B.  
Ram Swarup, Shri  
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.  
Rananjay Singh, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Saha, Dr. S.K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Saigal, Shri A.S.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Sham Nath, Shri  
Sharma, Shri D.C.  
Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
Shinde, Shri  
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati  
Siddanajappa, Shri  
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Sinha Singh, Shri  
Sunder Lal, Shri  
Swamy Shri M.P.  
Tahir, Shri Mohammed  
Tiwari, Shri K.N.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Ukey, Shri  
Vaishya, Shri N.B.  
Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
Vyas, Shri Radhela  
Yadav, Shri N.P.  
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

### NOES

Aney, Dr. M.S.  
Bade, Shri  
Bhecl, Shri P.H.  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Dandekar, Shri N.  
Kapoor Singh, Shri  
Karni Singhji, Shri  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri

Masani, Shri M.R.  
Mate, Shri  
Mauriya, Shri  
Misra, Dr. U.  
Ranga, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.

Singh, Shri Y.D.  
Solanki, Shri  
Tan Singh, Shri  
Utiya, Shri  
Vimla Devi, Shrimati  
Yashpal Singh, Shri  
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is:

Ayes 99; Noes 22.  
The motion was adopted.  
Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall put clauses 10 to 18 together; there are no amendments.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Sir, I want to speak on clauses 10, 11 and 12, even though I have tabled no amendments. These are enabling provisions and therefore, I want to speak on all of them together. I spoke about this in my general speech also; I referred to the National Savings Certificates. In this clause a concession has been given. I do not oppose this clause because the concession has been shown that this interest will not be added to the total income of an individual assessee. But I want to submit to the Finance Minister that he should bring forward a separate Bill or in any other form for the type of concession which I shall explain, in respect of the national savings certificates as they were originally provided for. The hon. Minister replying to my point said that genuine investors and savers would not suffer. But the situation is this. If you calculate the national savings, the return on the certificates on a 12 year certificate of Rs. 100 would be Rs. 165 at the end of 12 years. If there is encashment in the first year, nothing comes to him. There is a very small return on the second year. The third year, the return is a little more and at the end of 12 years the interest rate comes to 5.5 or 5.75 per cent. Sometimes it is added to the total income. The return in absolute terms is higher; I accept it. But this is not the time when we can levy income-tax on this. The market rate of interest is very high. The hon. Finance Minister knows that people are withdrawing money from banks. The hon. Finance Minister knows it: that people are withdrawing money from the bank and are investing it in some companies or in some other investing institutions because the returns are very, very high: 12 per cent or 13 per cent. These are the returns which are available from sound companies. In this

situation, what will happen? Suppose, I am a person who has bought these certificates, I would feel that if my earning capacity increases by 12 per cent, I should certainly encash them and invest my money and capital in other more attractive investment channels.

I had a little to do with small savings and so I know, and from my own calculations I find that this one item where the small saving investment has been up to the maximum. If you take the other items, the amount that has been collected in other items is not so much. This is a very, very fruitful channel which has been giving so much money to the small investors. Therefore, I think the present measure will cause great disincentive for the people who invest in small savings; they will withdraw the savings.

The Finance Minister said it would not affect the old issues; but what about the new issues?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The interests are not being paid.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** You say that they will not be taxable. But what is going to happen tomorrow or the day after? Whatever small savings they are raising, the fruitfulness of the small savings is not to be utilised today. In any case, it is going to be tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Therefore if the money that is coming through the Government today, goes and creates a disincentive, the same proportionate fall will be there.

Secondly, this is a channel of investment in which a lot of effort has to be made and generated, in order to mobilise the savings. Once the feeling comes in that this is no good, then what will happen is, the attractiveness for this kind of savings will not be there and it would be very difficult for anybody to go to the people and say, "please invest your savings in the small savings certificates because it is attractive to you

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Therefore, I would appeal to the Finance Minister—I do not oppose this clause—to move another amendment to the Income-tax Act to delete section 112 of the Income-tax Act in so far as it relates to the amount of the interest on the national savings certificates.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The position, I am afraid, is a little misunderstood by my hon. friend. We have introduced a new series which is taxable; the old series are there. In view of the fact that the interest rates have risen, we have either to raise the interest rates on the non-taxable savings or introduce a series with higher interest rates and make them taxable. The fact is that even though there are certain ceilings, a large number of people have used the non-taxable series for the purpose of saving income-tax. Therefore, we found that further encouragement by raising the rate on the non-taxable series is not good. So, we introduced last time a new series of taxable ones which a man who pays no tax or who is in the middle income-group will find advantageous. Having done that, the advantage that he gets in the way of capital gains has got to be saved. Otherwise he will have to pay capital gains tax. All that this clause does is to see that he does not pay capital gains tax, because it is a taxable certificate; nevertheless, the accrual of the amount that has come should not make him liable to pay tax on capital gains. This is something which we try to save. If the hon. Member thinks that the old series should be discontinued or the old series should have a higher rate of interest it is another matter. But there is nothing wrong in having a taxable series which gives the option to the people to take to one or the other. There is no compulsion at all. I do not think that the hon. Member has understood the position correctly. Anyway, this particular provision is something which helps the person who buys rather than surrenders.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I

want to make it clear; I just wanted to say this. If he says that the new series will come and that they will have an enhanced rate of interest and on that rate of interest income-tax will be payable, I accept it, and I agree that it should be done. But I want to ask the hon. Finance Minister this clarification. I want to know whether the old issue which was available till yesterday at that prior rate of interest will continue to be available today or tomorrow.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Yes, at the lower rate.

**Mr. Speaker:** She is not opposing the clause?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clauses 10 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 10 to 18 were added to Bill.*

**Clause 19— (Amendment of Act 34 of 1953).**

**Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** I want to move my amendment No. 7.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is out of order.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** It is not quite out of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** May not be quite, but to some extent it is.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Right now our brave soldiers and policemen are facing bullets on the borders of the country. The correct thing would have been for the Finance Minister himself to have brought forward an amendment. If he is not doing it, we must have an opportunity to put our point of view.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might speak on the clause.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** The same question arose in the previous session on the first Finance Bill, to which I had tabled an amendment which was objected to on the ground that it was unconnected with the clause. It was about the exemption or admissibility of royalties in the assessment of assesses. Eventually you were kind enough to rule that it could be moved.

**Mr. Speaker:** But if it is out of context and is not touched by the Bill itself, it cannot be moved, unless it is consequential on some section that we might be adopting here. If it is consequential, then we allow it. He might speak on the clause, and in the meanwhile I will get that examined—the case referred to by Mr. Dandekar.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Ever since the Kutch incursions from Pakistan took place, it occurred to me that I should revive once more the question of seeking exemption for the police forces from the operation of estate duty, as is the case with the armed forces. I have been following up this matter ever since 1952 and my minutes of dissent are there both in 1952 and 1958.

The fact is that Parliament, in its wisdom, exempted the armed forces from the operation of the Estate Duty Act in 1958. I now seek to equate the police forces and the security forces who are fighting on our borders with the armed forces, because I feel the police and the army are performing exactly the same function. It would, therefore, not be correct to discriminate between the armed forces and the police, more so today. When I moved an amendment in 1958 on the floor of this House, the then Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, accepted part of it and exempted the armed forces. That was understandable, because at that time, the police were not called upon to perform duties of the army. But today, with our vast borders with China and Pakistan, every

day we have reports of policemen who are killed. The question today is more of a gesture of equating the two. I have a feeling that the Finance Minister would himself come with an amendment and recognise the services of our brave policemen, unless, of course, he feels that the services of policemen are in any way inferior to those of the army or the lives of the policemen any cheaper than those of the armed forces. But I do not think that is the case. I would, therefore, request him with all the emphasis at my command to accept this. I am sure I have the support of the House, although perhaps if the whip is cracked, we may not get the votes required to pass it. I would request you, Sir, to permit me to move my amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has to be done on legal grounds. Otherwise, I have all the sympathy for it.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I would like to say a word on the merits of the proposal which stands in the name of my hon. friend, Shri Karni Singhji. It is always a matter of good gesture really for this supreme legislature to say that when people of whatever rank—they may be ordinary policemen or they may be police officers or jawans or officers in the army—when ever in the discharge of their duties they lay down their lives, they will not be liable to this tax which they would otherwise have to pay. And the kind of situation we have today is such that many members of the police forces have laid down their lives in Kutch, East Bengal border, Kashmir and various other places. I think it is almost a matter of decency, apart from good gesture, that we should say that these people will not be liable to this tax, to which they would otherwise be subject by the very fact of their doing their duty in the border areas and risking their lives. It is an extraordinary proposition for us to insist that in respect of these people, when they die, we will take our pound of flesh. It may be that only one in a thousand is liable

[Shri N. Dandekar]

to estate duty, or even less. Just as, for good reasons, members of the armed forces, from the jawans to the top brass, killed in action are exempted from estate duty, so too, it seems to me a matter of elementary decency that we ought to show the same consideration to the policemen.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I come from a constituency which is a border constituency. There is one area, called Kanya Ke Bhet which is 100 yards away from Pakistan border. I have visited some of the posts where our policemen are stationed. They are very fine men. It is not that they come only from Punjab. I must tell you very truthfully that they come from almost all the States of India. All these sepoy or policemen are doing a very splendid job. They are away from any concentration of population, either in a village or in a town. Their job is very very difficult. They are away from any human habitation and they have to get their supplies from far away places. They grow their own vegetables. They look after themselves. They try to get the things they require from villages and towns far away. I have visited some of these places and I know that these persons are keeping a watch on the border all the time. They try to see whether any infiltrators enter our country or not. I am very glad, and I think you are also very happy, Sir, that our State of Punjab has been so far free from infiltrators. I believe this is due to the splendid job which these policemen have performed.

When Shri Dandekar supports a financial proposition I think it must be sound legally as well as otherwise. And when Shri Masani supports a financial proposition, I must say that it comes from a source which is not in keeping with our social traditions. Shri Dandekar has supported this proposition. I would submit very respectfully that the proposition put forward by Shri Karni Singhji should be accepted and we should send a

word of good cheer to our jawans who are now manning our police posts all over the frontier.

Shri Dandekar said that this will be a gesture of decency. I think it is not merely a gesture of decency. It is a gesture of courtesy, a gesture of appreciation. If this gesture is shown, I am sure they will all feel very happy and they will know that their countrymen who sit in Parliament are very solicitous of their welfare. I whole-heartedly support the proposal of Shri Karni Singhji which was supported by Shri Dandekar.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Before rising to oppose this obnoxious clause of this wholly obnoxious Bill, I want to say a word about the very obnoxious and illogical fallacy which my hon. friend, Professor Sharma, has introduced in his argument. He has just now said that a certain thing must be good because it has been advanced or supported by a certain individual. In logic it is called *argumentum ad verecundiam*, an argument which is sought to be supported because it proceeds from a certain person and not because of its merits.

**Mr. Speaker:** On merits also, he has supported it. But he has some regard for one particular Member . . .

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I want to expose the element of fallacy in his argument.

Now, I come to the clause. I oppose this clause for three reasons. This clause is neither well-conceived nor well-intentioned and it suffers from three grave defects. Firstly, it is obfuscatory; secondly, it is anti-social and thirdly, it is unconstitutional also. It is obfuscatory because unless the term 'religion' is legally defined—I maintain the term 'religion' cannot be legally defined—to retain the clause as it is, will lead to all kinds of arbitrary interpretations in the case-law which will henceforth be laid down

and this will create a great deal of confusion in the state of the law of our country.

Secondly, I consider this clause anti-social because it is conceived merely as an exercise in atheism and it attacks the profound springs and wells of human altruism and charity. Once you say that a charitable purpose does not include anything that is wholly or substantially partaking of religious impulse, then you try not only to clog up human springs and wells of charity and altruism, but you also try to introduce poison into the finest sentiments of human nature. Therefore, this clause is anti-social also and it ought to be rejected.

Thirdly, this clause is unconstitutional in so far as it is prejudicial to free practice of religion, while our Constitution guarantees free practice of religion. This clause has indirect effect of putting the free practice of religion at a disadvantage and it is, therefore, a direct attack on the free practice of religion.

For these three reasons, I oppose this clause.

**Shri Daji:** Sir, I rise to support the proposed amendment of my hon. friend **Shri Karni Singhji**.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There is no amendment.

**Shri Daji:** I do not want to repeat the arguments given already by Mr. Dandekar and Prof. Sharma, I want to put it on a higher plane. It is not any question of grace. It is absolutely immoral for the State to put a gun in the hands of a man and to send him to defend the border and, when he dies, to say that he will be charged the estate duty. It is not a question of grace at all and it is absolute immorality. On the one hand, you force him to put on a uniform and ask him to go and defend his country and on the other hand, when he dies while defending the country, you say, "I will charge you the estate duty".

**Shri Karni Singhji:** The policeman is less equipped than the army man.

**Shri Daji:** Secondly, it is discriminatory under the Constitution and I cannot understand, for the life of me, on what logical basis the distinction is sought to be made between a member of the armed forces and a member of the police force armed with a gun on the same duty. There is no logic in this. The Government having once accepted the proposition that the army man who dies on duty should not be charged the estate duty has no reason, absolutely none, to say that the policeman who dies while defending the country should be charged the estate duty. It is not that there is going to be much loss or gain to the Treasury either way. What is the pay of a policeman sent to the border? It is hardly Rs. 100 with all the allowances. There is hardly any saving to be covered by the estate duty clause. That is not the point. The point is this. Is the State doing a just, right and moral thing, after having sent a man to defend the country, to cash him by his death in the defence of his country. I think, the proposition is so patently immoral that the Finance Minister should at least give an understanding that he will take the first possible opportunity to amend it.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know if you have already finally ruled that this is not permissible. I should like to crave your indulgence, in the first instance, to emphasise that this is not really out of order as claimed, I believe, by the Treasury Benches. This is a matter which relates to clause 19 of the Bill. The ruling that was cited—I have gone through this ruling now—is not really, on all four, with the present situation. Here is clause 19 itself which is a part of this Bill and all that my hon. friend **Shri Karni Singhji** wishes to do is to incorporate in this particular clause an exemption for the police force.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to get clause 313 of the Estate Duty Act amended. Clause 33 is not being touched here in this.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** If that is so, the whole procedure which is provided for obtaining Presidential recommendation for an amendment like this is absolutely pointless. Why should recommendation of the President be obtained under the Constitution for an amendment which is sought to be incorporated.

I would submit further that, so far as the proposal made by Shri Karni Singh, on which other hon. Members have spoken, is concerned, it has wide support—almost unanimous support—in this House. This is a provision which is more in the nature of a gesture than a provision which might affect the revenue of the Finance Minister. I do not think the Finance Minister would be that calculative. I am sure he would consider this in the spirit in which it has been moved. Today we have a situation in which the Police forces are defending our borders and are laying down their lives day in and day out. At least on this consideration, if not on any other, we must accept this exemption being extended to the Police forces also.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I appeal to my hon. friends to support the suggestion made by Shri Karni Singh. If the Finance Minister cannot do it now, he should at least take the earliest opportunity of coming forward with some amendment. I need not go into the details since my hon. Friends have already put forth the reasons very clearly. The idea should not go out to the Police that the Government are making a distinction between them and the military, particularly at a time when our Police are being sent to different sectors of vital importance. It is but proper that we give them the necessary encouragement and do not create any cause for despondency and despair.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to support strongly

the suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Shri Karni Singh. I also represent a border constituency where the Police are involved almost daily with border clashes. If some of the Members of the House were to see the conditions in which they live, they would find that they are unbelievable. But at the same time the courage that they have shown when things have gone wrong in our borders stands testimony to the manner in which they behave. It may not be possible perhaps to bring in a provision now. But I am sure, in response to the feelings of this House, the Finance Minister will find the way out as to how to include this provision—either in this Bill or by a separate amendment.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I also say a few words on this?

**Mr. Speaker:** I can presume that everyone in the House supports it.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Everybody in the House supports it. So, we request the Finance Minister to consider this sentiment very seriously. The whole House supports the point.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I should like to say this that this cannot be brought in like this. Since the House says that it wants it, I am perfectly prepared to bring it in the next Finance Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is right. Though I had given that ruling that the amendment was not admissible, yet because I also wanted to support it, I had allowed that discussion. I had allowed that discussion because it looked reasonable, and the arguments that have been advanced are really such that I am also of the same opinion. There is no reason why there should be any discrimination. We are thankful to the hon. Minister that he has promised that he would bring that in at the earliest opportunity.

**Shri Tyagi:** That is democracy

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 19 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 20—** (Amendment of Act 27 of 1957).

\* \* \* \*

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I beg to move\*:

(i) Page 10, line 30, after 'statement' insert 'subsequently' (8)

(ii) Page 10, line 31, after 'document' insert 'subsequently'.  
(9)

**Mr. Speaker:** These amendments are now before the House.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** These two amendments are small amendments.

In order to explain this, I should like to say just a few words about the main purport of clause 20. Clause 20 (ii) is concerned with an excellent provision which enables the commissioner in his discretion in the course of the wealth tax assessment, to reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty for failure without reasonable cause to furnish the return of net wealth which a person was required to furnish under section 14 or to reduce or waive the amount of minimum penalty imposable on a person. Then, it goes on to lay down the various conditions under which the commissioner may act, such as, for instance, that the assessee has co-operated in the inquiry relating to him, has paid or has made satisfactory arrangements for payment and so on. Now the main object of the particular sub-section to which I am moving an amendment is something which I wholly accept, namely that where any proceedings have been taken against any person in respect of erroneous declarations and so on in wealth tax, any statement made by him, or account or other document produced by him, shall not be inadmissible as evidence for the purpose of such proceedings, merely on the ground that such statement was made,

or such account or document produced, in the belief that the commissioner would waive the penalty under the waiver clause to which I have just referred. In principle, that clause is perfectly sound. But in order to make the meaning of the thing quite clear I presume some amendment is required. I presume that what is really intended is this. If any statement is subsequently made, or account or other document subsequently produced, by a person,—that is to say, if there are already any proceedings pending against him for misdeclaration or under-declaration of wealth when he goes to the commissioner (under the previously mentioned powers), requesting the commissioner to treat him leniently,—then I agree such statements etc. ought not to be inadmissible in evidence against him. But, subject to the various conditions that have been stated, I suggest that it would be bad in public policy that that man's statement, when he comes along to make such a request, could then be used against him in relation to proceedings subsequently started against him. What I am, therefore, submitting by way of amendment is this that where any proceedings are pending, then any subsequent statement or document produced by the person for the sake of trying to get relief after he had been caught, should not be inadmissible in evidence that would be quite right and proper. And I hope the Finance Minister will accept it, for my amendments are really designed to make clear the intentions of this particular provision proposed to be inserted, by making it clear that any statement subsequently made, that is, subsequent to the proceedings initiated against a person, or account or other document subsequently produced will not be necessarily inadmissible merely because of his plea to the commissioner to let him off lightly.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am afraid I am not in a position to

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

accept it because it opens the clause very wide. Actually this amendment follows the pattern of Sec. 279 of the Act as it was amended by the Finance Act, 1965. Sec. 279(3) virtually repeats the same position—where any proceeding has been taken against any person .... a statement made—not subsequently. If I accept the amendment, it would certainly make it very difficult to enforce the provisions of the particular enactment.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put amendments Nos. 8 and 9 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 8 and 9 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 20 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 21—** (Amendment of Act 18 of 1958).

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I beg to move\*:

Page 11.—omit lines 2 to 9. (10).

This, in fact, is a sub-clause about religious purpose proposed to be inserted to section 5 of the Gift-tax Act to the same effect as in clauses 9 and 19, namely, that a charitable purpose shall not include a purpose the whole or substantially the whole of which is of a religious nature. This yet is another attempt to button up everything against religion, that is to say, you may not be religious under the Income-tax Act, you are not permitted to be religious under the Estate Duty Act; and now you may not be even generous under the Gift-tax Act, if the generosity is in favour of religion.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The provision is the same as clauses 9 and 19. But in the case of the Gift-tax Act, we have made a specific provi-

sion to say that in the case of approved institutions notified by Government, if any person makes a gift, that will not attract the tax, if that particular institution is a temple, gurdwara, mosque or church of some antiquity, of some importance. It is merely to prevent donations for sort of private institutions which are purely domestic. I am quite prepared to have the list already there to be enlarged by adding the names of institutions hon. Members can give. I am prepared to do that. But I am not able to accept the hon. Member's suggestion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put amendment No. 10 to the vote of the House.\*

*Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 21 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 22 to 24 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 25—** (Amendment of Act 32 of 1934).

**Shri M. R. Masani:** I beg to move\*:

Page 18,—

omit lines 26 and 27. (11).

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I beg to move\*:

(i) Page 18,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided that in respect of all articles imported for the purpose of an undertaking which fulfils the requirements prescribed by section 84 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the rates of duty shall be the rates in force immediately before

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the amendment to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965." (12)

(ii) Page 18,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided that the regulatory customs duty of ten per cent effective from 17th February, 1965 shall be cancelled with effect from such date as the alterations in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act increasing the standard rate of duty on imported articles come into operation." (13)

**Shri M. R. Masani:** My amendment seeks to delete sub-clause (b) of cl. 25. Let me make it clear that if this amendment were accepted, all the new import duties would be struck down, those which are contained in the schedule, because sub-clause (b) says 'the First Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in Parts I and II of the Schedule to this Act'.

If you turn to the Schedule to this Act, it covers a wide range of raw materials, commodities and machinery, excessive duties on which are now sought to be imposed under the customs tariff. As the leader of our party pointed out at an earlier stage of this discussion, no case whatsoever has been made out for this Supplementary Budget and these taxation measures which are proposed in this Clause. It is just a continuation of the perverse thinking that animated the first Finance Bill which is to be found in the second Finance Bill. It is true that the financial position of the markets is disastrous, that capital investment has come to a stop. But is this the remedy for it? On the contrary, this Bill is calculated to make the financial position of the country and the capital market even worse.

I am much interested to see that this very Bill is going to involve ad-

ditional expenditure. Hon. Members have been asking for a cut in expenditure; others put it differently by saying that they want efficiency with economy. But this Bill by its very promulgation is going to cost Rs. 35 lakhs more, additional, wasteful expenditure, to the country. And why? The Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill points out, that because the incidence of taxes, import duties and excises, is raised, they want more staff. I have never heard a more outrageous proposition. Because you raise the rate from 10 to 15 per cent or from 15 to 30 per cent, you need more staff.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** Most difficult arithmetic.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** This is how wasteful, criminally wasteful, expenditure is indulged in. Ever-growing bureaucracy, ever-growing Parkinson's Law; at a time when the country wants to cut down expenditure and balance its budget, more and more expenditure; even when you raise more tax, you make people pay more for the processing of the tax.

The Finance Minister said this morning that prices were rising, that prices were the bugbear of every Finance Minister. May I say that they are the responsibility of the Finance Minister? It is within his power, by good or bad budgeting, to budget for stable prices or to budget for inflation and, if prices have risen since last February, the entire responsibility falls on the shoulders of the Finance Minister and his Government which brought in the Budget in February, which we warned was a highly inflationary, deliberately inflationary, Budget. And this is our charge against this Budget—that this Budget also is a deliberately inflationary Budget. Any man who brings in this budget must know that prices will rise.

**An hon. Member:** He has admitted it.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** If he does not know it that is to bad. The fact is that he must know, as a reasonably intelligent person, which he is, he is more than reasonably intelligent. The fact is, therefore, that this budget is a deliberately inflationary budget.

There are two bad things about this Finance Bill, and particularly about these import duties that are sought to be levied. The first is, as I said, they will raise prices. This will be in many ways. It has already happened. A day or two after the Finance Bill was introduced, the price of stainless steel utensils in the country went up by 10 per cent, and the price of brass utensils by Rs. 1.25 per Kg. It is no good the Finance Minister blaming merchants and the shopkeepers for it. He is the culprit. Every shopkeeper, every merchant and every producer will raise his price and pass the burden on to the consumer, and any Finance Minister who does not expect the burden to be passed on to the consumer is not fit to occupy his office.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Is an ostrich.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** The cost will go up in many industries. Industrial raw material will cost more because of higher import duty. This will be particularly true of oil, furnace oil, diesel, petroleum, iron and steel. All these things go into consumer products, and these consumer products are going to cost more to the poor man and the middle-class man in the villages and towns of India. There will be a sharp rise in the price of consumer goods because of higher duty on imported raw materials. What about transportation costs? Every man who travels, every consignment of goods of foodgrains, that is transported will cost more because of the rise in the cost of petroleum and diesel.

Further, even the cost of foodgrains, will go up higher. We had, unfortunately, an acrimonious discussion this morning, and other mornings, about

responsibility for what has happened in Manipur or elsewhere in our country. Is this the time to do anything which will arise the price of foodgrains brought to the market? I accuse the Finance Minister and this Government of having brought in this clause and in subsequent clauses import duties and excise duties that are going to raise the price of transportation and of road transport, which is the best form of transport in India, and in consequence the price of foodgrains and other things brought to market. It has been estimated that imports into this country are of the order of Rs. 600-700 crores per year. This means that, on the average an increase of 25 per cent—that is the rough estimate that I tried to draw of the impact; the Minister may correct me. I do not know what his average is, but assuming that the average increase is 25 per cent under the import duties. Industry will have to pay one-fourth of Rs. 600-700 crores and this will mean an additional import duty and taxation of Rs. 150-175 crores every year. Does the Finance Minister really expect those concerned who have to pay these additional duties to bear them themselves? Certainly not. Like any economic man, who has to bear these duties will pass it on to the consumer who buys his goods. There is no good the Finance Minister expressing the hope that he will not do and it is not going to happen; he knows that it is going to happen.

This is a deliberately inflationary Bill and it will retard the industrial production in this country; it will eat into our national savings by raising prices, by retarding production; our national income will go down and hence the cake that every one of us takes home will go down; investment will go down and the rate of capital formation will go down. I consider this particular provision, which is the kennel or heart of this Bill, to be anti-national, to be against all progress in our country and I have therefore moved this amendment

**Shri N. Dandekar:** Sir, I am speaking on amendments 12 and 13 and quite frankly, I have tabled these because I have no hope whatever that the more important amendment of Mr. Masani which is to delete the poisonous sting from this Bill will be accepted. This Bill has literally its poisonous sting in the tail, in clauses 25 and 26, and mainly in just the two lines in clause 25 which Mr. Masani seeks to delete. They are in fact the whole crux of the Bill. In so far as import duties are concerned, I am moving amendments No. 12 and 13 in the hope that we may at least have small mercies if not a complete removal of this sword of Democles over the country in terms of new rates of import duties. The first amendment is to the effect:

"Provided that in respect of articles imported for the purpose of an undertaking which fulfils the requirements prescribed by section 84 of the Income-tax Act of 1961, the rates of duty shall be the rates in force immediately before the amendment to the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 by the Finance No. 2 Act of 1965."

17 hrs.

Section 84 of the Income-tax Act is concerned with new undertakings and the supposed tax holiday which they are expected to be enjoying, one of those illusory benefits that exist under the Income-tax Act and is sought to be extended by an earlier section of this Bill for another period of five years, a bogus tax holiday to earn profits, and by the time which nobody enjoys because the fact is that by the time they begin their depreciation and other allowances are availed of their five years are also over. This is the kind of concern which is referred to in section 84, newly established industrial undertakings. I am seeking by amendment No. 12 that in regard to

these the rates of duty shall be the rates in force immediately before the amendment made by the Finance Act No. 2 to the tariff schedule. The second amendment, No. 13, is concerned with a general proposition. If we must have these monstrous new import duties, for heaven's sake, abolish these regulatory duties of ten per cent that was surreptitiously brought in on the 17th February of this year. It enabled the Finance Minister to trot out a surplus budget when he presented his main budget at the end of February. I submit that you cannot have it both ways; if it is suggested that this clause 25 (b) is for streamlining the entire tariff structure, that is, for getting away from too many rates of taxes, basic rates and surcharges, this relief and that relief, and something on top of all that and so on, then I suggest that it is fundamental to the whole argument that the so-called regulatory duties,—temporarily imposed, as you were pleased to say, to save the rupee from going down the drain, (which it is already doing pretty fast) though actually they were imposed not for the purpose of saving the rupee but only to enable the Finance Minister to present a surplus budget,—those regulatory duties should go, ought to go. And, therefore, I am suggesting the insertion of a second proviso that "the regulatory customs duty of 10 per cent made effective from 17th February, 1965, shall be cancelled with effect from such date as the alterations in the First schedule to the Tariff Act increasing the standard rate of duty on imported articles come into operation."

**Shri Bado:** I support Shri Masani.

**An hon. Member:** It is past five, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Could we sit for a few minutes more for the second reading? There is the third reading which may be taken up tomorrow. I think there is only one more clause—26

**Shri M. R. Masani:** This is a very important clause; many Members might like to speak on it.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right, as the House likes. Shri Bade may continue tomorrow.

17.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 1, 1965/Bhadra 10, 1987 (Saka).*

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