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Thursday, March 25, 1965

Chaitra 4, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 25, 1965/Chaitra 4,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Managing Agency System

+

- *567. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Heda:
Maharajkumar Vijya
Ananda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri Kasinatha Dorai:
Shri Arunachalam:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in pursuance of
the decision to eliminate the Manag-
ing Agency System in the corporate
industrial sector; and

(b) the precautions being taken to
ensure that the system does not revive
in some other form?

2584 (Ai) LS—1.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Government has not yet taken a decision that the Managing Agency system in the corporate industrial sector as a whole or in any particular industry or industries should be eliminated. The matter is at present under enquiry by a committee of five officials, set up by Government on the 4th January, 1965 in pursuance of the provisions of section 324 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956. The Committee is expected to submit its recommendations within the next few months. Thereafter, Government will take a final decision as to the policy to be followed in regard to appointment or re-appointment of managing agents; and

(b) These precautions will also be decided along with a decision as in (a) above. Meanwhile, however, the Company Law Board ensures while considering proposals for approval of the appointment of managerial personnel, that in cases the Managing Agents are not considered in the public interest, the companies do not adopt a system closely resembling that of Managing Agents.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि फेडरेशन आफ कमर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज ने इस की सख्त मुख-लिफ्ट की है, और क्या उस का सरकार पर असर हुआ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : असर के बारे में तो मैंने बताया। कमेटी के सामने ये सब बातें रखी जाएंगी और वह उन पर विचार करेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय कितनी फर्म ऐसी हैं जो इस अधिकरण के मातहत काम कर रही हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस की संख्या के लिए तो मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether Government appreciate the fact that the interlocking management system of only 25 business-houses in India has created complications to the extent of monopolising the entire corporate sector, and if so, what steps Government have taken against that pernicious practice?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We do appreciate all these facts, and we have taken measures to prevent them to the extent possible. This matter also will be looked into by the committee.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have decided upon certain spheres of industries, what may be termed as established industries, wherein to abolish the managing agency system, and if so, what those industries are?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The committee will go into this question and examine in which categories of industries it should be done away with. Let us await the decision of the committee.

Shri Heda: Have any guiding principles been decided upon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The whole matter has been referred to the committee. I had made a statement some time back that it is for Government to determine whether the established industries need this assistance, if that assistance is needed at all. The committee is now seized of the whole matter.

श्री बड़े : ये मैनेजिंग एजेंट अपने धन में एक्सपर्ट होते हैं। अगर कमेटी ने इनको निकाल देने की सिफारिश की, तो क्या शासन का इरादा इनको फिर लेने का है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कमेटी इस पर विचार करेगी कि मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स के जाने से या उनको वापस लेने से पबलिक का हित होगा।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति के कितने सदस्य हैं, और इन में कितने सरकार के हैं और प्राइवेट कितने हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो पांच ग्राफिशियल्स की कमेटी है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकारी नामों का प्राप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी फर्मों के एजेंट बुलाए गए हैं या नहीं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो यह जांच के लिए कमेटी बनायी गयी है क्या इसके बारे में स्टेट्स का रिएक्शन भी मालूम कर लिया गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : स्टेट्स का इस में कोई वास्ता नहीं है।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know the precise terms of reference of the committee that has been appointed and whether they include the question of a selective application at the outset or whether the committee is free to report whether the whole system should be done away with?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The broad indications of Government view are whether the established industries need this support, but the committee is free to make any recommendations it likes.

Shri Malaichami: May I know whether there is any restriction on retired Government officials or politicians being appointed as managing agents of these companies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are only Government officials on the committee.

Shri Malaichami: I am talking of the retired Government officials and politicians. I want to know whether there is any restriction on their appointment as managing agents.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The question, I suppose is, whether politicians and Government officials are to be part of the managing agency system. There are no Government officials in it.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the four industrialists who met the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister early in January brought to the notice of both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that established industries like textiles, cement, sugar and paper where the managing agency system is being continued now should also be considered by Government for the continuance of the managing agency system, and if so, whether that also will be considered by the committee?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult for me to say what people said in an interview of about an hour with the Prime Minister; but I do not think that the managing agency question was referred to by them.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Can Government give us an assurance that within a stipulated period of time they will end this managing agency system?

Mr. Speaker: No assurances can be asked for during the Question Hour.

Shri Bade: When will the report come?

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister has said that pending the finalisation of the recommendations of this committee, Government will decide upon the managing agency applications that come before them, taking into consideration public interest. Is it Government's decision that while

granting managing agency, concentration shall be absolutely avoided, that is to say, one firm which has already one managing agency shall not be given any other?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question will depend upon the continuance of the managing agencies and in what sector they will continue. Naturally, these ideas that have been given expression to by the hon. Member are taken into account.

Deaths Due to Cold Wave in Union Territories

+

Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Heda:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

*568.

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received full reports on the deaths due to cold wave in the Union Territories;

(b) if so, the number of deaths due to cold wave of 1964-65 in the Union Territories; and

(c) the measures taken to protect people from this phenomenon?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Union Territories are not required to send to the Ministry of Works and Housing reports about deaths due to the cold wave. However, according

to the information collected from them, no person died due to the cold wave in 1964-65 in the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadives, N.E.F.A., Manipur, Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. In Delhi, about 16 persons are said to have died during the cold wave.

(c) The State Governments/Union Administration have been asked to construct night shelters for pavement dwellers and to meet the expenditure from funds allocated under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister has said that the Union Territories are not required to send any information about this. May I know why the well-being of the citizens of the Union Territories is not the concern of the Central Government and why the Union Territories are not required to send the information here?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister has given the information.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know the reasons why they are not required to send the information?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the information.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: He has said that he has collected the information.

Mr. Speaker: Once he has collected and given the information to the House, why should we go into those reasons?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Were the steps taken by the local administration or the Central Government not adequate to save the lives of these 16 persons who died in Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just stated that as far as the other Union territories are concerned, there have been no deaths. These deaths took place only in Delhi. Last time, I made a very elaborate statement in which I stated that there is

adequate provision for night shelters, but not more than 33% of the people were taking advantage of them. I also gave the reasons. One of the difficulties stated was that some money was being collected as a fee. That was also done away with, and there is no difficulty in people going into the night shelters.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि दिल्ली में 16 आदमी सर्दी से पिछले साल मर गये। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और यहां बाहर के देशों के बहुत बड़े बड़े आदमी और यात्री लोग आते रहते हैं तो यहां दिल्ली में शीत से इस तरह 16 आदमी मर जायें तो यह कितने खेद व शर्म की बात है और क्या सरकार इस के लिए प्रतिरिक्त रैन बसेरों के लिए ग्रांट में बढ़ोतरी करने जा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय तो कहते हैं कि वे वहां पर जाते नहीं हैं। अभी भी रैन बसेरों में जगह खाली पड़ी रहती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि भारत सेवक समाज रैन बसेरों के लिए ज्यादा किराया लेता है और वह किराया इतना होता है कि उसे शीलटरलैस पर्सन्स बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया है कि किराया उन्होंने माफ़ कर दिया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त दिल्ली में सर्दी की लहर आई थी उस समय क्या सरकार ने कम्बल बांटने का भी कोई प्रबन्ध किया था और क्या वह उन लोगों को मिल चुके थे जो कि मर गये ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : कम्बल उन शलटर-लैस लोगों को भीके पर दिये गये थे। एक लाख रुपया उस वक्त दिया गया था और कम्बलों के लिए दस हजार रुपया और

प्रधानमंत्री फंड से भी रुपया दिया गया लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय अध्यक्ष ने अभी कहा अगर लोग उन रैन बसेरों में न जायें तो हम इसके लिए उन्हें मजबूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। बाकी हमें उनके साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत सेवक समाज को जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है वह उसे अब भी लेते हैं या उसको देना बंद कर दिया गया है क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि उसकी मार्फत जो कम्बल मंगाये गये थे उसमें भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : भारत सेवक समाज बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। मेरे भाई को उसके बारे में काफी मुगलता है कि भारत सेवक समाज कोई खास अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह अच्छा काम कर रहा है और नाइट शैल्टर के काम में हमारा हाथ बंटा रहा है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : भारत सेवक समाज ने ठीके आदि के काम में लाखों रुपये खर्च किये और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह अच्छा काम कर रहा है। अगर मंत्री महोदय महोदय चाहें तो मैं उन्हें इसका प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ कि उसमें कितना नुक़्क़ा हुआ है?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरा तो अपना यही विचार है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government taken note of the fact that some people are reluctant to leave their places on the pavements for these night shelters lest they lose their chance to come back there? If so, have non-official agencies been utilised to persuade them to take to night shelters?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We can only persuade them. We can tell

them that these are available and we are prepared to make these available to them. But we cannot force them to go to the night shelters.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What about instilling a sense of security in them that they will not lose their places on the pavements.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that the Bharat Sevak Samaj centres which are not getting even a pie from Government to run these centres, have got quite a big number of people who come and utilise these centres, whereas the centres run by the Corporation are always vacant?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not prepared to make any discrimination between the two centres. Both of them are doing good work.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want facts.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I know. As regards the working of the Bharat Sevak Samaj my sister knows far more about it than I do. I have great admiration for the work that it is doing.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यूनियन टैरी-टैरीज गोवा, डामन, ड्यू आदि सेंट्रली एड-मिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज में लोग शीत के कारण नहीं मरे हैं क्योंकि वहां पर इतनी ठंड नहीं होती है जितनी कि दिल्ली में पड़ती है। दिल्ली में शैल्टरलैस लोगों के लिए रैन बसेरे खुले हुए हैं लेकिन लोग उनमें नहीं जाते हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह खाली पड़े रहते हैं तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि अभी इस तरह की व्यवस्था के बारे में सभी लोगों को जानकारी नहीं है इसलिए क्या सरकार द्वारा इस बात की जानकारी आम लोगों को कराई जाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया जायेगा ताकि सबको इस बारे में मालूम हो जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पहले भी किया गया था और बतलाया गया था कि इसकी जानकारी देने के लिए जरूरी इन्तजाम कर दिया गया था ।

श्री बड़े : उन को जानकारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जानकारी कराने के लिए उन्होंने आवश्यक कदम उठा दिये थे ।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि जो यहां पर नाइट शैल्टर्स हैं उनमें समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं रखी जाती है और इस कारण वहां बहुत से लोग जाते नहीं हैं । उनको वहां जाने के लिए परसुएड करने को कोई आदमी पहुंचता नहीं है इस तरह की शिकायत मेरे पास आई है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं ने खुद मौके पर जाकर उनका इन्तजाम देखा है और मैं चाहूंगा कि अब के जाड़े के मौसम में आनरेबल मेम्बर मेरे साथ खुद चल कर इतमीनान कर लें कि दरअसल वहां का इन्तजाम ठीक है या नहीं लेकिन यह जरूर है कि मैं उन्हें वहां जाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि जितने यहां शल्ली वाले लोग हैं उनकी संख्या देखते हुए यह रैन बसेरे बहुत कम हैं और इस कारण से भी काफी तंगी है ? दूसरे यह काफी दूर बने हैं और जहां यह गरीब मजदूर लोग काम करते हैं वहां से यह रैन बसेरे दूर स्थित होने के कारण वे वहां पर पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं और पुलिस द्वारा भी उनको काफी सताया जाता है और यह भी एक कारण है कि वह ठीक समय पर पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं तो सरकार इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहां तक इन गरीब लोगों का ताल्लुक है मैं हाउस को यह विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि आज हमारे

पास 6,000 भाइयों के लिए जगह मौजूद है और अगर अधिक आवश्यकता पड़े तो हम अतिरिक्त इन्तजाम करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं । दूसरी चीज मैं जनाब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह सेंटर्स सैंट्रली लोकेटेड हैं, चांदनी चीक में हैं या जो अपना टाउन हाल है उसके नजदीक में हैं, उस के पड़ोस में हैं लेकिन वहां पर भी मैं ने जगह खाली देखी है ।

Shri Heda: Since this facility needs publicity and that is a costly affair and needs systematic work, will Government take upon themselves to publicise these facilities so that all the people needing them can take advantage of them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a very good suggestion. We did publicise the location of these night shelters during last winter, and I shall also take steps at the beginning of the next to publicise the location of these shelters along with the accommodation available so that all this is made known to these unfortunate people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have any attempts been made during the last year or the year before to improve the quantum of the amenities in these night shelters, and if so, what are they?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The reply is in the affirmative. We provide durries there. We also supply blankets.

Equity Investment

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Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Sidheswar Prasad:
 *569. Shri K. C. Pant:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lag in the indus-

trial growth has been arrested as to result of the tax incentives to encourage equity investment in view industrial ventures and Government Securities announced by the Finance Minister on the 24th December, 1964;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to enlarge the scope of those concessions?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the results of the Tax Credit Certificate Scheme announced on the 24th December, 1964, to encourage equity investment in new industrial ventures. It is also premature to assess the effect of the exemption from unearned income surcharge on income from interest on Government securities, announced on the same date, as this concession will be available from the income tax assessment years beginning 1965-66.

(c) In view of what is stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above the question of enlarging the scope of the concessions does not presently arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह बात सच है कि इन टैक्स इंसेंटिव्स के बावजूद ये उद्योग नहीं लग पाये हैं और अगर लगे हैं तो क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि नये उद्योग कितने लगे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो दो महीने की ही बात है और इसलिए इसका कोई अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा उनको इतना रियायत देने के बावजूद उद्योगपतियों ने इससे मंजूर नहीं किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन्होंने इसका स्वागत किया है हालांकि वह चाहते हैं कि उनको और अधिक छूट दी जाय ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: In view of the observations made by our Prime Minister on the occasion of the annual session of the FICCI that increase in taxation was necessary, would Government consider the desirability of further taxation of the higher income groups?

Mr. Speaker: Suggestion.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: What is Government's reaction to the suggestion for straight forward reduction from the taxes in terms of the investment made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a new suggestion not concerned with this question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Member, while replying to the supplementaries mentioned that an assessment could not be made because the scheme was started only recently. I would like to know whether he has laid down any tentative targets before finalising this scheme and giving these concession?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In a matter of this kind, no targets can be laid down.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने इस रूप में छूट देने की घोषणा की थी, तो तो क्या उन के ध्यान में यह बात थी कि कुछ खास प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिए ज्यादा पूंजी आ सके ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन उद्योगों में पूंजी विनियोग के लिए क्या कुछ और विशेष सुविधायें देने का विचार है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक इस छूट का सवाल है, इसमें सभी नये उद्योगों में पूंजी लगाने की बात आ जाती है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : उद्योगपतियों ने जो आपत्ति की है कि नये उद्योग लगाने में उनको प्रमुख प्रमुख दिक्कतें हो रही हैं, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई मेमोरैंडम वित्त

धंत्री के सामने धाया है, जिस पर वह विचार कर रहे हों ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बहुतो हमेशा ही आता रहता है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether, before raising the bank rate, Government has considered this point that it would be a disincentive to the forthcoming equity capital; if so, what consideration was given to this?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Naturally, we knew that money would become tight if the bank rate was raised. But the other circumstances necessitated our raising the bank rate.

Shri Buta Singh: From the press it appears that a large number of textile mills in Punjab, in Ludhiana and Amritsar districts, have given notice of closure on account of the wrong taxation policy of the State Government. In view of the new incentives announced by the Finance Minister, may I know whether his Ministry proposes to hold talks with the State Government to review the situation so as to save the industry from shut-down?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice for this.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that equity subscription increased last year compared to the previous one, and if so, by how much?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a question of detail. I want notice of the question.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government is considering to give further incentives for industries if they are located in backward areas such as North Bihar?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a suggestion for action. We will consider it.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know the reasons why people are discouraged to invest in equity shares? If I am

correct, Government's attitude towards new industries discourages people to invest in new industries, and that is why the prices of new equity shares have gone down.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If there is any discouragement in regard to investment in industries, I think it largely comes from the industrial sector.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of order. Shri D. N. Tiwary's question was described as a suggestion for action. Do you hold it to be a suggestion for action, because it was a specific question seeking specific information whether Government was considering to do a thing like that?

Mr. Speaker: Point of order asking my decision with that was correct or not?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether it was really a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: When I have proceeded further, it means I have agreed with it. Therefore, it cannot be raised now.

दिल्ली में चिकित्सालय सम्बन्धी सुझाव

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* 570. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के साथ साथ चिकित्सालय सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का भी विस्तार हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विद्यमान चिकित्सालयों में स्थान बढ़ाने के प्रतिरिक्त क्या कुछ नये चिकित्सालय खोलने का भी विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (बी. यू. ओ. नास्कर) : (क) जी हां। 1947, 1950 और 1964 में बिस्तरों की संख्या का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है।

विवरण

बिस्तरों की संख्या

1947	1950	1964
1632	1852	7353

(ख) जी हां।

बी. प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि 1950 में दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में बिस्तरों की संख्या 1852 थी, जो बढ़ कर 1964 में 7353 हो गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1950 से 1964 तक दिल्ली की जनसंख्या जिस अनुपात से बढ़ी है, क्या उसी अनुपात से अस्पतालों में बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था भी की गई है; यदी नहीं तो क्यों नहीं।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : उस से ज्यादा अनुपात में की गई है। आज दिल्ली में बिस्तरों की संख्या 2 बैड पर बाउज्ड पापुलेशन है, जब कि सारे देश में यह अनुपात 45 बैड पर-बाउज्ड है।

बी. प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : आज दिल्ली के बड़े बड़े अस्पतालों में मरीजों की लम्बी कतार लगी रहती है और पिछले दिनों स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया था कि डाक्टर एक मरीज को देखने के लिये डेढ़ मिनट से अधिक समय नहीं दे पाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस दिशा में कोई विशेष सुधार किये गये हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : सुधार तो किये गए हैं और मरीजों की संख्या भी खूब बढ़ गई है। जितना सुधार होता है, उतने ज्यादा लोग आते हैं—दिल्ली से भी आते हैं और यू० पी०,

पंजाब आदि बाहर से भी आते हैं। सारे देश में तो हस्पताल के पलंगों के अनुपात बहुत कम है दिल्ली में ज्यादा मगर बाहर से ज्यादा लोग दिल्ली में आ जाते हैं।

बी. प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय वर्तमान स्थिति से सन्तुष्ट हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि हम बहुत सी सहूलियतें देते हैं, लेकिन जहां से लोग नहीं आने चाहें वहां में भी बहुत लोग आ जाते हैं।

बी. प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने पीछे यह कहा था कि डाक्टर एक मरीज को डेढ़ मिनट से अधिक नहीं देख पाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस दिशा में कोई सुधार किए गए हैं, क्या डाक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है, लेकिन मरीजों की संख्या और ज्यादा बढ़ गई है।

बी. जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या दिल्ली में आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी ऐसे शल्य चिकित्सालय हैं, जिन को सरकार ने प्रामाणिक स्वीकार किया हुआ है और उन को यह सुविधायें भी दी हुई हैं कि वे सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी इलाज कर सकें ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरी है और मेरा खयाल है कि एक दूसरी भी खोलने की बात थी—शायद खुल गई है या खुलने वाली है।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether provision of properly qualified personnel and proper equipment is also deemed by this Government to be included in what is called the setting up of a hospital?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hospitals consist of not merely buildings, but equipment, beds, doctors and all necessary facilities for the treatment of patients.

श्री युद्धबीर सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि दिल्ली में एक आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरी विद्यमान है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में अस्पतालों की कमी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विपुल आयुर्वेद और यूनानी पर चलने वाले कुछ आयुर्वेदिक हास्पिटल खोलने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, ताकि लोगों को शुद्ध मकरध्वज आदि दवाइयाँ मिल सकें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसी कोई तजवीज भारत सरकार के सामने नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शुद्ध मकरध्वज का मूलार्थ। हर एक तो नहीं हो सकता।

Hon. Members do not require Sud-dha Makaradhwaj. Shri Chaudhuri might require it!

Shri Kapur Singh: There are many who require it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के जितने अस्पताल दिल्ली में हैं, उनमें काफी भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, वहाँ की दवाइयाँ बाहर बेची जाती हैं, बीमारों को काफी तकलीफ होती है, उनके बैठने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, आदि? क्या ऐसी शिकायत मंत्री महोदय के पास आई है? मेरे पास कर्मपुरा नागरिक हितकारिणी सभा का पत्र आया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई विशेष केस बतायें तो हम उसके बारे में पता लगा कर दे सकते हैं। उनका जेनेरल स्टेटमेंट तो मैं स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पत्र मेरे पास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पत्र मंत्री महोदय को दे दीजिए।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know what measures have been or

are being taken to ensure that those unfortunate human beings called the sick and suffering are not subjected to incivility, inattention, callous apathy and worse, hospitals fast becoming euphemism mortuaries, as was.....

Mr. Speaker: He has put the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: so blatantly but tragically experienced by the Minister herself a few days before she assumed office three years ago?

Mr. Speaker: All the previous adjectives were not enough?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not accept the charge that there is all round incivility, inattention etc., etc. On the whole, the doctors are doing a magnificent job, inspite of overwork. There may be some cases where adequate attention may not be available due to overwork.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was your own experience when you were not a Minister? You are forgetting it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Shri R. S. Pandey.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no question of my forgetting. I do not wish to refer—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Pandey, but she is still answering the old question.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि दिल्ली में चूँकि बाहर से बहुत से रोगी आ जाते हैं इस वास्ते अस्पतालों में बहुत भीड़ रहती है। और चूँकि यहाँ पर बहुत सी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं इस वास्ते बहुत भीड़ रहती है। यह बात दिल्ली की ही नहीं है बल्कि दूसरे और भी जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं, उन की भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विकेन्द्रीकरण की भी क्या कोई योजना है और मोबाइल अस्पताल चलाने की योजना है ताकि देहातों में लोगों को अस्पताल की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके, वहाँ जा कर जनता की सेवा की जा सके?

डा० सुशीला नायर : प्रबन्ध तो है। सब जगह पर प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर बनाये जा रहे हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल बनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन आखिर तो हमारे पास जो मर्यादित साधन हैं उन्हीं से काम हम कर सकते हैं। आज जो सुविधाएँ हैं वे जरूरत से बहुत कम हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।

प्रीमियम दर

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{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
*571. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 { श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
 { श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 2 अप्रैल, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 880 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम की पालीसियों की प्रीमियम दरों को कम करने के बारे में की जा रही विस्तृत जांच पूरी हो गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : समाचारपत्रों में अभी पीछे यह बात छपी है कि लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन की प्रीमियम की दरों में कमी की जाने वाली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि है तो क्या किसी कमेटी की इस सम्बन्ध में राय मांगी गयी है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : समाचारपत्रों में क्या निकला है यह तो मुझे ठीक मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ने एक कमेटी बिठाई है जो इन बातों की छानबीन करेगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो कमेटी सरकार ने बनाई है

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कारपोरेशन ने बिठाई है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हां, कारपोरेशन ने बिठाई है उस ने क्या इन दरों की कमी करने के बारे में कोई राय दी है यदि दी है तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 1966 में कभी आएगी।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that before the nationalisation of life insurance companies the different companies had different premium rates and may I know how the present rates were calculated?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Even before nationalisation came into existence, the rates of premium of the Oriental Co. were the lowest and because all the companies were integrated resulting in a certain anomaly, the premium rates of Oriental Co. which were the lowest, minus one rupee, were considered as the LIC rates.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since premium rates in every country have some proportion to the national income and also the per capita income, may I know whether in calculating the premium rates in this country any account of the national income or even the per capita income has been taken and, if so, whether they are not very excessive in both respects?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are not a relevant consideration in this context. Actually, the mortality rate and the expense ratio and other actuarial considerations come into this question.

Shri A. P. Jain: How do the rates of premium charged by the Life Insurance Corporation in India compare with the premium rates in other countries and may I know

whether the disparity between the rates charged in India and those charged abroad is increasing?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The two cannot be compared because the conditions in any two different countries are different. For example, even one company abroad is far bigger than the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and then again, the life expectancy and other conditions also are different. Therefore, the rates are bound to differ.

Shri A. P. Jain: The latter part of the question has not been answered: whether the disparity has increased or not.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will have to go into the details.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the mortality rate here in India has come down very much, may I know whether the question of revising the premium rates would be considered now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That Committee will go into it.

Satellite Towns

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*572. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to set up satellite townships in Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Gurgaon; and

(b) If so, how far the setting up of such satellite townships would reduce pressure on the housing problem in the Capital?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Recommendations have been made in the Master Plan for Delhi for the planning and development of seven satellite townships around Delhi at

Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Narela, Loni and Bal-labgarh, simultaneously with the development of Delhi.

(b) It is expected to deflect to a certain extent the migrating population which would otherwise come to Delhi, making the present housing problem more acute.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the fact that the Government is thinking in terms of setting up satellite towns around Delhi, do we take it that we have reached the limit of expansion in Delhi under the existing Master Plan, and that is why we are thinking of setting up these satellite townships?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The whole idea is that there should be some counter-magnets so that some of the pressures on the capital can be diverted to these counter-magnets, and that is why the satellite towns are being thought of.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Some-time back there was a proposal to shift some of the Government offices from Delhi to nearby towns in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. May we know how far that scheme has progressed, and have any Government offices been shifted so far or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: My colleague the Minister of Works and Housing should be able to answer that better, but I think some offices have moved to Faridabad.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the reluctance of the people to leave Delhi has forced the Government to go in for very heavy construction to the tune of Rs. 25 crores and, if so, what arrangements the Government are going to provide for speedy conveyances from the satellite towns to the capital?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The idea is that in the satellite towns there should be housing, and other necessary facilities, or offices or industrial

complexes, etc., so that it should not be necessary for the people to come every day to the big town; they can come from time to time but otherwise, the life in the satellite towns should be as complete as possible.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any well-coordinated and concrete scheme has been formulated to see that some of the offices may also be housed near the satellite towns in order to save the people from the trouble of coming and going through long distances?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already answered that question. This is a part of the scheme.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : छोटे छोटे कस्बे जो दिल्ली के पास बसाये जायेंगे उन के बारे में क्या सरकार यह आन्दोलन भी करेगी कि परिवहन की सुविधायें उन को प्राप्त हों। इस का कारण यह है कि आज दिल्ली में परिवहन की समस्या बहुत बड़ी एक समस्या है। साथ ही वहां पर अस्पतालों और स्कूलों और पार्कों वगैरह सब का भी क्या सरकार प्रवन्ध करेगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : हर एक नगर की जो आवश्यकतायें होती हैं, उन में ये चीजें आती हैं। ये वहां पर भी होंगी।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that however much a plan may try to have these satellite townships constructed on a self-employment basis, thousands and thousands of people will still be coming from there to the city, as is happening between Bombay and Poona, are the Government considering the necessity also for providing adequate means of communication by road as well as by rail so that the real purpose of taking away a good portion of the population from the main city to the satellite towns would be justified?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The estimate is that by 1981, Delhi and round about will have a population of 5.5 million; of this, 4.5 million are proposed to be provided for in the Master Plan of Delhi, and the rest in these satellite towns. The various facilities that are necessary for these complexes have also been considered by the planners.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ये जो नए उपनगर बनाये जा रहे हैं इस में काफी लोग उजाड़े भी जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उजाड़े गए लोगों को बसाने के लिये भी सरकार कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है क्या ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जब लैंड एक्वायर होती है तो कुछ लोगों की जमीनें बली जाती हैं। उन का कुछ इंतजाम तो करना होता है और वह राज्य सरकारें करती हैं।

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: May I know whether the satellite towns are a part of the Metropolitan Area and, if so, whether it is not a fact that a committee was appointed under the presidentship of the Home Minister about two or three years ago with the Ministers also, as member among others, for the development of the areas and, if so, what are the recommendations or decisions of that committee?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is true there was a committee set up under the chairmanship of the Home Minister some three years ago. But I think that committee has not met as yet.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the malodorous association, semantically speaking, of the word 'satellite' in modern political and administrative terminology, does Government propose to substitute the word 'satellite' by a more acceptable word?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: He is a linguist; he can suggest a suitable name.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You think and find out.

Mr. Speaker: His suggestion has been called for and he should help.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that long distances have already become a bottleneck, are Government thinking of a more vertical growth than a horizontal one?

Mr. Speaker: Instead of expanding, go to the skies!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is also part of the recommendations.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह विचित्र बात आई है कि जितनी पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेक्स हैं उन के हेडक्वार्टर्स भले बाहर हों लेकिन उन का एक आफिस दिल्ली में भी रहता है। इस दुविधा को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस के बारे में मैं नहीं जानती। हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर साहब बतला सकेंगे।

Suicide by a Safdarjung Hospital Technician

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- *573. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been held into the circumstances leading to the tragic death of a senior technician of Safderjung Hospital by sui-

(b) if so, whether any allegation had been levelled against him by the professional blood donors and whether any enquiry was ordered to go into the same;

(c) if so, what were the findings; and

(d) whether any relief has been granted to the family of the deceased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Allegation were found baseless.

(d) The widow is eligible for pension of Rs. 60 p. m. and gratuity of Rs. 2,200. The daughter of the late official has been appointed as Lower Division Clerk in the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the official left any note accounting for this drastic action taken by him and if so, what action has been taken on that note?

Shri P. S. Naskar: In his dying declaration, he told the police that his promotion to the senior grade had caused jealousy amongst his colleagues. Beyond this, there is no evidence to connect the allegation of the blood donors with the suicide committed by the officer.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what action has been taken against his colleagues who conspired to scare him to death?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There is no concrete proof that they have conspired and driven him to suicide. I am very sorry that he should have become so upset as to commit this type of atrocity against himself, and we have done our best to help his family.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what is the amount paid to the blood donors and on what basis it is paid?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid I do not have the full information, it differs from place to place.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कोई ऐक्शन उन लोगों के खिलाफ नहीं लिया गया है। कोई तरफ की उन को नहीं मिल सकी इस से उन्हें तकलीफ

हुई है और उन्होंने ने सुईसाइड कर लिया है। चूंकि उन की बदन भी होती थी इसलिए उन्होंने ने सुईसाइड कर लिया। लेकिन यह बात जो उन के कागज में मिली है कि उन के खिलाफ कांस्पिरेसी थी प्रमोशन को रोकने के लिये क्योंकि उन में जेलसी थी, इस के बारे में कोई दोषी पाया गया है या नहीं। यदि पाया गया है तो उस को क्या सजा मिली है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसा लिखा था कि उस के प्रमोशन के कारण लोगों में जैलसी है। अब मैं नहीं कह सकती कि जैलसी या नहीं। जैलसी तो बहुत जगहों पर हो जाया करती है हर एक प्रादमं जिन में जैलसी हो जाया करती है अगर सुईसाइड करने लगे तो कठिन बात होगी जब पार्लियामेंट के लिये टिकट मिलता है तब भी ऐसी बहुत सी बातें पैदा हो जाया करती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हासदा रा इल्लाजे नेस्त।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the enquiry into this suicide has been completed and if so, what is the enquiry report? Does it show that there is any evidence of mental instability of the person who committed suicide?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is the suspicion that there was probably some emotional imbalance in the individual which led him to take this step.

Medical Treatment of Central Government Employees

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• 574. { Shri Heda:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Central Government employees entitled for treatment under Central Services

(Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, are not being attended to by authorised medical attendants at their consulting rooms in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representations in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, Central Government servants are entitled to consult their Authorised Medical Attendants appointed by the State Governments at their consulting rooms and also beyond hospital hours. For the services rendered to these patients, the medical officers charge prescribed fees. In Delhi, however, private practice of any kind has been stopped in the case of medical officers under the Delhi Administration as well as medical officers who are employed under the Corporation. In lieu of the ban on private practice, these medical officers are given a non-practising allowance at 25 per cent of their pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150 p.m. and maximum of Rs. 400 p.m. There is, therefore, now no extra remuneration for these medical officers to attend on Central Government servants. This has created a situation whereby those Central Government servants, residing in areas not covered by the Central Government Health Scheme, are not able to get medical attendance outside hospital dispensary hours. A representation has been received from the All India A.O.C. Clerks' Association and another from the All-India Defence Civilian Clerks Association regarding the difficulties experienced by them

in getting proper medical treatment. The question of extending the Central Government Health Scheme to those areas is under consideration.

Shri Heda: Are Government aware of the hazards of experience by these employees because of the change from the old practice?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There is some difficulty and we are trying to find out what other arrangements can be made.

Shri Heda: Instead of asking these employees to go to the dispensaries covering long distances, why not combine together the facilities in these dispensaries, so that anybody who is nearer the dispensary may avail of it?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is a very much bigger question regarding the reallocation and utilisation of the available facilities on areawise basis rather than on the basis of the different groups for whom facilities are provided. It is not possible for me to give any answer on that.

Shri Himatsingka: It is stated that the question of extending the Central Government Health Scheme to those areas is being considered. When is it likely to be finalised?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Necessary action is being taken.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो गवर्नमेंट स्कूल हैं क्या उन के मास्टर्स को यह सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की जाती है। यदि ऐसा है तो उन को इस सेवा के अन्दर क्यों नहीं लाया जाता।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यहाँ डाक्टरों का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या उन को यह सहूलियत हासिल है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उन को यह सुविधा क्यों नहीं दी जाती।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उन को दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से सुविधा मिल सकती है। यह हमारा काम नहीं है।

Medical Graduates

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Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri J. B. Singh:
***575. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the magnitude of shortfall in the number of medical graduates available for posting by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the steps, if any, taken to meet or reduce the shortfall; and

(c) what would be our physical targets for medical graduates in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) It was planned to have 81,000 doctors by the end of the Third Plan. The actual number of doctors by the end of Third Plan is estimated to be about 86,000. The target is expected to be exceeded; though the general insufficiency is there.

(b) The scheme for the establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones is being continued during the Third Five Year Plan and is included also in the Fourth Plan. The admission capacity in certain medical colleges has also been increased under the Emergency Expansion Scheme which is in operation for the concluding 3 years of the Third Plan period.

(c) The physical target for the active medical graduates in the Fourth Plan is proposed at 1,22,000 which will give a doctor-population ratio of about 1:4,600.

Shri Daji: On a point of order, Sir. The minister has not replied to part (a) of the question at all. He has avoided it. The question was about the target of the third plan and how much has been fulfilled. The question is how far the fulfilment is short of the requirements. That question has not been replied to at all.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The definition of requirements is a little elastic. There are countries where there is a doctor for 600 people; others where there is a doctor for 6000 people and still others where there is a doctor for 80,000 people. In our country we had hoped that we will be able to have 81,000 doctors in the third plan; we are exceeding that and we will have 86,000. This number is not enough compared to what we would like to have. We are trying to continue this process of expansion in the fourth plan.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Apparently the minister is not aware of the concepts of planning...

Mr. Speaker: He should put the question.

Dr. L. Singhvi: We are not talking in the same language. If the minister says there is so much variation in each country and seeks to answer the question of shortfall on that basis, it is certainly misleading and confusing the House either deliberately or unwittingly.

Mr. Speaker: Has he a supplementary to put or not?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have. May I know whether the ministry has made any effort to take a census of the shortfalls and the inadequately manned and unmanned hospitals and dispensaries in the country in consultation with the various State Governments? If so, may I know what is

the result of such a census at present?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, Sir, we have not taken any census, but we have advised the State Governments themselves to assess where their shortages are and also as to how they wish to meet them.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, the hon. Minister made a statement when I put a question, implicating that there was no such shortage.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member has misunderstood me. I said that general shortages are there but with regard to the number of doctors we had hoped to produce, we are now only fulfilling the target, we are actually overfulfilling it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government has prescribed any norms in respect of the requirements of medical personnel in proportion to the population of this country in the Third Five Year Plan and also the Fourth Plan; if so, what is the shortfall in terms of those norms which the Government has time and again repeated in this House?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The norm we have to fulfil in the Fourth Plan is one doctor for 4600. In the Third Plan we had reached one doctor for 5600—It was expected to have one doctor for 6000. We have done a little better.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सरकार के मामले एक विचार था कि जो डाक्टर पास करके निकले उनको देहातों में कुछ सालों के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से रखा जाए। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है, यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रथा कब से चालू होगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन, इस वक़्त तो तीन महने के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से डॉक्टरों को देहात में भेजा जाता है।

कुछ सालों के लिए भेजे जाने का मुझाव कई बार आया है लेकिन उस पर अभी कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (b) of the Question, may I know how many non-official institutions managed by non-official bodies have come forward to seek help from the Central Government so that they may produce many graduates every year, and what has the Government done about it?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Probably the hon. Member refers to certain colleges that have been started on a voluntary basis on capitation fee system. Several of them have asked us for assistance this year. Some assistance was given to them in earlier years, but the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee have taken exception to that. The Central Health Council has also resolved that we should not give them any assistance unless they fulfil certain criteria. None of them have fulfilled those criteria and therefore none got assistance.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की कामयाबी इसमें है कि बीमारियां कम हों और नियुक्तियों की जरूरत ही न पड़े । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कुछ एरियाज में सरजन्स या प्रायुर्वेद के वैद्य लोग ऐसा इन्तिजाम करके नई बीमारियां पैदा न हों और नई नियुक्तियों की जरूरत न हो, तो उनको पुरस्कार देने की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का अधिक ध्यान, और खर्च इस चीज पर है कि बीमारियां न हों, जैसे कि मलेरिया उन्मुलन, बेचक उन्मुलन इत्यादि, इत्यादि । श्रीमन, वैद्य लोग समय समय पर हमारे पास आए हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि हम कालेरा और टाइफाइड का इलाज करते हैं, पर जब मैं ने बिनय की कि आप इसका

राकथाम का इन्तिजाम कर सकते हैं, वो करिए, तो कोई मदद नहीं मिली ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the U.K. National Health Service is to a considerable extent manned by Indian medical graduates; if so, may I know what steps are being taken to persuade them back from USA and also U.K., whose number is more than 5000 now?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have introduced the pool system so that anybody who comes back immediately can be given a certain amount of emoluments whereby, pending his or her being fixed up in suitable post, will not be in difficulty. Secondly, we are trying to find ways and means of preventing this exodus from the country.

Shri Daji: What is the internationally accepted standard for a doctor-per thousand? In how many years do we propose to attain that standard?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no international standard. There are national standards as I mentioned earlier.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what precautions are being or are going to be taken to ensure proper maintenance of training levels during this high-pressure production of medical graduates in this country?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This august House has already given certain enhanced powers to the Medical Council of India which is the watchdog to see that the standards do not suffer.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: On the one side there is shortage of doctors and, on the other, in big cities there are so many doctors who are ready to go to villages if they are given the proper facilities, proper pay etc.

May I know whether the Government has looked into this matter?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The State Governments are trying to do something in that direction and I hope these efforts will bring about desired results.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What has the Central Government done?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not the job of the Central Government.

श्री अचल सिंह : जब डाक्टरों की बर्मा है तो आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी तथा होमियोपैथिक वालों को क्यों प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी, दिया जा रहा है, और राज्य सरकारें उनको कई जगह इस्तेमाल भी कर रही हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि बहुत से देहातों में ऐसे अस्पताल हैं जो कम्पाउंडर द्वारा ही चलाए जा रहे हैं । क्या सरकार इस बात की खोज करेगी कि कितने ऐसे अस्पताल हैं जो कम्पाउंडर द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : करीब 600 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर इस वक्त डाक्टरों की कमी है और 4300 के करीब इन सेंटरों का टोटल नम्बर है । बाकी सब में डाक्टर हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह देखते हुए कि गरीब जनता तक अस्पताल और डाक्टर पहुंच नहीं पा रहे हैं, क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि डाक्टर और अस्पताल पर पैसा खर्च करना बन्द करके साफ पानी और साफ हवा के इन्तिजाम के लिए उस पैसे को खर्च किया जाए ?

अय्यप्प महोदय : बहुत अच्छी तर्जवीज है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस देश में डाक्टरों की कमी है, मगर डाक्टरों की पढ़ाई आज-कल बहुत महंगी है, और उनको चार चार पांच-पांच बरस तक पढ़ना पड़ता है । क्या ऐसी हालत में सरकार विचार कर रही है कि कम समय में और कम खर्च से डाक्टर तैयार किए जायें ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो भी मुनासिब सिलेबस और पढ़ाई का समय विशेषज्ञों ने ठीक समझा है वह रखा गया है, और जैसा कि इस सदन को मालूम है कि पांच वर्ष की जगह साढ़े चार वर्ष का कोर्स कर दिया गया है, और एक साल का इंटीर्नीशिप का पीरियड रखा गया है ।

श्री प० ला० बाळपाल : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदया बताएंगी कि अपने देश में प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा का क्या इन्तिजाम है और उसके लिए क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : कई जगह प्राकृतिक चिकित्सालय भी चल रहे हैं, इतना ही मैं कह सकती हूँ ।

Cost Reduction Cell

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*576. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Commerce (International Trade) has been consulted about the setting up of a Cost Reduction Cell in the Planning Commission;

(b) if so the decision taken after consultation; and

(c) in which commodities or industries the cost reduction studies will be made?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a cell in the Planning Commission or in some other organ of the Government to undertake cost reduction studies with particular reference to export promotion, together with questions of the nature and scope of the functions to be entrusted to the Cost Reduction Cell, its staffing pattern and related matters are still under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether in all public undertakings cost accounting system is prevalent so that a cost reduction cell will be necessary?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a different matter, but attempts are being made to have costing system in the public undertakings.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो प्राइवेट उद्योग हैं उनके मुकाबले में उन उद्योगों में जिनको सरकार चलाती है चीजों के उत्पादन का अधिक मूल्य पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है कि दोनों में क्या अन्तर है? यदि नहीं तो क्या इस दिशा में कोई यत्न किया जा रहा है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में उत्पादन पर कम मूल्य आवे?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं यह नहीं माता कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में कोस्ट ज्यादा है बाकी हर कोशिश इस बात की की जा रही है कि यह पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स अच्छे तरीके से चलें, उनके खर्चों को कम किया जाय और उनकी प्रॉफिट ठीक हो।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How long is this question under consideration or pending consideration by Government? Why has it been held up so long?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A suggestion was made that it should be in the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has to consider whether such a cell should be in the Planning

Commission itself, or in the Finance Ministry or in the National Productive Council; not whether there should be a cell but where it should be located. I think very soon a decision will be taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Benett Coleman & Company Ltd.

*577. { **Shri Shashi Ranjan:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 123 on the 21st November, 1964 and state:

(a) the stage at which the investigation into the affairs of Messrs Benett Coleman and Co. Ltd., stands at present;

(b) the time which is likely to be taken to complete the enquiry; and

(c) the names of the two Government nominees who have been appointed as Directors on the Board of the Company?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A large number of transactions of the company are also under investigation by the Special Police Establishment. To avoid duplication the Inspectors have kept in abeyance their enquiry in regard to the said transactions. Some other charges, however are being looked into by the Inspectors.

(b) It is hoped that the investigations would be complete in the course of the next few months. Much would, however depend upon the co-operation extended by the present and the past Directors of the company to the Inspectors.

(c) Dr. R. K. Hazari, Professor of Industrial Economics, Bombay University and Shri D. P. Mehta of Little & Co. Solicitors, Bombay.

"Smuggling of Goods from India to China"

- *578. { Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the Republic Day Special number of 'Blitz' that rice, sugar, gur and cement are being smuggled from India to China on a widespread scale; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). The Government's attention has been drawn to this news item, but the report that rice, sugar, gur and cement are being smuggled from India to China on a widespread scale is not correct. All border check posts have been alerted and the situation is being kept under close watch.

Food Plan

- *579. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a separate plan for agricultural production both at Central

and State levels in order to give more impetus to the agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is under consideration.

State Electricity Boards

- *580. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether any review of the appointment of members of the State Electricity Boards by the State Governments concerned has been made by the Government of India in terms of Section 5 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948;

(b) if so, whether the existing provisions of the Electricity Supply Act are considered adequate to take care of the present rate of power development; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to amend the above Act to deal with the present power development programme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The State Governments have constituted the State Electricity Boards keeping in view the provisions of Section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. The Government of India have not carried out any review in this connection so far. The question of amending the Act is under consideration to overcome some working difficulties and to incorporate the recommendations made by the Venkataraman Committee. At this time suitable amendments to Section 5 will also be considered.

परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह

*581. श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर 1964 में सारे भारत में परिवार-नियोजन सप्ताह मनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पर कितना खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) कार्यक्रम की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या थीं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 2,79,519 रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं, क्योंकि यह खर्च राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया गया है अतः इसके ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । विभिन्न स्तरों पर परिवार नियोजन सप्ताह मनाने के लिये खर्च का नमूना अधिक से अधिक इस प्रकार रखा गया है:—

(1) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिये 100 रु; और

(2) जिला मुख्यालयों, एक लाख या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों अथवा नगरों तथा राज्य मुख्यालयों के लिये 400 रुपये ।

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य ध्येय विभिन्न वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को परिवार नियोजन की आवश्यकता बतलाना तथा उन्हें जहां कहीं बांछनीय हो बन्धुकीकरण आपरेशन कराने की प्रेरणा देना था । इस कार्य के लिये परिवार नियोजन पर वार्ताओं, व्यंग्य विनोदों, नाटकों, रूपकों, लोक गीतों

और नृत्यों, फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, स्वीकृत रूप रेखा के अनुसार त्रिदिवसीय अभिस्थापन, शिविरों का आयोजन करने तथा तदुपरान्त इन शिविरों के अन्तर्गत प्रेरित व्यक्तियों का बन्धुकीकरण आपरेशन करने और परिवार नियोजन साहित्य वितरण करने के अनुदेश दिये गये । यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि प्रति जिला कम से कम 150 वैसेक्टोमी आपरेशन किये जायें तथा इतने ही आपरेशन शहरों तथा नगरों में किये जायें ।

Urban Area Development Scheme

*582. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has prepared a Scheme to create a revolving fund for urban development programmes;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for their consideration; and

(d) if so, when the scheme is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir. A draft scheme has been prepared by the Town & Country Planning Organisation.

(b) A statement indicating the main features of the draft scheme is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-4060/65].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Life Insurance Corporation

*583. { **Shri Nath Pal:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken by the Life Insurance Corporation to train and build a cadre of agents to serve policy holders;

(b) whether it is a fact that the practice of Benami agency is fairly widespread;

(c) if so the steps being taken to remedy it; and

(d) the number of agencies that have been terminated during the past five years?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation has appointed instructors at the Divisional Offices for imparting training to agents both new and old. Training Sessions are organised in every Branch. In addition, trained Development Officers and Branch Officials also conduct training of agents.

(b) and (c). Government is not aware whether the practice of Benami agency is fairly widespread. The Corporation does not encourage Benami agencies and have in fact issued instructions to all offices to guard against such agencies. Specific complaints about Benamies are enquired into and if in any particular case it is established that the agency is benami, it is cancelled.

(d) The number of agencies that have been terminated during the past five years is as follows:—

1959	1,19,994
1960	51,029
1961	41,734
1962-63 (15 months)	65,968
1963-64	59,180

Income tax on Donation to Political Parties

*584. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether political parties are exempted from the operation of the Income-tax Act and Gift tax Act;

(b) if so which are those political parties; and

(c) whether the Indian National Congress has been assessed on their income of Rs. 98 lakhs from the donation of companies during 1961 to September, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Under the law such donations do not constitute income and hence are not taxable in the hands of any political party. In the circumstances, no enquiry has been made as regards the quantum of such donations.

Revision of D. A. Formula

*585. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri V. V. Thevar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to revise the dearness allowance formula in the light of the recommendations made by the Das Commission;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. R. Bhagat) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Rural Pilot Centres

- *586. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India propose to open a net-work of rural pilot centres in different parts of the country to provide short, medium and long-term credit for production, both agricultural and industrial, in the rural areas; and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The question is under consideration.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए गृह निर्माण योजना

- *587. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्रीमती मेमूना सुल्तान :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए गृह-निर्माण की कोई योजना तैयार की है या करने का विचार है ; और

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

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्दा): (क) और (ख). जो लोग देश में रहते हैं उनके फायदे के लिए 1957 से

एक स्कीम चालू है और इस स्कीम का नाम "विलेज हाउसिंग प्राजैक्ट स्कीम" है। इस स्कीम के नीचे 5,000 गांवों में मकान बनाने या मकानों के सुधार के लिए कर्जा दिया जाता है। मकान की लागत का दो तिहाई, ज्यादा से ज्यादा 2,000 रुपये तक सरकारी कर्ज दिया जाता है, जो कि 20 साल की मियाद में वापस करना होता है।

Unaccounted Money

*588. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether undeclared wealth, in the form of jewellery and currency worth lakhs of rupees were seized in a fresh series of raids in Bombay in the fourth week of February this year;

(b) if so, how much worth of gold, diamonds and jewellery were seized; and

(c) what further steps have been taken to seize more black money in different parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 7,25,360.

(c) The powers to search and seize are being effectively exercised in appropriate cases.

Donations to Political Parties by Companies

- *589. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Bombay Shareholders' Association in which they have questioned the legality of donations by companies to political parties;

(b) whether the Company Law Board has examined the Memorandum of Association of the companies which have given donations to political parties and whether validity of such donations have been found correct in all cases; and

(c) if not, in how many cases, this has been found to be irregular and whether any attempt is being made to recover the amounts donated in the interest of the shareholders of those companies?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a). Yes. The resolution passed by the Bombay Shareholders' Association does not, however, question the legality of donations by companies to political parties. It has only drawn attention to the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on December 11, 1962, in *Dr. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar and Others Vs. Life Insurance Corporation and Another*, in which the Supreme Court held that in the absence of an express clause in the Memorandum of Association permitting donations to be made for charitable purposes, a company could not make any such donation. The Bombay Shareholders' Association has *inter alia* expressed the view that the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court in the aforesaid judgment would apply *a fortiori* in the case of donations made by companies to political parties also.

(b) The answer to the first part is in the negative. In view of this, the question posed in the second part does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Freight for Imports under PL 480

*590. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Rauen Sen:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the revised terms and conditions of the new P.L. 480 Agreement, American ships will, in future, be paid in dollars for carrying agricultural commodities from U.S.A. to India; and

(b) if so, what would be the impact of this measure on our foreign exchange resources?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir. This will be the effect of an amendment made in October, 1964 to the U.S. Public Law 480.

(b) This amendment does not apply to continuing imports under current P.L. 480 Agreements. It will apply only to fresh agreements which may be signed hereafter. The extent of the additional foreign exchange liability will depend upon the volume of P.L. 480 imports for which agreements are signed hereafter.

Malpractices in Companies

*591. { Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishan Pattanayak:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Managers of some Companies as defined in sub-section (24) of Section 2 of the Companies Act,

1956, are not paid salaries in cash but instead they get free transport, commission in the form of surcharge on contracts, commission on goods given for sale to their favourites, commission on insurance and construction of buildings and procurement of stores and machinery; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to end these malpractices?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Public companies or private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies have to statutorily seek the approval of Government to the appointment or reappointment of the Managers and/or their remuneration in certain types of cases. Government has not received for approval any proposals from companies where Managers were proposed to be paid remuneration by the companies in the manner referred to by the Hon'ble Members instead of salaries in cash. As to the other types of cases where no approval of Government is required to the appointment and/or remuneration of the Manager, the possibility of such undesirable practice does exist. Government has, however, no general information as to the prevalence of such undesirable practices, but Government does enquire into the specific instances when such cases come to their notice.

Purchase of Staff Cars

***592. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff cars purchased for various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India during the past three years and the cost thereof;

(b) the number of them which were imported and the foreign exchange involved in their import; and

(c) the circumstances under which these imported cars were purchased in preference to indigenous products?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 38 staff cars were purchased by the several Ministries/Departments during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 at a total cost of Rs. 8.52 lakhs.

(b) 13 of these were imported second-hand cars purchased on rupee payment from the State Trading Corporation—no foreign exchange being involved.

(c) The cars were already available within the country. The question of preference over indigenous products does not arise.

National Planning Council

***593.** { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi;**
Shri D. J. Nalk;
Shri C. M. Kedaria;
Shri Balmiki;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Planning Council has been constituted to advise the Planning Commission on various problems;

(b) if so, the basis on which it has been constituted and why no Member of Parliament has been associated with this Body; and

(c) what would be the functions and responsibilities of this Council?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Council has been constituted as a small body of specialists who will work in close and continuous association with the Planning Commission. The members have been selected on the basis of their specialisation in particular fields.

The Council will arrange studies by its members, individually or in committees, of such problems as may

be suggested by the Planning Commission or by the members of the Council. The Committees may co-opt other specialists for study of any particular problem. The Council may also meet as a body from time to time to discuss the reports prepared by its members.

Indian Tax Experts to Visit U.S.A.

*594. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian official team of tax experts left for U.S.A. in March this year;

(b) if so, whether the trip is being sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development;

(c) if so, for what specific purpose; and

(d) whether another official delegation of tax experts is to be sent to Washington in April next and if, so, the object of its visit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The trip has been sponsored by Government of India in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

(c) For training in the fields of speedy assessment and collection of taxes and on matters relating to the administration of direct taxes.

(d) No.

Grants to Andhra Pradesh

1511. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of loans and grants given to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1963-64 and 1964-65 (so far)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

International Conference on Family

1512. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisers of the Family Planning Association of India are holding an International Conference on the family in India in 1966;

(b) if so, the aims and objects and the venue and date of the conference; and

(c) the assistance Government propose to render in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. A proposal has been received from the Family Planning Association of India to hold an International Conference, sponsored by the International Union of Family Organisation, in India in 1966.

(b) The International Conference on Family is proposed to be held in November, 1966 and the main aim of the Conference is enrichment of marriage and family life and thus promoting the wider aims of family planning works. The venue of the conference has not been decided.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के
अन्तर्गत डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्रों का दिया
जाना

1513. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों को डाक्टरी

प्रमाणपत्र दिये जा सकते हैं जब कि इन कर्मचारियों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को आवश्यकता पड़ने पर डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिये जाते हैं, यद्यपि उनका डाक्टरी इलाज इन्हीं औषधालयों में होता है, और उन्हें कहा जाता है कि वे डाक्टरी प्रमाणपत्र निजी डाक्टरों से प्राप्त करें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). सरकारी कर्मचारियों को डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जाते हैं वहां उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के मामले में डाक्टरी प्रमाणपत्र देने की प्रार्थनाओं को स्वीकृत करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इससे चिकित्सा अधिकारियों का बहुत सा मूल्यवान समय नष्ट हो जायेगा। प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठने, शिक्षण संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पाने, बीमा, न्यायालयों में उपस्थिति आदि के बारे में डाक्टरी तथा फिटनेस सर्टीफिकेट प्राप्त करने की प्रार्थनायें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। केन्द्रीय स्व.स्व. योजना की सलाहकार समिति ने इस विषय पर विचार करने के बाद यह स्वीकार किया था कि इस काम को करने में चिकित्सा अधिकारियों का बहुत सा मूल्यवान समय नष्ट हो जायेगा तथापि डिस्पेंसरियों में इलाज पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संरक्षकों के बारे में उनके रोग की प्रकृति तथा अवधि का एक तथ्यपूर्ण विवरण देने का उन्हें अधिकार दिया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा का आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय

1514. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के एक मात्र

आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय में विशेषज्ञ वैद्य द्वारा लिखित अधिकांश औषधियां या तो वहां मिलती नहीं हैं और यदि वे एक बार मिल जाती हैं तो दूसरी बार नहीं मिलती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार योजना में लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों की इस असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाने का विचार रखती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). औषधियां पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्टॉक की जाती हैं। यह देखने के लिये कि कहीं स्टॉक में कोई औषधि सामान्यतया समाप्त न हो जाये, आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण तथा स्टॉकों का प्रतिस्थापन निरन्तर होता रहता है। रोगियों को कोई असुविधा न हो इसके लिये आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक को एक दिन में 25 रुपये के मूल्य तक की औषधियां खरीदने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है।

Commonwealth Medical Conference

1515 { Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commonwealth Medical Conference will be held at Edinburgh, Scotland towards the close of the year;

(b) if so, whether India proposes to participate therein; and

(c) the detailed programme, aims and objects of the conference?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, in October, 1965.

(b) Yes.

(c) The detailed programme is awaited. The object of the Conference is to consider the scope for effective co-operation between the Commonwealth Countries in the field

of Health so that the resources available with the Commonwealth countries in the field of medical education and research are put to optimum use for mutual benefit.

Sales Tax

1516. { Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Omkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from the Beopar Mandals throughout the country to change the policy of the Sales Tax system by charging the sales tax only at the producing centre from the wholesale dealers; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Central Government has been receiving representations from the trade, suggesting the levy of sales tax at the first stage of sale by manufacturers or producers.

(b) As sales tax is generally a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, the Central Government cannot implement the suggestion.

Sale of Plots in Delhi

1517. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of developed and other plots for residential purposes sold by auction during the last two years by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the total amount realised by the Government by auction;

(c) the number of plots sold at fixed price by the Delhi Development Authority during the same period and the amount realised therefrom;

(d) the reasons for selling the plots by auction rather than at fixed rates; and

(e) whether some plots in each of the areas are reserved for being sold to the members of Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 1256.

(b) Rs. 2,34,61,750.00

(c). (I) Number of plots allotted by draw of lots at pre-determined rates to individuals in the Low Income Group 775.

(II) Total amount of premium realised Rs. 31,66,330.

(III) Number of plots reserved for allotment at pre-determined rates for

(i) those whose land has been acquired 400.

(ii) Village re-development 211.

(iii) Service Personnel 48.

(d) In accordance with the Scheme of large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi, the disposal of developed land is, as a rule, made by auction and the premium is determined by the highest bid, except in the case where land may be allotted at fixed rates to the individuals in the Low Income Group with annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. These allotments are made by drawing of lots under the supervision of an Advisory Committee nominated by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

(e) Yes. 15 per cent of the plots are reserved for allotment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of the plots earmarked for allotment to persons in the 'Low Income Group'.

Children's Health in Delhi Schools

1518. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children's health was being neglected in schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this neglect by the concerned authorities?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Arrangements for school children's health exist in Delhi. Three School Health Schemes are functioning under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to look after the health of the children studying in the schools under the Corporation. The schemes cover 295 Primary Schools with a total of 1,02,068 children. It is proposed to expand the School Health Services during the Fourth Plan to cover the remaining 470 Primary Schools with a total of 1,94,070 children.

One Medical Unit for School Health consists of 2 Medical Officers, 4 School Medical Inspectors, 4 Medical Officers—Civil Assistant Surgeons Grade II, 4 Public Health Nurses, 1 Dispenser, 1 Laboratory Technician, 1 Dental Hygienist, 1 Eye Assistant and other Ancillary Staff.

The other Medical Unit consists of 1 Paediatrician-in-Charge, 1 E.N.T. Surgeon, 1 Ophthalmic Surgeon, 1 Dental Surgeon, 4 School Medical Officer CAS Gr. I, 4 Public Health Nurses, 1 Laboratory Technician, 1 Eye Assistant, 1 Dental Hygienist, 1 Dispenser, 1 Store Keeper, 1 U.D. Clerk, 1 Driver and 8 other Class IV employees.

Under these Schemes both curative and preventive facilities are available. In addition to the above staff, some staff is also employed for milk distribution in Corporation Schools.

The following expenditure was incurred by Delhi Municipal Corporation on School Medical Schemes during the last 3 years:—

1961-62—Rs.	6,000
1962-63—Rs.	102,000
1963-64—Rs.	1,35,000

A School Medical Scheme is functioning under the New Delhi Municipal

Committee to examine the school children. The number of children covered under the Scheme is about 9,000.

The following additional staff was appointed for the Scheme:—

School Medical Officers—2
Eye Specialist (Part-time) 1
Dental Specialist (Part-time) 1
Compounders—4
Nurse—1
Clerk-cum-typist—1

The expenditure incurred by New Delhi Municipal Committee on School Medical Scheme is given below:—

1961-62—Rs.	72,000
1962-63—Rs.	73,000
1963-64—Rs.	81,000
1964-65—Rs.	72,000 (anticipated).

The New Delhi Municipal Committee propose to expand the School Medical Scheme during the Fourth Plan. Every student in the Primary class is to be given two examinations, once on entrance and the second when he leaves the school. The students in the Middle and Higher Secondary Classes will be given three examinations in the 6th, 8th and 11th Classes. These examinations will be conducted to find out apparent as well as incipient diseases in the students. Minor ailments will be corrected by the Medical Officers. It is also proposed to provide specialist services for major ailments with the help of hospitals like the Safdarjang Hospital and the Irwin Hospital.

Rural Sector Planning

1519. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to adopt an integrated approach to rural sector planning at local levels during the

Fourth Plan period with a special responsibility cast on Panchayati Raj institutions for implementation of social welfare programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how long it will take to come to a final decision?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation and State Governments and the results will be incorporated in the Final Report of the Fourth Five Year Plan scheduled to be published in February, 1966.

Public Sector Undertakings

1520. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public sector Undertakings are expected to generate a surplus of Rs. 90 crores this year; and

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made by them in this regard so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Presumably the 'surplus' in the Question refers to "internal resources" generated by Public Sector Undertakings in the form of depreciation and retained profits. The estimate for this for the current year (1964-65) was placed at Rs. 69 crores. The exact position will, however, be known after the accounts are compiled after the close of the year.

House Building by D.D.A.

1521. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority proposes to build

60,000 units by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether any rules have been framed for the allotment of the houses; and

(c) the number of houses so far handed over to the people?

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

(b) The terms and conditions for disposal of the dwelling units are being worked out.

(c) None so far.

Electricity Undertakings

1522. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether private undertakings engaged in the production of electricity need modernisation; and

(b) if so whether a Committee is likely to be appointed to report on the nature and extent of the problem?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Financial Aid to Punjab

1523. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab have been given any financial assistance during the current year to implement the scheme to provide cheaper food and cloth to its employees; and

(b) if so the amount thereof.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation

1524. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India permission to approach the World Bank for further credit;

(b) how much financial assistance has been given during the ten years of its functioning by the Corporation and in what form to the various projects;

(c) whether the World Bank has sent its experts to India to finalise the talks; and

(d) the amount of loan asked for by the Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 102.29 crores of which foreign currency loans amounted to Rs. 48.97 crores, rupee loans amounted to Rs. 25.54 crores, assistance by way of under writing totalled Rs. 22.25 crores and the balance of Rs. 5.53 crores was by way of direct subscription. The number of companies and the projects which have benefitted from this assistance is 328 and 374, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 23.8 crores approximately.

Shifting of Central Water and Power Commission Office

1525. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission office has been shifted from Simla to Delhi;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far this decision is consistent with the settled policy of the Government of India in the Matter of shifting many of the offices from Delhi with a view to avoiding centralisation and overcrowding?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Administrative Division Library, and three of the Directorates of the power wing of the Central Water & Power Commission, which so far remained isolated at Simla, are being shifted to Delhi.

(b) For improving the efficiency in disposal of work and economising expenditure.

(c) For accommodating the offices being shifted from Simla to Delhi, office accommodation is proposed to be released by a few Directorates of the Water Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission which would be shifted to Faridabad. Hence, it will not add to the overcrowding and centralisation of offices in Delhi.

Financing of Irrigation Schemes

1526. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 { Shri Himatsingka:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to finance the irrigation schemes costing more than Rs. 20 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether this will be given effect to from the next financial year 1965-66; and

(c) how many such proposals submitted by the various State Governments for financing of large irrigation projects by the Centre are pending and since long these schemes are

in the hands of the State Governments concerned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

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

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा सम्मेलन

1527. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :
श्री प० ह० भोल :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अन्य सम्बद्ध मामलों के सम्बन्ध में नई विचारधारा का विकास करने के लिये दिसम्बर, 1964 में काकीनाडा में हुए अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा सम्मेलन दिये गये विभिन्न सुझावों को और दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1964 में काकीनाडा में हुये अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा सम्मेलन के विभिन्न सुझाव सरकार के ध्यान में हैं ये प्रस्ताव चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध मामलों के सम्बन्ध में कोई नई विचारधारा व्यक्त नहीं करते ।

(ख) सरकार इस व्यवसाय के लोगों से सहयोग का स्वागत करती है ।

गान्धी सागर बान्ध

1528. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री कर्णी सिंहजी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री गांधी सागर बांध में बिजली बनाने में कमी होने के बारे में 1 दिसम्बर, 1964 को सम पटल पर रखे गये अपने विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सम्बल सेवा क्षेत्र में, जिसमें राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश हैं, विद्युत की कमी को दूर करने में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० क० ला० राव) : गांधी सागर बांध में कम बिजली उत्पादन के बारे में ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस के जवाब में केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री द्वारा 1 दिसम्बर, 1964 को लोक सभा में दिये गये बयान में बताया गए विविध उपायों पर कार्यवाही की प्रगति, जितनी मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध है, नीचे दी गई है :—

- (1) रतनगढ़-जयपुर परीक्षण पथ का प्रतिष्ठापन 2-3-65 को पूरा किया गया है और नियमित व्यापारिक चालन प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया ।
- (2) पंजाब राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने डीजिल उत्पादन सैटों को पहले ही राजस्थान के हवाले कर दिया है । इन में से एक सैट को भीलवाड़ा

घौर अन्य दो सैटों को जयपुर पर प्रतिष्ठापित किया जा रहा है। आशा है कि इन तीनों सैटों को अप्रैल, 1965 के आरम्भ में चालू कर दिया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त पंजाब राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने एक घौर सैट को राणा प्रताप सागर नुक्लियर संयंत्र पर निर्माणाधीन बिजली के प्रबंध के लिये परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग को देना मान लिया है।

- (3) क्योंकि बंगलौर से राजस्थान में 10 मंगावाट गैस टर्बाइन यन्त्र को लाने के लिये सीधे रेल परिवहन में कठिनाइयाँ थीं, इस लिये इस का अनुसरण नहीं किया जा रहा है।

उपरोक्त पगों के अतिरिक्त राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारियों ने खेती से नीमका-याना तक एक 33 के० बी० का पारेषण पथ भी लगाया है। इस पथ के जरिये भाखड़ा प्रणाली से रीनगुस-जयपुर भाग को लगभग 1 मंगावाट अतिरिक्त बिजली मिल रही है।

उपरोक्त कार्यों के कार्या-वन से राजस्थान समेत चम्बल द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र में बिजली सप्लाई की स्थिति सुधर जाएगी।

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

1529. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount contributed out of the loans advanced by the Rehabili-

tation Finance Administration to the compensation pool during the period 1950—1964; and

(b) the total amount recovered so far as principal and interest?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Upto the end of the year 1963, a sum of Rs. 5.82 crores has been credited to the compensation pool out of the recoveries made by adjustment from displaced persons from Western Pakistan who had taken loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. Information upto the end of 1964 has not been compiled. The whole of the amount of Rs. 5.82 crores represents principal realised by adjustment which alone is creditable to the pool. However, upto the end of November 1964, the total recoveries made by adjustment of compensation and by cash from displaced persons from Western Pakistan were:

Principal—Rs. 6.20 crores.

Interest—Rs. 2.17 crores.

States Outlay Plans

1530. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the States with whom an understanding has been reached for the outlay of the States Plans for the year 1965-66; and

(b) the amounts agreed Statewise?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the Annual Plan outlays as agreed in the discussions between the Planning Commission and

representatives of State Governments is given below:

State	Statement States' Annual Plan Outlay@ 1965-66 (Rs. crores)	1531. { Shri R. S. Pandey: Shri Ukey: Shri Radhelal Vyas:
Andhra Pradesh	88.0*	Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:
Assam	30.9	
Bihar	77.6	(a) the amount allocated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for various housing schemes during the Third Plan period; and
Gujarat	56.7	(b) the amount sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh up till now?
Jammu & Kashmir	20.4	
Kerala	41.4	The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) The required information is as follows:
Madras	77.9	
Madhya Pradesh	64.6	
Maharashtra	120.9	
Mysore	56.1	
Orissa	50.7**	
Punjab	62.1	
Rajasthan	46.4	
Uttar Pradesh	150.0	
West Bengal	74.3	

Name of Scheme	Central assistance allocated from Government sources for the Third Plan	Amount drawn by the State Government during the first four years		
		From Government sources	From Life Insurance Corporation	Total
(figures in lakhs of Rupees)				
Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	150.00	113.54	—	113.54
Low Income Group Housing Scheme	216.50	98.81	45.00	143.81
Village Housing Projects Scheme	121.00	24.49	—	24.49
Slum Clearance Scheme	37.50	26.36	—	26.36
Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	Allocations made on year to year basis only	5.24	49.80	56.12
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme		—	71.85	71.85
Rental Housing Scheme for State Government employees.		—	65.70	65.70

Loans from Abroad	institutions, country-wise; upto. 1st January, 1965; and
1532. { Shri Daljit Singh: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Himatsingka:	(b) the amount of loan given by the Government of India to the States (State-wise) and neighbouring countries during the same period?
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:	The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A Statement is
(a) the total amount of loans taken by India from foreign countries and	

@Excluding outlay on Intensive Agricultural Production programmes and advance action for Fourth Plan projects.

*Still under discussion.

**Excludes outlay for Paradip Port.

laid on the Table of the House of the total amount of loans upto 1st January, 1965, for which agreements have been signed [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4061(i)|65].

(b) Two Statements giving this information are also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4061(ii)|65].

Master Plan for Damodar Valley and Dandakaranya Regions

1533. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved any proposal for setting up a Joint Planning Board for preparation of Master Plans for the development of Damodar Valley and Dandakaranya Regions; and

(b) whether this Planning Board will function under the Planning Commission or under the Ministry of Health?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The Planning Commission has agreed that a two-level organisation be set up, viz., (i) a co-ordinating committee consisting of the concerned Ministers from the State Governments with Member (NR), Planning Commission as Chairman and (ii) a Joint Consultative Committee in which the Development Commissioner, the Director of Industries and the Chief Town Planner of the concerned States and also various Central and State Agencies concerned with the development of the region would be represented.

(b) The Joint Consultative Planning Committee and the Co-ordinating Committee of the concerned Ministers of the States will function under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission. The technical work regarding the preparation of the Plan will be done by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health.

Festival Advance

1534. { Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several individual and collective representations through the Staff Councils have been received for increasing the amount of festival advance given to Government employees and extending the period of its recovery to 8 or 10 instalments;

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes Sir, some representations have been received.

(b) The suggestion has not been agreed to.

Jhuggies Dwellers

1535. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether alternative site or accommodation has been provided to shanty and jhuggi shopkeepers of Badarpur, Subzimandi and Okhla after demolition of unauthorised structures; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The unauthorised jhuggi and shanty shopkeepers near Badarpur-Subzimandi and Harkesh Nagar (near Okhla) have not so far been evicted.

(b) Does not arise.

N.D.M.C. Higher Secondary Schools

1536. { Shri Daji:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the students of N.D.M.C. Higher Secondary Schools are not examined by the Medical Officer even once in a year although medical fee is charged from each student every month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only one Medical Officer is appointed to examine the students of five or six schools;

(c) if so, why medical fee is charged from each student every month; and

(d) the action taken by the N.D.M.C. to improve the existing state of affairs?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The students of the N.D.M.C. Higher Secondary Schools are examined and given a complete check-up at different periods of the school career, particularly on entry and before leaving school. In addition to the complete check-up given in the I and V classes in the primary school, the children are provided complete check-up in the VI, VIII and XI classes of the Higher Secondary period. All the new entrants in all the classes are examined every year. Those students who opt for the N.C.C. and athletics are examined irrespective of the fact whether their examination is due or not. Children reported to be sick by the teachers are also referred to the School Medical Officer for complete check-up. Medical fee of 25 paise is charged from each student every month for the School Medical Service.

(b) About 5,000 students are put under one School Medical Officer irrespective of the number of schools. As a measure of facility of working contiguous schools are put in charge of one Medical Officer.

(c) Medical fee of 25 paise charged for the services rendered under this scheme is very modest. This includes detection of defects and treatment of minor ailments including those of specialised services for eye and dental diseases. Major ailments are referred to the parents through the teachers for getting them treated in hospitals. The children are also protected by immunisation against diseases, like cholera, diphtheria and small-pox.

(d) A scheme has been included in

the Fourth Plan to cover the whole of the N.D.M.C. area including even those schools which are not run by the N.D.M.C. Specialist services for major defects will be provided in hospitals like the Safdarjang Hospital and the Irwin Hospital.

Gang Canal

1537. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the stage at which the matter stands with regard to the settlement of Rajasthan's share to the regeneration of water of the Sutlej river to augment the low supplies in the Gang Canal (Rajasthan)?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The matter is still under consideration.

Aid to Yoga Institutions

1538. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yoga Research Advisory Committee has made any recommendation for the giving of grants to the three institutions selected by it (two in Bombay and one in Delhi) for Yoga research on its therapeutic value;

(b) If so, for which disease each Institute has been selected; and

(c) when the final decision for giving grants will be taken?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Yoga Research Advisory Committee has recommended the evaluation of Yoga therapy in selected diseases of psychosomatic origin at the following three institutions:

1. I.C.Y. Health Centre, Kaivalyadhama, Bombay.
2. Yoga Institute, Santa Cruz, Bombay.
3. Yoga Prasar Samiti, Mandir Lane, New Delhi.

None of the above institutions has been recommended to conduct research on a specific disease with Yoga therapy.

The actual requirements of these institutions for conducting the re-

search are under examination. The question of giving grants to the above institutions is currently under the consideration of the Government of India.

Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation

1539. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreement for water supply and environmental sanitation arrived at between the Government of India, the Government of Punjab, the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF;

(b) whether the work has been started in any villages; and

(c) if so, the details of the benefits that have accrued to the villagers?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4062[65].

(b) The Public Health Engineering Department has taken up the work in hand.

(c) The works of piped water supply have just been taken in hand and the benefits will accrue when they are completed.

Idle Manpower

1540. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Civilian Construction Corps is proposed to be set up for construction and conservation purposes thus utilizing the idle manpower in the country; and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Certain suggestions made in connection with such a scheme are being studied in

the Planning Commission. No firm proposals have been formulated so far.

L.I.C. Policies of Government Employees

1541. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements exist for deduction of premia of LIC policies from the G.P. Fund accounts of the Government employees, on the authority of the employees concerned

(b) if so, whether some of the Government Departments have not agreed to adopt this practice

(c) if so, the names of the Departments and why;

(d) whether Government have also considered the question of deduction of monthly premia of LIC policies of Government employees from their salaries at source; and,

(e) if so, Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir: The facility was discontinued from 17-12-1960;

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

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir: The proposal has not been found feasible due to administrative and accounting difficulties.

Industries in Public Sector

1542. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposals from any State Government regard-

ing the setting up of industries in the Public Sector during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The proposals of the State Governments regarding setting up of industries in the public sector are contained in the Preliminary Memoranda on the Fourth Five Year Plan which are currently being received from them. These will be examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned. No decision has yet been taken on the various proposals contained therein.

Sale of Raw Tincture

1543. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the sale of raw tincture in the Capital; and

(b) the steps taken to stop it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government have no information about the increase in the sale of raw tincture.

(b) With a view to checking the sale of alcoholic tinctures for purposes of contravening prohibition laws, the Intoxicating Spirituous Preparations Rules 1962 have been amended and all spirituous preparations containing more than 20 percent alcohol can now be sold, imported, exported or transported only on the basis of a licence/permit or pass etc. The spirituous preparations, with the exception of those which are non-potable in nature and which have been exempted from the operation of the Intoxicating Spirituous Preparations Rules, can now be possessed on the basis of prescription of a registered medical practitioner only.

Security Paper

1544. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of the security paper in the country; and

(b) how much of it is being met from indigenous sources and how much is being imported?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the annual requirement of security paper in the country. The average annual requirement of such paper of the India Security Press, Nasik Road, is 8409 tonnes, of which 1993 tonnes are imported and 6416 tonnes are obtained indigenously.

Survey of Slums

1545. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the slum areas in the big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Patna;

(b) if so, whether any blue-print has been prepared for the improvement of slum areas of these cities; and

(c) the period during which and the cost at which the slumps of these cities are likely to be removed?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madras and Bihar and the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Geo-Thermal Energy in Gujarat

1546. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that geo-thermal energy has been discovered at Cambay, Lunej, Kalol and in few other locations in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether its economic importance has been assured;

(c) whether this energy can be used in feed water-heating for electric power generation and for process steam needed by several industries; and

(d) whether it would be the cheapest source of energy for desalination of sea-water?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). The Gujarat State Electricity Board have reported that Geo-thermal energy has been discovered while drilling some exploratory wells for petroleum in certain parts of Gujarat. Whether these reserves of geothermal energy can be economically exploited either for feed water heating in thermal power stations or for supplying process steam for industrial plants or for desalination of sea water is yet to be ascertained. The State authorities are making efforts to get expert opinion in this regard.

Gumti Hydel Project

1547. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. one lakh was sanctioned for Gumti Hydel Project in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether this amount has actually been paid; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 1.0 lakh for the year 1964-65 was recommended by the Working

Group for Gumti Hydel scheme, in November, 1964. As the above scheme has not yet been cleared from the financial angle by the Government of India, it has not been possible to provide any funds for the year 1964-65 towards this scheme.

Savings

1548. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the month-wise figures of the approximate net savings effected through each of the following channels from November, 1964 to February, 1965:

- (i) National Savings Organisations;
- (ii) Postal Savings Accounts;
- (iii) Scheduled Banks;
- (iv) Life Insurance Corporation;
- (v) Unit Trust;
- (vi) Co-operation Bank and Societies; and
- (vii) Other Organisations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4063[65].

Thermal Power Plant at Gorakhpur

1549. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up thermal power plant at Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, when and what is the estimated total cost of this project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board have proposed for setting up of 60

MW Thermal Power Station at Gorakhpur under the Fourth Plan.

(b) According to the Project Report submitted by the State authorities, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 674.56 lakhs and is expected to be completed by the end of 1968-69.

Power Supply Authorities

1550. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that each of the public sector power supply authorities has different organizational pattern for its steam power station, hydro-electric station and transmission and distribution system;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to design identical pattern of organization for all the power supply authorities to ensure not only uniformity but also economy in their working?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The organisational pattern in various States is generally based on the provision of adequate number of Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Sub-Divisional Officers, and Section Officers depending on the quantum and importance of the works involved. While the broad pattern of organisational set-up is about the same in all the cases, some differences are inevitable within each State as regards details of staff required for the construction, operation and maintenance of steam and hydro power stations and also transmission and distribution system. These details also vary from State to state some extent.

(c) The reply is in the negative.

Steam Power Plants

1551. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) the present cost per KW of the steam power plants now being installed in this country under the following heads;

- (i) plants and machinery;
- (ii) customs, insurance freight and transportation charges;
- (iii) erection charges;
- (iv) colony, roads and other ancillary services;
- (v) engineering, planning etc. and
- (vi) overheads etc.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission has recently stated that the cost per KW of the steam power plant would be considerably reduced;

(c) if so, in what manner and under which of the heads mentioned in (a) above, the cost could be reduced;

(d) whether it is also a fact that most of the major spare parts required for the maintenance of the steam power plant are imported; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to manufacture these in the country.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The present cost per KW of steam power plant now being installed in India is as follows:

- (i) About Rs. 560 for sizes around 50 MW and Rs. 500 for sizes around 150 MW
- (ii) At 36½ per cent of foreign exchange component of the imported equipment (including 10 per cent recent rise).
- (iii) About Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per KW.
- (iv) About Rs. 200 per KW.

(v) About Rs. 20 per KW.

(vi) About Rs. 75 per KW.

(b). Yes .

(c) The cost per KW of steam power plant vary depending on the size of the units and generally larger the units, lesser is the cost per KW. Other things being equal, the cost per KW. for installing two units for a given capacity would be more than that for installing a single large unit to cover the same capacity. This is true in the case of cost of plant and machinery, erection charges, engineering and overheads. The custom and insurance charges will depend on the prevailing rates. The gross weight of plant per KW. for larger sizes of units is also lower than that for smaller units. To this extent the freight and transport charges also will get reduced.

The staff required to man a station equipped with large units is much less per KW installed capacity than the staff required for the station of same size equipped with smaller units. Consequently, the size of the colony and other facilities would be less.

In the case of engineering also, cost will be reduced in future as a specialised Engineering Organisation for design of thermal stations has been set up in the Central Water and Power Commission. This will also prevent drain of foreign exchange.

(d) Yes.

(e) Drawings and details of some of the fast wearing parts are proposed to be obtained for manufacturing them in the workshops at sites in India. In case of machines which are similar to those the manufacture of which has been taken up in the country, spares can be manufactured at these plants. In case of others, import of some of the more complicated parts will have to be continued.

Life Insurance Corporation

1552. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to split up the Life Insurance Corporation into several Corporations to ensure healthy competition in the performance and results; and

(b) whether Policy Holders' Councils are going to be set up at divisional level as required under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not for the present.

Delhi Development Authority

1553. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry has called a report from the Delhi Development Authority on the criticism made against its working;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Health had called for a report from the Delhi Development Authority in regard to some allegations of corruption and nepotism on the part of the officials of the Authority made in a meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on the 1st January, 1965. On a query made by the Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority from the concerned Councillor, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, no specific instances have been mentioned by him. As such, the question of Government taking any action in the matter did not arise except that the D.D.A. has been advised to streamline its working and to improve it wherever possible.

Medical Team for Sikkim

1554. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Medical Team from India visited Sikkim recently; and

(b) if so, what are its achievements?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A Medical Team consisting of seven members left Calcutta on the 11th February, 1965, for Sikkim in connection with launching a diagnostic and therapeutic drive against V.D. and intestinal worms in the interior regions of the State.

(b) As the Team has started its work only recently, it is yet too early to assess its achievements.

Slum Clearance in Orissa

1555. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount actually granted for slum clearance in Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be granted to Orissa for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 5 lakhs—Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been provided by the Central Government and Rs. 1.25 lakhs by the State Government.

(b) Same as in 1964-65.

Research Schemes in Orissa

1556. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) whether any research schemes have been sanctioned or are proposed to be sanctioned by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Hirakud Research Station and the Orissa State Electricity Board will continue work, during 1965-66, on the problems assigned to them in March, 1962, and November, 1964, respectively, under the Fundamental and Basic Research Scheme. No new research schemes are at present under consideration for sanction.

(b) The problems assigned to them are indicated below:—

(i) Hirakud Research Station:

- (1) Sedimentation studies in streams and reservoirs;
- (2) Principles of Mortar and Concrete design Mix—specific studies.

(ii) Orissa State Electricity Board:

- (1) Study of incidence and magnitude of lightning on power systems;
- (2) Study of system losses.

Shortfall in Assistance to Orissa

1557. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the assistance given in 1964-65 to the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulty by releasing the promised amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The assistance promised to Orissa State for the year 1964-65 is being released by the various Central Ministries,

depending on the reported expenditure on different schemes. The shortfall in the assistance, if any, can be assessed only after the financial year is over.

Orissa Irrigation and Power Schemes

1558. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

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

(a) the number of Irrigation and Power schemes of the Government of

Orissa pending at present with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and the benefits expected therefrom; and

(b) the number of such schemes which have been rejected during the last one year?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The number of such schemes is 9. Details thereof are as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Benefits
		(as reported by the State Government)	
1.	Anandpur Barrage Project.	Rs. 18.93 crores	1,95,000 acres irrigation.
2.	Remodelling High Level Canal Range II.	Rs. 0.398 crores on irrigation works. Rs. 0.8 crores on Flood Control Works.	12,800 acres irrigation under extensions and 43,200 acres rabi under existing high level canal Range III and Jaipur Canal.
3.	Balimela H.E. Scheme (excluding Dam)	Rs. 21.82 crores.	360 MW.
4.	Transmission & Distribution scheme in Orissa.	Rs. 5.18 crores.	Provision of Transmission and Distribution facilities for distribution of power.
5.	Rural electrification schemes.	Rs. 2.24 crores.	Electrification of 340 villages.
6.	Hirakud Dam Project Stage III.	Rs. 18.00 crores.	157.5 MW
7.	Tikkerpara Dam Project.	Rs. 210.51 crores.	2000 MW.
8.	Manibhadra (Gania) Barrage Project.	Rs. 50.89 crores.	200 MW power and 4,50,000 acres irrigation.
9.	Hirakud Power utilisation schemes.	Rs. 2.49 crores.	Provision of Transmission and Distribution facilities for distribution of Hirakud Power.

(b). Nil.

V. D. Clinics

1559. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to Orissa Government for

establishment of V.D. Clinics in rural areas and for development of mass control programmes during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have no programme

for the establishment of any V.D. Clinics in rural areas or development of mass V.D. Control Programme during the 3rd Five Year Plan period. The question of giving any assistance by the Centre for this purpose, therefore, does not arise.

Counting of Army Service for Pension purposes

1560. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in cases of ex-servicemen who, in continuation of their release leave and without break in service, joined the Civil Department on temporary basis, full army service is counted towards pension;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to give benefit of army service being counted towards pension for a certain period and if so, what is that period;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to give the benefit of full army service being counted for pension purposes; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Temporary service on the civil side does not count for pension unless followed by confirmation.

(c) Army service counts in full for purposes of pension if it is followed

by confirmation in the Civil department.

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

Emergency Risks Insurance Scheme

1561. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Unit (Emergency Risks Insurance Branch) under clause 7 of Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme notified on 26th December, 1962; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Orissa

1562. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government for the development of Orissa State during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plan periods (separately); and

(b) the amount actually given and spent by the State Government of Orissa during the above-mentioned period?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Reserve Bank Employees

1563. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi staged a 1½ hour strike on the 24th February, 1965 to protest against the anti-labour policy of the bank and demanded better working conditions; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) The token strike on the 24th February, 1965 was illegal. The position in regard to the various demands of the All-India Reserve Bank Employees' Association has, however, been explained by the Reserve Bank in a detailed reply, which has already been sent to the Association.

Distribution of Beas and Ravi Waters

1564. { Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab and Rajasthan have agreed on the question of the distribution of the surplus waters of the Beas and Ravi rivers; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). An agreement on the sharing of surplus waters of Ravi and Beas during the year 1965-66 was reached between Punjab and Rajasthan in a meeting convened by the Union Minister of

Irrigation and Power on 15th February, 1965. At this meeting, it was agreed that in the year 1965-66, 30 per cent of the surplus supplies in the rivers Ravi and Beas shall be made available to Rajasthan. The question of the distribution of supplies in future years will be taken up at a later date. The State Governments have been requested to ratify the agreement.

Repayment of over-charged Income-tax

1565. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum of Income-tax over-charged during 1963-64 by the Centre remained unpaid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with reasons for the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

राज्यों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

1566. श्री शं. ना० चतुर्वेदी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध करवाई जाएगी उनकी मांग कितनी थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णामाचारी) : विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी वर्तमान बजट प्रणाली के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए अलग-अलग राशि निर्धारित नहीं की जाती। विभिन्न प्रयोजनों और प्रायोजनाओं के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी के लिये राज्य सरकारों से जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं उन पर, उनके गुणदोषों के आधार पर, विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी स्थिति की दृष्टि से समय समय पर निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है।

गृह निर्माण के लिये कर्ज देने सम्बन्धी
नियम

1567. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री भाते :
श्री सिंहासन सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री शिव नारायण :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :
श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री प० ह० भील :
श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री लहरी सिंह :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार
के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जो पाकिस्तान से
आये विस्थापित व्यक्ति हैं मकान बनाने के
लिये सरकार द्वारा कर्ज दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त
कर्मचारियों को जो कि अन्य राज्यों में
कार्य कर रहे हैं पंजीकरण का मुद्रांक शुल्क
केन्द्रीय नियमों के अनुसार ही देना पड़ता
है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार ने वहां काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार
के कर्मचारियों से वहां के नियमानुसार ही
मुद्रांक शुल्क (स्टाम्प ड्यूटी) मांगी है;
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण
हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर
चन्द खन्ना) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य सभी
कर्मचारियों की तरह, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों
को मकान बनाने के लिए पेशगी धन दिया
जाता है, बशर्ते कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकारी
कर्मचारियों को मकान के लिए पेशगी देने
को नियंत्रण करने की निमावली के नियम
1 और 2 में उल्लिखित पात्रता की विभिन्न
शर्तों को पूरा करते हों ।

(ख) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्म-
चारियों के द्वारा बन्धक पत्र लिखने पर
नियमानुसार इंडियन स्टाम्प एक्ट के अन्तर्गत
स्टाम्प ड्यूटी देय है । फिर भी अधिकांश राज्य
सरकारों ने जिस में मध्य प्रदेश शामिल है
केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुरोध करने पर केन्द्रीय
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्टाम्प ड्यूटी की
अदायगी से छूट देना स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

C.P.W.D., Dehra Dun

1568. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the
Minister of Works and Housing be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits in the
General Provident Fund has not yet
been paid to the workers of the U.P.
C.P.W.D., Works Division, Dehra Dun
who retired from service in the year
1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to pro-
vide the Annual General Provident
Fund statements to the workers regu-
larly?

The Minister of Works and Hous-
ing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):
(a) to (c). The information is being
collected and will be laid on the
Table of the House.

Steel for Power Projects

{ Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ulkey:
1569. { Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board regarding the procurement of steel for execution of power projects;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministry; and

(c) if so, the progress made in resolving this difficulty?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Operational priority has been secured for 7313 M/Tons; besides 988 M/Tons are expected to be delivered by the end of March, 1965. Imports of 3085 M/Tons of plates were also arranged.

Itiadah Irrigation Scheme

1570. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Itiadah irrigation scheme in the district of Bhandara has been finally approved;

(b) if so, when the work thereon will start; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The work is expected to be taken up shortly.

(c) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 692 lakhs.

Bagh Irrigation Project

1571. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bagh Irrigation Project has been agreed to by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the broad terms of the agreement;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) when the work on the project will start?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The joint project for Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will comprise:

(a) Storage Dam at Sirpur.

(b) Weir at Pujaritola.

(c) A common canal on the left bank for irrigation in Lanji tract.

(ii) The cost of the above works will be shared by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the proportion of their respective water utilisation, viz. 1:3.

(c) The portion of the scheme in Maharashtra is estimated to cost Rs. 630 lakhs. Estimate of the cost of canal in Madhya Pradesh is being worked out.

(d) The revised project report is yet to be received by the Government of India. It is therefore, not possible to state at this stage, when the work would be taken up.

Thannier Mukkam Project

1572. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the Thannier Mukkam project was commenced;

(b) whether that work has now stopped;

(c) when it will be completed; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The work was started in April, 1958.

(b) No.

(c) By March, 1968, about two thirds of the barrage would be completed. The project can be commissioned even before the work on the remaining one third portion is started. The works are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(d) The delay is due to foundation difficulties, which necessitated a change in design. Due to the low bearing capacity of the sub-strata, the designs of all other component parts also had to be revised.

Delhi Master Plan

1573. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has recommended that the Delhi Master Plan should be amended in view of the recent developments in and around the Capital; and

(b) if so, what changes are sought to be made in the Master Plan and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Electric Power for Fourth Plan

1574. { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) what is the proposed installed capacity of electric power for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether advance allocations thereof have already been made to different States; and

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(c) if so, what is the allotment of each State and on what basis?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) According to the Memorandum of the Planning Commission placed before the National Development Council, the proposed installed capacity of electric power by March, 1971, has been estimated at 22 million KW. The exact target is yet to be finalised.

(b) No. However, 19 schemes of the Fourth Plan as per statement placed in Library. [See No. LT-4064/65] have been authorised for taking advance action in III Plan.

(c) The details have not yet been finalised.

विदेशी मुद्रा

1575. श्री उषा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष (1) प्रतिनिधिमंडलों, (2) विदेशों को भेजे गये विद्यार्थियों तथा (3) विदेशी सलाहकारों व विशेषज्ञों पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई; और

(ख) क्या विगत दो वर्षों की तुलना में इस व्यय में कोई कमी या वृद्धि हुई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिल० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) प्रतिनिधिमंडलों पर खर्च की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा। विदेशों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों पर 1964 में 452 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गयी। भारत में बुलाये गये विदेशी सलाहकारों और विशेषज्ञों पर खर्च की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी करने में जितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी वह परिणाम को देखते हुए बहुत अधिक होगी।

(ख) इस से पहले के दो वर्षों में विद्यार्थियों पर जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई, वह इस प्रकार है :

1963	1962
406 लाख रुपये	487 लाख रुपये

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

1576. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad Madhya Pradesh, has gone into production;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) when it is expected to be commissioned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) The delay is due mainly to the difficulty, in the initial stages, in finding a suitable contractor to undertake the work on the main mill building, the persistent shortage of essential building materials like cement and steel and some delay in the finalisation of orders for certain important items of equipment having long delivery periods.

(c) The mill is now expected to be commissioned some time in the latter half of 1966.

Tungbhadra Canal

1577. { Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has represented for additional funds either as loan or grant to meet the expenditure towards the completion of Tungbhadra Canal work for this year and the next year;

(b) if so, the amount asked for; and

(c) the action taken by the Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). For accelerating the execution of works on the Tungbhadra High Level Canal Scheme, the Andhra Pradesh Government sought additional loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 175.36 lakhs during the current financial year and Rs. 155.40 lakhs for the next year. Additional loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 125 lakhs during the current financial year has been agreed to. Grant of further loan assistance is under consideration.

मधुमेह

1578. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्व कछबाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में कुछ खाद्य पदार्थों का स्तर गिर जाने के कारण मधुमेह का रोग बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस रोग का कोई खास उपचार करने के बारे में खोजबीन कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) खाद्य पदार्थों के स्तर के गिरने से मधुमेह हो जाता है ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) मधुमेह के इलाज में 'सप्तरंगी' नामक पौधे की जड़ के प्रयोग के बारे में सफदरजंग अस्पताल तथा आयुर्वेदिक एवं यूनानी तिब्बिया कालेज दिल्ली में वैज्ञानिक आधार पर व्यवस्थित क्लिनिकी परीक्षण किया गया है।

Housing Loans to Low Income Group in Delhi

1579. **Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 7 lakhs to the Delhi Administration for disbursement as loans under low income group housing scheme during the current year;

(b) if so, the total amount to be so disbursed under the scheme under the current year's programme; and

(c) the amount so far sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 53.50 lakhs.

(c) The entire amount of Rs. 53.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration as loans under the Scheme.

35-Storey Building in New Delhi

1580. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.I.C. have proposed or decided to construct a 35-storey building on some 5 acre plot opposite Regal Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi, 100 ft. higher than the Qutab Minar; and

(b) if so, whether the problems of the sub-soil water, dislocation of ventilation of wind movements and electricity have been considered?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation have proposed the construction of a 35-storey building on a plot of land opposite the Regal Building, New Delhi measuring 3.485 acres. The building includes a tower block the height of which is 419' 2". The height of Qutab Minar is 234'.

(b) These problems will be examined by the authorities concerned before

clearance is given for the construction of the building.

Jamuna Water Pollution

1581. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some British experts will be coming to India to advise on problems of pollution of water in the Jamuna;

(b) if so, when they are likely to arrive;

(c) whether they are coming on the invitation of the Government of India; and

(d) if so, when the work on prevention of pollution of water in the Jamuna is likely to start?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No. A British expert will however be coming to Delhi on the 26th March, 1965 to advise the Delhi Municipal Corporation in regard to modernisation of the Water Testing Laboratory.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Regulatory Customs Duty on Imported Goods

1582. { **Shri M. R. Masani:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the anticipated realization in the year 1965-66 from the regulatory customs duty at 10 per cent of the value of imported goods recently imposed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Realization from the regulatory duty of customs would depend on the value of the goods that are ultimately imported during 1965-66. No proper estimate of such value is possible at this stage. For pur-

poses of budgeting for 1965-66, realizations from regulatory duty have been taken at Rs. 40 crores.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

1583. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government officials who shifted to the temporary camps in the various parts of Delhi and New Delhi under the *Jhuggi Jhopri* Scheme are refused treatment by the nearest Central Government Health Service dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Difficulties may have been caused to some persons who have shifted beyond the areas of C.G.H.S. dispensaries. Alternative arrangements for them are being worked out.

जल प्रदाय निर्माण कार्य

1584. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट के अभाव के कारण राजधानी में नगर जल प्रदाय सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य बन्द हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां । 3 फरवरी, 1965 को दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह सूचित किया कि दिल्ली जल संभरण में वृद्धि करने से सम्बन्धित कुछ काम सीमेंट की कमी के कारण रुक गये हैं ।

(ख) यह मामला उद्योग और संभरण मंत्रालय से उठाया गया था जिन्होंने निर्धारित

मात्रा में सीमेंट देने के आदेश 5 मार्च, 1965 को जारी कर दिये हैं ।

Disparity in Incomes

1585. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to narrow down the gulf between people in the highest and the lowest income group during 1964 in the light of the Mahalanobis Committee Report Part I on disparity in incomes;

(b) how far this disparity was removed as a result of these steps; and

(c) the average daily income of the highest economic class in the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living has so far submitted Part I of its Report. Part II is still awaited. The Committee itself has stressed that the two parts of the Report should be treated as a whole in order to get a proper perspective on the questions referred to the Committee. Decisions will, therefore, be taken on the findings and recommendations of the Committee after Government has considered the Report as a whole.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such data as are available regarding this are contained in Part I of the Report which has already been placed on the Table of the House.

Western Court and Eastern Court, New Delhi

1586. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to demolish the Western Court and Eastern Court, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Some suggestions have been made in this connection, but no decision has been taken.

Houses for Plantation Labourers

1587. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of bringing forth legislation making it obligatory on the part of the planters to provide houses to the plantation labourers, was also considered in the Housing Ministers Conference held at Chandigarh in December, 1964; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived thereat?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Section 15 of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, already makes it obligatory for every planter to provide and maintain necessary housing accommodation for all workers and their families residing in plantations. According to the Model Rules circulated to the State Governments for adoption under Section 16 of the Act, planters are required to construct suitable accommodation for at least 8 per cent of their resident workers every year, until all such workers are adequately housed.

As, however, the progress under the Scheme has been very unsatisfactory, despite the legal provisions, the Ministry of Labour and Employment appointed a Working Group to look into the matter, which has recommended that in order to provide an incentive to the planters, the Central Government might give them a capital subsidy of 25 per cent towards the cost of the house. This recommendation is under consideration.

Flood Bank at Ayikkal

1588. { **Shri Pottakkatt:**
 { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to put up a flood bank at Ayikkal in the Kozhikode District of Kerala;

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the areas likely to be benefited by the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Government of Kerala have reported that there is no place called Ayikkal in Kozhikode District. But there are two places called Azheekkal—one near Mahe in the Kozhikode District and the other near Cannanore. There is no flood bank work at either of these places. There is, however, one flood bank work in Murat in Kozhikode District.

(b) Flood bank work in Murat has already been taken up.

(c) Rs. 1.76 lakhs.

(d) The flood bank in Murat will protect the Payyoli Bazaar road, dwelling houses, mosque and shop buildings nearby.

Chaliyar River, Kerala

1589. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
 { **Shri Pottakkatt:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to harness the Chaliyar River in the Kozhikode District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the work will commence?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Chali-puzha, a tributary of Chaliyar is proposed to be harnessed for hydel power generation.

(b) The investigation are still in progress. The question of implementation of the scheme does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

Doctors in Central Health Service

1590. { Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Sumat Prasad:
Shri Pratap Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:
Dr. P. Mandal:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Doctors in the scale of Rs. 325-800 and the number of Doctors (Specialists) in the scale of Rs. 1,300-1,600 in the Central Health Service;

(b) how many Doctors with M.B.B.S. qualifications in the Central Government Health Service have been promoted to higher grades departmentally since 1954 up-to-date; and

(c) the number of Doctors other than those working as Consultants and Administrators who are in the grade of Rs. 1,600-2,000?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 904 Doctors have been appointed to Category 'E' of the Central Health Service in the scale of pay of Rs. 325-800 at its initial constitution under Rule 7 of the Central Health Service Rules. In addition, 173 Doctors have been appointed to this category by direct recruitment. 54 Doctors have been appointed (including Specialists) to Category 'B' of the Central Health Service in the scale of pay of Rs. 1,300-1,600 at its initial constitution and 7 Doctors

have been appointed to this category by direct recruitment.

(b) Nil.

(c) 10.

12.00 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE AND MOTIONS FOR ADJOURN- MENT—(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Before you take that up, on this question of the use of lethal gas in Viet Nam you told me that the procedure do not allow me to raise it here.

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You said that the rules and regulations do not permit it. I have looked into the rules and regulations and I find that the only impediment standing in the way is your permission. Otherwise, I am permitted to draw the attention of the Minister to any matter of urgent public importance, and the situation obtaining in Viet Nam is really very serious. It is all the more important to us because an Indian is the Chairman of the International Commission in Viet Nam.

Mr. Speaker: If I have not given my permission, how can it be raised?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It can be raised because I feel that although the convention is that we should either come to your chamber and talk to you, or submit to your decision; there are moments in history when such important questions like the use of poison gas or lethal gas by a country which will affect the whole of mankind is taking place then an exception should be made in the convention. I hope you will permit me to raise this question and request the Prime Minister, who is

not at all paying any attention to my speech, to make a statement. It was raised even in the House of Commons of Britain, a great ally of America. We are a great nation and it is but proper that we should express ourselves on this question. It does not matter who uses it, we should express ourselves on this question.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Is it not a fact that the gas that was used was neither lethal nor poisonous?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): On this occasion, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has already approached you and, as she says, she has looked into the rules and she has discovered that except for your subjective satisfaction there was nothing in the rules which precluded this matter being brought up. Since this matter has already been brought up in the British House of Commons and since in our House we have a tradition which was created by the great work of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that when a thing like a nuclear explosion takes place outside, this country's interest is as much as the interest of the area in which the explosion takes place, similarly, if there is a report about the employment of lethal gas in a country in South East Asia, in a country where there is an International Commission of which the Chairman is an Indian national, who takes his orders from Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, then surely it is a matter which should be brought up in this House. I am not saying that here and now the Minister should come ready with an answer but we should get an answer to this question.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I have also given notice of calling attention but you thought it fit in your wisdom to disallow it and I accepted your decision. Now since these two hon. Members have raised this question, I also feel that whatever happens in South Viet Nam, or any other part of Asia, does concern us. As I said in my speech the other day, as there is an International

Commission there in which India is represented, the discussion of the situation in Viet Nam by this House is very relevant. So, I feel that some time should be given to us so that we can discuss the use of gas in South Viet Nam.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since I have also given a calling attention notice, may I have your permission to refer to this? The reported use of non-lethal gas by USA in Viet Nam has shaken the conscience of the world. However much we might desire that China has to be contained, we cannot support the employment of this destructive weapon against mankind. So, we would request the Government to find out the veracity of this report and then make a statement about the reaction of the Government if it is really employed. If it is not employed, then the Government should categorically state to the House that it has not been employed.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I ask you one thing, Sir? You in your judgment said that this cannot be raised. But you will surely appreciate how minds are exercised by this news. Though we might be friends of the West, friendship does not mean that we should keep mum and quiet with folded hands instead of expressing our views boldly, especially when responsible leaders of the world, like Mr. Michael Stewart, the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, a great ally of United States, has cited the Declaration of Independence and made it very clear in the House of Commons that the public opinion in Britain feels deeply concerned and exercised by this news. So, I think it will perhaps be desirable for us to express our views clearly in the matter. It will not serve the cause of friendship, or our own interest, if we choose the path of silence. On an occasion like this we should not rush to condemn anybody but, at the same time, we should express our anxiety. I cannot at this stage expect Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to get up and condemn anything but I would

[Shri Nath Pai]

certainly ask the Prime Minister of India to convey the deep anxiety which is felt by every section of the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I say all this discussion that is going on and the observations that are being made show that we are begging the central question that lethal gas has been used. I think it will be agreed from the information that is available and gone into that the gas used is by common consent non-lethal and non-poisonous. If that is agreed, then there is no occasion for a discussion.... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We do not know whether it is so or not.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I say a word please? As some hon. Members from the Opposition have said, the question of procedure is there. But there are occasions when some exceptions should be made and this is one of those occasions on which, as has been pointed out, the human conscience has been stirred. So, it is our duty to say something on this question and hear something from the Prime Minister about the views of the Government.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, as hon. Members have stated, we will naturally collect the necessary information and make a statement in the House. I would not like to express any opinion just at present but we will certainly come out with a statement.

Shri Nath Pai: You should at least express your anxiety.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Anxiety about what?

Mr. Speaker: Now there is one thing that I would like to state. If these question are to be raised in this manner, then the conduct of business in the House would become difficult

for me. Even though I had said that I had not allowed the calling attention notice, even though I had sent it to the Prime Minister so that a statement could be made on it—I had forwarded that; I had sent it to him. . . .

Shri Ranga: You could have conveyed that information to us.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the question of calling attention notices is concerned, if some Members feel very intensely about it and if in spite of my decision he or she insists that it must be raised here, irrespective of my decision....

Shri Hem Barua: He or she?

Mr. Speaker: If it is Shri Hem Barua, then it would be he; if it is Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, then it would be she.

The violation of this procedure is going on and yesterday also I made an appeal to the effect that the procedure should be followed. This morning also I had a talk with the hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. If, in spite of my request....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalpuzha): We are so exercised over it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You did not tell me that you had sent it to the Prime Minister so that he could look into it. If you had told me about that, naturally I would have kept quiet.

श्री मधु लिमये (गिर) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने छेड़ा है, अब
सुनिये क्या क्या होता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भ्रदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, करबड़ भ्राप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस का एक ही हल है कि जो कामरोको स्ताब हूँ, जैसे कि केरल के बारे में है, या ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव जो रेणु जी ने रक्खा, नेपाल के बारे में हम लोगों ने दिया नेपाल की भूमि पर गिरफ्तारी हुई पुलिस दल को रोका गया, तो इस का हल यह है कि भ्राप को दो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हर दिन मान लेने चाहिये। महत्वपूर्ण कामरोको के प्रस्तावों को भी मान लेना चाहिए जैसे कि केरल के ऊपर राष्ट्रपति के शासन की बात है फिर कोई झगड़ा और फ़साद इस सदन में नहीं होगा और लोक सभा की कार्यवाही सुचारु रूप से चलेगी। इस तरह से सब लोगों को अपनी, अपनी बात रखने का मौका मिल जायेगा लेकिन अगर अपनी बात रखने का हम लोगों को मौका नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तो कठिनाई पैदा होगी ही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्राप ने कितने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव कहे ? दो, चार ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने कहा है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय बजट सेशन के दौरान प्रति दिन दो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को रखने की स्वीकृति दे दिया करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्रस्ताव तो एक, दो नहीं बल्कि दर्जनों होते हैं तो उन में से किन दो को मैं मंजूरी के लिए चुनूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जो भी दो मामले भ्राप महत्वपूर्ण समझें उन को भ्राप मंजूरी के लिए चुन लें। यह तो भ्राप के अधिकार की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं 20-25 में से दो को चुन लूंगा तो जिनके रिजैक्ट हो जायेंगे उन्हें नागवार गुजरेगा कि उन के संबन्ध न कर के दूसरे का मंजूर कर लिया गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार्टर, चार्टर।

Under the rules, there can only be one and not more than one calling-attention notice on one day. That is the first point. Secondly, I have to see whether there is really something so important that I must take it up on that day or not. Thirdly, just as I have said, I might have sent the notice to the hon. Minister and he might take some time to get the information; then too, on that day, probably there might be none put on the agenda and it might be put on the agenda for some other day. In order to just find an escape, I have something put it on the agenda at 4 o'clock even and allowed it to be raised even on the same day. That has been done here. Therefore, there ought not to be any complaint so far as that is concerned. If the intention of the Members be that there ought to be two or three or four calling-attention-notices every day, I cannot agree to it because one hour or two hours would have to be spent on this and no Government business would be able to proceed further and so, that cannot be done.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेपाल की भूमि पर जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई, भ्राप ने उस से सम्बन्धित ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को क्यों मंजूर नहीं किया, यह भ्राप बता दीजिए। हम सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। सभी लोग—विरोधी दल और कांग्रेस दल के भी लोग—इस बारे में जानना चाहते हैं। ज़रा बता दीजिए कि भ्राप उस को क्यों नहीं एलाउ करते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : हर एक दल का एक एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हर रोज़ ले लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह हाउस यह फैसला कर दे कि हर एक दल का एक

[प्रत्यक्ष महोदय]

कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस वगैरह रोज़ ले लिया जाये, तो मुझे क्या एतराज़ है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बारी बारी ले लिया जाये। उस से सब झगड़ा समाप्त हो जायेगा।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am very sorry to have to say that you had been pleased to comment adversely on the conduct of some of us who had brought up this matter of a calling-attention-notice which you had disallowed. I was a signatory to that matter, and the only communication which I got was that it was disallowed; only one word 'Disallowed' was communicated to me. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** had seen you, and she has just told the House that you had not told her that the matter had been sent on to the Prime Minister and it might conceivably come up before the House. It was only after representatives of different groups in the House had expressed that the Prime Minister has been good enough to tell us that he is going to look into this matter and tell the House something about it.

In this case, therefore, we proceeded with the greatest possible respect, and you can see from the reaction among different sections of the House that this was a matter which agitated people's minds, and, therefore, I am rather sorry that on this occasion particularly you had singled us out for making some adverse comments in regard to our conduct in relation to you.

Mr. Speaker: It became necessary because **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** had a talk with me, and I had told her that I had disallowed that; I had added at the same time that the discussion could take place, but that would be when the discussion was going on, and there were so many opportunities for it, and would also like this to be discussed but not in response to this calling-attention-notice. I had conveyed this also that I would

like this to be discussed, but let this be discussed some time later but not in this manner. That information probably was not conveyed to **Shri H. N. Mukerjee**.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That was not conveyed to me. Often you have told us that we should not try to bring this House into disrepute. When all the Parliaments of the world are being seized of it, and the papers say that Mr. Wilson was forced after the Question Hour to make a statement on this in the House of Commons, would it not be against our interest if our Parliament is not permitted to take notice of it?

Shri Hem Barua: But for this interruption, possibly, the Prime Minister would not have come out with a categorical assurance that he would make a statement here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Government do not move in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be Laid on the Table. **Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.**

श्री मधु सिमये : "नेपाल" में जो गिरफ़्तारी हुई, उस के बारे में नन्दा जी भी कुछ कहें।

12.16 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

COMPANIES TRIBUNAL RULES

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies Tribunal Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 280 dated the 22nd February, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4053/65].

12.16 hrs.

RE: CALLING - ATTENTION-
NOTICES AND MOTIONS FOR
ADJOURNMENT—contd.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You know, Sir, that some of us do not interrupt the business of the House on any day....

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee may kindly see if this is to go on in this manner. He took up one objection, and now another Member is standing up.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I tell you that I did not even get any intimation about the adjournment motion which I had tabled?

Mr. Speaker: He should just wait.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Can I wait for it? Is it to be kept in abeyance?

Mr. Speaker: I do not say that it is kept in abeyance. I shall see that the decision is conveyed to him just now, if he has not already got it. Some of those who had tabled it must have got that information, though not everyone of them——

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I have not got it.

Mr. Speaker: There might be others who might have got it. If it has not been conveyed to him, I shall find out why it has not been conveyed to him.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने केरल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था। वह एक बहुत जरूरी और ग्रहण लायक है। अगर देश में जनतंत्र जिन्दा नहीं रहेगा, तो कुछ भी जिन्दा नहीं रहेगा, क्योंकि वह लोक सभा और यह सदन जनतंत्र पर आधारित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी इतिला मिली है या नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। इतिला मिली है। मैं ने खुद बुला कर इस के बारे में पूछा था। शुरू में सदन में एक दफा बात हुई थी, तो जनाब ने यह कहा था कि जिस सदस्य के काम-रोको प्रस्ताव इत्यादि दस बजे से पहले आ जायेंगे, उन को 11 बजे से पहले लिखित रूप में इतिला दे दी जायेगी।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Maha-samund): This is objectionable. How can the hon. Member be allowed to go on talking like this and delivering a speech?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या मुझे भी मौका दिया जायेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : दस बजे से पहले नोटिस देने के बावजूद भी इतिला नहीं मिलती है। लेकिन मैं इस के अलावा भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक राज्य में जनतंत्र की पूरी हत्या हो जाती है और उस के बारे में भी इस सदन में काम-रोको प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता है, तो फिर किस विषय पर काम-रोको प्रस्ताव आयेगा ? केरल की जनता ने अपनी एसेम्बली के लिए मेम्बर चुने हैं? (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं पीछे भी तीन चार दफा कह चुका हूँ कि ऐसा व्यवहार समाचार पत्रों में अपना नाम देने के लिए किया जाता है। मेरी भी इच्छा है कि समाचार पत्रों में मेरा नाम आए। क्या मुझे भी मौका दिया जायेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: He is obstructing the proceedings of the House. He cannot speak without your permission.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of what happened yesterday when Shri Nanda laid those documents on the Table of the House, you must have sensed that this is a matter which requires the earliest possible discussion in the House. The adjournment motion, I suppose, has been necessitated by a desire for having a very early discussion of this matter.

This is a session where we are so preoccupied with budget matters that there would be hardly any time till perhaps the end of April when we can discuss this business. But in the meantime, the whole country is seized of this matter and it is rather excited about it, and particularly in Kerala, feelings are running very high, and they might have repercussions all over the country, and all kinds of things are in the air. Therefore, it is very important that we should discuss this matter as quickly as ever that is possible. If from the Government side there is an assurance that early in the next week, if not tomorrow, we are going to have a discussion on this matter, we shall very well hold over. This kind of speaking arises only because of what is happening. If, therefore, you can use your influence and your good offices with the authorities so that we can get a sort of assurance that as early as possible we shall have a discussion on this matter of the continuation of President's rule in Kerala, then surely my hon. friends would not try to take it up or raise it in this manner. Otherwise, we are driven to this procedure.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How can we censure this Government otherwise? We want to censure this Government on an adjournment motion? That is the very purpose of the adjournment motion, because they are cutting at the very roots of democracy.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would realise that yesterday when this matter was raised, as soon as the statement was made, a short discussion did take place. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : इस तरीके से नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सांविधानिक बातों पर व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बात हुई थी, मेरिटस पर कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ ।

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन (तुमकुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खड़े हैं, फिर भी कोई माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं । कोई परवाह नहीं करता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, इस बात की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है । इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि सब क्लब हवा में उड़ा दिये जायें और बराबर दूसरी बातें यहां पर चलाई जायें । इस बात की बिल्कुल कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है कि जब तक मैं कुछ कह रहा हूं, उस वक्त तक इन्तजार किया जाये या अगर मैं बोलने से मना कर रहा हूं तो उस की तामील की जाये । मैं ये बातें कुछ दिनों से देख रहा हूं ।

कल यह सवाल हाउस के सामने आया । होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेटमेंट दिया और प्रोक्लेमेशन को भी ले लिया । उसी वक्त कुछ पायंट्स आफ आर्डर रोज़ किये गए और कुछ सवाल भी हुए । जिन के बाम बे, मैंने उन को सवाल पुछने की इजाजत दी और सवाल किये भी गए । जो सवाल कल आ गया, जिस के बारे में पायंट्स आफ आर्डर भी रोज़ किये गए, उस के बारे में आज एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाया जाता है । क्या कोई क्लब इस बात की इजाजत दे सकता है कि जिस का जिक्र कल आ चुका है, क्या वह आज एडजर्नमेंट की शक्ल में आ सकता है ? यह एक बात है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इतनी इजाजत भी नहीं देंगे कि मैं बोल सकूँ ? बीच में ही इस तरह से खड़े हो जायेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इजाजत देंगे तभी खड़े होंगे ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : फिर बोलते जाते हैं । यह कहाँ का तरीका है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल का जवाब मैं दे रहा था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब जवाब पृष्ठा था ?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): He should be named.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो यह प्रोक्लामेशन है, इसको तून आफ्टर यहां रखा जाना है और इस पर बहस होगी । फिर यह बात भी है कि एंटीसिस्टेरी यह नहीं लाया जा सकता है । इस के लिए अलहुदा डिसकशन एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की शकल में नहीं रखी जा सकती है ।

मैंने इन्कार किया है तो हर एक चीज को हाउस में मुझे एक्सप्लेन करना पड़ेगा कि मैंने इन्कार क्यों किया ? मुझे कल चिट्ठी मिली लिमये साहब की एक और सिलसिले में जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि क्यों उनकी फलां चीज जो है उसको एडमिट करने से इन्कार कर दिया गया और उनको इजाजत नहीं दी गई उठाने की । जितने भी नोटिसिस आते हैं और जितनी भी मेरे पास चिट्ठियां आती हैं उनके बारे में एक एक करके सब दलीलें देने लग जाऊँ तो सारा दिन इसी में लग जाएगा और काम नहीं चल सकेगा । जब कभी भी मैं अपील करता हूँ तो वह फिजूल मालूम होती है । मेरी अपील पर अगर भ्रमल नहीं होता है जो मैं कहता हूँ उस पर अगर भ्रमल नहीं होता है तो मेरा अपील करता फिजूल है । मैं अपील पर अपील करता जाऊँ और उसकी कोई पर-वाह न की जाए तो अपील करने की जरूरत नहीं रह जाती है । मेरे फैसले पर अगर

इतमीमान नहीं होना है तो फिर दूसरी और चीज मेरे लिए क्या रह जाती है ? क्या मैं हर एक जो चीज है उसको हाऊस में लाया करूँ और हर एक चीज को हाऊस के सामने रख दिया करूँ और हाऊस फैसला करता चला जाया करे

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Important matters should be brought up here.

श्री बागड़ी : हाऊस चाहेगा तो आप को ऐसा करना पड़ेगा । यह कोई ऐसी मुश्किल बात नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनार्थसिंह (वाराणसी) : आप जो चाहेंगे उसको हाऊस नहीं भी चाह सकता है । हम भी तो हाऊस के मेम्बर हैं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In these matters, you have discretion to decide whether to have a discussion in Parliament as quickly as ever it is possible to have. You have ample discretion in this regard; quite apart from these little things, you could easily direct Government to have a discussion on his matter which is agitating the country. How can we as the parliamentary body ignore this aspect of the matter?

Mr. Speaker: I have discretionary powers. If I use them, nobody agrees. Then I am asked that I should use the discretion in a particular manner and then alone it would be agreed to.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have not said that. With all respect, you are unnecessarily shifting the ground. .

Mr. Speaker: I have used that discretion. He would agree with me there. I have used it and then it is being questioned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am not questioning it. I am only saying that you have ample discretionary powers by the exercise of which you could easily

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

make it possible for us to discuss a paramount matter like the Proclamation which they have now issued in regard to Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: Do the rules allow that under an adjournment motion?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Yes. When an adjournment motion comes to point out the feeling of the members in regard to this issue and the urgency of the matter is represented, you could ascertain from Government straightway, if Government is going to have a discussion of this in the House. You have not done so. We are left in the air.

Mr. Speaker: First I have to see whether the adjournment motion itself is admissible. . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I ask you in all humility: do you take a purely technical view of these important matters?

Mr. Speaker: I am to be guided by the rules at least.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you have only the rules to be guided by, I am sorry. . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking a purely technical view of the matter. But the rules are to guide me, and I have to observe them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If the spirit of the rules do not matter and only the matter of the rules is to be observed from time to time, I am very sorry to say that it makes it impossible for us to function in this House. . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We are not in the habit of tabling adjournment motions everyday.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को अधिकार प्राप्त है। जब काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश

हो तो उसके बारे में आप विचार करें। नन्दा जी ने जो बयान दिया है उसमें कई गलत बातें हैं। बहुत सी गलत बातें हमारे दल के बारे में कही गई हैं।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This Government has acted in such an authoritarian manner that in the last 17 years there was no incident like this. They are going to have their rule in the whole country. Are we going to allow them to run riot like this?

Shri Raghunath Singh: We will not be ruled by you at least.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Instead of tabling an adjournment motion we give call attention notice nowadays. You yourself have said that we are not tabling adjournment motions these days. So when we responsible Members come forward with an adjournment motion on a particular matter, you have also to realise that we are agitated over it. These are very vital questions that affect the very foundation of the democratic setup in this country.

Mr. Speaker: When that discussion is to come up soon, what is the need. . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: When?

Shri Daji (Indore): Not soon. It may come after six weeks.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We are now faced with a *fait accompli*.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो महीने के बाद भी आ सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी : देश में जनतन्त्र की हत्या हुई है। यह लोक सभा चलेगी कैसे ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In this matter, you are strictly within your rights, because you have discretion vested in you. I do not know the form in which the

adjournment motion has been tabled and whether it was in order or not. But it must be admitted that we must devise some means to see that when matters of such great importance are there—whether the rules provide for them or not—we are able to bring them up here. We should discuss how we could bring such matters before the House. If the matter in question is delayed and Government come forward with a proposal for discussion after a month, do you think that the people will forgive us for forgetting this very important matter? I think Parliament will not be discharging its duty properly if we do not take cognisance of these things. Let us apply our mind.

I am against violating your orders. I do not want to digress on that point. But I think it is time for us to consider this matter. Let, Government and the Opposition sit with you and devise some means by which these important matters can come up for discussion in time before the House.

Shri Ranga: Apart from all other points, in regard to this last point made by my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, I am in agreement, and I would like you to give us an early opportunity of discussing it with you.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अमरीकी गैस का सवाल है। उसके बारे में भी नोटिस दिया गया है और यह चीज भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोहिया साहब भी बोलना शुरू कर दें। मैंने बड़े साहब को भी नहीं बताया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं एक फरमावरदार बेटे की तरह हूँ। मैं खाली खड़ा होता रहता हूँ। आप अपनी निगाह मेरी तरफ करेंगे, मुझे बोलने की इजाजत देंगे तभी बोलूंगा वरना नहीं बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बड़े साहब को भी नहीं बताया और वह बोलने लग गये। इस लिए अगर आप भी बोलने लग जायें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balram-pur): On a point of order. .

श्री बड़े : क्योंकि आपने दूसरे ग्रुप के लीडर को बुलाया है और उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट कर दिये हैं, इस वास्ते मैंने खमझा है कि मैं भी अपने ग्रुप के विचार आपकी इजाजत से आपके सामने रख दूँ। अगर आप इजाजत नहीं देते हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ और अगर इजाजत देते हैं तो मैं बोल लेता हूँ। दूसरे ग्रुप को आपने परमीशन दी इसलिए मैं बोला हूँ। यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं करता है। अगर ग्रुप की कांफेंस में यह कह देते कि इस पर विचार हो सकता है, इसको अगर जाहिर कर देते तो इतना डिस्कशन जो हम कर रहे हैं यह न करते और इतना हल्ला न होता। हमने केरल में प्रेजीडेंटस कूल लगा दिया है। जनसंघ के इसके बारे में क्या वृज हैं, वे भी सामने आने चाहियें, वे भी आपके सामने रहने चाहियें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या हमने केरल को डिस्कस करना शुरू कर दिया है? क्या केरल पर बहस आरम्भ हो गई है?

श्री बड़े : हम गड़बड़ नहीं करेंगे। पार्लिमेंट और आप जो कहते हैं उसको हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप गड़बड़ करेंगे तो आपकी मर्जी। मैं गड़बड़ को कैसे रोक सकता हूँ। स्पीकर अकेला गड़बड़ नहीं रोक सकता है। अगर मेम्बर चाहे कि उन्हें गड़बड़ ही करनी है, जिस वक्त उनकी मर्जी होगी वे गड़बड़ करेंगे तो मैं कैसे रोक सकता हूँ। मैं अकेला आदमी हूँ और मेरे पास कोई ऐसी फोर्स तो है नहीं कि मैं रोक सकूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव कितना जरूरी है वह मैं खाली एक सादा सवाल शास्त्री जी से पूछ कर बता देना चाहता हूं। इतना तो शास्त्री जी को भी मालूम है कि वे चाहे फिसलें हों अहिंसा और सत्याग्रह के मार्ग से लेकिन मैंने जब से राजनीति शुरू की है कभी नहीं फिसला हूं। फिर भी मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या शास्त्री जी ने रास्ता खोलना चाहा है कि जनतंत्र के बजाय अब इस देश में पिस्तौलबाजी शुरू हो जाए ? उस तरह से जनता अपनी तकदीर का फैसला करे ? यह सीधा सा सवाल है और इसी से आप समझ सकते हैं कि कितना ज्यादा जरूरी काम रोको प्रस्ताव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो मुझे जरूर क्याल हो गया है कि अगर पिस्तौलबाजी होनी है तो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को मैं जरूर एलाऊं करूं। अगर पिस्तौल ही चलनी है तो पहला शब्द मैं होऊंगा.....

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरे चलायेंगे, हम नहीं चलायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई भी चलायें। पिस्तौलबाजी से ही होना है तो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का क्या करना है हमने ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ऐसा कह कर ये प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। पिस्तौल चलेगी, इस तरह का प्रोत्साहन इस सदन में देना ठीक नहीं है। यह बड़ा ही अशोभनीय है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चोर सब उधर बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री बाजी : मेरा यही कहना है कि यह होगा, यह अशोभनीय बात है। कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जायेगा लोगों के वास्ते। You murder democracy. What remains?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जैसे लोग इस देश को बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पता लग गया है कि आप कितना डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : केरल में प्रेजीडेंट्स कूल कायम किया है, यहां पर भी कर दीजिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यहां चोर बैठे हुए हैं। इस शब्द को उन्हें वापस लेना चाहिये। यह शब्द ठीक नहीं है। सारे सदन के वास्ते उन्होंने इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कई बार यहां कह चुके हैं कि अगर आप की इजाजत के बिना कोई सदस्य बोलेंगे तो उन की बात को रेकार्ड से एक्सपंज किया जायेगा। लेकिन आप कभी उस को अमल में नहीं लाते हैं। आप केवल सत्याग्रह सा कर देते हैं कि जो चाहे यहां बोला करे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो कुछ आप ने कहा है उस पर आप अमल भी करें। तब शायद कुछ फर्क पड़े।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुभद्रा जी, ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम भी मैं बतला दूंगा। नियम यह है कि रेकार्ड में वही चीज जा सकती है जिस के लिए मेरी इजाजत हो, दूसरी चीज नहीं जा सकती। मेरे पास दो ही हथियार रह जाते हैं। एक तो यह कि जो मेरी मर्जी के खिलाफ बोले और रोकने से भी न रुके तो वह रेकार्ड में न जाये। दूसरे यह जैसा कि मावलंकर साहब ने कहा था कि जो ऐसे शब्द होंगे वे कभी मेरी आई कैंच न कर सकें। दो ही हथियार हैं मेरे पास।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): My hon. friend here has just expressed that all of these people sitting here are thieves. May I request that this may be expunged? It is most unparliamentary.

An hon. Member: He did not say like that.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is a cardinal rule of this House that your decision and your ruling shall not be questioned in the House, and that cardinal rule has been violated here day in and day out. May I request you to see that this rule is followed?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You are violating the Constitution.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If it is not followed, the entire House will be with you to take action against the Members who offend against that rule. (*Interruptions*).

May I complete my submissions? Whatever decisions or rulings are given by you cannot be questioned. This is the basis of the conduct of business in the House. The entire Opposition leaders, responsible leaders, will agree with this that the orderly conduct of business in this House will be impossible if your decisions and rulings are challenged.

May I also submit that your ruling that if they are not satisfied with anything, it should be discussed in your Chamber, is a salutary one, and we must see that it is followed? If there is any violation, I submit to you that you should take stringent action against the Members.

Mr. Speaker: I will be proceeding with this, and I will see.

Shri Nath Rai: Has the Prime Minister nothing to say in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking him.
2584(Ai) LSD—5.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of this, we feel that we should withdraw from the House. We cannot tolerate this.

[*Shri H. N. Mukerjee and some other hon. Members left the House.*]

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY ETC.

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4054/65.*]
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
- (iii) Statement by the Government on the amendments to the Articles of Association of the above Company.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-4055/65.

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON COIR

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Working Group on Coir. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4056/65.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT ETC.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Rameshwar Sahu, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (i) G.S.R. 333 dated the 6th March, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 334 dated the 6th March, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 335 dated the 6th March, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4052/65].

- (2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 354 dated the 28th February, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 355 dated the 28th February, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 356 dated the 28th February, 1965.
- (iv) G.S.R. 357 dated the 28th February, 1965.
- (v) G.S.R. 336 dated the 6th March, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4057/65].

- (3) a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (a) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 376 dated the 28th February, 1965, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4058/65].

- (b) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Staff) Regulations, 1964, published in Notification dated the 4th

July, 1964, under sub-section (5) of section 46 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4059/65].

12.33 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SHRI A. K. SEN

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. There is one thing that I would request. I would like the statement of Shri Dwivedy as also that of the Law Minister to be made at one and the same time, i.e., one after the other. If the Law Minister is also ready, I will allow him.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): During the discussion of the no-confidence motion on 16th March, 1965, Shri Homi Daji, an Opposition Member, said that Shri A. K. Sen, Union Minister of Law and Social Security who was a member of the Cabinet Sub-Committee which was dealing with Orissa affairs, had applied for a plot of land in Bhubaneswar when he was a member of the Sub-Committee and that a plot was allotted to him before the Sub-Committee finalised its report.

Shri A. K. Sen said that it was a serious allegation, and that he was prepared to resign if this could be substantiated. You were also pleased to observe that the House must take notice of it.

I have since made enquiries about this matter, and want to place the following facts for the consideration of the House.

From the records of the Government of Orissa, which I have been able to see, I can state with full sense of responsibility that the former Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Biren Mitra and the former Chairman of the State

Planning Board, Shri Biju Patnaik, showed considerable interest and asked the Estate Officer to find a plot of land in Bhubaneshwar for Shri A. K. Sen, the Union Law Minister.

An hon. Member: When?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In fact, a Government order ultimately signed by the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa, on 3rd September, 1964, states that a three-fourth acre plot in Unit VII, which is now available, may be reserved for Shri A. K. Sen, Union Law Minister. I have a photostat copy of the record which, with your permission, I am prepared to place on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, this may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is the note of the Estate Officer to the Joint Secretary. It says:

"Jt. Secy.

"Orders at p. 12/N with regard to the withdrawal of plots Nos. 57 and 58 from the Capital Co-operative Building Society, may kindly be seen. I had the occasion to discuss this question with the Chief Minister who was pleased to observe that plot Nos. 57 and 58 may be defreezed and placed at the disposal of the Society. A 3/4th acre plot in Unit VII, which is now available, may be reserved for Shri A. K. Sen, Union Law Minister. In view of the orders of the Chief Minister, we may have no objection to defreeze the two plots, namely plots Nos. 57 and 58.

"For favour of approval.

Sd/- (illegible)

2nd September.

On this the Joint Secretary writes:

"Addl. C. S. may kindly see orders on p. 12/N. In view of the changed circumstances, the two

plots may not be kept reserved and may be replaced at the disposal of the society.

"Addl. C.S.

Sd/- illegible

3-9-64

Sd/- illegible

3-9-64

Sd/- illegible
3-9-64."

These notes are exchanged between the Estate Officer, Joint Secretary and Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa between 2nd September, 1964 and 3rd September, 1964. You have already permitted me to place a copy on the Table of the House.

The House might remember that allegations against Orissa Ministers were before the Government of India and were raised in Parliament several times during the last two years. A memorandum to the President was submitted in July, 1964, which was forwarded to the Prime Minister. The Law Ministry was very much in the picture. Since Shri Biju Patnaik had filed a case in a Calcutta Court against a newspaper on this matter, the Law Ministry examined the question whether a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, could be appointed under the circumstances, and so far as my information goes, the late Solicitor-General, Shri Sanyal, was asked to give his opinion on the matter in the month of August, 1964. Regular cases for enquiry into the matters were registered before the Special Police Establishment on 10th September, 1964 and the CBI was entrusted with the task of investigation. The Cabinet Sub-Committee was later appointed to go into these reports and come to some findings.

It is indisputable from the above facts that a plot of land was reserved for Shri A. K. Sen by the Government of Orissa at Bhubaneshwar in September, 1964. As a matter of fact, after this permission is given, the all

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

allottee has to be informed and he would have to go through certain procedures in order to take the allotment and possession of the land. These must take some time. Whether this was effected during the period mentioned by Shri Daji, it is for Shri Daji or for Shri Sen to clarify.

The facts that I have placed before the House show that there are many more persons involved in Orissa affairs than is sought to be painted by the Government, and they are afraid to appoint a Commission of Inquiry on fear of further startling disclosures about men in authority and Congress leaders both at the Centre and the State of Orissa.

It is not my purpose to attribute any motives to anybody, nor am I interested in witch-hunting. Since the matter has been raised in the House, I hope this may help in clearing doubts even regarding Shri Sen. If, as a result of what I have placed before you, Shri Sen can clarify the whole position, I would be indeed happy. I trust this will be viewed in the spirit in which I have raised it.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Has he information whether these two plots, Nos. 57 and 58, were allotted to Shri Sen?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have no information whether on any particular date he took it or not, but so far as this record goes . . .

Mr. Speaker: I was only further enquiring whether that allotment has been made or not.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The allotment has been made according to the records. This was reserved for him.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am obliged at least to Shri Surendranath Dwivedy that he had not raised this in the brash way in which the

other hon. Member has done on the last occasion. I am very sorry that I have not had enough time to prepare for this case because this has come up from Shri Surendranath Dwivedy only this morning and you were pleased to send me. You will excuse me if my particulars fall short of some of the requirements, but I shall be happy to submit such particulars as you may require.

The matter arises in this way. I have had now the advantage of seeing the copies of many letters written by and to my brother, when he was alive, the late **Shri Sukumar Sen**, concerning the plot of land which was going to be settled by him when he was the Chairman of the Dandakaranya Authority in 1962. The matter starts from 1st August, 1962. I shall place all these letters on the Table; I do not want to read them because it will take time. But I will give the gist of them.

On 1st August, 1962, his Secretary, one Mr. Ramani wrote from Koraput that Mr. Sen was shown certain plots in Bhubaneswar when he was there last and he would be obliged if the particulars were sent to him so that he may make a choice. They were sent to him and he made a particular choice; it was not found possible to be given to him. He made another choice in the alternative which I found is plot No. 113 in front of the Government House. That is the plot possibly which Shri Daji had in mind when he said it. The correspondence went on from 1st August till 13th February in the course of which he was given the rules of membership of the co-operative society. He became a member of the Capital House Building Co-operative Society of Bhubaneswar by paying the share money of Rs. 10 and Re. 1 as application money, and he was sent the rules saying that the allotment would be made if the application was made with a treasury challan, and in the

meantime that Plot No. 113 would be reserved for him if he wanted to apply. Unfortunately, it is well-known that he died before he applied, after 13th February, when he was informed; he died in April. It is rather painful for me to recount it. Then, what happened? I never knew anything about it. His wife, in great distress, left for England; she was there, away, for about a year. In the meantime, it appeared that two other officers, one the Secretary of the Governor and the other, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, wanted this land to be allotted to them because they had heard nothing from the family of Sukumar Sen. Unfortunately, I find that no letter was sent either to my sister-in-law or to me or to any member of his family so that they could decide whether they would keep it or not or continue the membership of the society or not. The whole of 1964 was taken up. I remember I went to Cuttack and Bhuvaneswar at the end of December, 1963, but in the meantime, the notes which I find, show that orders were sought that this land which was meant for my brother might be allotted to these officers as nothing was heard from his family. One officer, I find, notes that this should await the decision of the Chief Minister as it was originally meant for Mr. Sukumar Sen and further intimation should be obtained from Mrs. Sukumar Sen, that is, my sister-in-law, before that land was disposed of or allowed to be disposed of. Unfortunately, at that time, my sister-in-law was in England. I do not think she heard anything about it; at least she says she did not hear anything about it.

When I went to Bhuvaneswar in December, 1963 in connection with the Regional P & T Conference there, I was told by some officers, either the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary, or somebody who was sent by the Chief Minister, that the Chief Minister's order was awaited for the allotment of this plot of land to the two officers and whether the family wanted it to

be kept for them and they wanted to know the views of the family. I told them I knew nothing about it, that my sister-in-law was away and that on my going back I would make enquiries. In the meantime, I was asked to write to the co-operative society in August if it was desired that his membership should be continued by any of the members of his family. As far as I remember, after I came back, I did write to some co-operative society. I cannot find a copy of it. In any event, it must have been addressed not to the co-operative society—because, when I went to Bhuvaneswar in March, 1964, after, you remember, the riots had taken place in Pakistan and Calcutta, the riots were going on in Rourkela and a large number of refugees were being sent to Orissa for being settled. I was sent by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, to go and talk to the Chief Ministers of Orissa and of Bihar for the purpose of finding out how these refugees could be settled in these two States. I think Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was instrumental in sending me there. And Shri Khanna was then the Minister. When I went there, I was told by the Chief Minister—the Rehabilitation Secretary was Mr. Dias—that they have received no intimation from Sukumar Sen's family and that the matter could not be held up any longer because there were other applicants. I told him definitely that when I go back I will find out and write back. I have got a copy of the letter, which I wrote to the Chief Minister, the original of which must be in the files in Orissa. I shall place copies of my brother's letters, the replies from the Government of Orissa and my letter of 19th April, 1964, on the Table of the House. I wrote to him saying that my sister-in-law was away and that therefore nothing could be said definitely, but that reservation may be continued until some member of his family chose to apply for the allotment which was meant for him according to the rules. No reply was

[Shri A. K. Sen]

given to any member of his family. I am trying to find out whether any reply did reach them because they are all in Calcutta. But what happened is,—I find now from the files—in the meantime, the allotment to these two other officers, Mr. Dass and Mr. Bawa had been almost finalised and it was only awaiting the sanction of the Chief Minister as the co-operative society had allotted it to them and everything was completed. And when my letter went, the Chief Minister appears to have given an order which is at page 12/N, not 16/N—16/N is dated 2nd September, and 12/N is dated 11th August, 1964. The Orissa Government have been requested to send a detailed account. It appears that since the allotment in favour of these two persons of the land which was meant for my brother had progressed almost to finalisation, the Chief Minister said it need not be held up, but, if, as I had requested, any member of the family had applied for any land, two plots mentioned as Plot, Nos. 57 and 58 in that very order sheet of 11th August "might be reserved as per request of the Law Minister." That is written there. I shall read out that portion and I shall also place a copy of that, the note at page 12/N. This is after the receipt of my letter; the decision was taken three months later. It reads as—Ten more plots were carved out in the Forest Park area and were numbered 50 to 59. As per the decision of the Capital advisory committee these plots were placed at the disposal of the Capital Co-operative Building Society for allotment, the same society of which my brother was a member. It says "we have so far not received any representation for plots 57 and 58 from the society." That means nobody had apparently from the side of Sukumar Sen's family applied to the society or for any allotment. "The Chief Minister was pleased to tell me a couple of days back that the two plots from the said area may be kept free for allotment for sometime as per

the request of the Mr. Asoke Sen, Indian Minister for Law." I would, therefore, submit that Plot Nos. 57 and 58 measuring quarter of an acre each may be temporarily withdrawn from allotment made to the Capital Co-operative Building Society." If at all, apparently, my late brother's family might have a grievance that without reference to them, the plot which was meant for him was given to the two officers and some other plot, which is far inside the town—Nos. 57 and 58—was kept reserved for sometime for allotment, or "kept free for allotment for sometime as per the request of the Indian Minister for Law." I never made any request for any other land. I only said that the land which was meant for my brother may be kept pending until somebody, some member, of his family, applied for it. This was the note on the 11th August. After the 11th August, it does not appear that any intimation went from the Estate Office to any of the heirs of Shri Sukumar Sen; apparently they did not hear anything. What happened is—this is the order of 2nd September which Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has read out—they said that these plots which were temporarily kept pending may also be allotted because there were other applicants. Some officer wrote that this may be allotted; this may not be kept pending and if at all somebody—I find my name mentioned—wanted, some unit VII may be considered. Nobody has ever applied; nothing of the sort. This is the position.

I have now got the certificate and copy of the records which the Chief Minister sent me of the co-operative societies. The Deputy Chief Minister wrote "I would like to know if Shri Asoke Sen, Union Minister of Law, has applied for allotment of a plot of land in Bhubaneswar to any of the house-building societies functioning at Bhubaneswar. If any such application has been received, the details of the same and the action taken thereon may be indicated."

Records of six co-operative house-building societies were sent. They said, "Shri Asoke Sen never applied for membership of any house-building co-operative society and is not a member of any society. Shri Asoke Sen never applied for a plot of land in Bhubaneswar in any house-building society. Shri Asoke Sen was not allotted any plot of land in any of the house-building societies in Bhubaneswar."

Sir, these are the letters of my brother and his secretary, the replies received by him, and the copy of his membership certificate. His society membership card is still continuing—No. 2373 of Capital House-building Society. I may read out my own letter which I wrote on 19th April to Shri Biren Mitra:

"My dear Biren,

"I do not know to which society my brother, late Shri Sukumar Sen applied for a plot of land in Bhubaneswar. Apparently I had addressed a previous letter wrongly. As my sister-in-law is not here, please see that the reservation of my brother may be continued until any member of his family decides to apply for membership according to the rules."

On that, on the 11th August, the order was made that the land allotted for him may be disposed of and given to some other officers and some other plots Nos. 57 and 58 may be kept reserved for some time. I find from the records that within 15th September, both these plots 57 and 58 were allotted to others.

Mention was made about the question as to whether a commission of inquiry was feasible or not in view of the suit filed by Shri Patnaik. I think we dealt with that matter not before 11th August but later before Mr. Sanyal had died, two or three weeks before. It was in the last week of August, i.e., after the order of

11th August. I did not know anything about this order then. The Prime Minister knows what my advice has been about the commission of inquiry. Mr. Dwivedy also knows what the advice of the Law Ministry has been.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is secret.

Shri A. K. Sen: But it was certainly not in favour of Mr. Patnaik.

These are the facts. May I, with your permission, lay on the Table of the House the copies correspondence with my brother and myself and the two orders of 11th August and 2nd September, 1964? Mr. Dwivedy has filed already the order of 2nd September. I have asked the Orissa Government to be good enough to send copies of other orders by which plots 57 and 58 have also been allotted.

Mr. Speaker: His assertion is that no plot whatsoever has been allotted to him in Bhubaneswar?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think the Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: What is his assertion?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no question of my ever applying or ever having been allotted any plot.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister may place all the papers, and letters that he has got on the Table of the House. Mr. Dwivedy also would put them on the Table. Mr. Daji also might put them if he has got any proof about his own statement. I will certainly go through all these records and see if I have a recommendation to make or any occasion to place anything before this House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I lay the documents on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4050/65].

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I also lay the relevant documents on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4051/65].

12.55 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume general discussion on the General Budget. 3 hours 50 minutes remain.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I think there is the Appropriation Bill for Vote on Account. I would like to have the Chair's direction as to when I will be called.

Mr. Speaker: We should conclude it at 5 o'clock. How long is he likely to take for his reply?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Slightly over an hour, about 1½ hours.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him at 4 o'clock to reply.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam. She is not here. Shri Gajraj Singh Rao.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): I have come, Sir. I may be allowed to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry now; I have called another hon. Member.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: I would like to submit that there are substantial relief in personal taxation, i.e. in the income-tax of the low income group. The procedure also has been made less complex. Another bright feature according to me is that he has not acceded to the undue demands of the corporate sector. At the same time, there should be tightening of tax evasion.

A myth is being created by the corporate sector that the budget would hit the poor man and the middle-class man and therefore they (corporate sector) should be given some relief. That is absolutely wrong and incorrect. The third point which is rightly and strongly urged is that there should be more and more emphasis on the nationalisation of industries and a very effective control on banking and other industries. If the poor people are to prosper, if a socialist pattern of society is to be achieved, this is absolutely necessary in my view.

Having dealt with these general aspects, I would put one pertinent question, whether it is a national budget or an economic jugglery, as it is called. 80 per cent of our population live in rural India. Whether they have been taken care of in the budget has to be seen. They are the crux of the society. In case there is really something substantial for them in the budget, I would welcome it. But on the contrary I find that rural India has been absolutely ignored.

13.00 hrs.

The hon. Finance Minister may say that it is a routine type of budget of the British pattern, the European pattern or any other pattern. But we have for a national budget, to go by the conditions in our own country where 80 per cent of the population live in the villages or in rural areas. We are not to cater only for the needs of the 20 per cent big capitalists, blackmarketers or anti-social elements. If we cater to their needs only because they can howl and scowl, because they can hold big receptions or hold brief to the newspapers posing saying that if something is not done for the capitalists it would harm the poor people—this is the fallacy—it will lead us nowhere.

A pertinent question to ask here is this. The budget may have been balanced. There may have even been some surplus. But at what cost? Are we not selling the economic soul of

India to the capitalists whether in this country or outside? We are selling the conscience of real India for ever. I am not a historian, but we are repeating the same thing as of the East India Company if we mortgage the economic soul of India like this.

I would then refer to the biggest man of this century, Mahatma Gandhi. What did he say? Are we truly following his path of socialism or a socialism of the type borrowed from abroad? Our country needs the type of socialism which Mahatma Gandhi preached. I had at one time the audacity to impertinently ask Mahatma Gandhi: "Mahatmaji, you said that swaraj would come. Now swaraj has come. When would Ramraj come because you had also said that Ramraj would come?" The simple reply was: "When people like you would go back to the villages, Ramraj would come". Thereby he meant that there would be prosperity in the villages and there would be no need, as it is happening today, for anybody and everybody to come to towns. Whether it be ordinary labour clerks or men of other jobs, all are rushing to towns today. Is that the socialism we are aiming at? Is that the socialist pattern of society that we want to bring about? Are we going by the path shown to us by Mahatma Gandhi, I would ask.

We may get foodgrains from other countries. We may get foodgrains under PL. 480. We may pass over the temporary crisis that is there in the country now. But would that help? Are we not selling the economic soul of India when we are borrowing like this. It may be food, it may be defence, it may be other things needed by the country, we are borrowing in everything.

I know we are capable of doing things if there is an earnest desire on our part that they should be done. We have got the resources. Take the case of electricity. I can show you how, a few miles away from here, if electricity had been supplied to wells the production would have increased by ten or twenty times. To

big capitalists, on a demand made over the telephone, connections are given for luxury purposes. For agriculturists who need electricity for their wells, for four to five years they are waiting after installing the engines. They are not given connections. Sir, a humble man like me would go to the Deputy Commissioner, an Assembly Member or even the Minister. The Punjab Chief Minister said that he would get the necessary connection for all these people. But the engineer said that we may go to Ministers or Members of Parliament, but in the offices they have their own socialist pattern of taking Rs. 1,000 per connection. That is the socialist pattern practised as far as the villagers are concerned. These are hard facts and can be verified. I am prepared to face verification by any section of the House. They may verify these facts.

Sir, when it is a question of producing foodgrains, it is the rural India that produces it. When it is a question of defending India in NEFA, Kashmir or anywhere else, it is the rural India that is doing it. What is the treatment that is meted out to the people of rural India? Even when they want to complete a well and ask for cement, they are told that they cannot get it because the Government has no cement and as they are committed for building big palaces, for building big townships like Faridabad. They are told that the Government has cement only for such big people and not for the villagers.

मुझे एक शेर याद आ जाता है। हज़रत
आदम को गेहूं खाने पर जज़त से निकाला
गया था।

"निकलना खुद से आदम का मुनते
आए थे लेकिन
बहुत बे-आवक़ हो कर तेरे
कूचे से हम निकले"।

आज गेहूं पैदा करने की बिना पर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस शेर के बाद तो स्पीच कान्टीन्यू नहीं रहनी चाहिये ।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर देता हूँ ।

आज गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपने कहा कि "बहुत बे-आबरू हो कर तेरे कूचे से हम निकले", तो फिर निकल कर भी स्पीच जारी है ?

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : आदम को गेहूँ खाने पर निकाला गया था और गांवों के लोग गेहूँ पैदा करने पर इस सोशलिस्ट सोसायटी में फोर्थ-रेट सिटिजन बनाये गये हैं—बे इस तरह से निकाले गये हैं । मैं आप के नोटिस में निहायत मझदिवाना तौर से यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग भी सोसायटी के अंग हैं ।

मैं एक बात और अर्ज करूंगा । मान लीजिये कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगाने की बड़ी जरूरत है । सरकार वह इंडस्ट्री लगाए, लेकिन उस के साथ यह शर्त लगाये कि गांधी जी की जो कन्सेप्शन था, . . .

His conception was to have those industries that would cater to the needs of the farmers, to supply things required for rural development. After these 17 years we have not been able to have even sufficient tractors in the country. We do not have sufficient electricity.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें ।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : मैं दो चार मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूँ । मैं साल डेढ़ साल के बाद बोल रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने बहुत वक्त ले लिया है । मैंने कहा था कि हर एक मेम्बर दस मिनट ले ।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : मैंने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, वह मेरी बात नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट ने एक अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट बुलाया था ।

An American expert, Mr. Clyde T. Ellias, was called by the Government. After proper study he submitted a report in which he says:

"Rural electrification is the key to improved farm production and expansion of small industries in India."

Economic and social development would be completely met by this. This is the opinion of the expert called by the Government—my opinion may be a humble opinion because I wear a turban and I am a resident of a village with the result that I may not be cared for.

Mr. Speaker: Those who wear turbans, are their opinions humble?

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है कि "जट्टा पगड़ी सम्भालतू" । हम ने तो अपनी पगड़ी सम्भालने की कोशिश की, लेकिन आजकल की सोशलिस्ट सोसाइटी में पगड़ी वालों को फोर्थ रेट सिटिजन की तरह समझा जाता है । They are treated like that. That is our misfortune. But we will keep our pugrees, we will defend the country and we would not betray the country because of the exploitation by these blackmarketeers and all that. Take the case of black money. If our competent police can unearth the murderers of Kairon, similarly, if they are given encouragement they

could unearth and bring into open all the black money. In that case, our budget will not only be balanced but there will even be a bigger surplus, which can be utilized for the benefit of the 80 per cent of the society. Then there will be no need to borrow money from foreign countries or to beg at the doors of big capitalists in the country.

I come from a rural area and perhaps my ideas may not be liked by many Members here. I have been a devoted follower of Gandhiji. If they have any respect for Gandhiji they should see to it that 80 per cent of the population should be treated as a part of the society instead of being treated as fourth-rate citizens as at present. It should not be done.

In the end, I thank you for giving me an opportunity.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I am very much thankful to you for the time you have given me and also to my party bosses for accommodating me today. I have had the advantage of sitting here and hearing friends from all the sides, not only opposition parties but also my own party. So, in the circumstances in which our Finance Minister is placed, I feel sympathy for him.

The general feeling in the country is that he is trying to accommodate all sections and he has shown certain concessions and a new orientation in this budget, about which I will speak presently. In the very beginning I will say one thing. I am perplexed when I hear references made to socialism, socialistic pattern of society, ushering in an egalitarian society etc. by members of the Opposition as well as by my own party members. The more I hear them, the more I feel that some of our friends are very much confused, and the confusion will certainly increase if certain things are not made absolutely clear.

We are just experimenting with a unique pattern of socialism in our country. The socialism that we know,

or we have learnt so far is pure and simple socialism in which there is no place for the private sector or free enterprise. But in our country we have decided to have a mixed economy in which both the public and private sectors will play their respective role. So, it is very necessary for Government to make two things very clear. I have referred to this in my speeches in Parliament during the last three years in the budget discussion. Government must make it quite clear to the private sector to what extent they can expand, beyond which they cannot go. Unless that is done, the confusion will be bound to be there and, if anything, it will increase. Now different views are heard on this subject from members of the ruling party, even from Ministers and ex-Ministers. So, it is high time that Government pay attention to this.

Secondly, now the people are taxed at three levels. I had suggested earlier from whatever little experience I have of running the administration of my State, and the ex-Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, had almost accepted my suggestion that there should be a sort of broad demarcation between the three spheres of taxation. Now people are taxed at three levels, the local level, the State level and the Central level. There is so much of confusion in realizing taxes that people have become afraid of tax collectors and they are trying to evade taxes. I had suggested that under the leadership of the Finance Minister there should be a meeting of the State Finance Ministers and all those who are concerned with local finances and shaping the fiscal policies of the country where a broad indication should be given of the spheres of taxation at the three levels. Today the local bodies complain that inroads are being made into their spheres of taxation by the State Government. For want of time I will not quote instances. Similarly, the State Governments complain that inroads are being made into their spheres by the Centre. Corporate tax is an instance in point. Therefore, it would be very much helpful if the Central

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

Finance Minister takes the lead or initiative to broadly allocate the spheres of taxation at the three levels. If that is done there will be less of confusion and the poor citizen will heave a sigh or relief.

Then I come to the simplification of the tax structure. Whenever I get an opportunity I had been asking the Finance Minister to simplify the taxation laws. I am very much thankful to him for making them a little simpler. As far as personal taxation is concerned, it has been done to a great extent this time. Yet, I feel there is more scope for further simplification. What is the position today? I am sure that most of us had opportunities of presenting ourselves before the income-tax officers with our returns. Now the law has become so complex that we get confused. Sometimes when the income-tax officer says that the tax will be levied at a particular rate, even if we feel that it is on the high side, in order to avoid all the harassment and trouble, we agree to pay whatever he demands. The simplification of the tax law will certainly go a long way in helping the honest tax-payer.

The concessions that have been given in excise duties will certainly help the common man. Then, incentives have been given for shifting of industries from congested areas. For historic and other reasons, many medium and large-scale industries are concentrated at a few focal points in the country. It is high time that they are shifted so that there will be reasonable dispersal of industries about which everybody is speaking in the House.

On family planning, only yesterday I heard Shri Sen, Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organisation. He has warned the whole world, especially this country, about the rapid growth of population. India is one of the countries where this problem is getting more and more acute. Concession given to expenditure on family planning is an indication of the awareness of the seriousness of the problem by the Government. In fact,

I would urge on the Finance Minister to persuade the State Governments also to spend more and more money on family planning measures.

Then, I am glad that he has put a check on purchase of urban properties so that people with a lot of surplus money will not buy more and more urban property, making it difficult for people in the low income group to get dwelling houses. Quite likely, the local authorities may raise the question whether this tax should go to them or to the Centre. I hope the Finance Minister will look into that aspect.

As far as corporation tax is concerned, the Finance Minister has said that the maximum limit has been brought down to 70 per cent. I do not say that we should make the rich richer. But, at the same time, we should not forget one thing. Unless we produce more, unless we add to our national wealth how can we become rich and how can we distribute more to the poorer sections? Therefore, first of all, we have to increase production, convertible into national wealth and then distribute it equitably. Though the Finance Minister has said that he has rationalised the corporate tax and brought it down to 70 per cent, I think that only a fringe of the capitalist class would be benefited by that move; only a very few people will get the benefit from that measure.

Then, I am thankful to the Finance Minister for lifting the excise duty on pure silk fabrics. As the Minister in charge of industries in the State, I had been pressing that pure silk fabrics should not be subjected to excise duties. But nobody paid heed to my requests. In Parliament also, for the last three years I have been making that suggestion. Now that he had done away with this excise duty, I am sure that not only will it help the growth of this industry within the country but it will also help export, which is the prime need of the day.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

While framing the budget of a country, attempts should be made to

see that the following problems are solved by it. Firstly, we have to see whether this budget will accelerate the growth of economic activity in this country. So far as the present budget is concerned, I think that to some extent it will do so, and to some extent it will not. I wish I had time to dilate more on this subject.

Secondly, we have to see whether it creates conditions for fresh investment and capital formation. I am very sorry to say that the way in which certain things have been done such as the raising of the bank rate, the present approach to taxes etc., it may not be possible for us to have that sort of capital formation which would enable money to be ploughed back into industry. Of course, there may be a few exceptions of some big business-houses with interlocked management who might be able to do this in some way or the other. But as far as the industry in general is concerned, they would not be in a position to achieve this.

Now, I come to the question of stabilisation of prices and the holding of the price-line. The Minister of State has made some observations on this yesterday. I would respectfully submit that I do agree to some of his observations, but I do not agree to some other observations of his. I want to know what action Government have taken or will take for stabilising the prices and for holding the price-line? In this connection, I might say that one of my hon. friends who spoke yesterday gave certain quotations which were absolutely not germane to the subject before us. Stabilisation of the prices and the holding of the price-line are things on which the reputation of the Government and the country will depend. We have to be convinced on one point, namely how with the present fiscal and financial and monetary policies, the prices will be stabilised all over and how we shall be able to hold the price-line as far as the new year is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now. He has already taken ten minutes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would take another five minutes.

We should also see that there is a progressive increase in national wealth. But we know how much of increase there has actually been. The increase has not been much.

Then, we should be in a position to meet our balance of payments. After all we have to pay our national debts and we have to repay the moneys that we have borrowed from foreign countries together with the interest charges thereon.

In regard to agriculture, personally I do not find that there is any clear indication that this budget is agriculture-oriented. It may be that some moneys may have been kept apart, certain loans and things like that, but that is not enough. I might mention one instance where something needs to be done. I am referring to fertilisers particularly. India is one country in the world where fertilisers are sold at the highest prices. Something has got to be done to bring down the prices here. May I suggest that Government may give substantial subsidy for fertilisers so that a larger number of people may be able to get them at a little cheaper rate and use them for better production on the agricultural front?

So far as the budgeting principles are concerned, it is absolutely wrong either to over-estimate or under-estimate the budget. But certain indications of that type of trend have been there during the last two years. May I submit to Government that they should look into this matter? If during last year, certain under-estimations had not been made, perhaps, the people might have been able to get a little more relief, for we have seen how much more revenue has actually been realised. Since more revenue has actually been rea-

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

lised than estimated, surely, some relief could have been given to the people and that would have been helpful to them in the country as a whole.

Then, I come to the question of borrowings. I shall not deal with borrowings inside the country just now, but so far as borrowings from foreign countries are concerned, I would like to make a few observations, and particularly I would like to say a word on foreign capital.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 15 minutes already. He should try to conclude now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Please give me five minutes more.

So far as foreign capital is concerned, I have heard two voices here. Some friends from the Opposition have welcomed it even with any kind of strings, but I feel personally that it is time now that we must look into this question, and particularly the Congress Party must look into this question once and for all and get a policy decision on this point whether we shall have foreign capital and foreign borrowings if so on what terms . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Please give me at least two more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I cannot give him any more time now. There is a long list of speakers before me.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट पेश हुआ है

उस के आने से पहले सारे देश की नजर उस की तरफ थी और हम लोग इस आशा में थे कि जो नया बजट पेश होने वाला है उसमें यह देखने को मिलेगा कि हमारी पार्टी या हमारी गवर्नमेंट समाजवाद की तरफ कितनी आगे प्रगति कर पाई है, कितना कदम समाजवाद की तरफ उठाया है। बजट में कुछ सजेशनस दिये गये हैं, कुछ एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटाई गई है। उन कंसेशनस को देख कर पहले पहल हमें खुश हुई और हमने सोचा कि पहली बार एक ऐसा बजट आ रहा है जिस में छोटे आदमियों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान रखा गया है। पर उस के बाद जब हम ने उन कंसेशनस पर विचार किया जो कि ज्यादा बड़े आदमियों और ज्यादा इनकम ग्रुप्स को दिये गये, तो मालूम हुआ कि छोटे आदमियों को सिर्फ चकमा ही चकमा है, उस में कोई खास बात उन के लिए नहीं है।

मैं यहां बहुत सी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहती क्योंकि हमारे साथ भी यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जा रहा है कि आज हम लोगों के लिए सिर्फ दस मिनट का समय कर दिया गया, फिर भी बजट में जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है उस की तरफ मैं थोड़ा सा इशारा जरूर करना चाहती हूं। इनकम टैक्स में जो किया गया वह तो सब के सामने है, और बहुत सी बातें हाउस में कही जा चुकी हैं। लेकिन मैं ने देखा कि जो टैक्स के इवेंट करने वाले हैं, जिन्होंने ब्लैक मनी कमाया है, उन के लिये जो तरीका निकाला गया है उस में भी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया गया है। जो छोटा चोर है उस को छोटी छूट दी गई है और जो बड़ा चोर है उसे बड़ी छूट दे दी गई है। इस बजट में ऐसा प्राविजन हो गया है कि जो ब्लैक मनी वाला है, इसके लिये नया कानून बना है रिकवरी के लिये। तो जो हायेस्ट इनकम स्लैब थी उस में पहले 87 परसेंट इनकम

टैक्स लिया जाता था, उसे घटा कर अब 81 परसेन्ट कर दिया गया है। जो हायेस्ट इनकम टैक्स की स्लैब है उस इनकम वालों को, अगर वह ब्लैक मनी वापस करना चाहें तो सिर्फ 57 परसेन्ट या 60 परसेंट टैक्स देना पड़ेगा लेकिन जो छोटी इनकम वाले हैं जिन का टैक्स 60 परसेन्ट से कम है उन को अपना सारा कमाया हुआ रुपया टैक्स का दे देना पड़ेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हाउस में इस समय क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : जो इस से ज्यादा बड़ी इनकम ग्रुप के हैं अगर वह बतलाये हुए महीनों में अपना ब्लैक मनी वापस नहीं कर देते हैं, या बाहर नहीं लाते हैं तो उनके लिये कोई ऐसी सजा तजवीज नहीं की गई है जो कि होनी चाहिये। ऐसा मेरा विचार है। जो लोग टैक्स इवेड करते हैं या इस तरह से ब्लैक मनी कमाते हैं जब तक उन का पैसा जप्त करने का प्राविजन हमारे कानून के अन्दर नहीं होगा तब तक मैं नहीं समझती कि इस चीज का कोई इलाज हो सकेगा। उनको पकड़ा जाता है, उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाता है, महीनों और बरसों मुकदमा चलता है और फिर उन को छोड़ा जुरमाना करके छोड़ दिया जाता है। इसलिये मुझे को ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि जो ब्लैक मनी रिकवर करने के लिए प्राविजन है उसमें भी छोटे चोर और बड़े और में डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन किया गया है, और जो ज्यादा बड़ा चोर है उसको ज्यादा रियायत देने की कोशिश की गई है।

जो फारिन इनवेस्टमेंट के लिए दर-बाजा खोल दिया गया है उससे हमको

सबको बड़ा खतरा मालूम होता है। मैं नहीं समझ सकती कि जो तजरवा एक बार हिन्दुस्तान के मुगल बादशाह कर चुके हैं उसको हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी फिर क्यों दुहराना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां ग्रंथेज व्यापार करने के लिए आया था, उसको तरह तरह के कन्सेशन दिए गये और उन का नतीजा यह निकला कि वह हमारे ऊपर हुकूमत करने लगा, और बहुत मुश्किल से हमने उससे पिड़ छुड़ा कर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद किया है। आज फारिन इनवेस्टमेंट के लिए दरवाजा खोलने से वही खतरा आने वाला है।

यह हमने देखा है इस बजट में कि जो फारिन लोन चौथी योजना के लिए आवेगा उसका 33 परसेंट तो बाहर के कर्ज के इंटरेस्ट और कैपिटल की वापसी पर खर्च होगा। यही नहीं, हमने बजट में भी देखा है और टी० टी० के० साहब ने अपने स्पीच में भी कहा है कि जो लोग बाहर से यहां अपना पैसा इनवेस्ट करने आवेंगे उनको काफी छूट दी जाएगी और उनको यह भी छूट दी जाएगी कि वे अपना पैसा यहां सीधा ला कर इनवेस्ट कर सकेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह हमारी शर्तों पर होगा लेकिन ऐसी कोई शर्तें नहीं बतायी गई हैं जिनके मताबिक वे इनवेस्ट कर सकेंगे।

अब तक जो फारिनर्स के साथ यहां के व्यापारियों का कोलेबोरेशन होता था उसमें यह उम्मीद होती थी कि कुछ समय बाद यह कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तानियों की हो जाएगी, लेकिन अब जो नई स्कीम है उससे वह उम्मीद भी हट गयी। वे लोग अपना पैसा यहां इनवेस्ट करके जो चाहे मनमानी कर सकेंगे।

इतना ही नहीं, अभी तक यह कहा जाता था कि हम फारिन कोलेबोरेशन उन चीजों

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

में ही करेंगे जिनका हमारे पास नौ हाऊ नहीं होगा। लेकिन अब नई स्कॅम के मुताबिक, जिसको टी० टी० के० साहब ने बतलाया है, होटल भी फारिन कोलेबोरेशन में खोले जायेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि होटल के काम में ऐसा कानसा नौ हाऊ है जिसके बारे में हमको फारिन कोलेबोरेशन की जरूरत है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारा अंशक होटल चल रहा है, और एफीशेंसी में वह किसी होटल से कम नहीं है। लेकिन उसके इनवेस्टमेंट के बारे में भी ठीक समय पर मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना है। तो इस होटल के काम के लिए हिल्टन साहब को और न जाने किन किन साहब को यहां बुलाया जाता है कि आप आकर यहां होटल खोलिये। मैं नहीं समझती कि इस काम में फारिन कोलेबोरेशन की क्या जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा अब लैटर आफ इंटेंट उनको दिया जाएगा कि आ कर देखें कि कहाँ इनवेस्ट करें। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है और हमको इसके खिलाफ होशियार रहना चाहिए। और उनको इजाजत दे दी गयी है कि वे प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज में भी इनवेस्ट कर सकते हैं। उससे भी हम लोगों को बहुत होशियार रहना चाहिए। जब बोकारो की बात आयी थी तो यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ने सफाई से कह दिया था कि अगर इसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में लयाओगे तो हम इसमें इनवेस्ट नहीं करेंगे, अगर यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में होगा तो हम इनवेस्ट करेंगे। ऐसा कह कर उसने पैसा नहीं लगाया था। इसका मतलब तो यह है कि जो हमारे यहां पर सामाजिक ढांचा है, जो आर्थिक ढांचा है और जिसको हम बनाना चाहते हैं, उसको वह बदलने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज दुनिया के तमाम मुल्कों में अमरीकी पैसे का हारर है और लोग इससे परेशान हैं कि वह उनको सता रहा है।

आप देखें कि जो लोग हमारे उसूल को नहीं मानते, जो हमारी पीस की पालिसी को नहीं मानते, जो दूसरी पालिसी को मानते हैं, वे वैस्ट जर्मनी के लोग भी आज अमरीकी पैसे से परेशान हैं और कह रहे हैं कि वह उनके यहां हेवक कर रहा है। वैस्ट जर्मनी के एक बहुत बड़े बैंकर ने कहा है :

"The rate at which the Americans have been gobbling up small European companies is positively indecent".

इतना ही नहीं मेनहटेन के आफिशियल्स ने पेरिस में कहा है कि सिर्फ यही बात नहीं है कि अमरीका का पैसा हमारे यहां आता है, बल्कि यह पैसा ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15 या 20 कम्पनियों के हाथ में रहता है। हमारे यहां भी क्या हाल है आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा। मैं एक पब्लिक प्राजेक्ट देखने गयी तो उसके बाहर एक बहुत बड़ा बोर्ड लगा था जिस पर लिखा था कि कि यह अमरीकी की मदद से बनाया गया है। मैंने पूछा कि इस बोर्ड को लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी, तो कहा गया कि यह हमारे एग्रीमेंट में है कि हम इस तरह का बोर्ड लगाएं। हमें तो इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया कि जो हिन्दुस्तानी अमरीकी गैंग्रू खाएंगे वे बोर्ड लगाकर घूमेंगे कि हमने अमरीकी गैंग्रू खायी है और अमरीका की मदद से हम जीवित हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, आप देखें कि अगर वैस्ट जर्मनी में हमारा कोई मिनिस्टर ईस्ट जर्मनी का नाम लेता है, या उधर जाने की बात करता है तो वैस्ट जर्मनी वाले उस पर हमको धमकी देते हैं कि हम इस तरह की बात नहीं कर सकते वे लोग इतने टची हैं। तो फारिन कैपीटल आने से हमको सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि उस कैपीटल को लगाने वाले हमारे सामाजिक ढांचे को बदलने की कोशिश

करेंगे, हमारे फारिन रिलेशन्स को बदलने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

मैं यह बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि आपने जो कुछ चीजों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम की है इससे कीमतों में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है । आप कपड़े की दुकानों पर जा कर देखें कि जो रेट आपने मुकर्रर किए हैं उन पर कपड़ा नहीं मिलता । बड़े बड़े मिल वालों ने कपड़े को सस्ता करने के बजाय यह किया है कि उसकी जो मुहर और छाप लगी थी उसको बदल दिया है और अब वे खदर को लटठा कह कर बेचते हैं और लटठे को दुसूती कह कर बेचते हैं । उन्होंने कपड़े के नाम को और शकल को बदल दिया पर उसके सस्ता नहीं किया । तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बजट में इस चीज को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रावीजन होना चाहिए ।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब तक आप बैंकों पर कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक कीमतों को कम करना सम्भव नहीं है । हमने पिछले दिनों देखा कि बावजूद सरकार के यह कहने के कि हमारा बैंकों पर कंट्रोल है, बड़ीदा बैंक के एक डाइरेक्टर ने 68 लाख का ओवर ड्राफ्ट कर लिया । इस तरह की दूसरे बैंकों की शिकायतें भी हर वक्त आती रहती हैं । तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्लानिंग तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि जो उन प्लान्स को एग्जीक्यूट करने के रिसोर्स हैं उन पर आपका कंट्रोल न हो । इस बजट में कोई ऐसी तजवीज नहीं है जिससे आप फारिन एक्सचेंज का मामला हल करने वाले हैं ।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें क्या दिक्कत है कि जिस जरिए से आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकता है यानी रूपी कंट्रीज से उस जरिए का आप इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते । अगर जनरल इश्योरेंस को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाए तो 45 या 50 करोड़ का मुनाफा हो सकता है ।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बजट में जो हम यह उम्मीद करते थे कि बजट समाजवाद की तरफ ज्यादा जाएगा, वह चीज हमको बजट में नजर नहीं आयी, और आज भी मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि उसको थोड़ा सा ठीक करने की कोशिश करें ।

श्री जि० भंडल (खगरिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ । यह बचत का बजट है, पर बचत का बजट बनाने के बावजूद उन्होंने घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था को नहीं अपनाया है । और बिना घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था को अपनाए काफी सरप्लस दिखाया गया है ।

एक बात इस में जरूर है कि प्रत्यक्ष करों को जितनी छूट देनी चाहिये थी उस से अधिक छूट दी गयी है और अप्रत्यक्ष करों की कम छूट दी गयी है । अप्रत्यक्ष करों में 13 करोड़ की छूट दी है जब कि प्रत्यक्ष करों में 42 करोड़ की छूट दी है । जो उपभोक्ता सामग्रियां हैं उन पर अगर उत्पादन शुल्क में विशेष छूट दी जाती तो कीमतें कम होतीं और उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिलती और जनसाधारण को विशेष राहत पहुंचती ।

आज देश में बिजली शहरों के अलावा देहातों में बहुत कम पहुंची है और उस की कम व्यवस्था हो पाई है । इसलिये जनसाधारण को किरासिन पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । करोड़ों भारतीय मिट्टी का तेल जलाते हैं, अपनी छिबरी या लालटेन जला कर झंपड़ी में उजाला करते हैं या उसे अपनी रसोई बनाने के काम में लाते हैं । वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस किरोसीन आयल पर से उत्पादन शुल्क अथवा जो भी इस पर टैक्स हो उसे यदि वे हटा लेते हैं तो इस से जनसाधारण को विशेष राहत अनुभव होगी । इसलिए अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री वास्तव में चाहते हैं

[श्र. जि० मंडल]

कि जनसाधारण को फायदा हो तो उन्हें मिट्टी के तेल पर उत्पादन शुल्क या जो भी टैक्स हो उसे उठा लेना चाहिये।

खाद्य समस्या आज देश के सामने विकट रूप में उपस्थित है। इस का क्या कारण है? मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में उपजाऊ जमीन की कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन जो किसानों के पास साधन हैं वे बहुत बढ़िया साधन नहीं हैं। जिस तरह से कि एक युद्ध स्तर पर देश की रक्षा का काम करते हैं उसी युद्ध-स्तर पर मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार यह कृषि उत्पादन का काम कराये। किसानों को कृषि के लिए सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं सुलभ करें। सारे देश की उपजाऊ जमीन को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत ले आइये। अगर सरकार सिर्फ सिंचाई का समुचित बंदोबस्त कर दे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में बहुत अंशों में हम अपने को स्वावलम्बी बना सकेंगे। सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था हो, सुधरे हुए और अच्छी किस्म के बीज किसानों को मिलें, उन्हें खेती के सुधरे औजार और उर्वरक मिलें और बेसूद का कर्ज समय पर मिले। अगर यह सब प्रबन्ध हो जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में कृषि उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हो सकती है। इस तरह से पांच वर्षों के अर्से में हम खाद्यान्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो सकते हैं।

शिक्षा के मामले में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। खास कर बिहार, जहां से कि मैं आता हूँ, वहां अभी भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत कुछ करना है। तीन, तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें समाप्त होने के बाद भी वहां पर 18 प्रतिशत साक्षरता हो पाई है। संविधान में यह निर्देश है कि कम से कम प्राइमरी शिक्षा निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य हो लेकिन स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के इन 17 सालों के अन्दर हम अभी तक सारे देश में प्राइमरी स्तर तक की शिक्षा निःशुल्क

और अनिवार्य नहीं कर पाये हैं। अगर हम प्राइमरी शिक्षा को अनिवार्य नहीं कर सकते हैं तो हम ऊंची शिक्षा को निःशुल्क कहां तक कर सकते हैं? इसलिये देश में शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिये शिक्षा पद्धति और प्रणाली में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री और शिक्षा मंत्री सब इस बारे में एकमत हैं फिर मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि ऐसा करने में क्या कठिनाई है? जब देश के सारे के सारे कर्णधार इस को पसन्द करते हैं तो फिर इसे करने वाला और दूसरा कौन है? उन्हें शिक्षा के मामले में यह आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए ताकि शिक्षा के मामले में देश प्रगति कर सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत माध्यमिक स्तर तक की शिक्षा को निःशुल्क अवश्य किया जाये।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे स्कूल व कालिजों में आये दिन छुट्टियां होती रहती हैं जिस के कि कारण पढ़ाई ठीक से नहीं हो पाती है। सप्ताह में रविवार की छुट्टी, आधे दिन की शनिवार की छुट्टी और उस के ऊपर गजेटेड होलीडेज आती रहती हैं जिन के कि कारण पढ़ाई कम हो पाती है। इन छुट्टियों को कम करना चाहिये। इस के अतिरिक्त अभी बोर्ड तथा यूनिवर्सिटी परीक्षाओं के के लिए स्कूलों और कालेजों में सेंटर कर दिये जाते हैं जिस का कि नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस स्कूल व कालिज में परीक्षा का सेंटर होता है वहां के लड़के महीनों तक अपनी रेगुलर पढ़ाई से वंचित रहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि बोर्ड तथा यूनिवर्सिटी परीक्षाओं के लिये स्कूल व कालिजों में सेंटर्स न हो कर अलग स्थान पर उन का सेंटर रक्खा जाय। परीक्षा केन्द्र का कहीं अलग भवन निर्माण का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। और किसी स्कूल व कालिज में परीक्षा लेने

का प्रबन्ध नहीं होना चाहिए। वह भवन ऐसे जगहों पर बनाये जायें जहाँ पर कि सभी स्कूल व कालिज वाले लड़के आसानी से परीक्षा दे सकें।

टेकनिकल शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां टेकनीशियंस की बहुत कमी बतलाई जाती है लेकिन मैं उदाहरण दे कर नाम गिना सकता हूँ कि किस तरह से सैकड़ों टेकनीशियंस, परीक्षा पास करने के बाद भी एक, एक और दो, दो साल से बेकार बैठे हुए हैं और उन को सरकारी नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं। देश में काफी एक्सपर्ट्स बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, यह राष्ट्रीय क्षति है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में इंजीनियरिंग पास शुद्ध लड़के सेन्ट्रल पूल में रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए दरखास्त देते हैं तो साल, साल और नौ, नौ महीने तक उन को वहां से उत्तर तक नहीं प्राप्त होता है। और रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो पाता। आप की यह इच्छा कि देश में नवयुवक टेकनिकल एजुकेशन प्राप्त करें, टेकनीशियंस देश में ज्यादा बनें, इंजीनियर्स ज्यादा बनें, यह तो ठीक है लेकिन इस के मानी यह तो नहीं होने चाहियें कि वे बेचारे बेकारी के शिकार हों।

अब मैं थोड़ा भाषा समस्या के बारे में चाहूंगा। “बहुजन हिताय” का सिद्धान्त ही भाषा समस्या का हल होना चाहिए। जिस तरह से आज जनतंत्र में हर एक चीज का निर्णय हम बहुमत के आधार पर और “बहुजन हिताय” के लिए करते हैं उसी तरह से भाषा समस्या का समाधान भी हमें करना चाहिए। लोकतन्त्र में सभी प्रश्नों का निर्णय “बहुजन हिताय” और बहुजन कल्याण के आधार पर होता है तो क्या कारण है कि भाषा का प्रश्न इस देश के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यक्तियों के दुराग्रह में उलझ कर रह जाय ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि अल्पमत के हितों का भूँ-पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय। हम उन्हें साथ लेकर चलें, परन्तु इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि एक राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व के प्रश्न पर उन के हठ के कारण

गतिरोध उत्पन्न हो जाए। भारत जैसे देश की एकता के लिये सम्पर्क तथा राजभाषा अपेक्षित है और वह सम्पर्क एवं राजभाषा हिन्दी ही हो सकती है।

जब यहां संविधान सभा बैठी हुई थी, कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली चलती थी तो देश के बड़े बड़े कर्णधार और नेता लोगों ने एक मत से सर्वसम्मति से हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित करने की कोशिश की। जब हिन्दी को स्वीकार करने का वह निर्णय सर्व सम्मति से हो चुका है तब फिर इस सवाल को दुबारा क्यों उठाया जा रहा है ? इसलिये मैं आप के जरिए सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह भाषा के बारे में किसी किस्म की कमजोरी न दिखाते हुए हिन्दी को केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजकाज में अविलम्ब लागू करे। अंग्रेजों की दासता से हम ने मुक्ति हासिल कर ली हम स्वाधीन बन गये लेकिन विदेशी भाषा की दासता और उस के मोह में हम अभी तक फंसे हुए हैं और तब तक हम अपना काम काज विदेशी भाषा के जरिए चलाते हैं हम अपने को पूर्ण रूप से स्वतन्त्र नहीं कह सकते हैं। यह हमारे देश के लिए एक कलंक की बात है शर्म की बात है कि विदेशी भाषा के द्वारा यहां का काम चले। जिस भाषा को देश के केवल 2 प्रतिशत लोग जानते हों और 98 प्रतिशत उसे न जानें, उस भाषा में यदि देश का काम काज चलता है तो वह लोकशाही का शासन तो नहीं कहला सकता है और ऐसा होना देश के लिए कलंक और शर्म की बात है।

पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के विषय में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग काम किया था। उस ने सारे देश भर में घूम कर, दो द्वाइ वर्ष लगा कर और लाखों रुपया खर्च कर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया और वह रिपोर्ट सरकार को और राष्ट्रपति को दी गई लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट बटवाई में डाल दी गई है और उस की सिफा-

[श्री जि० मंडल]

रिशों पर किसी तरह का अमल नहीं हो रहा है जब कि देश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के अलावा 65 से 70 प्रतिशत तक अन्य पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं जो कि सामाजिक तौर पर और शैक्षणिक तौर पर पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं आप के जरिए सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो उस की परिभाषा है, कसौटी है, जो क्राइटेरिया है उस के आधार पर अमल करते हुए कल्याण अपेक्षित है। 340 धारा में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he think fit to investigate the conditions of society and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties. . . ."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री जि० मंडल : बस मैं दो मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ। जिस तरह से शरीर के सब अंगों के स्वस्थ रहने पर ही हम स्वस्थ रहते हैं उसी तरह से समाज के यह जो पिछड़े वर्ग हैं, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के अलावा 65 से 70 प्रतिशत तक अन्य पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं जो कि शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक तौर पर अन्य लोगों की अपेक्षा पिछड़े हुए हैं उन को ऊपर उठाने के लिये संविधान में निर्देश किया हुआ है। मैं केवल यही चाहूंगा कि सरकार संविधान के निर्देशों का पालन करे और उन्हें अमली रूप दे जिस से देश सबल हो। बस इतना ही कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्री भीर्य (अलीगढ़) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आनन्द भवन में जन्म लेने वाली बालिका, पूरे संसार का भ्रमण करने के पश्चात् संसार के सर्वोच्च सदन,

यू० एन० ओ०, में सर्वोच्च आसन ग्रहण करने के पश्चात् भी समाजवाद की सद्भावना से सन्तुष्ट हो कर असमानता की दीवारों को ढाने के लिए आतुर है। ऐसी मानव समाज की सच्ची सेविका को हृदय से धन्यवाद दिये बगैर मैं आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। माननीया पंडित विजय लक्ष्मी धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं।

दूसरी ओर गरीबी के अन्धकार में जन्म लेने वाला बालक, जिस ने जीवन भर शोषण की ज्वाला में मानवता को जलते हुए देखा, स्वयं भी जिसको शोषण का शिकार होना पड़ा, आज प्रधान मंत्री के आसन पर बैठ कर, समाजवाद की दीवारों की नींव रखने में भी असमर्थ है। ऐसे आदरणीय श्री लाल बहादुर जी पर मुझे तरस आता है।

समाजवाद क्या है ?—समता स्थापित करना और समता तभी स्थापित होगी, जब कि इस देश की पहाड़ियों को काट कर खाइयों में डाला जायेगा। बिना इस के समाजवाद की बात करना समाजवाद के नाम पर एक बहुत बड़ा षड्यंत्र रचना है।

गणतंत्र भारत का मुनाफ़े का प्रथम बजट प्रस्तुत करने का श्रेय श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी जी को निस्सन्देह जाना ही चाहिए, लेकिन क्या मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अदब के साथ यह पूछ लूँ कि क्या यह मृग-तृष्णा नहीं है ? मैं इस मुनाफ़े के बजट को मृग-तृष्णा से ज्यादा नहीं समझता। राष्ट्र क्या है ? कुछ विशेष व्यक्ति राष्ट्र के अंग हो सकते हैं और हैं। कुछ पूंजीपति वर्ग के लोग भी राष्ट्र के अंग हैं। लेकिन इस देश की जो बहुसंख्यक जनता है, जो इस देश की 95 फ़ीसदी जनता है, उन करोड़ों-करोड़ गरीब लोगों को इस बजट से कोई भी लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है, न पहुंचेगा। जब यह इस तरह का बजट है, तो मैं इस को राष्ट्र के सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध जाने वाला बजट समझता हूँ। यही कह कर मैं आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

यह बजट जादूगरी से कुछ कम नहीं है। मैं बहुत ही भ्रदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि साधारण व्यक्ति को इस से कोई राहत नहीं मिली है। यूनिनन एक्साइज ड्यूटी 1955-56 में 145 करोड़ रुपये थी और 1964-65 में वह 773 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। जो सुविधायें इस मद्धे में वित्त मंत्री जी ने दी हैं, वह छूट न के बराबर है। जूतों, साइकिल के पुजों, वनस्पति और कपड़े पर कुछ छूट दी गई है। उधर इस्पात की वस्तुओं और तांबे पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि वित्त मंत्री ने एक हाथ से देकर दूसरे हाथ से छीन लिया है और एक हाथ से दे कर दूसरे हाथ से छीन लेना कोई गरीबों को राहत देने वाली बात नहीं कही जा सकती।

यह सरकार व्यापार सरकारी है, जो लेना तो याद रखती है, लेकिन देना याद नहीं रखती है। साधारण व्यक्ति के रोजाना के जीवन में काम में आने वाली लगभग सभी वस्तुओं पर कोई छूट नहीं दी गई है। मिट्टी का तेल, चीनी, दियासलाई, चाय, काफ़ी, साबुन, तम्बाकू, ऊनी कपड़े इत्यादि बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं, जो गरीब आदमी रोजाना के जीवन में इस्तेमाल करता है। उन पर कोई भी छूट न दे कर भी अगर इस बजट के बारे में यह कहा जाये कि यह जनता के हित में है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सत्यता नहीं होगी।

जिन अनिवार्य वस्तुओं के बिना गरीब इन्सान जीवित नहीं रह सकता, उनके दाम बंध नहीं पा रहे हैं। आज भी उन में फ्लक्टु-एशन है, कल भी था और इस बजट के कारण भविष्य में भी रहेगा, इस से वित्त मंत्री मुनकर नहीं हो सकते। जो रोजाना काम आने वाली चीजें हैं, जिन अनिवार्य वस्तुओं को देश के नागरिकों को बगैर दिये हुए लोकशाही को जीवित नहीं रखा जा सकता, उन के दाम भी बंध नहीं पा रहे हैं।

कल श्री भगत ने इस बारे में जो दलीलें दी हैं, वे मेरी समझ में नहीं आती हैं। अगर कोई माली एक पेड़ लगाए और हर समय—पन्द्रह बरस के बाद भी—यही कहता रहे कि यह और किनी चीज का पेड़ नहीं है, आम का पेड़ है और उस पर एक भी आम नजर न आए, तो मैं ऐसे माला को क्या कहूँ? योजनाओं के नाम पर उन्होंने जो पेड़ लगाया है, आज उस से कोई फल आता हुआ नजर नहीं आता है और अगर आता है, तो कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों को ही उस का लाभ पहुंचता है।

राहत मिली है किन को? राहत मिली है मध्यम वर्ग को। इनकम टैक्स में कुछ छूट दे कर और कपड़े, वनस्पति, जूतों तथा साइकिल के पुजों पर छूट दे कर मध्यम वर्ग को इस से राहत मिली है। मध्यम वर्ग के अतिरिक्त पूंजीपतियों को भी राहत मिली है। सुपर टैक्स को इनकम टैक्स में शामिल कर के, वेल्थ टैक्स की सीमा निर्धारित कर के और अधिक इनकम टैक्स देने वालों को छूट दे कर पूंजीपति वर्ग को इस बजट के द्वारा बहुत ज्यादा राहत दी गई है। आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के स्वयं अपने शब्दों में—“वह इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे—“इन योजनाओं का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि गरीब और गरीब हुआ है और अमीर और ज्यादा अमीर हुआ है।” जब यह सत्य था और सत्य है, तो फिर क्या मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि जो लोग ज्यादा कमाने वाले हैं, उन को इनकम टैक्स की छूट क्यों दी गई है और जो कम्पनियां ज्यादा कमाने वाली हैं, उन के सुपर टैक्स को इनकम टैक्स में शामिल कर के उन को छूट क्यों दी गई है। इस का कोई भी उत्तर वित्त मंत्री नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन का यह बजट आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की विचार-धारा के विपरीत जा कर गरीब को और गरीब बनायेगा और अमीर को और ज्यादा अमीर बनायेगा

[श्र. मी. यं]

और असमानता की दीवारों को और ज्यादा बढ़ाता चला जायेगा।

इस बजट से बहुत बड़े उद्योगपतियों को, बहुत बड़ी स्थापित, एस्टाब्लिश्ड कम्पनियों को और कुछ नये वर्गों को विशेष राहत मिली है, लेकिन श्रीमन, इस बजट से शोषित, गरीब, बेसहारा, मजलूम और नातवां को, छोटे किसान, मजदूर और प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर को, सिपाही को, चपरासी को कोई राहत नहीं मिली है। जब यह बात सत्य है कि उन को कोई राहत नहीं मिली है, तब फिर इस बजट का विरोध करना मेरा कर्तव्य हो जाता है।

आज भी करोड़ों इन्सान भूखे मरते हैं, आज भी करोड़ों इन्सान खानाबदोश हैं, आज भी करोड़ों इन्सान नंगे फिरते हैं, यहां तक कि लाखों इन्सान ऐसे हैं, जो मरते हैं और उन के मुर्दे भी बगैर कफ़न के जला दिये जाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को इस बजट से कोई राहत नहीं मिली है।

जहां तक पर्सनल टैक्सेशन का सवाल है, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि पर्सनल टैक्सेशन में जो छूट इस बजट के द्वारा दी गई है, वह गणतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में एक अद्वितीय घटना है। मैं इस छूट को भी कोई मुनासिब छूट नहीं समझता हूं। इनकम टैक्स व्यवस्था को सरल बनाने के पदों में अधिक कमाने वालों को लाभ पहुंचाया गया है। व्यवस्था के नाम पर प्रगति को रोका जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि इनकम टैक्स की व्यवस्था बड़ी काम्प्लीकेटिड है और दूसरी तरफ इसी व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को ले कर प्रगति को रोका जा रहा है और कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों को ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचाया जा रहा है।

वर्ष में दो हजार से तीन हजार रुपये तक कमाने वाले अविवाहित पुरुषों और स्त्रियों के साथ भी इस बजट में नाइन्सफ़ी बरती गई है।

आज प्रदेश जो डेफ़िसिट बजट, घाटे के बजट, पेश कर रहे हैं, वे भी एक बहुत बड़े संकट के सूचक हैं। विशेष कर पश्चिमी बंगाल ने 17.83 करोड़, उत्तर प्रदेश ने 14.91 करोड़ और बिहार ने 38.94 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे के बजट दिये हैं। एक ओर तो प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने प्रदेशों ने इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया था कि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्ति लगायेंगे, ताकि उन को घाटे के बजट न बनाने पड़ें और दूसरी ओर प्रदेश घाटे के बजट दे रहे हैं। क्या इस से केन्द्र को संकट पैदा नहीं होगा? मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में भी स्थिति को साफ़ करें।

केन्द्र की ओर से प्रदेशों को जो सहायता दी जाती है, वह पहली योजना में 30 फ़ीसदी थी, दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में वह 50 फ़ीसदी हो गई और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 65 फ़ीसदी से 66 फ़ीसदी तक हो जाने का भय है। क्या इस से संकट पैदा नहीं होगा? वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में भी अपने विचार बतायें।

जहां तक विदेशी कर्ज का सवाल है, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेशों के कर्ज का ब्याज भारत ने देना शुरू किया है। आगामी वर्षों में उस की राशि बढ़ती ही जायेगी। 1960-61 में ब्याज में—मैं ब्याज कह रहा हूं, मूल नहीं—49.9 करोड़ रुपये और 1964-65 में 140 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए। मूल की बात छोड़ दीजिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका या अन्य किसी देश के कर्ज को आधार बना कर बजट को बनाना बुद्धिमानी नहीं कही जा सकती। लगभग 2,200 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा लिया जा चुका है और अकेले अमरीका से ही अब तक 6 बिलियन डालर अर्थात् 2,800 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता अनुदान और कर्ज के रूप में

ली जा चुकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से हम अपने देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत नहीं बना रहे हैं, बल्कि हम एक ऐसी नींव रख रहे हैं या ऐसी दीवार बना रहे हैं, जिस में कोई सार नहीं है।

जहां तक काले बाजार के रुपये का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वक्तन-फ़वक्तन आश्वासन दिये जाते हैं और तरह तरह की घोषणायें की जाती हैं कि जो लोग मई के अन्त तक काले बाजार के धन को बाहर लायेंगे, उन को 40 फ़ीसदी क्रेडिट मिल जायेगा—मई के अन्त तक 60 और 40 की दर रखी गई है और जो लोग मार्च के अन्त तक रुपया जमा करायेंगे, उन को 43 फ़ीसदी क्रेडिट मिल जायेगा, अर्थात् 31 मार्च के अन्त तक 57 और 43 की दर रखी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकारों का रूप नहीं है, यह बनिये का रूप है। सरकार को सरकार का रूप ले कर देखना चाहिए कि इन लोगों ने चोरी की है और जब इन्होंने चोरी की है, तो हम को उन के खिलाफ़ सख्त कदम उठाने चाहियें।

इस प्रकार की योजना उस वक्त भी लागू की गई थी, जब श्री त्यागी फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट थे और उससे केवल 23 करोड़ रुपया बाहर आया था। मैं उस का भी जवाब चाहूंगा। लगभग 3,800 करोड़ रुपया काले बाजार में है। इस में से कितना धन आप बाहर निकालेंगे, इसका कोई भी अनुमान बजट में नहीं दिया गया है। इस प्रकार की ढील की जो नीति है, ईमानदार व्यापारियों को भी बेईमानी के लिए प्रेरित करती है, उन को भी बेईमानी करने की प्रेरणा देती है। इस तरह की ढील की नीति को न अपनाया जाय।

गल्ले की जख़ीराबाज़ी के बारे में भी आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने घोषणा की थी कि एक हफ़्ते के अन्दर अन्दर तमाम गल्ला बाहर निकल

आना चाहिये। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जानते होंगे कि जख़ीराबाज़ों ने कितना गल्ला बाहर निकाला। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि इस तरह से काले बाजार का पैसा बाहर नहीं निकलेगा बल्कि काले बाजार का पैसा और भी बढ़ेगा और वह बढ़ रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप ख़तम करें।

श्री मौर्य : अभी तो दस मिनट भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी का समय सात मिनट है और आप दस मिनट ले चुके हैं। अब दो तीन मिनट में आप ख़तम करें।

श्री मौर्य : मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैथेमेटिक्स मैं भी जानता हूँ। अगर भ्रंजन किया जाय तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कितने ही विषय हैं जिन पर हम नहीं बोलते हैं, मेरी पार्टी का कोई भी माननीय सदस्य नहीं बोलता है। उस समय को भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। कितना हम बोलते हैं, कितना नहीं बोलते हैं इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि काले बाजार का पैसा बढ़ रहा है। चमन लाल भी एक हैं और उनके बारे में रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। उन्होंने चार पांच कम्पनियां स्थापित की हैं।

1. Chamanlal & Bros.
2. Chamanlal (Overseas) Ltd.
3. Steel (1957) Pvt. Limited.
4. Sumara Pvt. Limited.
5. Barter (India) Pvt. Limited.
6. Aryavart Export Corporation.

उन्होंने जरी की चीज़ों को बाहर भेजा और उनके ज्यादा दाम रखे। कहां ये चीज़ें बिकी अभी तक इस का कोई आंकड़ा नहीं दिया गया है। दुनिया के किस बाजार में इन को

[श्री मोयं]

बेचा गया इस का कुछ पता नहीं है। ये किसी भी बाजार में नहीं बिकीं। बल्कि ऐसा लगता है कि ये चीजें भारत से गई और उन को हांगकांग या सिंगापुर के नजदीक जा कर समुद्र में डुबो दिया गया। इसके बदले में उन्होंने इम्पोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस ले लिया जिस को अढ़ाई सौ परसेंट से ले कर तीन सौ परसेंट ज्यादा प्राप्त कर के ब्लैक में बेच दिया। इन सब के आंकड़े यहां पर हैं। मैंने यह एक मिसाल दी है। इस से पता चलता है कि ब्लैक का पैसा बढ़ता चला जायगा। इस तरह से ब्लैक का पैसा रुकेगा नहीं।

गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने बहुत कुछ कहा था कि इतना सोना बाहर निकलेगा किन्तु केवल 8.6 करोड़ रुपये का सोना ही बाहर निकला था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से आप सोने को बाहर निकालेंगे। जो व्यवस्था आज है उस से तो सोने के स्मगलिंग को ही बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। इस से तो स्मगलिंग बढ़ेगा ही। इसका कारण यह है कि वही लोग जिन के पास काले बाजार का पैसा है विदेशों से सोने को स्मगल करेंगे, इस मुल्क में लायेंगे और फिर सोने के बांडू खरीदेंगे। इस तरह से वे अपने पैसे को अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में ब्लैक मनी से व्हाइट मनी में बदल लेंगे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठावेंगे।

शहरों में जो प्रापर्टीज हैं उन पर जो टैक्स लगा है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। यह बहुत अच्छी विचारधारा है। जो छूट दी गई है पूंजीपतियों को, करोड़पतियों को, बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को कम्पनियों के नाम पर, उससे व नाजायज फायदा उठावेंगे। कम्पनियों को छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। यह भी देखना चाहिए हमारे गृह मंत्री, हमारे वित्त मंत्री तथा हमारे आवास मंत्री श्री खन्ना साहब को, कि कहीं इस टैक्स के द्वारा

जोकि अर्बन प्रापर्टीज पर लगेगा, मध्यम वर्ग के आदमों, छोटे व्यापार, छोटे आदमी जो दूसरों के मकानों को किराये पर ले कर रहते हैं, उन किरायों में वृद्धि न हो जायें, उन के दाम बढ़ न जायें। यह देखना बहुत जरूरी था। यह जो बलिदान है यह कहीं अभिशाप सिद्ध न हो।

खाद्य संकट से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। स्वयं एक समझदार आदमी ने अपने शब्दों में इस को कई बार स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन खाद्य संकट कहने मात्र से नहीं मिट सकता है, इस सखन में बड़े बड़े लैक्चर देने से नहीं मिट सकता है। जब तक जमीन उन आदमियों को नहीं दी जायगी जो आदमी खुद हल चलाते हैं, तब तक देश का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकता है, उपज नहीं बढ़ सकती है और जब उपज नहीं बढ़ेगी तब यह संकट दूर कैसे होगा। इस वास्ते उनको जमीन देना बहुत आवश्यक है जो स्वयं हल चलाते हैं।

कमर तोड़ महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार, बेकारी ये तमाम जो समस्याएँ मुंह बाये खड़ी हैं, ये देश के लिए आगे चल कर बहुत दुखदायी सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। इन को भी आप को हल करना है।

आज संकटकालीन व्यवस्था का मज्जाक उड़ाया जा रहा है। डी० आई० आर० के नाम पर आज देश की रक्षा नहीं की जा रही है बल्कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की रक्षा की जा रही है। डी० आई० आर० के नाम पर एक गलत रवैया अपनाया जा रहा है, गलत नीति बरती जा रही है। ऐसा कर के हम आने वाली पीढ़ियों को लोकशाही का सबक नहीं सिखा रहे हैं बल्कि तानाशाही का सबक सिखा रहे हैं।

भाषा के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर बहुत भ्रम पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है। प्रधान मंत्री तथा

दूसरे कांग्रेस के उच्च नेता कहते हैं कि जनता समझ नहीं पाई है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कैबिनेट के अन्दर खुद भ्रम हो, कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर इस्तीफा दें तो भ्रम कैबिनेट में हुआ या कैबिनेट के बाहर हुआ ? कैबिनेट में खुद भ्रम है, कांग्रेस के उच्च नेताओं में खुद भ्रम है। वहाँ से अगर भ्रम निकल जाए तो सभी जगह से भ्रम निकल सकता है। कांग्रेस नेताओं में से भाषा के प्रश्न पर जो भ्रम है वह निकल जाय तो मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि देश से भ्रम दूर हो जायगा। विरोधी दलों में कोई भ्रम नहीं है। हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा बन चुकी है, देश की भाषा बन चुकी है और वह रहेगी, इस बारे में कोई भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिये। इस को डंडेबाजी से, खतरेबाजी से या तमगेबाजी से, इस्तीफों से, या षडयंत्र रच कर नहीं मिटाया जा सकता है, इस को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। अगर कोई चाहें तो शक्ति का उत्तर शक्ति से भी दिया जा सकता है। हिन्दी भाषी लोग इस तरह की बातों का जवाब बड़ी मजबूती के साथ दे सकते हैं। लेकिन हम नहीं चाहते कि यहां पर लोकशाही कुछ उलझन में पड़े, उसको खतरा पैदा हो।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना है, देश की इकोनोमी को मजबूत बनाना है, तो वित्त मंत्री जो अब आ गए हैं, उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। जो स्मगलिंग हो रहा है इस को आप रोकें। जखीराबाजी को आप रोकें। जनरल इन्श्योरेंस जो है उसका भी नेशनलाइज़ेशन किया जाय। विदेशों से जो तिजारत करने का काम है, वह भी नेशनलाइज़ किया जाय। लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस को मध्यमवर्ग के लिये अनिवार्य किया जाय। जब तक हम यह सब नहीं करते हैं तब तक देश की इकोनोमी को हम मजबूत नहीं बना सकेंगे। साथ ही साथ जब तक जमीनें उन

इंसानों के हाथ में नहीं जायेंगी जो इंसान हल चलाते हैं तब तक देश की उपज नहीं बढ़ेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का विरोध करता हूँ और एक शेर कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ :

यह आज़ादी है या कैदे महन है
बहारों का है दिन बोराने चमन है
गलत है, है गरीबों को हुकूमत
यह सरमाया परसतों का बतन है ॥

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to correct an erroneous statement in the speech delivered on the General Budget of the hon. lady member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty belonging to the Rightist Communist Party which was fortunately or unfortunately left out in Kerala. She had said while speaking on the general budget here the other day that I spoke in the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries that donations should not be given to any political parties, etc. etc. I had not said anything of the kind. Not only that I was not attending the session of the Federation at all this year. I was not even in Delhi. A report had appeared in the press in my name erroneously. Error was only in one paper. Six other papers had rightly reported the speaker who had spoken. Even then the hon. lady member just went on to mention my name in the House. The same paper afterwards corrected it and regretted the erroneous mention of the name which had appeared.

Further she ironically cut a very unkind remark that the cat is out of the bag. I only say that you know who is the cat and what is the bag and where is the bag. I would not say out of politeness that the bag contains falsehood or lies, but at least erroneous reports or inaccuracies.

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

I would further request you—if you consider it rather appropriate you may convey it to the Speaker—that any reference made whether good or bad in the House about any member, may be circulated to the member because sometimes members are not present. It was because of a kind friend that I came to know this and as of her speech was reported in the press. I noticed that this erroneous remark was made against me in the House. If you would consider my request that along with the speeches and other things, if any remark is made, whether good or bad, about any member, that reference should also be sent to the member concerned, I think that would be a good thing.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): After this explanation, will you consider the question of expunging those remarks?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): You must thank your stars that she took notice of you.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: My stars are better.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट सन 1965-66 का पेश किया गया है वह बजट बहुत बड़ा बजट है। आज तक कभी भी इतना बड़ा बजट पेश नहीं किया गया। एक समय था जब कि भारतवर्ष का बजट 200 या 400 करोड़ रु० का हुआ करता था, आज वही बजट 2300 करोड़ रु० का है। यह बात आपको मालूम है कि हमारा भारतवर्ष एक गरीब मुल्क है। उसकी स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि हम इतना खर्च कर सकें और इतना टैक्स बर्दाश्त कर सकें। लेकिन जब पिछला चीन का हमला हुआ तब हमें अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये काफी रुपया लगाने की जरूरत पड़ी और सन 1962-63 में हम को उस का बजट बढ़ाना पड़ा।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। उसकी अर्थ व्यवस्था कृषि पर मुहसूर है। हमारे देश की टोटल नेशनल इनकम करीब पन्द्रह बीस हजार करोड़ रुपया है। इस में से करीब नौ दस हजार करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी एग्रिकल्चर से होती है। लेकिन इस एग्रिकल्चर की हालत बहुत ही शोचनीय है। एक समय था जब कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में गल्ले की, घी की, दूध की और तेल की कमी नहीं थी। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि सन् 1929 में जब स्लम्प आया तो उस वक्त 2 रु० मन गल्ला बिका, 7 रु० मन चीनी, 3 रु० मन गुड़ और 7 रु० मन लोहा बिका। इतनी बहुतायत हर चीज की थी। लेकिन दूसरी लड़ाई के दौरान में तमाम जखीरा खत्म हो गया। आपको मालूम होगा कि भारतवर्ष में हर गांव में और हर मंडी में सकड़ों, हजारों खतियां हुआ करती थीं। उस वक्त विदेशों से गल्ला नहीं आता था। यह बात ठीक है कि पिछली लड़ाई के बाद जब गेहूं एक रुपये का चार सेर बिका तब हमारे देश में रायट्स हो गये, लूट मार हो गई। लेकिन आज जब अनाज 40 रु०, 60 रु० मन बिका तब लोगों ने उसे बर्दाश्त किया। इस वास्ते ऐसा किया कि लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ गई है, लोगों के पास ब्लैक मनी काफी है। मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ गई है, और उन्होंने इसको बर्दाश्त किया। लेकिन इससे पेशतर सन 1945-46 में जब बंगाल में मुस्लिम लीग की मिनिस्ट्री थी उस वक्त गल्ला होते हुए भी 35 लाख आदमी मर गये थे।

आज हमारे देश में गल्ले की कमी नहीं थी, लेकिन वितरण की दुर्व्यवस्था थी जिसकी वजह से अभाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई। अगर जोन्स और कंट्रोल्स न होते, रेस्ट्रिक्शन न होते तो यह हालत नहीं होती। आज प्राइसेज शूट कर रही हैं गल्ले का भाव काफी बढ़ गया है, खस तौर से गेहूं

एक स्टेट में 80 रु० मन बिकता है, दूसरे में 40 रु० मन बिकता है, तीसरे में वही 35 रु० मन बिकता है। इसका खास कारण हमारे जोन्स, कंट्रोल और रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हैं। इसी वजह से काफी स्मर्गलिंग होती है और दूसरी खराबियां पैदा होती हैं। एक एक टुक सामान पर हजारों रुपये रिश्वत के दिये जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पिछले कई महीनों से कह रहा हूँ कि हमको गल्ले पर से और चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा देना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे अननैचुरल तेजी होती है। अगर कंट्रोल और जोन्स न होते तो आज जो हालत शूटिंग प्राइसेज की है या जो गल्ले की कमी दिखाई पड़ती है वह न होती।

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊँ पिछली खरीफ की फसल में यू० पी० में फसल अच्छी हुई, लेकिन यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने जिले जिले में कंट्रोल लगा दिया। एक जिले में मक्का बिकी 13 रु० मन और दूसरे जिले में बिकी 30 रु० मन। यह ऐसा तरीका निकला कंट्रोल का और रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स का जिसकी वजह से जनता में त्राहि त्राहि मच गई और अनाज के भाव बहुत बढ़ गये। जब कंट्रोल हटा तो हम ने देखा कि गल्ला मंडियों में आ गया और बिकने लगा। इसलिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय से और दूसरे मंत्रियों से मेरा कहना यह है कि यह देश बहुत बड़ा है। यहां पर कंट्रोल कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है। अगर कोई छोटा सा मुल्क हो तो वहां कामयाब हो सकता है। इंग्लैंड में उसे लगाया गया तो वह कामयाब हो गया, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में, जहां पर 44 करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं, कंट्रोल लगाना बहुत घातक और गलत है। मैं चाहूंगा कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र कंट्रोल को हटाया जाय। अगर आने वाली रबी की फसल पर कंट्रोल लगाया गया तो फिर पुरानी हालत पैदा हो सकती है जिसे हम अभी देख चुके हैं।

इसके अलावा हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में लालेसनेस अथवा अराजकता काफी बढ़ गई है। अभी हमने देखा कि कैरों कांड हुआ। दिन दहाड़े उनकी हत्या की गई। हम देखते हैं कि देहातों में डाके पड़ते हैं, रहजनी होती है। आज से दस, पन्द्रह साल पहले ऐसी हालत नहीं थी। आज बड़ा आवश्यक है कि इसको रोका जाये। मैं आपको मिसाल के तौर पर बतलाऊँ कि अभी फरवरी की 21 तारीख को जब मैं दिल्ली से आगरे जा रहा था तब रात के लगभग डेढ़ बजे मेरी मोटर को रोकने की कोशिश की गई। रास्ते में लोगों ने ड्रम लगा दिया और लाठियां बरसाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन इत्तिफाक से मैं निकल गया। मैं ने बैरियर पर इसकी रिपोर्ट की लेकिन उन्होंने सुना तक नहीं। बाद में मैं ने पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री और होम मिनिस्टर को लिखा। नन्दा जी से भी कहा। आज एक महीना दस दिन होने को आये लेकिन अभी तक उसका उत्तर नहीं मिला। इस तरह की बातें काफी अहितकर होती हैं क्योंकि इसके कारण बड़ा आतंक फैलता है और करप्शन भी होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे मामलों में हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को काफी सतर्क रहना चाहिये।

इस सब का कारण यह है कि हम अपना कर्तव्य नहीं उभारते हैं। हमारे लोग यह नहीं जानते हैं कि नागरिकों का कर्तव्य क्या है। हमें स्वतन्त्र हुए आज सत्रह वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन हमारी आम जनता यह नहीं समझती है कि उसके नागरिक अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या हैं। हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को और सेंटर को इस बात का काफी प्रकाशन करना चाहिये और बतलाना चाहिये कि एक स्वतन्त्र देश के नागरिक के अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या होते हैं। इसको अच्छी तरह से समझाना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि यहां हाउस में हम तो अपने ऊपर नियंत्रण रखते हैं लेकिन अपोजीशन वाले हर समय

[श्री अचल सिंह]

गड़बड़ करते हैं और ऐसी चीजें करते हैं जो कि नहीं होनी चाहियें। इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने देश में नागरिक अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों का काफी प्रचार करें।

आज हमारा नैतिक स्तर भी बहुत गिर गया है। आज से सत्तरह वर्ष पेशतर हमारा यह खयाल था कि जब हमारा देश आजाद हो जायेगा, तो हमारे देश में जनता को राहत मिलेगी लेकिन हमें दुःख है कि आज हमारे देश में महात्मा गांधी नहीं हैं। वह चाहते थे कि हमारे देश में राम राज्य बने। और वह होता भी, लेकिन वह हमारे बीच में से हटा लिये गये। आज अगर महात्मा जी हमारे बीच में होते तो हमारे देश की तस्वीर कुछ और ही होती। हमारे देश में आज जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसके लिये श्री नन्दा ने बड़ी कोशिश की है। सन्तानम समिति ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने श्री मोरारजी देसाई और दूसरे लोगों से बात की है। उनका कहना था कि जनता को इसमें बहुत कुछ करना चाहिये। ठीक है, जनता को करना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि जनता को इस बात की जानकारी हो। उसके कर्तव्य उसे बतलाये जाने चाहिये। उसको बतलाया जाना चाहिये कि यह चीजें देश के लिये बड़ी घातक हैं। अगर हमारा नैतिक स्तर गिर गया तो चाइना से और पाकिस्तान से लोग मिल कर हमें काफी नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं। उनको हमारे यहां की खबरें दे सकते हैं और माल का स्मगलिंग कर सकते हैं।

आज हमारे देश की जो पर कॅपिटल इनकम है उसे कोई 200 रु० बतलाता है, कोई 250 रु० बतलाता है और कोई 300 रु० बतलाता है। हमारे यहां आज टैक्स 2,200 करोड़ का लगाया गया है। फी आदमी पर

40 या 45 रु० टैक्स पड़ता है। गरीब देश में इतना टैक्स होना बहुत नामुनासिब है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि टैक्सों में जो राहत दी गई है वह नहीं के बराबर है, खास तौर से कपड़े के ऊपर। कपड़े पर 50 परसेंट की एक्साइज में कमी की गई है लेकिन बाजार में कपड़े के दाम घटने के बजाय बढ़ गये हैं। इसमें मिल मालिकों की गड़बड़ी है। इसकी तरफ पूरी देख-भाल नहीं है। इसकी देखभाल होनी चाहिये और ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आपको ऐक्शन लेना चाहिये ताकि जनता को सस्ता कपड़ा मिल सके।

जहां तक प्लैनिंग का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी खाद्य समस्या के लिये प्लैनिंग ठीक से नहीं हुई। मैं ने कई दफे वाइस चेयरमैन साहब को लिखा, प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा, कि हमारी कृषि प्लैनिंग ठीक तरह से होनी चाहिये क्योंकि गल्ले की कमी की वजह से हमारे यहां काम गड़बड़ होता है। पहले भी गड़बड़ चलती थी और आज जब हम करोड़ों रुपयों का माल बाहर से ले रहे हैं तब भी हम अपना काम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री जी और प्लैनिंग अधिकारी अच्छी व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि हमारे देश में गल्ला हो। गल्ला देश में तभी अच्छा हो सकता है जब कि उन लोगों को जो काश्तकार हैं अच्छा बीज, पानी, खाद सब तरह की राहत मिले। इसी तरह से जो समस्या आज बड़ी कठिन है मैं समझता हूं कि सुलझ सकती है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit deserves our felicitations for the very cogent and critical speech which she made on the budget. Anything coming from her is entitled to our consideration and respect especially having

regard to her unique public service both in India and abroad. She mentioned one thing which is correct, that socialism is being used as a slogan and the Government is speaking with two minds, and actually there is compromise with socialism at all levels. The budget also depicts that feature.

I was trying to find out what the special features of Shri Krishnāma-chari's budget were. The first thing I thought was that it was good and it deserved attention. There was a real attempt to reduce inflation and also to generate resources, increase production and also increase exports and to have a rational tax policy. He has produced a balanced budget showing a revenue surplus. But we are distressed when an expert says that although it is ostensibly a surplus budget of Rs. 10 crores, it is really a deficit budget of Rs. 181 crores, because Rs. 191 crores of borrowing come from PL 480 Fund. There is no doubt whatever that the net drawal from PL 480 fund like this will have an inflationary effect. It is therefore a dangerous thing and might prove on the whole disastrous. I would like the Finance Minister to clear it up, if it is really so and if it really is on the paper a surplus budget and whether it is correct to say that there is a deficit of so many crores—Rs. 181 crores.

Then, Sir, the other important thing that he has promised is the tax credits. But I would like to emphasise that the new system of tax credit should not be defeated by too many checks and balances, and that is very important. Tax credit is good as an incentive but this should supplement and not supplant present incentives which are in operation.

There is one other thing, Sir, which I want to point out, and it is this, that we want real curbs on wastage and public expenditure. I think the hon. Minister is making some attempt

to that effect but we want to know what will be the real reduction and how far he wants to combat those unfortunate tendencies in regard to wastage of public funds. The investment market is really in a bad state. I am told, Sir, by Mr. Palkhiwala who is one of the best experts on this subject—I do not agree with him on every point—that the Labour Government in U.K. is now going to put 35 per cent or 37 per cent as the maximum corporation tax. Cannot we have some kind of ceiling and be done with it so that there may not be perpetual trouble created in the private sector? The hon. Minister is continuously subjected to all sorts of pressure.

But, Sir, honestly I feel that the budget discussion is to some extent unreal having regard to what happened yesterday through the Presidential Proclamation which completely liquidated democracy. In an important State of our country, namely, Kerala, this Government ordered a general election where not lakhs but millions of rupees were spent and they elected M.L.As. This Government has not given a chance to those elected M.L.A's to function as a legislature or to form the administration. They are throttling democracy and liquidating all sorts of civil liberties and civil rights. This is reducing democracy to a mockery. We, the elected Members of the people returned on adult franchise, are voting the grants for our Government. But what about this franchise in that State? Why are they not able to exercise this franchise in one of the States?

Sir, Mrs. Pandit is quite right when she says that Government is suffering from indecision, Government is suffering from vacillation and drift. They are dilly dallying, they are shilly-shallying. Over the language question. What has happened? I do not want to use any language which will aggravate the communal passions or lead to linguistic frenzy,

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but this is quite clear, Sir, that they have not yet decided, they have not yet placed on the Table, what is their policy. Continuously the Prime Minister says: We would honour Jawaharlal Nehru's assurances on the language issue. How will you do it? The whole of the South is perturbed. West Bengal is in a perturbed mood; other States also. I want to know, what is the concrete shape which it will take. Even if you don't amend the Constitution, would you give statutory legal recognition to Mr. Nehru's assurances? If so, how?

There have been disasters in certain places. Even an Ashram in South India which is associated with the memory of one of the greatest fighters of Indian independence and also one of the greatest prophets of modern age has been subjected to sacrilegious attack and that has made everybody unhappy. We have approached the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. We hope that there will be a thorough probe under Central directive, not by local executive, into this affair. But, Sir, these things will not end until and unless the Government makes up its mind not to pursue the policy of vacillation, the policy of drift and indecision.

The same thing has happened with regard to corruption. We ought to have been tackling this problem firmly, instead of slurring over it. We have heard two Members of the Cabinet, including one who was ex-Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. Now, the Law Minister stands up and says, I won't look at the document; I won't say whether it is correct or incorrect. This sort of thing is thoroughly disappointing; it is this sort of thing which creates doubts and misgivings in the minds of the people that they are not tackling this problem properly.

The charge was not only against the two Chief Ministers. The charge

was against the cabinet that they did not do their duty. Therefore, Sir, I am submitting that this kind of drift and vacillation should go. There should be a definite policy on the language issue. We should know exactly where we stand and the policy should assuage the feelings in the south and also in other States. We are not against any Indian language. No Indian takes pride in the fact that a non-Indian language is being pursued or being kept as the official language. That is nobody's charge. But taking things as they are, if you want to impose one language on the States there will be trouble. Therefore, let us have a statutory guarantee against the imposition of any language.

Now, Sir, one other thing. It is not a question of constitutional impropriety. My friend Mr. Mukherjee and other friends were talking about the constitutional impropriety of this Presidential Proclamation which was manufactured behind our back. That is not the point. The most important point is that it is thoroughly unconstitutional. Under the Articles of the Constitution you can invoke Presidential Proclamation under one condition. The condition is the breakdown of the Government and its impossibility to function according to the principles of the constitution. You don't allow the Government to be formed. You don't allow the elected legislature to meet. You don't send for the leader of the biggest party elected. The trouble is, this ruling party has been thrown out. Chief Minister Mr. Shankar and other members of the Congress cabinet were thoroughly defeated. They wanted to have vengeance, I may call it a crude vengeance. The vengeance is that they are taking revenge on the electorate. You have spent millions of rupees. You have cast your votes according to the democratic process. According to that democratic process, the Congress party has lost, but still you are

not allowing the other party to function. How? By keeping the Central domination over that State. The electorate has exercised its franchise and it has voted against the Congress party. 12 Members of one party which has been elected to this Parliament have been kept in detention, which means, 60 lakhs of voters in India are now denied their rights of representation. Even today this exercise of franchise is entirely denied to the electorate of the State.

Mr. Justice Basu has written the book on the Constitution and that is most authoritative commentary on the Indian Constitution. He is now a judge of the Calcutta High Court. In his latest book, fourth edition, *Commentary on Indian Constitution*, Volume 5, at page 179, he says:

"this power can be invoked when the Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India."

That presupposes that there must be a government, and that government must be given a chance to carry on. If it cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, then you have got the dictatorial power, you can invoke the authority of the Presidential proclamation. The Governor of Kerala was undoubtedly wrong. When he does not allow the government to be formed, when he does not send for the leader of the biggest elected party, how do you know that a government cannot be formed, how do you know that the legislature cannot function? You don't allow the legislature to function, you don't summon the legislature, you don't give the leader of the largest elected party the authority to form the cabinet. Only then this provision can be invoked, in my submission. I feel very strongly on this. This has been a debacle of democracy, thus reducing our parliamentary government to a mockery. And it is being done in

the name of the special prerogative given under the Constitution. But the condition precedent must be satisfied. The legislature must be allowed to function, you must allow the party leaders to form a government. You have kept twenty-eight members of the biggest party in detention. That is an abuse of the emergency powers. You know, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has declared that this is an unconstitutional law. Although under the Constitution, the Supreme Court for the time being cannot issue a *mandamus* or *habeas corpus* writ, it has held that it is against the Constitution, against certain articles of the Constitution, particularly, you know, articles 19, 20, 21 and so on. Therefore, it is certainly illegal. And under this illegal law you have kept twenty-eight or nine members of the legislature in detention which means you have artificially reduced the majority party to a minority party.

That is not the intention of the provision. You cannot invoke this power. It is not a question of Constitutional propriety. What right has the Governor to behave in this manner? What right has the President to behave in this manner? What right has this Government to advise the President, "Don't ask the Governor to summon the leader of the biggest party and call him to form a government, but issue a proclamation in this manner"? I am reading again from Mr. Justice Basu's commentary, this power can only be invoked if the Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

You know, this has been done, the President's proclamation has been issued in five or six cases. Firstly, I remember it was done in Punjab. (*An. Hon. Member: PEUSU*). It was done in Punjab on the 20th June, 1950 when Dr. Bhargava's ministry collapsed and no alternative ministry could be formed. Therefore, there

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must be a ministry functioning, that ministry goes out, you ask the other leaders to form a government, they cannot form a government, and then you can invoke this power. All these specific cases are cited in this book. Then on the 4th May, 1953 it was done in PEPSU when there was a similar situation. Then on 15th November, 1954 it happened in Andhra when the Prakasam ministry resigned and they could not form another ministry. Then on 23rd March, 1956 in Travancore-Cochin the same thing happened, and again in 1959 when the Namboodripad ministry was dismissed and no other Ministry could be formed. And then on 25th January, 1961 this happened in Orissa.

I am submitting, you cannot play with the democratic rights of the people in this manner. When the people have exercised their voting rights and when the members have been elected, because your party is defeated, because the ruling party is defeated and you got a slap in the face, you are doing like this. It is not proper.

This is not a breakdown. I submit it is a manufactured breakdown. It is a breakdown which has been brought about due to arrogance. When the Chinese wanted to attack India, we said they are aggressors, and the whole of India stood up to fight that aggression. Why? Because we believed that the Chinese were going to destroy our democracy, the greatest thing we have built up in Asia. And what are the Government doing? By their arrogance and flamboyancy they are destroying the very democracy which the Chinese wanted to destroy. That is the real situation.

We are therefore saying that it is an unconstitutional act, it is an unconstitutional proclamation. Mr. Giri had no business—I have respect for him, we have been colleagues here as friends for many years—but I am sorry to say that he had no business to do this. It is a perversion of

authority, and it is an abuse of power by the Governor and by the President and the Home Minister was totally wrong in advising the President to resort to this extraordinary provision.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the Finance Minister on presenting a budget after ten years of continuous rising taxes, and this year there are no such taxes but on the other hand there is a small concession both in the personal taxation and to the corporate sector. The price range of cloth, cycle parts and vegetable oils has gone down. Just now the hon. the lady Member was saying that the cloth prices have gone up in the market. But I may submit that it is not a fact. The price of cloth, of medium variety cloth, has definitely gone down.

The Finance Minister rightly said that he wants to create an atmosphere so that there will be more incentives for investment. But I think that as a result of the small concessions which he has given to the corporate sector or in the personal Income-tax there will not be any large saving which can be invested in shares or in the corporate-sector companies. Generally the interest or dividend in shares is about 6½ to 8 per cent. But anybody who reads the newspapers daily will find that good, first-class companies offer interest up to 12 and 13 per cent. For instance, from *The Hindustan Times* of today you will see that first-class companies are offering 12 to 13 per cent, plus 1 per cent incentive. If that is the rate of interest in the market with first-class companies, who are going to invest at 7 or 8 per cent in the ordinary equity shares? So I do not think that the Finance Minister is right in saying that by this small saving in the corporate sector there will be more incentive for investment.

Yesterday the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Bhagat, said in this House, and about three days back the Finance Minister said in the other House, that there are not many chances to reduce the taxes in the corporate sector. But I wish to submit most humbly that here we are debating the Budget, and whatever conclusions they arrive at they should state them only after listening to the arguments of the Members. It is for that purpose that the debate is being held here.

On the one side Government wants that incentives should be given or the utmost should be done to help more investment, and on the other side they are not yielding to anything and not giving even any small concession. I will give some instances. Take a shareholder. There is a belief that shareholders are always rich people. They are not always rich people. For instance, take Tata Ordinary; there are 75,000 shareholders. Take Hindustan Motors; there are 50,000 shareholders. Even a small man can invest a hundred rupees, five hundred rupees or a thousand rupees. How can we think that they are all rich? If that man is going to get 7 per cent and he has to pay out of that 7 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent that is coming to him indirectly, a dividend tax, how is it possible that any man will invest money if for a small amount of 7 per cent he has to pay dividend tax? If the Government are rigid about this, that is another thing. But if they want to encourage investment and want to create a psychological factor, then the dividend tax should definitely go. And at least till 10 per cent there should be no dividend tax. Because the 10 per cent, after deducting the 20 per cent, really comes to 8 per cent. And anybody who wants to invest a small amount of money must get 8 per cent. Therefore, the dividend tax should go.

So also the bonus tax. The bonus tax is only in name. I do not know
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why the Finance Minister has kept this bonus tax this year also. No bonus was issued last year. Bonus was issued only by two or three companies where the shares had been issued at a higher rate and therefore they gave it in bonus. Therefore, the bonus tax should go.

And also the Capital Gains tax. Suppose the shares are Rs. 250 and bonus has been given. The price will go down to Rs. 125. The first shares are going down to Rs. 125, but on the others Government is wanting to charge Capital Gains tax. Therefore, one cannot understand what this system of taxation is.

Another thing is, there is shortage of capital in the market. Previously, the banks were giving 75 per cent against shares. Now the Finance Minister has said that they should not give more than 60 per cent. Even if they pay $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent interest, they cannot get more than 60 per cent. That limit should again be raised to 75 per cent.

Now I come to the public sector industries. Most of the hon. Members who took part in this debate have mentioned about it. I am one of those who say that the public sector is a must. It should be there because there are some industries like fertiliser, steel and other industries, where the private sector cannot put, nowadays, all the big amount of money that is needed. At the same time we should see that these public sector companies are run properly. They are run—I am not against ICS or other officers—by officers of the Government. But I cannot understand one thing. A man who is found fit in the Finance Ministry is transferred to the Education Ministry even if he is not an expert in education. He is then transferred to the Hindustan Steel, then to Heavy Engineering and then to Heavy Electricals. How can one man be expected to handle all these things

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efficiently? How can he look after so many things in an efficient way. It is just like the medicine *Amrit-dhara* which they claim can be used for curing any kind of disease from head to foot. In the same way they think that these officers can handle anything and everything. If they want these officers to manage the public sector industries, then they should have a pool just like the IPS and IAS. In the same way they should have a management pool of officers for these industries. In that pool they should put the ICS or IAS officers so that they may learn something about running these industries.

The total investment in public sector industries is Rs. 2,100 crores. Out of these companies the biggest four are the Hindustan Steel, the Heavy Engineering at Ranchi, the Heavy Electricals and the NCDC. Some hon. Member mentioned that the investment in Hindustan Steel is Rs. 800 crores. There is no harm if they lose for some years, but still the prices are the highest in the world for our steel. Our labour cost is not much. They are not making any profit which they should have made, but still the price is the highest. The position of Heavy Engineering, Ranchi is still bad. The investment is now Rs. 100 crores and another Rs. 125 crores we are going to invest. But their performance is far from satisfactory. In the case of the National Coal Development Corporation, we raised 1,60,000 lakh tonnes last year. The investment is Rs. 88 crores. The profit was only Rs. 3 lakhs in which the interest of Rs. 40 lakhs was not counted. Therefore, I say that the Finance Minister should pay more attention to these public sector companies. He is responsible to this House. Therefore, he has to see whether there is some mismanagement, whether the companies are making some profits or are running at a loss, because he frames his budget after calculating that so much will be the return from these companies.

Then I come to the question of delay due to government procedure which results in great loss to the exchequer. One rubber hose pipe of a lorry belonging to the Indian Airlines at Dibrugarh was out of order. Replacement of the pipe would have cost at the most Rs. 10. But the matter was sent up to higher authorities for order. The case was delayed in the head office in Calcutta for a month and then the sanction was given. In the meantime they had to hire another lorry at a cost of Rs. 2000. Therefore, against Rs. 10 for replacing the pipe they had to spend Rs. 2000 because of procedural delays. Therefore, more powers should be delegated to the people below so that they can sanction such minor repairs and save this kind of loss to the Government. There is another instance of a motor car engine which had to be repaired or replaced and it was estimated to cost Rs. 6000 or so. The sanction was delayed and in the meantime they had to hire another car at a cost of Rs. 17,000. These things should be looked into. After all it is the public money that is wasted like this. If the departments continue to make such delays, I do not know what will happen to the country and how this budget will be adjusted.

Then I come to the housing problem. The only production that is increasing in the country is the population. Definitely, we are sure there, there is an increase of 1,20,00,000 people in the population of the country every year. For those 1,20,00,000 every year we want more houses to be built. But the problem is that of cement. We have given many licences to start cement factories. But nobody has come up to start the work because there is no incentive for investment. The result is that no cement factory is put up and there is no cement. In the State, Sir, from which I come, probably there are better chances of getting a lottery than getting a bag of cement in the white market. If one gets one bag or two

bags of cement, one feels oneself to be very lucky. Same is the case with corrugated sheets. Getting corrugated sheets is out of question. All the corrugated sheets are going to some project or the other. For a small man or a cultivator to get corrugated sheets it is very difficult. If the private sector is not coming forward to put up these factories, it is the duty of the Government to step in. They should put up more fertilizer factories. It is very necessary for the country at the present time because due to shortage of fertilizer our agricultural production is not going up. They should put up more cement factories, more newsprint factories and others.

Yesterday, Sir, Shri M. L. Varma said that there is a psychology against the traders. He rightly said that 93 per cent of the traders are as poor or poor or than the so-called Leftists who are shouting against the traders. There may be some rich people and some tax evaders. I am not pleading for them. Give them whatever punishment they deserve. Some Members from the Opposition try to show themselves as more socialists. But I think if they will search their hearts they will realise that they have more amenities or they are already enjoying more amenities than the so-called traders because there are poorer sections also among the traders. It is no use accusing the Government outright. It is no use condemning the rich people or the traders. I once again say that the traders, if they evade tax, should be punished. But what about the people who are getting money from China, from the China Bank? What about them? Why should they not be punished? They are traitors. It has been proved. Shri N. C. Chatterjee, who is a rightist in his views—he is one of the biggest lawyers in the country—was referring to the Communists in Kerala. I say that such traitors should be punished. What would have happened if they were in China. They would have been sent to Siberia or elsewhere. We have put them in jail.

The punishment given is less. They should be given proper punishment in the interest of the country.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the budget proposals laid before the House by the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has proposed some steps to check the rise in prices. It is common knowledge that the cost of living index continues to increase. There is a special phenomenon. The index rises rather rapidly but the declines are marginal and the net effect remains that the cost of living index continues to rise. This affects, particularly, the landless labourers, who are in backward sections of the society—Harijans,—fixed income groups, shop assistants, government servants and others. It is rather doubtful at this stage how the steps proposed by the Finance Minister are going to affect the rise in prices in the year to come.

But, Sir, generally it is being noticed in the last few months that there has been an agitation in Delhi and in other parts of the country for rise in pay scales of house surgeons, LIC employees and teachers. The teachers have been asking for uniformity in the pay scales, old age pension benefits and security in service. It is right that Government should pay attention to these problems before the agitation takes place because if attention is paid after the agitation takes place and some concessions are given then it compromises the position of the Government and the law abiding citizens are put at a disadvantage.

The Finance Minister has made efforts to stimulate investment atmosphere. In this connection, we should neither be influenced by the Swatantra Party nor the Communist Party. One pleads for the policy, of *laissez faire* and the other believes in State control of means of production. We have our own approach in this matter and it has been clearly mentioned in the Third Five Year Plan objectives.

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

We have to create a balance between public sector and private sector and corporate sector and the economy of the country has to make progress. It has to be self-generating and self-reliant. We have to ensure that concentration of wealth does not take place in the hands of a few and at the same time we have to see that the benefit of increased production is shared by all sections of the society and not by a few individuals. The basis of the Finance Minister's proposals is in this manner and therefore whatever has been said by some members of the Opposition does not hold any ground. I am sure that these desired objectives which have been laid down in the Third Five Year Plan will bear fruit and there will be no cause for anxiety in this connection.

Whereas it is a fact that the public sector undertakings have not been able to give good profits, they lack proper personnel to man them, nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the Government continues to pay attention to run them efficiently. Their profits are increasing, but the progress is slow and the Government has to give more attention to it.

The Finance Minister has claimed that his proposals would stimulate investment atmosphere. As I have already mentioned, the need of the hour is more and more production and it would be worthwhile for the Government to keep a close eye on this and to check up that the investment atmosphere is stimulated further and more and more money is available in the country for investment in industries, thereby resulting in more and more production. It is not possible to raise the standard of living of the teeming millions of this country without more production. It is regrettable that the production targets at the end of the Third Five Year Plan are not likely to be achieved both in agriculture and industrial

sectors. Some of these items are worth mentioning—iron and steel, steel castings and forgings, industrial machinery, cement, fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, paper, newsprint and textiles. This back-log is likely to create other problems and would ultimately effect the growth of national income which is already much behind in the three years of the plan, i.e., about 9½% as against the estimated 15%. There is a shortage of non-ferrous metals in the country. There is no proper guidance to industrialists regarding availability of raw material with the result that the capacity of most of the factories remain idle. In Delhi alone out of 15,000 factories, Delhi Administration is unable to meet the needs of more than 4,000 at present. It is necessary to look into this question. On the one hand there is idle capacity and on the other there is unemployment in the country. After the end of every plan, the back-log increases. Delhi is directly under the Government of India. Here alone the back-log of unemployment in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan was about 2 lakhs. It was estimated that additional employment opportunities for about 3 lakh persons would be required to be created. But in the two years of the Third Plan about 45,000 of additional employment opportunities were generated in the organised sectors. At the end of March, 1964, 90,000 applicants were seeking work as against 80,000 persons on 31st March, 1963. Of these 48,621 were educated persons, 36,987 were matriculates, 4,602 were those who had passed intermediate examination and 1,032 were Graduates and above. The number of educated unemployed has increased significantly from 10,670 in 1953 to 48,621 on 31st March, 1963. The pace of industrialisation is also very slow. This feature can apply more or less to the whole country. The condition in rural areas is still difficult and no progress whatsoever has been made for developing cottage industries and rural industries in the country.

Besides this, there is a lot of confusion. There is no demarcation of the sphere of cottage industries, rural industries, small-scale industries and large-scale industries. The same items continue to be manufactured in cottage industries, small-scale industries and large-scale industries. It is not possible for a small unit to compete with large-scale unit and for that purpose the Government started schemes of financial assistance to certain items like Khadi. The result is that millions of landless labourers in the villages have no means of livelihood. Their conditions continues to deteriorate. It is, therefore, desirable that a committee of Members of Parliament and experts should go into this whole question and study how and in what manner the idle capacity can be utilised how more raw materials can be made available, how cottage and village industries and rural industries can be developed in order to get more production and how opportunities of employment can be provided to a vast multitude of people who are suffering.

Sir, whenever we discuss the budget we have to pay attention to Defence and Development. Regarding Defence, the Public Accounts Committee has commented that "the Committee are not happy over the shortfall of expenditure in case of these important schemes which have direct bearing on the country's defence efforts". Further it states that "the Committee feel concerned to note that on the one hand the Ministry of Defence have been requesting for more and more foreign exchange and on the other they are not able to utilise even the reduced allotments made to them as indicated by the large surrenders made by them. The Committee feel that the manner in which the foreign exchange has been utilised leaves much to be desired". It is a very sad commentary on the performance of the Defence Ministry. I wonder whether any action would be taken against those found guilty of this negligence.

It is imperative that when we think of development we should pay special

attention to border areas, hilly areas and other backward areas.

From Ladakh to NEFA our developmental activities should increase both in the civil as well as military spheres. For development of NEFA, plan outlay for 1965-66 stands at 272.74 lakhs. I don't think this provision is satisfactory. I want to emphasize this point. If these border areas are not developed, the result will be, the service personnel, the medical personnel, the educational personnel and other civil personnel will not be attracted to go into those areas, and serve the people of those areas. It is very essential that special attention is paid to these areas so that our service personnel and other types of personnel feel encouraged to go there and serve the people there and also a sort of confidence is created among the local residents and their moral fibre built up. They should feel one with the rest of the country and should be in a position to face any pressure which may come from the Chinese.

Although there is a decline in prices the level of prices is still very high. It is necessary to ensure more production of the commodities and also distribution at reasonable prices. There should be a curb on margin of profits and concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

Lastly, whatever proposals have been made by the Finance Minister, I would like to draw his attention particularly to para 22 of his speech in which he has very rightly and correctly taken cognizance of the fiscal position of this country and has suggested how the Government should keep an eye and vigil on the financial conditions so that more and more money is available for investment and production.

I only wish that while doing so he will keep in view the basic economic policy which we have been adopting from time to time and will not deviate

[Shri Siv Charan Gupta.]

from the path which this Parliament has approved from time to time and which our late lamented leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has set before this country. I hope the Government will hold on to those legacies and will uphold those ideals by which this country is making continuous progress for the last 15 years or so.

15 hrs.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बालोदा बाजार) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले साल के बजट प्रस्तावों से कुल मिला कर मुझे निराशा ही हुई है। इस को समाजवादी बजट कहना, जहां तक मैं समझती हूं, ठीक नहीं है। मंहगाई इतनी बढ़ चुकी है कि जनता बहुत परेशान है। आज का नारा समाजवाद का है। समाजवादी समाज के बजट को समाजवादी ही होना चाहिये, लेकिन कर न देने के लिये समाजवाद की झाड़ ले कर अगर कोई कहे कि हम कर नहीं दे सकते हैं तो यह गलत होगा। कर काश्तकार भी देने को तैयार हैं देश के लिये। कर वे लोग नहीं देते हैं जो कि पूंजीपति होते हैं। वे लोग अपनी पूंजी को बढ़ा कर के कर को बचाना चाहते हैं। वही कर नहीं देते हैं। छोटे काश्तकारों को भी आप देखेंगे गांवों में अगर किसी किस्म के कर उन के सामने आते हैं तो वे उन को देने में हिचकिचाते नहीं हैं। लेकिन समाजवादी समाज का निर्माण करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने जो बजट रक्खा है वह कोई बहुत अच्छे तरीके का बजट नहीं है।

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

इस से अधिक अफसोस की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी हम अपनी प्रगति के लिये विदेशी पूंजी पर निर्भर हैं। बजट प्रस्तावों में ऐसी ठोस बातें होनी चाहियें थीं कि जिन से हम विदेशों

से पूंजी न ले कर अपने देश में ही पूंजी का उपार्जन करते। ऐसा तभी हो सकता है जब कि उद्योगों के साथ साथ खेती की भी प्रगति हो और खेती के विकास पर पूरा पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये। किन्तु खेती के तेजी के साथ विकास की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मेरा विचार है कि खेती के विकास के लिये कृषि क कोई अलग योजना होनी चाहिये। यह कृषि योजना कृषि प्रधान प्रदेशों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दे।

दूसरा प्रश्न है कि सरकार अनाज के आयात में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है। इस करोड़ों रुपयों की अपेक्षा यदि हम भारतवर्ष में ही अनाज के उत्पादन में थोड़ा सा रुपया और खर्च करें तो हमारे देश में काफी अनाज उत्पन्न हो सकता है। अभी हमारे देश में जमीन का छठवां हिस्सा ऐसा पड़ा है जिस में हम काश्त कर के अनाज उपार्जित कर सकते हैं। किन्तु सरकार हमारी खेती के विकास की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है। काश्तकार चाहे छोटे हों या बड़े हों, अपनी खेती करने में चाहे वह अकाल में पड़ जायें या सरकार के कर में फंस जायें या तकावी के कष्ट में फंस जायें, लेकिन काश्त करने में वे कभी भी हिचकिचायेंगे नहीं। काश्त कर के एक तरह से वे अपना कर्तव्य ही पूरा करते हैं। एक कहवात है :

“उत्तम खेती मध्यम बान, निषध चाकरी
भीख निदान ।”

काश्तकार कहते हैं कि काश्त ही उन के लिये उत्तम है। अगर आप काश्तकार को सफल नहीं बनायेंगे तो आप देश को भी सफल नहीं बना सकते हैं, ऐसा मेरा विचार है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम अपनी बुनियादी चीज को छोड़ते जा रहे हैं और इधर उधर उड़ते जा रहे हैं। कोई चन्द्रमा में जाने का विचार कर रहा है कोई सूर्य में जाने का विचार कर रहा है, लेकिन खेती में पूरी शक्ति लगा कर आज कोई काम नहीं करना चाहता। मैं सरकार

से अनुरोध करूंगी कि आज वह अपनी योजना को चार खंडों में बांटे। एक खंड सिर्फ खेती के विकास के लिये, दूसरा खंड हो हमारी सैनिक शक्ति को मजबूत करने के लिये, तीसरा खंड हो शिक्षा के लिये और चौथा खंड हो पिछड़े वर्गों की उन्नति के लिये। जब तक आप खेती का विकास नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप के देश में काफी उत्पादन नहीं होगा, तब तक आप अपनी सैन्य शक्ति को मजबूत नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर हमारे पास खाने को नहीं होगा तो हम लड़ नहीं सकते हैं। हमारी छत्तीसगढ़ी में एक कहावत है कि :

“खाये तो टनन टनन, नहीं खाये तो अनन अनन”

खाने को मिलता है तो बुद्धि उपजती है कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये, खाने को नहीं मिलता है तो दिमाग में हर समय यही बात होगी कि हम रोटी का कैसे उपार्जन करें। इस लिये मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि खेती को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

अब मैं अपने प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश की ओर आती हूँ। हमारा मध्य प्रदेश कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है। दूसरे प्रदेश रुपया उत्पन्न करते हैं और हमारा प्रदेश अनाज उत्पन्न करता है। मध्य प्रदेश में 3/8 लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल उत्पन्न करता है जिस में से 3.8 लाख मीट्रिक टन हम दूसरे प्रदेशों को देते हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में गेहूँ का उत्पादन कम है क्योंकि वहाँ पर रबी की फसल के लिये सिंचाई की सुविधा अभी तक नहीं हो सकी है। यह भी हमारी सरकार की कमजोरी है। गेहूँ का उत्पादन मध्य प्रदेश में 8.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन होता है और हमें गेहूँ बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है क्योंकि वह गेहूँ हमें मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त नहीं होता है। यदि रबी की फसल के लिये सरकार द्वारा छोटी सिंचाई की सुविधा दी जाये तो मैं दावे से कह सकती

हूँ कि जैसे हम चावल दूसरे प्रदेशों को देते हैं वैसे ही गेहूँ भी दे सकेंगे।

आप चीनी के मामले को ले लीजिये। हमें मध्य प्रदेश में 12,000 टन चीनी की आवश्यकता है किन्तु उस में भी हम को 600 टन कम मिलती है। यह कमी कैसे पूरी होगी। गांव वालों को दवाई के लिये भी चीनी नहीं मिलती। जो भी सुविधा आज सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है वह केवल शहरों के नागरिकों को दी जाती है। देहातों की ओर उस का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि सरकार गांवों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे जहाँ पर हमारी 80 प्रतिशत जनता बसती है। आज सरकार 20 फी सदी जनता की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चीनी के दस कारखानों के लिये सिफारिश की थी सन 1962 में, किन्तु अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उन में से एक भी सिफारिश को मंजूर नहीं किया गया है। यह हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के लिये दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास चम्बल योजना है। हजारों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार चम्बल योजना के पास जो जमीन पड़ी हुई है उस पर तीन या चार करोड़ रुपया खर्च करे तो वहाँ पर काफी अनाज उत्पन्न हो सकता है। वहाँ पर जितने विस्थापित भाये हैं उन को बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में वहाँ बसा कर के उन को अच्छे काश्तकार बनाया जा सकता है। किन्तु हमारी सरकार खेती की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है। कहने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश भारत का हृदय स्थल है किन्तु आज विज्ञान के युग में हृदय से कोई काम नहीं लिया जाता है। आज दिल से कोई काम नहीं करता। आज सब लोग केवल दिमाग से काम करने लगे हैं इसलिये दिल की उपेक्षा होती है। मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा इस माने में होती है। मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्य उत्पादन की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से सिंचाई की मध्यम योजना और परियोजना के लिये बी गई राशि पर्याप्त नहीं है।

[श्रीमती मिनिमाता]

तीसरी बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में वन सम्पत्ति भी काफी है किन्तु आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस वन सम्पत्ति के शोध के लिये कोई ऐसी संस्था कायम नहीं की गई है जिस में अपनी वन सम्पत्ति से हम काफी धन राशि उपार्जित कर सकें।

सुना था कि कोरबा में उर्वरक रसायन कारखाना स्थापित करने की बात खली थी। यह भी कहा गया कि एक करोड़, पचास लाख रुपया, वहां खर्च हो चुका है। अब सुनने में आया है कि कोरबा में यह कारखाना खोलना तकनीकी सलाहकारों की दृष्टि में ठीक नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि 1-5 लाख पूंजी खर्च होने से पहले टेकनीकियों ने क्या सिफारिश की थी। जब सरकार का 1-5 लाख रुपया खर्च हो चुका तो उन टेकनीकियों को सूझा कि कोरबा में उर्वरक रासायनिक कारखाना स्थापित करना उचित नहीं होगा। क्या यह मध्य प्रदेश के साथ न्याय है?

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से 464-28 लाख का अल्पकालीन लोन मांगा था। उस में से आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 146 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी होगी। मध्य प्रदेश की इतनी उपेक्षा हो रही है।

एक उदाहरण मैं और दे दूं। मध्य प्रदेश का पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल का कार्यालय आज तक नागपुर में ही है। जब प्रान्तों का विभाजन हुआ तो हर प्रदेश अपने कार्यालय अपने प्रदेश में ले गया। पर मध्य प्रदेश का पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल का कार्यालय भोपाल में अभी तक नहीं आ पाया और नागपुर में ही है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि इस प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा नहीं हो रही है?

दूसरी बात मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मांग की थी प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये सात करोड़ रुपये की। इस में महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिये दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना था। वेबर समिति ने भी सिफारिश की थी कि जितने भी पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं उन को अविलम्ब ग्रांट दी जाए ताकि वे प्राइमरी शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ा सकें, किन्तु आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और इस प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा ही होती गयी है।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत कृतज्ञ हूं कि तीन दिन की तपस्या के बाद आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

सभापति महोदय, स्वतन्त्र भारत की लोक सभा का यह प्रथम बजट अधिवेशन है जिस में हम अपने प्रिय नेता जवाहर लाल नेहरू की छत्रछाया से बंचित हैं। स्व० नेहरू जी केवल प्रधानमंत्री ही नहीं थे, जन नायक थे, महान प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति थे। उन के नेतृत्व में देश की जनता का पूर्ण विश्वास था।

नेहरू जी के देहावसान के बाद हमारे नेताओं, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री, एवं हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ गयी है। उस उत्तरदायित्व को निगाने के लिए गम्भीरता और दृढ़ता के साथ सरकार को शासन को संभाल कर देश की समस्याओं एवं हमारे संकट—यह संकट पूर्ण देश है—का समाधान करना है।

सन्तोष का विषय है कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने समय के चरण देखते हुए 16-17 वर्ष के इतिहास में प्रथम बार लाभांश का बजट प्रस्तुत किया, जिससे देश में एक हर्ष की लहर आयी है, और 1965-66 के बजट

का स्वागत हुआ है। किन्तु जितना अधिक प्रभाव पड़ना चाहिए था वह लक्षण प्रतीत नहीं हो रहे। भीषण महंगाई में कुछ अन्न अभी तक नहीं आया है। और अन्देश है कि भविष्य में भी कहीं यह महंगाई इसी प्रकार अपना मुंह फाड़े खड़ी न रहे।

योजनाओं के लिए समुचित धनराशि की व्यवस्था करते हुए प्रत्यक्ष और कुछ अप्रत्यक्ष करों में छूट दी गयी है, जिससे सभी वर्गों को राहत मिली है, विशेषतः मध्य वर्ग को राहत दी गयी है, जिसके लिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। और साथ ही प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि इस प्रभावशाली बजट के प्रभाव को बनाए रखने के लिए दृढ़ता से निश्चयात्मक कदम उठाएँ जिससे व्यापारी वर्ग की अधिक लाभ कमाने की प्रवृत्ति दूर हो और जनता को बजट का प्रभाव महसूस हो, वह आगम की सांस ले सके।

यह बजट करों के ढांचे को सुदृढ़, मजबूत और व्यवस्थित आधार पर ले आने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, और सरकार की इच्छाओं का प्रतीक है। लेकिन उसके फल मिलने में शंका है। बजट की रूप रेखा से समाजवाद के उपाकाल के बाल ग्रहण की प्रथम किरण का दर्शन मिला है। भविष्य के लिए यह बजट सुखमय आशा का आधार हो सकता है यदि इससे शासन एवं समाज से भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त हो जाए। ऐसा होने पर ही हमको इसका फल देखने को मिल सकता है।

वित्त मंत्री ने बजट में बचत को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है तथा मुद्रा स्फीति को रोकने के लिए घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था को समाप्त किया है। पिछले वर्ष आयकर के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था—

“अगर रकम 3600 से बढ़ कर 4800 हो जाती।

दबे पड़े जो टैक्स भार से उन्हें नींद मुह की कुछ आती।”

सन्तोष की बात है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने मध्य वर्ग के संकटों को ध्यान में रख कर छूट दी। यद्यपि करदाताओं के गर्भ, वर्गों की शिकायतें दूर नहीं हुई हैं परन्तु आलोचना करने वालों के हथियार अब उतने पौने नहीं रहे जसे कि बजट अधिवेशन में दिखायी देते हैं।

विवाहितों और अविवाहितों पर समान आय कर की व्यवस्था करके वित्त मंत्री जी ने माननीय श्री त्यागी जी तथा और विरोधी सदस्यों का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर दिया है, लेकिन मुझे शंका है कि कहीं परिवार नियोजन की योजना को इससे हानि न पहुंचे।

व्यक्तिगत करों में सभी स्तरों पर उल्लेखनीय छूट मिली है। देश की महिलाएं मन्त्री महोदय की कृतज्ञ हैं कि साड़ियां और चप्पलें सस्ती हो जाएंगी, पाउडर और लिपस्टिक पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा यह नहीं समझ सकी।

करों में राहत मिलते हुए भी इनकम टैक्स अधिकारियों की मनोवृत्ति देखते हुए मन में शंका है। उक्त विभाग के अधिकारीगण आम-दानी को रबर की भांति खींचने की चेष्टा करते हैं, कदाचित्त वे अपने को छोड़ कर सभी को बेईमान समझते हैं। कितनी ही अच्छी तरह और ईमानदारी से हिसाब पेश किया गया हो, लेकिन वे लोगों को विवश कर देते हैं अपील करने के लिए और अदालतों की शरण में जाने के लिए। अधिकांश व्यक्ति अपील में मुक्त भी हो जाते हैं। मेरे विचार से सिवाय वकीलों के इसमें किसी को राहत नहीं मिलती है। सारा देश आयकर विभाग से परेशान है। यह मैं आप से नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय अपने अधिकारियों की इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकें और करों में सरलीकरण करने की व्यवस्था करें ऐसा मेरा निवेदन है। इस अर्थ खाले को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

[श्रमतः कमला चौधरी]

जमा योजना की बड़ी रकमें भी वापिस करने की घोषणा करें। इस महंगाई के युग में काले धन वालों के अतिरिक्त सभी को धन का अभाव है, और टैक्स आज भी हमारे यहां अन्य देशों से, इस गरीब देश में, अधिक हैं। माननीय मन्त्री महोदय यह बात मुझ से अधिक जानते हैं।

मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि काला धन बाहर लाने की योजना से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। यह तो एक प्रकार से बेईमानी का पुरस्कार है। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ इसका विरोध करती हूँ। इससे सरकार की तटस्थता को एक धक्का पहुंचता है। जिनके पास भी इस तरह का काला धन जमा है, उसको हिम्मत और साहस के साथ निकालने की योजना होनी चाहिए तो देश को खुशी हो सकती है। भ्रष्टाचार निवारण के लिए यह समाज के लिए एक सबक होगा। हमारी सरकार उनके ऊपर कुछ सख्ती करे।

सभापति महोदय, इस माननीय सदन में कृषि उत्पादन की चर्चा सबसे अधिक सुनायी देती है। वित्त मन्त्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में उसका जिक्र किया है। किन्तु देखने में यह आता है कि किसान के पास खेती के लिए अगर खाद है तो पानी नहीं है, पानी है तो खाद नहीं है। इस तरह कृषि की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती।

सिर्फ एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगी और वह है राष्ट्र भाषा के बारे में। इस साल 26 जनवरी को हम लोगों को बड़ी आशा थी कि संविधान में जिस राष्ट्र भाषा को हम ने मान्यता दी है—हम राजभाषा के प्रश्न को सँकर चुके हैं—वह अपने आसन पर आसीन हो जाएगी। लेकिन हमारे साथ ठीक वही बात हुई जैसी कि अयोध्या के राजा श्री रामचन्द्र को जब राज्य तिलक का समय था तो उनको बनवास हुआ था। राजा रामचन्द्र को तो बनवास हुआ था 14 वर्ष के लिए लेकिन हिन्दी के यह बनवास की अवधि मालूम

नहीं कब समाप्त होगी। राजा राम के बनवास की अवधि 14 वर्ष में पूरी हो गई थी लेकिन हमारी राज भाषा के बनवास की अवधि मालूम नहीं कब पूरी होगी? मैं अपनी भाषा में, एक कवि की भाषा में, इस को अदा करना चाहती हूँ और सरकार से इस के लिए प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगी कि इस ढिलमिल नीति से, मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाय, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो बात तय कर दी गई है उस पर हमें दृढ़ता से पालन करना चाहिए।

15 20 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या अब समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : बस मैं यह अपनी कविता पढ़ कर समाप्त कर रही हूँ।

“सावधान हो पहरदारों, तूफानों की चाल
निहारो
संकट में मत हिम्मत हारो, अपना गत इतिहास
बिचारो

उठा रही सर हिसा नागिन

गांधी के शुचि देश में

एक साथ दुड़ हो कर तुम ने, भारत को
आजाद कराया

प्रेम अहिंसा ध्येय बना कर, तुम ने मान विजय
का पाया

शान्ति अमन का बिगुल बना कर, सारे जग
को है अपनाया

दुनिया को गीता-दर्शन का चमत्कार अद्भुत
दिखलाया

छोड़ रहे क्यों उस सम्बल को, तोड़ रहे
क्यों जोड़े दल को

है अविद्या के उजने तारों, देश धर्म का
मर्म विचारो
प्रजातन्त्र की नींव न खोरो
भाषा के आवेश में
सीमाओं पर शत्रु खड़ा है, विपदाओं का
बोझ बढ़ा है
फिर भी लश्कर टूट रहा है, घर में ही बिष
फूट रहा है
बहक रहे हैं कदम तुम्हारे, बिछा रहें पथ
में धंगारे
बृद्धता बन्धन टूट रहे हैं, रस्ते पीछे छूट
रहे हैं
भारत मां के चरण पधारो, असली दुश्मन
को ललकारो
अपनी साख न मिटने पाये, एका तनिक न
घटने पाये
फिर विश्वास जमाओ अपना
गांधी जी के सन्देश में ।

पर्वत की अगणित धारायें, मिल कर ही गंगा
बन जातीं
प्रान्त प्रान्त की बहुरंग मिट्टी मिल कर ही
भारत कहलातीं
जन जन की अनगिनत बोलियां मिल कर ही
साहित्य सजातीं
जन-जन की ताकत स्वदेश को, मिल कर
ही बलवान बनातीं
तामिल, तेलगू और बंगाली, सभी मिलो
लाओ खुशहाली
अंग्रेजी की छोड़ गुलामी, बनो राज भाषा
के हमी

सब व्यवधान मिटाओ मिल कर

धीर धीर के वेश में

उठा रही सिर हिंसा नागिन

गांधी जी के शुचि देश में ॥

श्री पाराशर (शिवपुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को उन्होंने
इस बजट के फाइनेंस बिल की धारा 82 में जो
प्रस्ताव किया है कि नमक कर हटाया जायगा,
नमक कर को मिटाने का जो उन्होंने प्रस्ताव
किया है मैं इसके लिये उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता
हूँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह यहां पास हो जायगा
राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी ने सारा जीवन इस के लिये
प्रयास किया लेकिन उन के जीवन काल में यह
नहीं हो सका। हम ने भी अनेक वर्षों से
इस के लिये प्रयास किया। देर आयद, दुस्त
आयद। देर से ही सही लेकिन फाइनेंस
मिनिस्टर ने इसे सोचा तो। हालांकि इस का
महत्व बहुत कम हो चुका है यहां तक कि
उन्होंने ने कहीं अपने भाषण में भी इस का
जिक्र तक नहीं किया कि इस को प्रपोज करने
वाले हैं, फिर भी कभी भी उन्होंने किया
उस के लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं और मैं
इस के लिये उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं उन को यह भी
निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वह एक
काम इस में न करते, अपने बजट में, तो
शायद हम यह कह सकते कि भले ही लड़खड़ाते
पैरों से उन्होंने चलना शुरू किया है लेकिन
चलो ठीक दिशा में बढ़े तो हैं, समाजवाद
की ओर उन्होंने कम से कम चलना तो शुरू
किया भले ही लड़खड़ाते पैरों से शुरू किया
हो। आंकना तो शुरू किया समाजवाद की
ओर ऐसा कम से कम हमारा खयाल होता।
समाजवाद की परिभाषा को जाने दीजिए,
वह बड़ी लम्बी परिभाषा हो जायेगी, उस पर
एक मत भी नहीं है लेकिन यह बात तो माननी
पड़ेगी कि प्रत्येक मनुष्य को उस के जीवन-
यापन की जो मामूली आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं,
भोजन, वस्त्र और रहने को मकान, यह तो
हर एक को चाहिये ही। लेकिन आज हम क्या
देख रहे हैं? झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों को हटाया जा
रहा है, जबरदस्ती धक्के मार कर उन को
निकाला जा रहा है और ऐसा करने में

[श्री पाराशर]

अक्सर इंसान और बच्चे मर जाते हैं, उन का हार्टफेल हो जाता है। झुगी झोपड़ी वालों की समस्या क्या है ?

सरकार चाहती है कि शहरों में सम्पत्ति न बने। घरबन प्रापर्टी को उन्होंने उत्साहित नहीं किया है। उस पर आप ने रोक लगा दी है अपने बजट में। मैं इस का कोई हामी नहीं हूँ कि शहरों में सम्पत्ति बढ़े लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिए, आप इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास तो करते। लेकिन आप ने उसे नहीं देखा। आप शहरों में मकान बढ़ाने नहीं देना चाहते, झुगी झोपड़ी वालों को निकाल भी देना चाहते हैं जिस का कि मतलब यह है कि आप के विचार में कोई चीज स्पष्ट ही नहीं है। आप के दिमाग में कोई स्पष्ट रूप रेखा नहीं है जिस के लिए कि मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है।

अब मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पहले कि मैं दो प्रश्नों पर कुछ कहूँ, एक तो इस देश की रक्षा के लिये जो कि आप की ओर से प्रयास हो रहा है उस के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरे कुछ ऐसे पिछड़े इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में जिस के लिए कि आप कोई प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं, इस के पहले कि मैं उन दोनों प्रश्नों पर प्रकाश डालूँ, मैं आप के इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में जो आज आप ने कुछ नये प्रपोजल्स दिये हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में अर्थशास्त्र की दृष्टि से, (एकोनामिस्ट की दृष्टि से) थोड़ा सा विवेचन करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने पर्सनल इनकम टैक्स के स्ट्रक्चर में जो थोड़ा चेंज किया है और आप ने जो सिम्पलीफिकेशन किया है उस के कैंलकुलेशन को, उस के लिए आप निश्चित रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ, मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने अपनी गणना की पद्धति कुछ ऐसी कर दी है जिस से टैक्स बजाय कम लगने के और ज्यादा उस में

आ जाता है। उस को दुस्त कर के देख लीजिए। उदाहरण के तौर पर आप ने प्राबिडेंट फंड और लाइफ इंश्योरेंस पहले जहां 10,000 रुपये तक ऐग्जम्प्ट था अब वह ऐग्जम्पशन लिमिट बढ़ा कर 12,500 तक कर दी है। इतनी लिमिट तक आप ने टैक्स की रिलीफ दी है। देखने में यह बड़ा अच्छा मालूम होता है कि इससे रिलीफ मिलेगी लेकिन आप ने जो कैंलकुलेशन की पद्धति रखी है उस के मुताबिक एग्सेसी को कुछ ज्यादा ही देना पड़ेगा। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में आप को विचार करने की जरूरत है।

ठीक इसी प्रकार से टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सर्टिफिकेट देने की आप ने स्कीम निकाली है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि टैक्स क्रेडिट सर्टिफिकेट की आप की स्कीम एक समान दृष्टि से देखने वाली होनी चाहिये थी।

इंटरप्राइजिंग इंडस्ट्रीज जो कि इंटरप्राइज कर के मोरडरनाइजेशन करना चाहती हैं उन को आप ने उस स्कीम से बंचित कर दिया है तो क्या आप उन को लाभ देना चाहते हैं जो कि लैयार्जिक हैं ? अभी हमारे एक भाई ने पालकी वाले का जिक्र किया था। मैं आप के सामने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के 24 मार्च के अंक में जो एक लेख निकला है उस की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में यह कहा गया है कि न्यू टैक्स क्रेडिट स्कीम रिवाइज फोर लैयार्जी है। जो अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज की उन्नति न करे और लैयार्जिक बना रहे उस को तो आप इनाम देना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो इंटरप्राइज करके मोरडरनाइजेशन कर के अपनी इंडस्ट्री की तरक्की करे उस को आप कोई इनाम नहीं देना चाहते हैं यह आप ने कौन सी बुद्धिमानी का परिचय दिया है ? मुझे तो ताज्जुब होता है कि उन से कैसे यह भूल और गलती हो गई ? मैं चाहता हूँ

कि वित्त मंत्री जी खास तौर पर इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

इस तरीके से आप ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिलीफ दिया है, रिआयत दी है लेकिन जैसा कि कई भाइयों ने कहा उस रिआयत में आपको टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को भी शामिल करना चाहिये था । गरीब जनता के पहनने के मोटे कपड़े पर रिलीफ देनी चाहिये । इसी तरह से फारेन एक्सचेंज को मजबूत करने के लिये, एक्सपोर्ट करने वाली जो चीजें हैं उन को भी आप को इस में शामिल करना चाहिए था । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस सर्किल को थोड़ा वाइड कीजिये, थोड़ा चौड़ा कीजिये और उन चीजों को आप जरूर बढ़ावा दीजिये ।

अब मैं एक ही बात कह कर अपना भाषण पांच मिनट के अन्दर ही समाप्त कर दूंगा । हिन्दुस्तान की हिफाजत के लिए मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि देश को ऐटम बम बनाना चाहिए । मैं दलीलें दे सकता था कि ऐटम बनाना देश के लिए क्यों आवश्यक है लेकिन उस के लिए समय नहीं है, उपयुक्त समय आने पर कभी फिर मैं निवेदन करूंगा । आप यह कहते हैं कि कैनाडा से हमारा अनुबन्ध है और उन की जो टैकनीकल ऐड उस के बनाने में हमें मिली थी उस वक्त हम ने वायदा किया था कि हम केवल शांति के लिए ही ऐटम का इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो मेरा कहना है कि हम उन की ऐड से न बनायें, अपनी खुद की शक्ति, एफर्ट से हमें ऐटम बम बनाना चाहिए और उस के लिए जितना भी पैसा चाहिए देश वह पैसा देने के लिये तैयार है । अगर आप ऐटम बनाने पर पैसा खर्च करेंगे तो कोई उस पर ऐतराज नहीं करेगा क्योंकि देश की रक्षा सर्वोपरि है ।

एक दूसरी चीज यह है कि आप समझते हैं कि आप रिटैलियेशन के लिए भी ऐटम बम का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते । जैसा आप का स्टेटमेंट निकला है और जैसा

कि आभास हो रहा है उस से पता चलता है कि आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंच चुके हैं कि ऐटम बम आप को बनाना पड़ेगा । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि फिलहाल हम उस पर विचार नहीं कर पाये हैं । अब फिलहाल के क्या माने हैं ? इस फिलहाल के क्या मानी हैं ? अगर फिलहाल के मानी यह होते हैं कि आप ऐटम बम बनाना चाहते हैं तो स्पष्ट कीजिये । दुनिया के सामने साफ साफ कह दीजिये, हिन्दुस्तान की 44 करोड़ जनता के सामने घोषणा कर दीजिये कि अगर कोई हमारे देश पर ऐटम बम से हमला करेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान के पास ऐटम बम भी है, ऐटम बम कैरियर्स भी हैं लेकिन हम उन को तब तक नहीं चलायेंगे जब तक कि कोई हम पर ऐटम बम से हमला नहीं करेगा और हम पर ऐटम बम नहीं गिराया जायगा ।

पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों और पिछड़े इलाकों के लिये इस सरकार की ओर से कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है । उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं तीन वर्ष से कह रहा हूं कि झांसी सवाई माधोपुर के ऐरिया में एक रेलवे लाइन निकालनी है । आप को चम्बल का पुल पाली पर बनाना है । कोरबा के फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट को आप मध्य प्रदेश से हटा कर ले जा रहे हैं यह बात आप को नहीं करनी है । इस प्रकार से आप को बहुत से ऐसे काम करने होंगे तभी जा कर इस देश की तरक्की होगी । अगर देश का संतुलित तरीके से विकास नहीं किया जायगा और एकांगी तरीके से यह विकास का कार्य किया जायेगा तो देश की तरक्की नहीं होगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): I must confess to a sense of suffering from the impact of the events of the last 24 hours in approaching any political problem or making any political speeches at the present time. Our latest exercise in democracy has resulted in a still birth. What its consequences and implications are or will

[Shri Krishna Menon]

be it is too early for us to say. All we can say is that it is not one of the glorious chapters of our recent history.

This is neither the occasion nor the place, and the time is past, because we heard about it after the event, to talk about it. So, I pass on from there to do my first duty, and that is to congratulate my former colleague, the Finance Minister, on a Budget which has been skilfully presented, and which, in its first four introductory pages, has set the tone.

The Finance Minister is a lover of music, and therefore knows all about tones, but I think he also knows, which I know but little that tones should have certain relation to tune, to scales, to rhythm and harmony. I know enough to admit that these are not easy to achieve, and while a person may be a lover of music, he may not be a musical artist, and if he is, he may be still in the process of development.

Furthermore, I want to speak about the artistry of this Budget. It is not the Finance Minister's habit to let down anybody lightly, but he has let us all down rather smoothly from one set of economic policies into another. That is to say, there is no announcement of any fundamental changes from our Industrial Policy, or from the Resolutions of the ruling party or anything of that kind. The change is sought to be achieved by institutional changes or terms of economic relations. The Finance Minister is far too good a parliamentarian to be able to come and say that he will put down the plans for the next four years, because no Parliament can bind any future Parliament, but every Government can create institutions which in effect bind Parliament.

We have, therefore, before us what, in words, is said in the President's Speech to be "a Statement of Revenue and Expenditure". Neither in this country, nor in any other, since the World War

one, have Budgets been merely Statements of Revenue and Expenditure. They are statements of Economic Policy, and I have the very sound authority of the Finance Minister himself, I believe it is at page 14, where he says: that Budgets cannot be mere Statements of Revenue and Expenditure. He has also assisted us by placing before the House in the beginning of the Session an Economic Survey, which, I believe, at least some people would have read. Therefore, the claims that are made for this Budget should not be taken from mere press reports of Surplus, Deficit, this, that and the other. Speaking for myself, these words of Surplus and Deficit have meaning only in terms of their economic content. Any accountant can produce a "surp'us". In fact, every Balance Sheet looks balanced at both ends. Therefore, a surplus or a deficit can in a sense be produced. I myself do not attach great importance to it, but if I have the time, I will come back to it a little later.

Therefore, we will have to think of the Budget in terms of the economic policies, in terms of its relation to economic development. Thinking in terms of economic development means the relation of these proposals to the orientation, the ethos that is given to them, and their relation to either the growth or the contraction of the National Product and the social content of that national product, and the impact and relation of all these on the bulk of our population, on our social development, on our morale, our place in the world and our capacity to contribute to peace on this planet. These are the essential criteria and content of a modern economic policy.

Before I go into it further, I want to say that any person, to whatever political party he may belong, who tries to say that there has been no great economic development in our country, that our economic growth

and development is not comparable with what has taken place in other places, either at this time or in the past, would be speaking against the content of historical facts. There has been considerable Growth, enlargement of the content of the National Product as such; there has been increase in Agricultural and Industrial production; there has been enlistment of larger numbers of people in the field of industrial employment, much larger than in other spheres. But our Constitution enjoins upon us to take into account the fact, which even the highest court in our land lays down, that the working population are partners in production and development. In that context, this National Product and the increase in our national product, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent now or something like that, is very creditable, and is high compared to the development in Japan of a similar period, that is in the beginning of this century. But this growth is not reflected however in its beneficial impact in respect of the stomachs of the people.

I am not today going to speak on Food or Agriculture, particularly because I see Dr. Ram Subhag Singh—he has left the Food Ministry, but he still speaks about it a great deal. Therefore, when we speak, first of all we should think in terms of the last 17 years. It is said that the Budget is a projection of the future, it is a grand strategy as it is called and the delineation of the equilibrium that should emerge, but when we look back on the last 17 years we find—I am not going into the whole history—that the main outstanding feature in our economy is Community-Controlled Enterprise, which is what is popularly called public sector—how public it is is another matter, and similarly how private the private sector is, is also another matter—but the place of the public sector be laid down, it should occupy the commanding heights of the economy in order that the equilibrium of development might be such that, without violence and at the same time without taking away the initiative of the people, it would be possible to

move our society towards Social Justice. Our structure today is, therefore, what sometimes people have called a mongrel structure, but this is inevitable in the historical context of our time.

In this Budget, if you look at pages 5 and 6, are set out the main aims—not the aims, but the problems that are before us, and the Finance Minister tells us that there should be “new and complex” developments. I do not know what the words “complex developments” mean; perhaps complex in the sense that they are not purely national; in that sense they are complex. And the ingredients required for it are said to be capital and know-how, the Ploughing back of savings, the participation of citizens—(we all know who these citizens are) for it is not the whole or bulk of people. It says, and I repeat, that there must be an “attractive return for the Capital that is invested”. It says the aim of our policy should be attractive return for the capital that is invested. This is a little different from what we heard before.

The Finance Minister has used an expression—I hope he will explain a little later—about “planning in depth.” He says ‘planning in depth.’ There is no doubt there should be planning in depth because the essence of planning for all these 17 years has been its depth, but in the “depth” we should not find ourselves rooted in somebody else’s country! That is a very different kind of “depth” it should not be a depth from where we cannot find the base and direction of the Plan. Then that is another matter altogether.

15.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Finance Minister also says there must be provision of loan finance. I think it must be said to the credit of the Finance Minister that he has provided for this loan finance, in what he likes to call, his surpluses. He also speaks about the “maximisation” of the fruits of the past as such. But maximisation of the fruits of the

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past is one of those things in terms of which, a great deal can be said about economic and industrial relations. These, however, have to come hereafter along with the momentum of planning.

I wonder,—in view of the shortness of time, the limitation of time on the one hand and of my capacity on the other—they are such that it is not possible to deal with this very helpful document in any adequate detail. I would like to point out, just for the purpose of getting an idea of it all, the kind of slogans, the kind of things that we use to think of and say them. Then i.e., formerly, we spoke of development and used the great phrase of the "take-off", and self-generation, self-sufficiency, self-reliance and a number of other things. But now, what do we say? We say, or rather, we do not say but we work for the creation of greater monopolies and "Incentives" to Capital, more and more Incentives to Capital: that means, foreign capital for the most part.

We hear it also being said that social justice is not consistent with economic growth. I do not expect any such statements from the Finance Minister or any of his colleagues though some "experts" in purdah in his ministry might say sometimes such things in "Seminars". But those with whom he is closely associated or his policies are closely associated, those who speak in International Centres, so called, and other places, have put out during the last few weeks that social justice is inconsistent with economic growth. Recently, it took place in this city—what is called a Round Table. How round it was, I do not know. There were six Indians on one side and six Americans on the other. Four Indians joined the six Americans and left two Indians aside. Two Indians are good enough, I suppose, for six Americans and four Indians who crossed out. But there it is. What they said was that social justice and economic growth could not always go on together. What

is more, the Labour Leader Expert said that even in the labour organisations in the United States or elsewhere, they have not got enough social justice. But it must be said to the credit of Prof. Rao and Dr. Lokanathan that they said that social justice has to be not only a concomitant but a pre-requisite to economic growth.

We hear certain things being said from commanding heights. I am sure Shri T. T. Krishnamachari would not mind if I say this: I have not got the "chapter and verse" here, but he will find it in the book. He tells us that the key to the whole of his policy is that foreign investment is the catalyst, or a catalyst. Catalyst, Mr. Speaker, is not my word. He says foreign investment is the catalyst in development of the future. I would like to give you the meaning of the word catalyst. It is a process; that is to say, the effect produced by a substance that, without undergoing a change itself, aids in the chemical changes in others. That is to say, that the foreign investment and everything else that comes here, they would remain unchanged while the rest changes under the influence of this catalyst process. This catalyst process which is supposed to be in the pivot, the main feature of this new economy is, in my humble submission, totally contrary to the objectives of the Indian National Congress, contrary not in words, but in the principles of our policy and what is more, the orientation that we have to take.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the clock travels faster than me. There are 48 pages in the budget speech of the Finance Minister which, I must say, for a Finance Minister is a brief one. You know in our Parliament there are no aids to the speaker, only simple water, not as in the British House of Commons. Within these 48 pages, the preliminaries take three and a half pages; four pages are covered by the private sector; four and a

half pages cover Incentives to Investment; three and a half pages are covered by the Budget Estimate; five pages by Indirect Taxes; four pages are devoted to Corporate Taxation; nine pages to Personal Taxation; one page to Export Promotion. And, in order that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh may not be disappointed, half a page to Agriculture!

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): We are always neglected!

Shri Krishna Menon: Agriculture in our country is responsible for 45 per cent of our national income.

An hon. Member: About 90 per cent of the people are agriculturists.

Shri Krishna Menon: It covers 63 million families in this vast country of ours with about 570,000 villages. It also "employs" untold millions that we do not know enough about and, what is more, the bulk of the people who are under-privileged are covered by agriculture. Not only is this subject covered by just half a page but there is no mention about the economic policy in regard to it. Of course, there is some mention about fertilisers and the production thereof, expansion, and so on. But in his statement about economic policy, there is no reference as to how the vast numbers of our population can be geared into the enterprise, the social, economic and industrial development. That is to say, there is no reference to Rural Industrialisation, as such. There is no possibility of our understanding how we can feel any growth in the Agricultural sector, apart from what has been called the maximisation of the momentum of past, and that it has to get everywhere. The real answer is, there will be the importation of Turnkey Fertiliser factories and we must consider in this context that even if we imported 300 million worth of fertilisers every year, whether that would make only a pound's worth in this country per head almost to which it would come later on.

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Therefore, the effect of this policy, in my submission, are certain casualties. The first casualty—in this reversal of this policy—is vision, that courage and the imagination and a sense of integrity in policy that there was in relation to it. The second casualty in this is the Public Sector. The third casualty,—or rather, it will become a casualty, now with which we are but embattled—in nationalism versus foreign intervention. It is a question—I do not know, but I take it like that—of nationalism on the one hand and economic imperialism on the other. I make no apology for making this statement. Personally,—as my colleague Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit knows—I object to the word "neo-colonialism", because there is nothing "neo" about this in colonialism. It was always there. That is the economic imperialism which is coming by the backdoor. The fourth Casualty is the draining away or the sapping away of our vitality and the lack of our looking into our own resources and the drawing on our capacity for self-help as such. Finally,—I am not exhausting this list—the first of these Casualties in terms of those affected will be the small men; not the smaller men and then the small, but first the small, then the smaller and then the not so large and then will come finally the not so very large. They are all affected by economic imperialism. That is the process of monopoly.

We heard in the last few years, when the late Prime Minister was alive, a great deal about our attacking the citadel of monopoly as such, but a great deal of the political, economic terms and propaganda that has gone into the development should be considered. It cannot be said that Members of Parliament and members of the public do not read almost these matters on the new policy, and Responsible members apart, such as the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and such others as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi and some more who are responsible members of our community are drawn in various ways into the drives that make

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for this formulation of our new economic policy. Therefore, these casualties are things which should argue us to thought and action. We should try to avoid them as best as possible. Perhaps the best way would be to quote Mr. John Lewis, Minister-Director to the United States Aid Programme in Delhi who has come to this country. He told Indian industrialists that there is a "shift" in our economic policy. There is no room for misunderstanding there, and we cannot dismiss it by saying it is not for him to say so. This shift in economic policy is to move away from community control.

The Finance Minister says that Bank credit is not available to the public sector and to the private. We are told, not in the Budget statement, but in the general economic talks that go on, that there is "freezing" in the flows of credit and money be found. With what little economics I know, and the studies I have made of this problem, I find there have been large sums of money coming into industries. But if stocks are not high in demand, it is because the money is absorbed into other fields where the profits are much higher. That is perhaps why people do not want to buy stocks. It is not correct to say that there is no capital formation. The issues have been phenomenally larger.

The Finance Minister was concerned about what he calls unaccounted money. One of the contributions that could be made towards making money more accountable is to take away the power of some of the great banking houses to cover these up. In spite of whatever might have been said by Government or anybody else, I think the time has come when the great Commercial Banks of this country have to be nationalised, not because of ideology, but because of economic and social reasons. That is where a great many of the anti-social factors find play. What is more, they have transferred to them, some sovereign

powers which ought to rest in the Government itself. Still another reason is that if these great Commercial Banks are nationalised, banking would spread more into our community. The spread of banking in the Indian community is so small. In centres with a population of 5000 and below, 67 per cent have no banking facilities of any kind. All those small amounts of money which are tied at the end of the dhoti or put in a tin can remain idle; they are probably larger than all the uncovered money—reward of the Finance Minister's unearthing campaign. That they do not go into the pipeline of production as such. In the United States, if it is possible for Unit Banks to develop, it should be possible here also. They could be private but not monopolistic. If that is done, it would be possible for the vast mass of our population to have banking facilities. In the context of our scarcity of communications, it is essential that we take banking to the people and not only to the banks.

The basic forces are to be shifted from ourselves to the incentives for foreign capital. There is no reason why outside people should come and develop our country except for their benefit. I am glad hon. Members agree. What are those incentives? There are no reliable figures, except the figures supplied by the Reserve Bank in regard to the chemical industry. People talk about incentives for foreign capital. Foreign money goes into specific things like chemical industries, petroleum, engineering, etc. There is no question of piping foreign money into India as a whole unless it comes through the Government. This foreign executive has not to do with Government enterprises. That is all private investment equity Capital as such. Out of 85 chemical industries listed in the Reserve Bank report 35 of them have foreign collaborations. So far as my calculations go—my arithmetic may be wrong—their average returns by way of in and out flow

of money are about 25 per cent. That is where I said the casualty is national interest. You would get foreign collaboration, the return for which is 10, 15 or 20 per cent and the return of the capital may be in 20 years. Suppose the investment in collaboration is 100 million. It is said to be returned in 15 years according to some people; but we will give 25 years—says the foreign Minister. But in the first five years, as profits they will get back more than whatever they invested, making the spread-over of capital repatriation meaningless.

Recently the University of Columbia in the Law Department, God knows why, made a research into foreign international investments in India. What I am going to mention are not my figures; the Columbia Report said that between 1955 to 61, in six years, the inflow of foreign private capital into India was 212 crores. It was made up partly with Rs. 83 crores which were earned in India itself as profits. That leaves Rs. 129 crores. They exported in this period Rs. 73 crores as profits. That leaves in five years Rs. 55 crores roughly—Rs. 10 crores per year of net inflow. This is the net inflow. We have got to differentiate between the gross inflow and net inflow in these matters. Due to shortness of time and other things, I do not want to introduce into this any political or other considerations. I am giving only the economic factors.

No country can develop today without foreign collaboration. But I believe after 17 years of our development, after having talked about the take-off stage in the beginning of the third Plan, we have come to a stage where it is not necessary to go much outside, for equipment and know-how and for turn-key fertiliser factories. We were told, by the entrepreneur yesterday that if we want fertilizers, "we must allow investment in oil refineries" or, if we want capital for oil refineries "we will have to give participation in locomotives" and so on.

A great deal of play is made of the word production and distribution. I must have a sense of guilt about it too, because in some place I said in urging greater production that, you cannot distribute poverty and there must be greater production. There is no fundamental difference however between production and distribution. Production is distribution, because in the process of production, distribution takes place. When you build a house or locomotive, you are distributing at the same time wages, materials, etc. Production and distribution are a simultaneous and interrelated process, which cannot be separated. There is the usual traditional view; one of our senior colleagues told me once "Let anybody produce; what does it matter? Who does it? They are all here in the country; we will take them over." The position is, we would not take them over, but they will take us over. It is all very well to say, why have you such an inferiority complex? Because I have seen empire at work—the history of empires. This is the day when people want to be liberated from empires. People who are far less powerful than us will not permit their economy or industries and their moral, national and spiritual values to be dominated or conditioned. We as a nation have to stand up. We have also come to the stage when it is not necessary for us to be too dependent.

I want to offer my respectful congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister on his having said that there would not be any contraction of the size of the fourth plan. Any talk of contraction would not reflect the reality, because the third plan carries a momentum and there is the rise in population too to take into account. So, anybody who talks about contraction of the fourth plan is thinking in terms of the accountant's balance. Planning cannot be done by accountants and by money putting in figures the "balance". I will have to skip over many of these things, Mr. Speaker; I will perhaps come and talk to you some time.

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I yield to no one in appreciating the great developments that have taken place in our country. There is great deal of talk of foreign collaboration. I had something to do with it as early as 15 years ago. Some of the projects which were to be finished in five years are still going on. During this period we have been buying equipments, spare parts and so on from the collaborators. This imperialist process goes on and will go on as long as we permit it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I make suggestion for action, the time has come when the Government should consider the appointment of a committee of technical people, not attached to Government, not even Members of Parliament, but of economists and technical people to report on what has happened in all these matters during the last ten years. Let them report what is the net content of foreign collaboration in public and private enterprises.

16 hrs.

Secondly, the Railway Minister introduces in this Parliament, from time immemorial, a separate budget because the railways are a public enterprise. Incidentally, the railways did not become a public enterprise for ideological reasons. The dividends of the old railway companies were guaranteed on the revenues of India. Like the East India Company, their directors became richer and richer and the companies became poorer and poorer. So the Government introduced control. The British Government did not consider whether it was an imperial government or a socialist government or anything of that kind; they took over the railways as a business proposition to avoid losses. As a result, today the Railway Minister introduces a separate budget. It is all to the good. I believe, it is worth our consideration whether in view of the large number of public enterprises we have today and the consideration they should receive—not in the way of pin-

pricks—and the hope that all of us had that the public enterprises will grow and become one of the main sources of the income of our community, a separate budget like the Railway Budget is introduced. Budgets of the public enterprises sector should be presented and be discussed and considered by this Parliament.

I have also submitted that we should give consideration to the question of nationalisation of the Commercial Banks and also to the creation of a large net-work of Unit Banks which later would have no spider-web network all over the place whereby the economic life of the poor people is controlled, but would provide on the spot, and capacities and facilities for the population for investment.

It is also necessary to consider that, in view of the fact that Agriculture has progressed from what was, I believe, 47 million tons of food production before independence to somewhere about 72 million or 78 million or 80 million tons—it depends upon from where the statistics come—now, the time has come to look into the question whether this growth is keeping pace with the growth in population. If it is to keep pace with the growth in population, the material for its advancement has to be found. Here also a certain amount of *swadeshi* is necessary. A large quantity of our organic material has to be scientifically organised on a large-scale industrial basis so that whether it is green or other organic manure it comes into scientific processing as in countries like Japan and so on. We may then be less dependent on foreign investment and control and it will not be said to us of the foreigner that if we want fertilisers we will have to hand over our petroleum industry as well. I think there is a large quantum of industrial equilibrium which we have to seek, where we produce something, something is wasted, it comes back and thus the circuit goes on. There is an

enormous amount of organic material which would nourish our soil in this way.

It is also necessary to consider whether out of the 70 million to 90 million acres of what is called waste land that we have—I am not talking of Madhya Pradesh only—Government could not consider converting them into productive land. The Government should consider whether instead of the present device of importing large quantities of foodgrains from other countries which have the effect of depressing the incentives of our farmers it would not be possible to make these waste lands into the granaries of India. Large scale of farming on an industrial scale would be possible. Their main function should be to supply reserves and build up buffer-stocks as such so that we do not force food crisis. We could build up "Suratgarhs" in different States on as large or larger scale.

The fourth suggestion I would like to make is about the extension of the social services. The Education Minister is not here. It is 17 to 18 years since we attained independence. When we became independent it was said and he aimed that after 15 years there should be no illiteracy in this country. It is quite true that literacy is not necessary either for health, wealth or anything of the kind. But literacy is a hall-mark of equality in democracy. Those who are illiterate will tend to become a separate caste; they will become under-privileged. If on the other hand a few of them have other power, economic, social or otherwise, these will be used in a less informed way than otherwise. For these reasons universal literacy must be accepted as a process to be speeded up which is necessary for the purpose of democracy. I think it is time that this Parliament looks into the question of extension of our social service programmes which can no longer be done on what may be called the pilot model of getting civil servants. There is no reason why the civil servants should be subjected to all these as

experiments. After all, they work like everyone else. Incidentally, I found that at the round table to which I referred, the 'constructive' contribution made by a former Finance Minister was Shri Dey's department should be abolished. I do not say 'constructive'. I said 'constructive' in inverted commas. I do not regard the Delhi Vice-Chancellor's proposal as a constructive suggestion.

I do not want to shift my attention to what may appear as a stress on the importance of surplus in Budgets. There is nothing inherently wrong in deficit financing and there is nothing particularly virtuous in a surplus budget because it depends on how you make the budget and the economic circumstances and development plans at a given time. In this particular case the surplus is made up of Rs. 121 crores that comes from the PL 480 funds. Furthermore, the Finance Minister himself says that all long-term loans are deficit financing. anyhow, 70 per cent of them would be of the character of deficit financing. Therefore, of the Rs. 100 crores that he has provided for, somewhere about Rs. 70 crores must be reckoned deficit financing. It is, in my submission, as wrong to say that there is something sinful about deficit financing as for me to tell Shri Morarka that his business has an overdraft in the bank and therefore he should not be in business. Whoever runs business on his own money? Nobody does business on his own money. It is done either on Government money or on bank money by way of bank overdrafts. This is akin to saying that deficit financing is an over-draft on the community.

Therefore, I want to say, the only reason why I spoke in this and did not refer to any of the other items that come under the Demands for Grants is that we appear to be having a tendency to shift the balance of our policy. I want to say, speaking for myself, that the masses or our people are not quite unaware of this. Our poverty is very vast. We have to

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eliminate poverty. It is not a question of passing resolutions or making speeches. It has to be covered and provided for by institutional changes and arrangements in the terms of Economic. For instance in Agriculture it is to be covered by the quantum of fertiliser available, proper distribution and other things as well.

Sir, I have not said one word about the escalation or reduction of taxes. I do not intend to take the time of the House except to say, generally speaking, this is a rich man's budget. The reliefs given are not to or for very small people. But what we have to remember is this. Direct taxation in our country covers only a microscopic section of the population. I am not talking of the rich ones only. Even if you take the people of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per month income group, they form a very small section of the population. The taxation that covers everybody is a taxation that Gandhiji abolished—the salt tax. When the British were there there was only one salt tax; now there are several such taxes to meet our revenue requirements. That is to say, every conceivable commodity comes in for a degree of indirect taxation in one way or another and the individual citizen pays. The incidence of the taxation is heavier on the poor man than on the rich man. Therefore, in maintaining social justice it is necessary for us to consider whether—what methodology I cannot say—the burden cannot be distributed with a reality of equality in burden.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if you will forgive me if I extend the time that you have conceded to me, as I find the burden that I have to bear by way of answer to charges is getting heavier with every speaker. My hon. friend who sat down just now, may I say, my colleague, a good friend, accused me of—or, shall I say, he praised me for being musical.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said a lover of music.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I go a step further. Though I do not exude a love of music, I happen to know something about it.

An hon. Member: Do you sing yourself?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I say also that music is divided practically into two categories, Western and Indian music; eastern if you like, but Indian music is predominant? And there is a basis for the classification which distinguishes the two types of music. Western music depends upon harmony and Indian music depends upon melody.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): And Parliamentary music?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Upon harsh voices.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the music that we had here at the commencement of the budget discussion was more Western in its texture and character than eastern. It started with my hon. friend, Shri Masani—who has not honoured us with his presence today, who set the pace, I am afraid, for the tone and character of the discussion, which luckily many hon. friends did not seem worthwhile adopting. The counterpoint was provided by my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon. In character they resemble because they are both negative, the point of it being that both being foreign, largely because both these hon. gentlemen had been inducted and inculcated in the spirit of foreign civilisation. They aimed at harmony and produced disharmony.

I would not like to cross swords with my friend and colleague—I consider him still a colleague—a member of my party; it does not seem seemly for me to extend my criticism to members of my party, because most of

them speak about the Finance Minister and the budget perhaps with personal reasons. Perhaps it is a fact that their pet corn has been trodden by something I have said or I have not done. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out a lighter side of the intervention of my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon. He brought, as he does wherever he goes, a touch of the Roman Pro-consul and he, very nearly perhaps as a soloist, repeated the performance depicted for us by Shakespeare in his memorable play Julius Caesar, swinging between various moods, the mood of Brutus, the mood of Cassius, the oration of Mark Antony, willing to wound but afraid to strike. Perhaps I have done with Shri Krishna Menon and I shall say no more by way of reply to what he has said.

In this diversion which has been provided by my hon. friend I should not forget my duty to the House. Therefore, at the outset I would like to express my gratitude to a very large number of hon. Members who took part in the general debate. In my budget speech I had expressed the hope that apart from balancing the plusses and minuses in Government accounts, this year's budget would have to set the stage for the Fourth Plan. I am afraid, I find myself in agreement with Shri Krishna Menon. To this end, I have attempted in my budget proposals to import a measure of stability to the economy, to provide for the growing needs of development and to encourage greater production and more efficient use of resources already invested, to give a measure of relief both in direct and indirect taxation, to the extent possible. I admit that it has not been possible for me to give relief to any large extent because of the overriding consideration that the other objects that I had mentioned could not be sacrificed. I am naturally gratified, being human, that mixed with some condemnation, some pointing out the failures, most of the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate have been

in agreement with this underlying approach of this budget. It is only to be expected that even those who are in general agreement should have some criticisms and suggestions to offer. I would like to assure hon. Members that I propose to give the most serious consideration to these suggestions. Indeed, in the latter part of my remarks this evening I propose to indicate a few changes that I want to make in the Finance Bill when it comes up for consideration before the House.

It is natural also that, in a representative assembly like this, there should be some—why some, even many—hon. Members who find themselves in disagreement with certain parts of my budget proposals. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, for example, thought that the budget is inflationary. He had the benefit of the accumulated wisdom of these years in explaining what is inflation and what is not inflation. He said that it is not conducive to improvement in the balance-of-payments position or the promotion of growth. There were other friends who said that the budget proposals represent a retreat from the socialist ideal. My good friend, Shri Nath Pai, who also is not here, in his very laudable desire to spare me from indigestion, went as far as to accuse me of surreptitious budgeting. I do not know how that could be done. Perhaps, he might tell us something about it.

Sir, if you would permit me I would like to take some of the general criticisms before I come to the specific points raised by hon. Members. It is a pity that I have to refer to Shri Masani, even though he is not here. Because, spoken word hurts. We have a saying in a very well-known work in South India that the scar that is created by burn heals but the scar that is created by the spoken word does not. I am afraid my hon. friends opposite, be they from one party or another, have been indulging in attempts to inflict scars created by the spoken word.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Are they unhealable?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Do you take them to heart?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid that is what the South Indian saying is. Shri Masani made great play of dealing with some of the specific aspects of the budget proposals to support his thesis. He, however, showed his real hand when he disclosed what he described as his alternative to my budget. Stripped of metaphors, parables, vituperation and invective, Shri Masani stands for a sizable reduction in taxation by an equally sizable reduction in expenditure—both Plan and non-Plan. I think in this he errs on the side of moderation, because I have heard in an assembly which was held somewhere else during the last week, people spoke about a taxless society. Of course, I do not know if my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon is very near it himself. Because, all indirect or direct taxation hurts the people. Perhaps, he also agrees that the taxless society is the best. It is a very curious polarisation in our political life. You do not know what will happen tomorrow.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is a taxless society or factless society?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The recipe of my hon. friend from the Swatantra Party is to scrap the Fourth Five Year Plan and to extend the Third Five Year Plan from 5 years to 7 years. Perhaps he had this in mind that the Third Five Year Plan had some elastic character about it like India Rubber. If we give up our plans, says Shri M. R. Masani, then we shall be able to avoid inflation and balance of payments difficulties and stimulate faster growth. I do not know how that will happen. I am afraid I can only say in reply to such a proposition that it is unacceptable to us. I have no doubt at all that the proposition is equally unacceptable to

the greater part of our country. Shri M. R. Masani and his party really believe in scrapping the Plan and leaving the development of the country to the tender mercy of *laissez-faire*. I think that they ought to carry this doctrine of *laissez-faire* to the electorate and wait for the results.

There is a tendency to disparage our own achievements under the Five Year Plans and to shut one's eyes to our real achievements. This is not the occasion for me to recount the progress of the Indian economy during the past ten or twelve years. Shri A. P. Jain—I am very sorry I was not present when he spoke—had already mentioned the fact that Indian industry has achieved progressively higher rates of growth from Plan to Plan. Taken as whole, our record in regard to agricultural production also compares well with that of most other countries.

I would like to say that the expectation of foodgrain production this year is in the region of 87 million tons. A great deal was made of the fact that the real income during the first two years of the Plan increased only at the modest rate of 2.5 per cent a year as a result of bad agricultural harvest. This rate of growth had already been stepped up to about 4.5 per cent in the third year, and during 1964-65, when weather conditions have been good, we have been able, according to preliminary estimates, to estimate an overall growth in real terms of something just a little short of 7 per cent. Taking the bad and the good together, our record of growth during the Third Five Year Plan is not unsatisfactory. I would be the last one to claim that it has been satisfactory either. But we shall have to continue to strive to improve upon this performance in the future.

Some figures were mentioned. I would like to say this on the question of agriculture which has only got half a page in my budget. I shall deal with the question of the primary responsi-

bility in regard to agriculture later. But I would like to say that the expenditure on irrigation during the three plans was about Rs. 1417 crores. Rural electrification which has been badly neglected in the first two Plans has been stepped up during the Third Plan, and during the first four years, we have spent nearly Rs. 53 crores on rural electrification. Also, in the case of fertilisers where it is apparently objectionable to install fertiliser factories here in this country, we have been importing fertilisers for the first four years of the order of about Rs. 104 crores.

I had promised some time back that I might be able to give this House an idea in greater detail than what the memorandum provides, of the Fourth Five Year Plan. I have to apologise to this House that I am not in a position to do it today, because we have not got to that stage of thinking where I would be able to put it in language in which I could convey the ideas to this House. I have got to defer that privilege to some later occasion. But let me make it clear, however, to Shri M. R. Masani and his friends that no matter what they say, there shall be a Fourth Five Year Plan with a progressive increase in investment outlays from year to year, and we have enough confidence in the dynamism of the Indian economy to be able to say that these increases in investment will be financed in a non-inflationary manner.

Having given his diagnosis and remedy, Shri Masani lapsed into a bit of psycho-analysis. He mentioned that we in the present Government are pursuing wrong policies. Of course, we are otherwise, why should Shri Masani speak at all?—Because we are prisoners of our horrible legacy and because we are advised by a Planning Commission whose members are fellow-travellers! He made a reference to two hon. members of the Planning Commission. One of them is Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who I do not think even in a remote manner in a dream could be characterised

as a fellow-traveller. I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon, thinks he is a reactionary.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sure the Finance Minister does not want to misrepresent me. I said to the contrary.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As a matter of fact, misrepresentation is not only one person's privilege.

I am glad that Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao can lay the flattering unction to his soul that he is indefinable. The members of the Planning Commission, including my esteemed friend, the Deputy Chairman, are quite capable of looking after themselves and replying to any slur on their integrity. I do not, therefore, wish to say anything in their defence.

But I would be failing in my duty if I did not say a word about the great leader, who is, unfortunately, no longer in a position to defend himself in person, which he did all these 17 years adequately. We on this side cannot bear to hear a word said about Jawaharlal Nehru. It pained me that even after a parliamentary experience going to very nearly 38 years my emotions have been so controlled and cribbed that I could not take sufficient offence when insults were hurled at the head not of a living person but a person who is dead and who appears in the world only once in 500 years.

I will repeat that we on this side cherish the legacy of Jawaharlal Nehru. I can only say that if there are any on the other side who wish to throw dust at the sun, they will find before long that the same dust falls into their eyes. I need hardly say anything more.

I was particularly pained at the suggestion that the budget that is presented marks a retreat from socialism. Why should I take umbrage on what Shri Masani says? What about people behind?

Shri Tyagi: Not all.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It was said it represents a gift to the private sector for assisting concentration and abuse of economic power. Shri Nath Pai said, for example, that we are making up in words what we lack in action. In fact, act we have been doing, perhaps indifferently we act. But it is the privilege of Shri Nath Pai not to act but only to speak, except perhaps when he jumps from one place to the other. That is the only action we see in him.

I shall not, therefore, use any words to describe my allegiance to the socialist ideal. As I said in the other House, it is hardly necessary for me, who is not a ritualist, to start my function, that is the budget speech, with a *sankalp* that I am a socialist; I am going to be a socialist. Action should speak for itself. May I ask if it is contrary to socialism to give general relief in taxation? May I ask if the additional wealth tax on urban property takes us nearer to socialism or away from it? May I also ask if the endeavour to avoid deficit financing of any pronounced character and inflation will benefit the common man rather than the man who reaps unearned profit in an inflationary situation? It is true I have proposed several incentives for higher production and greater efficiency in this Budget, but it is for the benefit of the people that we want greater efficiency and greater production, not for the few. Can we really make an impact on the grinding poverty of the masses without exploring every possible avenue of increasing production and means of livelihood? Assuming that I abolish all the indirect taxes tomorrow, would it be possible for the man in the street to get his goods at cheaper prices with the present distribution system? Have I not seen in a paper the other day the instruction, ostensibly given by the head of an institution, that the reduction in excise duty should not be passed on? In fact, today our in-

direct taxes are both a necessity and a utility. They are utilitarian in the sense that they provide us with the wherewithal. They are a necessity because they curb consumption, because the demand curve today in India in respect of every commodity is much higher than the supply curve.

Have we or have we not continued the policy of enlarging the role of the public sector, not only in basic industries, but also, as it is not proposed, in other directions? Does socialism require that we adopt a dog in the manger policy whereby we prevent the private sector from doing things even when our hands are more than full with what we have ourselves undertaken under State auspices? And does socialism, as I understand it, have one or two keys with which you can open the flood-gates, like nationalisation of banks? My hon. friend, I think, said that this is the key. Yes, of course when he becomes Finance Minister—I hope he will some time—he will find that the key does not really act, it does not open the door.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): It will.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Maybe, it is a matter of opinion.

I do not think any one who has examined these questions and my Budget proposals in the light of these questions can dispassionately come to the conclusion that it represents a departure from the socialist ideal or from the industrial policy that has been laid down by this Government and its predecessors.

It has been said that I have indulged in surreptitious budgeting because I announced some tax concessions in December, and levied the regulatory customs duty ten days before presenting my Budget. I fail to understand what is surreptitious about taking steps in the course of the year when these steps become necessary

and submitting them at the appropriate stage for approval of this hon. House. May I say that I did feel that we should take this step, some time early in February, of raising the duties? In fact, I thought I should not do it when Parliament was going to assemble in a fortnight, though a fortnight was precious for me, and I am deeply obliged to you, Sir, for having given me permission to steal one day and announce these proposals of the Government on the 17th February, contrary to the usual practice that no business is transacted on the first day.

Therefore, the suggestion that the exercise of this power by Government is surreptitious and is a way of getting round the wishes of Parliament, is completely without foundation. One may have two views about the desirability or otherwise of a particular step, but it is the business of the Government to act promptly within the power available to it and with parliamentary approval, and if Shri Nath Pai or anybody considers that this is surreptitious dealing, I can only say that either my knowledge of the English language is imperfect, or that he has got to go back to school.

I would like to deal a little more with deficit financing, particularly as I see one hon. Member of the Swatantra Party is present—and he dealt with that subject.

As I said in the other House, I would not like to indulge in any academic controversy as to what would be the proper definition of deficit financing. My claim is simply this, that in relation to the budgets that I and my predecessors have presented in the recent past, the budget for the coming year represents an advance towards avoiding resort to inflationary financing. In a growing economy, some monetary expansion is not only necessary but is even desirable. But in the conditions that have prevailed in the country for sometime

now, it is necessary to make a decisive impact for reversing the psychology of inflation.

The hon. Member, Shri Masani, distorted my reference in the budget to the fact that in the past a part of our long-term borrowing had to be supported by the Reserve Bank. I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain for quoting in full my statement in the budget speech in this regard. We have this year reduced the scale of long-term borrowing by the Central Government. It may well be that a part of this year's borrowing programme also has to be supported by the Reserve Bank. Nevertheless, hon. Members would, I am sure, concede that the avoidance of deficit financing by way of reduction in cash balances and issue of treasury bills to the Reserve Bank marks an advance over our performance in the past.

While the overall surplus or deficit in the budget is important, I would like to stress in particular the surplus on revenue account. It is this surplus on revenue accounts which represents what are called public savings. In keeping with the growing needs of the public sector for investment, it is desirable that public savings should grow from year to year. An economic classification of the budget has already been made available to hon. Members. I would like to apologise that I have not been able to yet produce a Hindi version largely because of the difficulties in finding the correct nomenclature. I would like to refer in particular to one significant fact that is revealed by this classification. The classification shows that the buoyancy in revenues and the efforts made by Government to check consumption expenditures will result in a substantial increase in the savings of the Central Government from Rs. 181 crores this year to Rs. 277 crores in the coming year.

There has been some misunderstanding about the gain to the budget

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as a result of PL 480 transactions. I do not propose at the moment to go into the ethics of the problem, whether we should import foodgrains or not. We ourselves in this country have two sets of opinions. As Finance Minister who has to find foreign exchange, I have been resisting this idea of importing foodgrains by spending free foreign exchange or for that matter for spending foreign exchange even on the transit of foodgrains. But when the times are grim and the people are starving, there is hardly anyone in the country outside or in this House also who would not say, it does not matter if you do not import anything else but do import foodgrains. One has to balance these two considerations and face them, the consideration of necessity at a given time, and also the necessity to encourage local production and not to have a growing foreign debt.

It has been said, for instance, that the investment of PL 480 counterpart funds in Government securities will increase from Rs. 11 crores this year to Rs. 191 crores next year. It has been suggested that the improvement in the budgetary position is mainly on account of this factor. Hon. Members should, however, remember that counterpart funds are also used for making loans and grants to the Government of India. I do not blame Shri Dandekar because his study of the budget has been necessarily so, because he is not in a position as he was some decades back, of being able to get people to put up the papers for him. Thus, the total receipt from counterpart funds including such loans and grants was Rs. 306 crores in the current year. It will be Rs. 331 crores next year. Surely this does not represent a large fortuitous improvement in the budgetary position as a result of larger PL 480 transactions. I do not wish to dispute that import of foodgrains under PL 480, like assistance in other forms from abroad, helps the budgetary position. But I am merely

disputing the suggestion that the improvement in the budgetary position next year is on account of larger receipts from PL 480 transactions. As a matter of fact, even PL 480 food imports do not help the budgetary position in so far as these imports are utilised for building up stocks. Let me add that we have made provision for larger imports of foodgrains next year to help us build buffer stocks so as to enable us to meet any eventuality on the food front.

Despite detailed analysis of this point by the Reserve Bank in the past, Mr. Dandekar prefers to believe that the analysis of the Reserve Bank is extremely perverted and that PL 480 transactions result in deficit financing of an inflationary character. I do not wish to challenge Mr. Dandekar's claim to understand monetary phenomena better than the Reserve Bank. Maybe he might have had the misfortune to have been in the Reserve Bank if he had continued in service. For my part, I prefer to believe in the wisdom and expertise of the Reserve Bank, who are my advisers for the time being.

A number of speakers have referred to the financial position of the State Governments. In my budget speech, I have already drawn attention to the deficit budgets presented in a number of States. We have made further analysis of the State budgets for the coming year, which shows that on the basis of their budget estimates, the State Governments as a whole will have a deficit of as much as Rs. 75 crores in 1965-66. I do not wish to conceal my perturbation at this state of affairs. I have a detailed assessment of the finances of State Governments. I do not think, time being short, I should burden this House with all these details.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Manasamund): He may lay it on the Table.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The only fact that I would like to state is this. Admitting that the present position of State Governments' finances is disconcerting, it would not be correct to say that the deficit of the State Governments arises merely from substantial increases in non-plan expenditure on revenue account. (It has been possible to identify from the budgets the non-plan expenditures of some States). The reason for the deficit is really the large size of their plans. It may well be, as my hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha pointed out, that the State Governments are showing deficit this year for tactical reasons to enable them to make out a better case for larger devolution of resources from the Finance Commission. I hope he is right and the real deficits in the State budgets would be smaller than what had been indicated. I propose, therefore, soon to have discussions with the State Governments to review their financial position including their borrowing programmes for the coming year.

Some hon. members have referred to the large outstanding debt of the State Governments. On 31st March, 1965 this debt is estimated to be Rs. 4723 crores against Rs. 2735 crores in March 1961. The bulk of the debt of the State Governments is to the Central Government.

A number of speakers have referred to the specific problems of individual States. May I say that it is a matter in which I fully share their feelings. My hon. friend, Shri D. N. Tiwary, spoke about Bihar. I have been to Bihar. We have a strange paradox there of our having conquered or very nearly conquered nature. Out of a total of more than 20 million acres round about 7 to 8 million acres will be brought under stabilised irrigation. Besides, Bihar has got large natural resources. The peasantry of Bihar is extremely hard-working and resourceful. Therefore, it is a paradox when you find that the backwardness of North Bihar is something evident. I do hope that it will be

possible for the Central Government along with the State Government to remedy the situation. I cannot say that I am a wizard and I can do the trick, but I do hope to try.

The position in regard to certain parts of Uttar Pradesh, notably the eastern areas, is equally bad.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Do not forget Madhya Pradesh.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have taken on as a part of Central Government liability the improvement of the economic condition in four districts. It is the intention of the Government to extend the area of direct economic assistance in the backward parts of Uttar Pradesh. Sir, hon. Members of this House know that we have started work on a lateral road which commences, at the moment, from Bareilly but it will be extended to Dehra Dun right up to Amingaon which is near Gauhati. The road is expected to be ultimately a first-class road and it will be concreted. It is our hope that resurgent U.P., resurgent Bihar and backward North Bengal and Assam would grow round about this road.

Some hon. Member asked me as to what happened to the resolution passed in one of our party meetings about new cities. We are deeply engaged in evolving plans for shifting industrialisation from where it now exists on to new areas. Rural industrialisation, if I may be permitted to say something about it, is a contradiction in terms, because the moment a rural area gets industrialised it becomes urban. The idea is to shift industrialisation to the rural areas, and I hope that the ambition to have 75 new cities in India within Fourth and Fifth Plans would eventuate.

I think that is also the key to the situation so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned.

I have not spoken at length about the financial position of the State

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Governments, not because I do not have any sympathy with their difficult problems or any understanding of them. I have taken every opportunity of visiting individual States and watching the progress in various projects.

My hon. friend, Shri M. L. Varma, spoke about Rajasthan. I must say that it is one of my unforgettable experience of having stayed for two days in Rajasthan, in the desert. Hardly anybody goes there. It seems I was perhaps the first Minister who went there. My friend the Chief Minister of Rajasthan apologised for having taken me in a jeep 110 miles across to the frontier. He said he should have suggested taking me in a helicopter. I said it was a good thing having taken me in a jeep because I saw that part of the country. The people there, whose life is the same as that of the people on the other side of the frontier in Pakistan who essentially live on what you might call a purely arable economy, asked for one thing only. They do not ask for hospitals, they do not ask for housing, they do not ask for roads, they only want water. I was told the other day that in a place while drilling for oil they were able to succeed in getting some water. It is something remarkable. The place where I stayed was in the desert. We had to bring water there from 110 miles away. The whole place where water has been found is so glad of having had water there. It is said that the Central Government should take direct interest in the Rajasthan Canal. Some hon. Members think that what is more important should be done by the Agriculture Ministry or by the Irrigation and Power Ministry. Then some hon. Members ask: is there any quarrel between the Finance Ministry and the Irrigation and Power Ministry or a quarrel between the Central Government and the State Government. There is nothing of that sort. The important thing that has to be realised is this. The canal is a means to an end; it is not an end in

itself. The overseer, the engineer, the contractor, the workers and the person who designs the canal, they are all necessary for building a canal. But, having built it, if they leave it like that, the canal will be useless. Many canals were found useless in the past. So, we think more of the development aspect of the Rajasthan Canal, which has to be provided initially. Simultaneously, we work on the Canal also. I do hope it would be possible for us to bring into being the Rajasthan Canal Board and expedite and complete this work within the next 6 or 7 years. I have no doubt that Shri Manak Lal Varma would agree with me that that would bring satisfaction in a larger measure than anything we can do to the backward areas of Rajasthan.

That is why I have taken every opportunity to visit individual States and watch the progress of various projects, and do whatever I can to expedite the implementation of these projects. I propose to continue my visits to these States as often as I can.

An hon. Member: Visit Kerala also.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Provided, my hon. friend will give me safe conduct.

Shri Daji (Indore): Provided, Shri Nanda does not detain you.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, that will solve my problem.

Ultimately, the responsibility of the State Governments and the responsibility of the Central Government for development cannot be separated into different compartments. These responsibilities are to the people of India. No matter what the differences between the States and the Centre on their problems are, we have to look upon them as a whole and tackle them in a spirit of mutual understanding. At least in this respect I would like to express not only my agreement but also my gratitude

to my hon. friend, Shri Malaviya, who has assured the House that the Congress Party stands united in its determination and strengthen the unity of the country.

I would like to touch one or two important problems before I come to answer one or two questions. Some hon. Members have referred to the difficult balance of payments position. I myself would like to underline the gravity of the foreign-exchange situation which impelled me to come to this House ten days before the presentation of the budget with some drastic measures. The situation arose from a variety of factors, to some of which I have already made a reference in my budget speech. We had to carry the burden of increased imports of foodgrains and fertilizers; and while our exports have increased, the increase during the current year has been less than in the last year and is not commensurate with our requirements. There was naturally a pressure on our reserves which declined by about Rs. 90 crores between the end of March 1964 and the third week of February 1965. Considering the low levels of reserves with which we started the year, a depletion of this magnitude could not but cause concern.

I am happy to say that in recent weeks there has been some increase in reserves, although the increase is relatively small. We have also arranged for a stand-by credit of \$200 million from the International Monetary Fund which, I hope would help us see through the lean period ahead.

Government has also taken steps to improve the rate of utilisation of foreign assistance. As hon. Members are aware, utilisation of foreign aid has been steadily going up. It was Rs. 251.2 crores in 1961-62, Rs. 325.3 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 402.3 crores in 1963-64. The actual disbursement of aid during the current year may be as much as Rs. 500 crores, which is roughly equivalent to the amount of fresh commitments of aid every

year. We expect the pace of utilisation to improve further.

Our success in improving the rate of utilisation is in no small measure due to the increasing proportion of aid in recent years being in the non-project form. We have reached a stage in our development at which an increasing proportion of our imports consists of metals, materials and components for fabrication of capital equipment rather than complete equipment. I am glad to say that there is much greater appreciation now than a few years ago among the donor countries of our need for non-project assistance. I cannot help emphasising too strongly the point that the only lasting solution to our foreign exchange problem lies in a rapid increase in export earning and also a diminution of our imports, what we might call import saving. Some of the concessions which I have announced should help the export drive. Government seeks to remove the impediments in the way of exports, but it is clear that the measures taken in this direction should not be such as to make excessive demands on our scarce foreign exchange resources. Industry must, therefore, give the highest priority to production for exports and this also means competitiveness in regard to price as well as quality.

I am wondering whether I should make a reference to private foreign investment. I am afraid that it has become hackneyed. I rather feel that I should pass over it for this reason that I have stated this before. But there is a very curious sophisticated metaphysical interpretation given by my hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon about foreign capital, and the suggestion made by some hon. Members—I suppose I would not doubt their intentions anyway—is that something is being done which would completely enslave this country and bring us back to a position in which we stood in 1947. I am not cast in a heroic mould. I shall not say like Sir Win-

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ston Churchill that I am not here to liquidate the Indian freedom, but I think that the fears, perhaps *bona fide*, are completely unfounded. I wish that foreign capital does come in a measure where we can say "All right, we do not want any more of it". I do not think that it is coming like that, nor is it true that merely because one or two people make an offer which is unacceptable we are going to accept all kinds of things which will enslave us, nor do I feel that the figure quoted by my hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon represents the outgo from this country. My hon. friend there, the very clever enterprising Member from the Communist Party mentioned something like about Rs. 98 crores of outgo. A very large portion of the outgo represents interest on borrowings, both for the public and private sectors. I think the outgo really in the form of profits and dividends is about a quarter of the amount that she mentioned.

My hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon whose knowledge of English is certainly far better than mine referred the word 'catalysts'. It may be that I use the word in a very generic sense not being educated in England and not knowing the language very well. May I correct myself and say that I only need it as a top-dressing? May I say that I need it as a trace element? Will that be wrong? I do not know. Some chemist will probably tell me that trace element means that it is not a trace but it is the whole of the element itself. Just that is all it would do. The fact that hon. Members forget here is this that there are many countries that want foreign capital. Many countries offer more attractive terms than we do. There is no meaning in our thinking that foreign capital is waiting at our doors, knocking all the time and hon. Members and I should say 'No, I would not open the door'. That is not the fact. I do not want to refer to the virtues, the merits, the good effects of foreign capital in regard to the

future progress of India, and labour this point further because I have no vested interest in defending foreign capital in this country. If my hon. friends have any views to the contrary, they might give them up. I suppose I have been as anti-British as anybody else because I have been for a very long time doing business with them—and I can tell you that no one hates a person more than the person with whom he does business. That is by the way. I shall not labour that point.

17 hrs.

But I give this assurance to hon. Members that so long as I am here—how long, I do not know; sometimes I thought I was going away soon . . .

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But like a bad coin, I have a way of turning back again. I am one of those patent illustrations of the operation of Gresham's law. So you may never get rid of me; I may stay here for a long time to come.

I can tell hon. Members that I yield to none,—not to my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon, not to my hon. friend, Shri Keshav Dev Malaviya, or anyone else, who use this for a political purpose—in this matter; foreign capital will come on our terms foreign capital will come on terms on which on we can repatriate, it will come on terms that we can accept because repatriation must be easy. As my hon. friend, Shri A. P. Jain, said very rightly, it will be selective. I am not going to ask foreign capital to come—they might have come before—to make bolts, nuts and screws. They won't come again. The only thing is that our honour, our pledged word, will stand. They will go in time. A number of those factories, nuts and bolts factories, probably will not remain here. They will go seeking other more profitable avenues. But certainly there is no use saying, 'I can do everything'.

I went to Ludhiana the other day. I visited 40 shops. They can do every thing. But they cannot do it with that quality. Quality is not there. Secondly, the cost is very high. Modern industry today is highly mechanised. There is a high degree of automation, which means a high degree of electronics injected into the equipment. We are nowhere near that. We are making machine tools and we are making them at a profit. But we have not still made one electronic machine tool. We make some electrical, ones, not electronic ones. The whole field of electronics is still something closed to us. We need such people. It may be that Indians who have gone abroad, to the States, they are people who are employed in electronic firms. We might get them back and pay them what they want. Some hon. Member said, pay them a thousand rupees. Well, people there get a thousand rupees a week or less than a week, in the States. They won't be here. My hon. colleague, the Health Minister, is not able to keep her doctors here, because we cannot pay them enough. We might do without foreign technicians. But you make up your mind which one you want—you cannot have both at the same time—economy in payment or development very fast. Therefore, I shall not labour this point.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Let us pass on.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Convinced.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sometimes my hon. friend's impatience helps

Unaccounted money. My hon. friend, the hon. Member for Phulpur, spoke about unaccounted money. May I say that I share her sentiments? If she had looked into my budget speech—it is not a document worth bothering about, badly drafted, and very badly delivered too;—she would have found that the same feeling of hesitation was there in my mind. Am I doing the right thing? Is it proper

for us to let down people who have paid their taxes honourably, though they have been few in number?

But there is one factor which I would like to mention to my hon. friend. A Finance Minister has to abstract himself from his surroundings. For the time being he is like an astronaut who is in an air-conditioned atmosphere. The only thing that I want is my money, and that is why we have this power to compound. Revenue considerations will not admit of anything else, and that is why the American law, with which she is very familiar, says that the power to tax is the power to destroy. When you have to make the money by taxation, you can also destroy in the process. That is why I have to forget that I am an ordinary, commonplace human being, and remember that I am a person who has to garner the savings of the country which have got locked in various hidden places in the country.

Another fact which made Government adopt this course is this. There may be a little loss, not the whole lot of it, because if a person has hidden wealth and says that he will bring it out, there is a section in the Income-tax Act—section 60 at the time I knew it, now it is section 89 or something like that—by which we have to tax the income over a period of ten or twelve years, and perhaps he would not be paying over 60 per cent.

Secondly, we would be exposing our officers to temptation and disrepute. Maybe Shri Nath Pai or somebody would say: "What about X? He has taken money". The position of income-tax officers is far more unenviable than mine, or for the matter of that, of any member of the Treasury Benches. Therefore, we do not want to place income-tax officers in that position.

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Maybe, the thing will not succeed, does not matter. The wheels of Government grind slowly, but they grind nevertheless. But I think we will squeeze the money out—may be Rs. 2, 3 or 5 crores, but the money will be squeezed out. That is both my explanation and apology to my hon. friend.

One other matter which I would like to say before going into details, is this. Personal references were made. We happen to be in this unenviable position. The hon. Member opposite once made a reference to me in regard to a particular matter. I had nothing whatever to do with it. I sent for the relevant file. I found that the orders had been passed by the late lamented Prime Minister. I took a photostat copy of it and I sent it to the hon. Speaker, and I asked the hon. Member to retract what he had said. He would not. The trouble about it is that apologising is a bourgeois virtue, and therefore people would not apologise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But self-criticism is sometimes good.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Do not bring in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to cover up your sins.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The fact about it is that my sins are small, but I can tell you that this is a matter where a photostat copy was given to the Speaker, and that photostat copy contained the signature of the previous Prime Minister.

My hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, is a very charming person generally, but when she pursues a particular thing, she pursues it to the end. Therefore, this man, the Finance Minister, must be a bad person. Everything that he does is intended to benefit somebody else. He must be passing orders to benefit his friends in South India. If he does

not do it by law he must be doing it by executive instructions.

I asked my department today if I had done it at any time. Of course, people who are my friends, who are my enemies, who are neither my friends nor enemies all deal with the department from time to time. Every body pays taxes or does not pay tax. I found that there was some reference in 1957, which was answered in the negative, and I found that it was pursued further. The name of the firm is Messrs. T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons, and I was told that they paid penal tax for a number of years, and went to court in 1962-63 and the tribunal decided in their favour. I am afraid that after I became Finance Minister, I asked the department to appeal against the decision. I did not probably even knew who the party was, but in any event, when the law is interpreted adversely, we ask for an appeal. I can also tell the hon. Member that many of these amendments that we have made are a result of my asking the department to submit to me cases before they appeal to the Supreme Court. Any case that goes against us in the high-courts, I want them to be sent to me, because sometimes it happens that the high court is right and the party spends unnecessarily and the matter is taken to the Supreme Court; it takes five to seven years. The party even dies in the meanwhile. In 50 per cent of the cases, where I found that revenue losses by way of interpretation of a principle will not be considerable, I have asked them not to appeal; not because I wanted to stop a particular party or other; maybe, in some of these cases we have set right some things in this particular legislation because we find that the court decision has to be carried out. There are various things that happen in which the interpretation is always against.

One hon. Member pointed out somewhere that the law is all right but

that the rules that are framed by the income-tax authorities are wrong. I found out today that some of the rules which have been passed perhaps inadvertently were wrong. So, I will tell my hon. friend that she might certainly hug to her opinion and probably she might bring it up again and again. But nobody has benefited by anything that we have done. In fact, I found that one concession which probably they were able to take—they did not get it as they were too big for the concession.

Another thing that was mentioned was Bird & Co. The mention of Bird & Co., is like what in the first world war an old lady used to react immediately, when once the mention of Mesopotamia was made. Because she had somebody there in the Mesopotamian war. So, the House reacts quickly by the mention of Bird & Co. I can tell you we have not allowed anybody who is a criminal to go away. Proceedings have been taken. Of course, they have resisted the proceedings by going to the court. But nobody has been allowed to flee away from this country and escape punishment, because a director is not punished unless we can prove that that man is cognizant of what had happened.

A reference was made by my hon. friend to New Jute Mills or something like that, which was owned by a gentleman called Ramnath Goenka who incidentally happens to be a friend of mine. He said something was not done. I made enquiries. There was no case at all. The point about it is this. We easily mention the names of the other parties in order to offend the Ministers. I am quite prepared if the hon. Member were to say that I am deaf, I am blind, my nose is not straight, my voice in croaking or my intelligence is sub-standard. I do not mind it; we are here for that purpose. But I think they should stop mentioning other people's names and hurting them.

My hon. friend over there—he is

not here and of course he would not be here—mentioned something which would be flattering to me as a father. He mentioned that T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., which is owned by my sons, had about Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs, of course, between Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs, there is a big difference in terms of lakhs, because, if I had one lakh more, I would be a rich man. The hon. Member said that before the British left, apparently they gave it to them and now they are worth Rs. 4 crores. Well, I know nothing about it. In fact, I know very little about them. But I can tell you one thing. It is apocryphal. In fact, crore-pathis are not found in South India except perhaps a handful. But the point is, it sticks. I do not want to speak about my boys. Certainly they are not worth even about Rs. 30 lakhs or anything like that. Maybe I was worth a little and I have got impoverished. That is a different matter. If we are fools to come into politics, I could not blame anyone, least of all Dr. Lohia.

The point is that in this House it has become a practice to make charges not only against members of the Treasury Benches but also against other people unconnected with the House, and they have no escape. I do not know what a lawyer would do about it. I do not know how the law protects it. I would beg of hon. Members not to do that: not so much because I have been mentioned. If I have done something, I can take the blame. I do not mind if it affects me. In fact, one thing which we do as we grow old and you become a Minister or even you are in a party like this, is to develop a duck's back. But the point is something must be done to stop this: not the character assassination of Members of the Treasury Benches; they are here and they can accept it, but of the people who are outside, whose names are mentioned and who have nothing whatsoever to do with this House or the party or the way in which the Government is carried on.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Sir, I have exhausted my time. I have to make a few announcements. My hon. friend Shri Morarka made some very valuable points, but I would not speak about them for lack of time. I would now like to make a few announcements of what I to do when I bring the Finance Bill. My hon. friend Shri Masani also wrote to me a letter to the effect that a new provision regarding reduction to be made in provident fund, insurance premia, etc., will incidentally have the effect of reducing the tax relief on certain levels. As I mentioned in my budget speech this simplification was intended primarily to facilitate the calculation of the tax liability by each individual. No measure of simplification of this sort can leave the position of all income-tax payers completely unchanged. In deciding on the consequences of any particular simplification one has also to bear in mind other changes in personal taxation, such as the overall reduction in the rates of tax and the fact that unlike last year when the annuity deposit was payable even in respect of the amounts paid towards provident fund contributions, etc., the annuity deposit now would be payable in respect of only half of such amounts. It is, however, my intention to have this matter examined further and to propose an appropriate change in the Finance Bill before it comes up for consideration, so that the incidental reduction in the tax relief resulting from the new provision regarding provident fund contributions, etc., is mitigated as much as possible. It may be, for example, that in computing the total income we may allow a deduction of 60 per cent as against 50 per cent now proposed of the qualifying amount of savings on the first Rs. 5,000 of such savings. If I have 60 per cent all along the line, it will only benefit the higher slabs. A two slab system of this kind would remove much of the discrepancy to which my attention was drawn. In about five instances—a person getting Rs. 16,000 will pay Rs. 36.25 more,

apart from the tax concessions has got; a man getting Rs. 18,000 will pay the same extra amount; whereas a man who has got Rs. 20,000 will make a small net saving of Rs. 48; a man getting Rs. 21,000 would lose Rs. 43, a man getting Rs. 22,000 will lose Rs. 54 and a man getting Rs. 23,000 would lose Rs. 15. These are the five instances, if you make a change to 60 per cent for the first Rs. 5,000 and 50 per cent thereafter. There would not be altogether an elimination of the disadvantage, but a very large number of persons will get some benefit.

There has also been some discussion about the purposes for which the tax credit certificates granted with reference to the central excise duty on increased production and with reference to additional corporation tax payable by a company should be allowed to be used. Our intention was that these certificates should be allowed to be used for purposes relating to expansion as well as for discharging debt obligations. In fact, it has been pointed out by Shri Dandekar, Shri Masani and Shri Morarka. I mentioned it in my budget speech, but it has not found a place in the Finance Bill. This defect will be removed.

A number of speakers including Shri Masani expressed the fear that the incentives I have proposed for additional production, for promotion of exports and for more efficient use of existing capital, while welcome in themselves, might give a great deal of scope to the Government for the exercise of arbitrary power. I am afraid this fear or apprehension is based on a misunderstanding of the incentives that I have proposed. The concession, for example, regarding the issue of tax credit certificates in respect of the additional corporation tax payable by a company is applicable to all companies engaged in the manufacture or production of any of the articles mentioned in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951.

There is, therefore, no question of this particular concession being granted by the Government in an arbitrary manner without reference to the hon. House. I would like to underline also that this concession would facilitate not merely increase in production but even more important, the more efficient use of the capital already invested. Higher tax liability and higher profits, as hon. Members would no doubt appreciate, are the function not only of increased production but also of greater efficiency. I think my friend, Shri Morarka, missed this point when he said the Budget contains nothing to encourage reduction in cost of production. Let me make it clear also that the amount of the tax credit certificates in respect of the Central Excise Duty, the Corporation Tax and exports will all be excluded from income for purpose of taxation.

As the Finance Bill makes it clear, the tax credit certificates in relation to exports and the tax credit certificates in relation to the excise duty paid on increased production will be issued on a selective basis.

The financial inducements necessary for promoting exports and for increasing production necessarily differ from commodity to commodity and there is no escape from applying concessions in these two fields on a selective basis. Hon. Members may, however, rest assured that it is my intention during the discussion on the Finance Bill to give a more precise idea of how these two concessions are proposed to be applied. I might add for the sake of clarification that exports after 28th February 1965 will qualify for whatever concessions are announced under this scheme irrespective of when the details of the scheme are announced.

As the Finance Bill now stands, the provision regarding exemption from wealth tax for five years for equity shares subscribed and paid for by an assessee in an industrial company where such shares form part of the initial issue of capital by the company applies to such shares

subscribed and paid for after 28th February 1965. It has been suggested that equity shares subscribed and paid for during the last year, that is, during 1964-65 should also be eligible for this concession and that appropriate recognition should be given to the fact that a large part of the new equity issues floated last year had to be under-written by financial institutions and others. It is my intention to propose appropriate changes in the Finance Bill to take account of these representations.

Hon. Members will recall that I had announced in my Budget Speech that I would introduce a new series of Small Savings Certificates with a higher rate of interest than at present. I had also said that the interest on the new Certificates would be taxable unlike in the case of existing instruments which will also be continued. It is now proposed to issue new Certificates to be known as 'National Savings Certificates (First Issue)' which will be available at all post offices from 1st June 1965. Purchasers of National Defence Certificates on or after 1st April 1965 will also be given the option to convert them into the new Certificates from the same date as the original issue.

The new Certificates will have a ten year term with a maturity value of Rs. 180 for every Rs. 100 invested. They can be held only by individuals, either singly or jointly, up to a limit of Rs. 25,000 for single holdings and Rs. 50,000 for joint holdings. They can be encashed after an initial lock-up period of two years, the yield progressively rising from year to year. The facility of nomination, pledging, transfer, etc., will also be available as in the case of the existing National Defence Certificates.

The accumulated interest received on encashment of the Certificates will be liable to income tax as earned income, but there will be no deduction at source. The interest will attract tax at the average rate appli-

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

cable to the investor's other taxable income, after excluding the interest on these Certificates. For those who are not liable to pay income-tax on their other income, the compound rate of interest on the new Small Savings Certificates would work out to a little over 6 per cent per annum.

Opportunity has also been taken to review the interest rates on the Post Office Savings Bank deposits and the Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts. From 1st April, 1965, the deposits of individuals in the Post Office Savings Bank, including the past accumulations, will earn tax-free interest at 4 per cent without limit of deposit. The Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts opened on or after 1st April 1965 will now earn a bonus at maturity in addition to the existing maturity value, amounting to Rs. 15 for a 5 year account, Rs. 50 for a 10 year account and Rs. 100 for a 15 year account for a monthly deposit of Rs. 10 and proportionately for other deposits. The bonus will be tax-free and the deposits in the case of 10 and 15 year accounts will continue to count for deduction from income for purposes of tax in the same manner as Provident Fund contributions and life insurance premiums.

Formal notifications giving effect to the proposals for issue of the new Certificates and for increasing the interest rates are being issued separately.

Hon. Members will recall that the Finance Bill seeks to give effect to my announcement of 24th December 1964 to exempt interest on Government securities from the unearned income surcharge. I have already mentioned that interest on the new Small Savings Certificates will also be treated as earned income. It has been represented that the same treatment should be accorded to similar income from investment in Government sponsored institutions such as the Unit Trust. We are examining these representations and it is my intention to propose a suitable change

in the Finance Bill when it comes up for consideration before hon. Members.

Sir, I have very nearly done. I would like to express my thanks for such support—liberal in some cases, halting in others and grudging in some other cases—that my budget has received from this hon. House.

I would like to say one thing. Certain general references were made to Government—how they work, the manner they are going on with their work and taking decisions, their indecisive attitude, their halting attitude in certain matters. May I say as a sort of rebuttal to the people who might have such an impression about our Government that our Government is functioning as a Government. The budget is only a part of its functioning. You might say that Government's actions are wrong. My hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon, speaks almost in the words of Alexander Pope of the rape of democracy yesterday. It is quite possible for hon. Members to have different opinions in regard to different actions of Government. They might not approve of them. They might say that they are wrong. They might say that we are not taking a long-range view of the problem. Hon. Members opposite might not approve of our policy. Somebody else might say that something else should have happened but it has not happened. All that is perfectly correct. I do not say that this Government is completely infallible. Even the Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not; many people criticised it. Therefore, our fallibility is something which we admit. But I do feel that it is a Government which is carrying out its functions. Somebody said that it is a mediocre government. Yes. But it so happens that the hon. Member who spoken of the mediocre government has been born in a mediocre nation and a mediocre community.

Shri Parashar: No, our nation is not mediocre.

17.28 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1965-66**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May be. A nation is made up of people who compose of it. Personally I think that we are not a mediocre nation.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 149."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants On Account, 1965-66 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1.—MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND NO. 2.—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Meteorology'".

DEMAND NO. 3.—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Aviation'".

I think my hon. friend from Phulpur has upheld the dignity of this country in the conference of the United Nations as nobody else has done. Is that something of which we need be ashamed of? I am sure that if we have any such function and if we make a request she will do it likewise. I do not see why we should call ourselves mediocre. I have not found any difficulty in any conference table in any country in upholding my country. I am not talking for myself. Therefore, I would beg of hon. Members that in moments of anger in moments of strife, or because of disapproval of particular policies, let us not say things which we will regret later. This nation has to proceed. We are not mediocre; therefore, your government is not mediocre. We are not indecisive; therefore, your government is not indecisive. But we are human beings and, therefore, liable to err. I have to make my humble contribution to this country and I have presented to the country a budget which may be is disagreeable in many ways but it is a budget which has been inspired by my association with great people. Whatever Shrimati Renu Chakravartty may say we cannot forget Jawahar'aj Nehru. If they do not have a Jawaharlal Nehru, what can I do about it. At least I have something to remember. Without doing damage to the memory of that great man under whom we served, we have presented a budget in consonance with the principles that he taught us. And I think this country will prosper, we shall have a Fourth Plan and we shall continue to hold our head high.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 4.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 5.—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'".

DEMAND No. 6.—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'".

DEMAND No. 7.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'".

DEMAND No. 8.—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'".

DEMAND No. 9.—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation.'".

DEMAND No. 10.—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

DEMAND No. 11.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,79,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'".

DEMAND No. 12.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,18,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'".

DEMAND No. 13.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,23,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'".

**DEMAND No. 14.—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,57,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-effective'".

**DEMAND No. 15.—MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND No. 16.—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,45,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Education'".

DEMAND No. 17.—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Archaeology'".

DEMAND No. 18.—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Survey of India'".

DEMAND No. 19.—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'".

DEMAND No. 20.—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'".

**DEMAND No. 21.—OTHER REVENUE EX-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND No. 22.—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'".

DEMAND No. 23.—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'External Affairs'".

**DEMAND No. 24.—OTHER REVENUE EX-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 25.—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 26.—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Customs'".

DEMAND No. 27.—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'".

DEMAND No. 28.—TAXES AND INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes and Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'".

DEMAND No. 29.—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. 30.—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Audit'".

DEMAND No. 31.—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,32,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 32.—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 33.—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'".

DEMAND No. 34.—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement benefits'".

DEMAND No. 35.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 36.—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Opium'".

DEMAND NO. 37.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,84,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 38.—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Planning Commission'".

DEMAND NO. 39.—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,71,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'".

DEMAND NO. 40.—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'".

DEMAND NO. 41.—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'".

DEMAND NO. 42.—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND NO. 43.—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agriculture'".

DEMAND NO. 44.—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'".

DEMAND NO. 45.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'".

DEMAND NO. 46.—FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forests'".

DEMAND NO. 47.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,87,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND NO. 48.—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND NO. 49.—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'".

DEMAND NO. 50.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND NO. 51.—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 52.—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Cabinet'".

DEMAND NO. 53.—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'".

DEMAND NO. 54.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'".

DEMAND NO. 55.—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police'".

DEMAND NO. 56.—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Census'".

DEMAND NO. 57.—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics'".

DEMAND No. 58.—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

DEMAND No. 59.—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Delhi'".

DEMAND No. 60.—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'".

DEMAND No. 61.—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'".

DEMAND No. 62.—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINIDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands'".

DEMAND No. 63.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 64.—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 65.—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Industries'".

DEMAND No. 66.—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Salt'".

DEMAND No. 67.—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'".

DEMAND No. 68.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 69.—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 70.—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 71.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 72.—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 73.—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Multi-Purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No. 74.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 75.—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'".

DEMAND No. 76.—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'".

DEMAND No. 77.—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'".

DEMAND NO. 78.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'".

DEMAND NO. 79.—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'".

DEMAND NO. 80.—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Elections'".

DEMAND NO. 81.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'".

DEMAND NO. 82.—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

DEMAND NO. 83.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

DEMAND NO. 84.—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND NO. 85.—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'".

DEMAND NO. 86.—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

DEMAND NO. 87.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Geological Survey'".

DEMAND No. 88.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

DEMAND No. 89.—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND No. 90.—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'".

DEMAND No. 91.—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'".

DEMAND No. 92.—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'".

DEMAND No. 93.—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'".

DEMAND No. 94.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND No. 95.—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'".

DEMAND No. 96.—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works'".

DEMAND No. 97.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No. 98.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works and Housing'".

DEMAND No. 99.—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'".

DEMAND No. 100.—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'".

DEMAND No. 101.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 102.—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'".

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DEMAND No. 103.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,39,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'".

DEMAND No. 104.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'".

DEMAND No. 105.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'".

DEMAND No. 106.—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 107.—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

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towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Social Security'".

DEMAND No. 108.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,28,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Department of Social Security'".

DEMAND No. 109.—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 110.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 111.—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'".

DEMAND No. 112.—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect

of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'".

DEMAND No. 113.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 114.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 115.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'".

DEMAND No. 116.—CAPITAL OUTLAY TO THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'".

DEMAND No. 117.—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,75,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 118.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND No. 119.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 120.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'".

DEMAND No. 121.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 122.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mines'".

DEMAND No. 123.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'".

DEMAND No. 124.—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 125.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,05,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 126.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,52,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'".

DEMAND No. 127.—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,74,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

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towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

DEMAND NO. 128.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND NO. 129.—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,24,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND NO. 130.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,45,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND NO. 131.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND NO. 132.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 133.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,81,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply'".

DEMAND NO. 134.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND NO. 135.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. 136.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 137.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'".

DEMAND No. 138.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,32,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

DEMAND No. 139.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND No. 140.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,55,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

DEMAND No. 141.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'".

DEMAND No. 142.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'".

DEMAND No. 143.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Transport'".

DEMAND No. 144.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'".

DEMAND No. 145.—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 146.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing'".

DEMAND NO. 147.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'".

DEMAND NO. 148.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,01,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'".

DEMAND NO. 149.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'".

17.28½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move† that:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66 be taken into consideration."

I can elaborate on this, but I do not think it is needed, because I suppose we normally pass this Vote on Account Bill without any speech.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25th March, 1965.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.31 hrs.

RE: INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I had requested three days ago that the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha may be taken into consideration in the Lok Sabha. For some reasons it has not been possible to include it in the agenda so far. I would request, however, that it is an urgent measure and should be passed as early as possible. The reason is that there are certain actions taken under this Act which are due to expire very soon, and unless this Act is amended it will be difficult to extend the period of the control and regulation. Therefore, I would request the House that as a special case, the House may kindly permit its inclusion in tomorrow's agenda so that it may be taken up for consideration tomorrow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Firstly, tomorrow I think the Kerala budget will be the first thing on the agenda, and that discussion would take about two hours; definitely it will take about two hours. After that, we shall be having the Private Members' business. So, I do not think that there is any chance of this Bill being taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: But there would be three hours for Government business. . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not think that it will be possible for

us to take it up tomorrow. If the hon. Minister likes, he can push it on for some other day. I do not know what the urgency of it is. I do not know if he cannot wait till the end. I do not know why this Bill cannot wait till the end. Otherwise, if he feels it urgent he can push it on the some other day.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The Kerala budget discussion has already begun and 40 minutes have been taken on it already. That will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that there is some urgency in regard to this Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the urgency?

Shri T. N. Singh: As I have explained, we have taken certain concerns under our control and management under this Act. We cannot extend this control after one extension period which is expiring shortly. The existing Act only provides for one extension after the initial control period. That is due to expire on the 14th May, and there is hardly time to take this Bill up, because if this Bill is not taken up tomorrow, the budget discussion will go on and it will continue up to 7th May, and this Bill will have to wait till that time, and hence the urgency.

I would, therefore, request that the House may kindly agree to this. It is a very simple Bill, it is just an one-clause-Bill, and it may be passed in half an hour or one hour. It is almost a non-controversial Bill because it only extends the same principle which is already there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If it comes to that, we have no objection to this, but I might just tell the hon. Minister that very probably this Bill will not be able to come up tomorrow. In that case, it should come up only on the next day.

Mr. Speaker: It might be put down on the agenda, and we shall see how the business proceeds.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अभी आधे घंटे का समय और बढ़ा कर इस बिल को पास किया जा सकता है ।

17.33½ hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET (KERALA)
GENERAL DISCUSSION; DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(KERALA); SUPPLEMENTARY
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(KERALA)—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up the general discussion on the Budget (Kerala) for 1965-66, and also further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1965-66 and also further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1964-65.

श्री बड़े (खारगीन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल का बजट अपने सामने अभी आया है और केरल की सप्लीमेंटरी ग्राण्ट्स भी आई हैं । वस्तुतः यह बजट और यह ग्राण्ट्स वहां एलेक्शन होने के बाद केरल की असेम्बली में ही आनी चाहियें थीं लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस डिमांडेसी में, इस प्रजातन्त्र देश में आज इसे पार्लियामेंट के सामने लाकर उससे सहमति ली जाती है । इस लिये कि केरल में तीन तीन एलेक्शन होने के बाद भी वहां लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली की स्थापना नहीं हो सकी है और उसके सामने यह डिमांड न आकर के पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ रही है ।

17.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

केरल में जो एलेक्शन हुए उनके अनुसार वहां पर लेफ्टिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स और राइटिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स दोनों मिला कर उन के पक्ष 43 सदस्य आये हैं, और उनमें से 28 जेल में हैं ।

चाहिये तो यह था कि उन सब को बुलाना था और बुलाने के बाद यदि लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली नहीं चलती तो प्रेजिडेंट का प्रोक्लामेशन होना चाहिये था । लेकिन ऐसा न करके शायद यह सोच कर बिना जो कम्युनिस्ट्स जेल में हैं उनको छोड़ना पड़ेगा, और छोड़ने के बाद शायद कांग्रेस का राज्य वहां न चले, पता नहीं किस बुद्धि का निर्माण कांग्रेस के मन में या प्रशासन के मन में हुआ कि कल एक दम से प्रोक्लामेशन आ गया, और वहां आर्टिकल 356 के अन्तर्गत वहां पर प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल हो गया । आज इस प्रकार से वहां पर प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या ही नहीं है, बल्कि आज तो वहां कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अधिक संख्या में आई है, कल स्वतन्त्र पार्टी आ सकती है या जनसंघ आ सकता है, इसलिये कांग्रेस चाहती है कि वहां केवल कांग्रेसी ही राज करें । वह किसी दूसरी पार्टी को वहां पर राज नहीं करने देना चाहती । तीन तीन एलेक्शन करने के बाद आज केरल में यह परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, और इसे कांग्रेस ने उत्पन्न किया है । तुम्हीं ने दंड दिया है, तुम्हीं दवा देना । कांग्रेस पार्टी ही मुस्लिम लीग को विजयी करके उनसे मिल गई थी । अभी भी मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि केरल कांग्रेस, असन्तुष्ट कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस पार्टी अगर मिल जाती तो शायद वहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली हो जाती । लेकिन कामराज साहब को यह अच्छा नहीं लगा, इसलिये वहां ऐसा नहीं किया गया ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वस्तुतः नन्दा जी ने इतने लेट उन कम्युनिस्टों को अरेस्ट किया कि उन्होंने अपने ही भाग्य पर पत्थर मार लिया । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों को पहले ही अरेस्ट कर लेते या उसको इल्लीगल ठहरा देते तो जो बातें हों गई हैं, वह शायद न होती । लेकिन आज जिस तरह से काम किया जा रहा है उससे सम्पूर्ण देश में ही नहीं, आस पास के सभी देशों में, सारे जगत में हिन्दुस्तान की हंसी हो रही है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को

[श्री बड़े]

इल्लोगल न ठहरते हुए वहां एलेक्शन करने के पहले उनको अरेस्ट कर लिया । एलेक्शन करने के बाद कांग्रेस ने यह नहीं देखा कि वहां कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का या कांग्रेस पार्टी का राज्य हो सकता है या नहीं, लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली चल सकती है या नहीं । इस की तरफ न देखते हुए एक दम से वहां पर कल प्रेजिडेंट का प्रोक्लेमेशन आ गया ।

अगर वास्तव में देखा जाय तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का जोर केरल में कम हों गया है । जब सन् 1957 में जब वहां एलेक्शन हुए थे तो उसमें उन को 39.14 परसेन्ट वोट मिले थे और अब की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को 27.5 प्रतिशत वोट मिले हैं । कांग्रेस को 33 प्रतिशत से कुछ ज्यादा वोट मिले हैं । अगर परसेन्टेज निकाला जाये तो कांग्रेस को ज्यादा वोट मिले हैं और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को कम मिले हैं । यदि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को लाकर लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली चलाई जाती तो 27.5 प्रतिशत के साथ ही वह चलती । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि प्रेजिडेंट साहब ने जो प्रोक्लेमेशन दिया है वह बिल्कुल नाजायज है और इस को मैं प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या समझता हूं ।

जब यहां पर केरल का बजट पेश हुआ था और सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स पेश हुई थीं उसी समय मेरे मन में शक हो गया था कि शायद कांग्रेस की इच्छा प्रोक्लेमेशन करा कर प्रेजिडेंट्स हल वहां कायम करने की है । कहा जाता है कि एशिया में सब से ज्यादा डिमाक्रैटिक देश हिन्दुस्तान है । अगर यहां पर डिमाक्रैसी को किसी ने काले रंग से पोता है तो वह कांग्रेस ने किया है । उसी ने डामर का काला बूश यहां की डिमाक्रैसी पर लगाया है । उसके अन्दर हिम्मत होनी चाहिये थी कि अपने कार्य से केरल में जो पार्टियां हैं उन्हें सामने लाकर उन के विरुद्ध प्रचार करके, भले ही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली वहां होती, जनता के सामने यह बात उपस्थित करती कि वह लोग अच्छे नहीं हैं ।

कल कांग्रेस की एक बहुत बड़ी सदस्या, श्रीमती विजय तक्ष्मी पंडित ने कहा था कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट में बड़ा इंडीसीजन है । जम्मू और काश्मीर से ले कर केरल तक गवर्नमेंट का इंडीसीजन चलता है । वह कहती है कि लेफ्टिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट अच्छे नहीं हैं, कहती है कि वह पार्टी बहुत खराब है, देश-द्रोही पार्टी है, वह चाइना को लाना चाहती है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इस प्रकार का डिसीजन क्यों नहीं लेते हैं । उन को अरेस्ट कर के रखती हैं लेकिन इस पार्टी को इल्लोगल करार क्यों नहीं देती । फिर यह कहती है कि चाइना हमारा शत्रु है । तब चाइना का दूतावास हमारे यहां क्यों रक्खा जा रहा है । इस से जनता के मन में यह आता है कि कांग्रेस न जाने कैसे राज्य कर रही है । एक तरफ कहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट खराब हैं, चाइना दुश्मन है, मैं कहता हूं कि जिस वक्त चाइना ने एंग्रिमेंट किया था ...

डा० मा० श्री० अण्णे (नागपुर) : आप क्या समझते हैं ।

श्री बड़े : मैं बतला रहा हूं । अगर आप के मन में इस प्रकार की बात है तो आप को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बन्द करना चाहिए, उस को नाजायज ठहराना चाहिए । मैं यह समझता हूं कि जिस वक्त चाइना ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया था उसी वक्त हमको चाइना के दूतावास से अपना सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लेना चाहिए था और साथ साथ लेफ्टिस्ट कम्युनिस्टों को नाजायज करार दे देना था । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया और उसी गलती का फल उनको केरल में मिला है । अब वह कहते हैं कि प्रोक्लेमेशन करेंगे । इस से लोगों का प्रजातन्त्र से विश्वास उठता है और वह समझते हैं कि यदि किसी जगह कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं आयेगी तो कांग्रेस किसी जिगजैग रास्ते से अपने को कायम रखेगी ।

[श्री बड़े]

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बार ब्रह्मदेव पृथ्वी पर यह देखने आया कि कामकाज कैसा चल रहा है। तो वह आ कर अपनी कुर्सी पर बैठ गया। उसको सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का नेता मिलने गया तो वह बाहर आ कर उससे मिला; कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का नेता उससे मिलने गया तो वह उससे बाहर आ कर मिला; जन संघ का नेता उससे मिलने गया तो वह उससे बाहर आकर मिला; स्वतंत्र पार्टी का नेता आया तो उससे वह बाहर आकर मिला। लेकिन जब कांग्रेस का नेता आया तो वह अपनी कुर्सी पर से नहीं उठा। जब पूछा गया कि कांग्रेस के नेता के लिए वह अपनी कुर्सी से उठ कर उससे मिलने क्यों नहीं आया, तो उसने कहा कि कांग्रेस वाले कुर्सी से चिपके रहना चाहते हैं। मैं इस लिए नहीं उठा कि कहीं ये मेरी कुर्सी पर न बैठ जाएं। ऐसा ही केरल में किया गया है। जब चुनाव में नहीं जीते तो प्रोक्लेमेशन कर दिया। अब जो हो गया है उसको तो भुगतना ही होगा। डिमांड्स के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है, इनको तो मंजूर करना चाहिए, लेकिन जो इस तरह पार्लियामेंट में ये सप्ली-मेंटरी डिमांड्स रख कर पार्लियामेंट का समय लिया जा रहा है इससे दुख होता है। इलेक्शन करने के बाद तो कांग्रेस को डिमा-क्रेटिक प्रिंसिपल के अनुसार कार्य करना चाहिए था।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kappen.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : इस समय हाउस में कोरम नहीं है, इस वास्ते हाउस को स्थगित किया जाए।

Shri Rane (Buldana): There was an understanding in the Business Advisory Committee that between 5 and 6 P.M. quorum would not be

raised. If they insist on it, that time would have to be deducted from the time provided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This time would be deducted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोरम नहीं होगा तो हाउस स्थगित हो जाएगा।

श्री बड़े : यह तै इम्प्रा था कि कोई पार्टी यहसवाल नहीं उठाएगी, लेकिन अगर कोई इस सवाल को उठाता है तो हमारी जवाबदारी नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You agree to certain things, and then you raise this point.

Shri Bade: If any Member raises it, we cannot do anything.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): You cannot control your party members?

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): I am in duty bound to support these Demands, but I do so with reluctance. According to me, it is not better than a shopkeeper's account.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पांच मिनट के बाद कोरम नहीं होगा तो हाउस स्थगित हो जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This time will be deducted from the total time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalpuzha): How can we suffer?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What am I to do?

Shri Khadilkar: When the leaders agree, is it not the duty of the leaders to impose some discipline?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How can the other party suffer on account of one party?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहां कोरम रखना सरकार का काम है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung. The leaders of the party must control their Members.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I request you not to deduct the time or to reduce the time. The Kerala budget is being discussed. Only four hours have been set apart.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the Kerala Members who will suffer; it is the Jan Sangh Members who will suffer.

Shri Khadilkar: They have already spoken. That is the trouble.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : कोरम बेल्लेज किए पाच मिनट से ज्यादा हो गया है । इस लिए कल के लिए कार्रवाई स्थगित की जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned.

17.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 26, 1965/Chaitra 5, 1887 (Saka).