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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

[Second Series, Vol. XLIII—April 18 to 29, 1960/Chaitra 29 to Vaisakha 9, 1882 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

12905

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 21, 1960 | Vaisakha 1,
1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

F.A.O. Survey of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

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*1615. ✓ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
↳ Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 946 on the 16th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the official report of the survey of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin done by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The official report has not so far been received.

(b) and (c). The recommendations will be examined after the official report is received from the Director-General F.A.O.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was said that though the official report has not yet been received some of the details are available and that is the fuller utili-

sation of the waters of this basin. May I know whether any scheme has been chalked out in this regard?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The synopsis of the report of the tenth session of the F.A.O. Conference was made available to the delegates. According to that synopsis, we could get some details. But the official version has not yet been received. As soon as we get it, we can consider or think of some scheme.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What was the chief purpose of undertaking this survey and what has been done for implementing that?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is the F.A.O. census and they want to have a detailed survey for developing the land and water resources of particular areas. For that purpose they selected first a pilot project in India, the Ganga-Brahmaputra lower basin including Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. And the survey was conducted by the F.A.O. experts. The main purpose was the better utilisation of the waters and the land in that area.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: From the nature of this survey, it seems that the decisions or conclusions arrived at by the survey will not be binding upon the Government of India. But, since one of the main recommendations was available to the Government of India, may I know what is the difficulty in implementing or at least working out the details as to the better utilisation of water?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The F.A.O. has not yet submitted the official report. Without that report how can Government plan expecting something that is going to appear in the report?

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that a synopsis of the report was made available to the delegates of the Tenth F.A.O. Conference, may I know what are the broad provisions of the synopsis besides the two mentioned in reply to the previous question?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The broad outline of the synopsis was fuller control and use of the water, stepping up of crop raisings through irrigation, fertilisers, farm improvements and good cultural practices.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the survey was for the better utilisation of the water resources and land in a given area. I would like to know what is the percentage of such utilisation at present in respect of both land and water resources.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They say that at present we are utilising 25 per cent and that it could be raised to 100 per cent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As was indicated by the hon. Deputy Minister, the chief purpose of undertaking this survey was the fuller utilisation of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin and increasing agricultural production. May I know whether the Government of India did have any consultations with the F.A.O. and more particularly with the UNO regarding the projects which have already been undertaken by Government in this basin and also regarding the projects which are likely to be undertaken?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, these experts came twice and they took into consideration the projects which are working in that area. After taking into account the projects working there, they have come to this conclusion.

इडकी-बद्रीनाथ सड़क

*१६१६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६२ के उत्तर के

सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ।...
रुडकी-हरिद्वार जोशीमठ-बद्रीनाथ सड़क के विकास के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : यहां कीर्तिनगर और रुद्रप्रयाग के बीच सड़क बनाने के लिए २५ लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं और तर्मीना मंजूर किया गया है। इसके अलावा इस दिशा में दिसम्बर, १९५६ में और प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस सड़क के सुधार और विकास का कार्य स्वयं माननीय मंत्री जी की स्वीकृति के अनुसार १९५३ में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कम से कम यह बचत दे रही है कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक यह कार्य पूरा कर दिया जायगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य को यह भली भांति विदित है कि सड़क को बनाने—निर्माण करने का प्रारम्भिक और प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है, किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी काफ़ी सहायता इस में दी है और माननीय सदस्य को यह भी विदित है कि पहाड़ों में सड़क निकालना कोई आसान काम नहीं होता है। इस में काफ़ी समय लगता है और काफ़ी खर्च है। इसलिये इस में विलम्ब हो रहा है।

Shri C. D. Pande: As the Central Government is spending about Rs. 6 crores for making roads in the northern border from Almora to Himachal Pradesh, will Government think it feasible to make roads from railheads a double-way traffic so that the money spent in the northern borders may be utilised? If there is a bottleneck up to Badrinath, there will be no use for new roads there.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say how much the total amount is, whe-

ther. It is Rs. 6 crores or more. But, I would only point out that to make a double-way road in mountainous areas would be almost fabulously expensive for us to undertake for the present.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस सड़क के निर्माण और राष्ट्रीय सार का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है, लेकिन कई वर्ष पहले इस सर्व में आश्वासन दिया जा चुका है कि इस सड़क को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले लेगी और अप्सर आने पर उस को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अनुकूल अवसर आ चुका है और अगर नहीं, तो वह कब आने वाला है?

श्री राज बहादुर : मुझे ऐसा कोई स्मरण नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया हो कि वह इस को राष्ट्रीय मार्ग में परिणत कर देगी। जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, यह कहा गया था कि चूंकि ट्रॉरिस्ट्स के लिये, पर्यटकों के लिये यह एक आवश्यक सड़क है, इसलिये इस को बनाने का खर्च काफी मात्रा में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं देगी और यही बजह है कि जो तख्मीने आए, उन में २३ खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने आप अपने ऊपर लिया।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय जो परिस्थितियां देश के सामने उपस्थित हैं, उन को देखते हुए इस प्रकार की महत्वपूर्ण सड़क केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं मानता हूँ कि जो सड़क बनाई जा रही है, उस को अब तक जो महत्व दिया गया है, वह पर्यटकों अथवा यात्रियों की दृष्टि से दिया गया है। जहां तक सीमा की सड़कों का प्रश्न है, उनके बारे में रक्षा मंत्रालय से प्रश्न किया जाये, तो बेहतर हो।

श्री बाजपेयी : क्या सड़कों के निर्माण के साथ साथ तीर्थ-यात्रियों की

सुविधाओं के लिये भी प्रबन्ध के लिये कोई प्रोजेक्ट बनाई गई है?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, इस सदन में कई बार यह बताया जा चुका है कि उन की मुख-सुविधा के लिये, ठहरने के लिये, विश्राम के लिये, अन्य अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए क्या क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है और क्या प्रबन्ध हाथ में है।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the length of the portion of the road which has still to be constructed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is only 18 miles of bridle track which has yet to be converted into a full-fledged road. That is between Joshi Mutt and Badrinath. But it is not proposed to take up the whole of it. So we have only got a proposal about it and that also has not yet been approved or accepted as such.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को अनुभव करते हैं कि केवल पर्यटकों की दृष्टि से ही नहीं, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी इस सड़क का महत्व है और इसी लिए वहां एक नए ज़िले का निर्माण किया गया है? इस स्थिति में क्या इस काम में तेजी लाई जायगी ताकि इसी साल यह काम पूरा हो जाये?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह प्रत्यक्ष है कि इस का महत्व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से भी है, लेकिन इस में जितनी जानकारी मुझ को है, उतनी माननीय सदस्य को भी है।

Legislation for Hotel Industry

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*	Shri Pangarkar:
	Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
	Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
	Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 655 on the 30th November, 1959 and state the progress so far made in

preparing a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of Hotel industry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Details in respect of the proposed legislation are still being finalised in consultation with the various Ministries of the Central Government and the State Governments. In addition, the representatives of the travel trade have to be consulted. Since this would be a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of the hotel industry, its enactment is likely to take time. However, all possible efforts are being made to finalise it expeditiously.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether legislation contemplated will be applicable to all hotels irrespective of their size and income?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is essentially going to be a Central piece of legislation and as such should broadly apply to the hotel industry as a whole.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any representation has been received from the State Governments in this regard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the first place a question was raised whether it would be constitutional for us to undertake this piece of legislation at the Centre. A constitutional doubt was raised, that now has been cleared by the Law Minister himself. After that the necessary draft and documents are being prepared and consultations have been held with the Ministry of W.H.S., the Ministry of Home Affairs and we are yet to have the advice of the Labour Ministry in this behalf. After that we will go to the State Governments. Apart from that, we have already sent them a communication, giving them a broad idea of the lines on which we propose to undertake legislation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Has public opinion been consulted on the subject?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already indicated that we shall consult the hotel industry or the travel trade industry as such because they are the people vitally concerned with this particular industry. When the legislative measure is brought forward, I hope this House will have ample opportunity to reflect the views of the people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there is any Central organisation covering these travel agencies? Is the Minister consulting that organisation or the various travel agencies that are in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The travel agents have organised themselves under the aegis of what is known as the All India Travel Agents Association which holds its meetings annually and those meetings are gaining in momentum and importance from year to year.

Shri Tyagi: What are the main features of the proposed legislation and cannot the objective be realised by means of giving patronage to hotels which come up to certain specifications?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is with a view to organise the hotel industry properly, because we would like the foreign tourists who come here to have a clear idea of hotel facilities in this country so that according to their pockets, they may pick and choose the various classes of hotels and take advantage of them. For that we want to have a specific measure which can regulate the hotel industry.

The main features would be the provision for registration, the privileges granted to registered hotels, the obligations of a registered tourist hotel, cancellation or suspension of the licence and so on. These are the normal features and I think they will broadly meet the requirements of the trade as well as the requirements of the tourists who visit our country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While preparing the legislation, may I know whether any note has been taken of the

experience of the other countries such as France and Switzerland and others which specialise in this hotel industry? What method has been employed to gather that information?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbrayan): I am very obliged to the hon. Member for the information he has given. Naturally, when such legislation is undertaken, we will consider all aspects of the question.

Bridge over Ganga near Ghazipur

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***1618. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
{ Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 557 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

- (a) the progress since made in fixing the site for a bridge on the river Ganga near Ghazipur;
- (b) whether the Chairman of the Railway Board had visited the site with a view to assess the necessity of the aforesaid bridge and to collect other information; and
- (c) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The feasibility and economics of providing a bridge crossing over the Ganga River near Ghazipur is still under study.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any model test has been undertaken so far and if so with what result?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. Some quick reconnaissance survey was made.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether Patna has been considered as one of the probable places for con-

structing a bridge over Ganges, as the capital of Bihar lacks this very much?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Only three schemes are being considered: one is at Ghazipur, the other is at Buxar and the third scheme is to have aerial transport between Tarighat and Ghazipur. The question of Patna does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister said, 'No.' May I know whether in response to the request made by the citizens of Ghazipur any special officer of the Railway Board or of the Railway of that area visited that place and made an on-the-spot enquiry and gave an assurance there that the survey work will be undertaken by them for constructing this bridge?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Well, I visited Ghazipur and there was a very persistent demand for the construction of the bridge there. Then, I asked the Railway Board to have some preliminary survey and investigations made. Pursuant to that officers of the North Eastern Railway visited the place. I cannot say whether they had given any assurance. Nobody was competent to give any assurance to the people there.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether representations were received by the Government for constructing a bridge at Patna?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As the hon. Member is aware, when the question of construction of a bridge on the Ganga was being considered, Patna was also considered and it was at that time decided that Mokameh was preferable to Patna and that is why the bridge at Mokameh was constructed. The Bihar Government has been requesting for the construction of a bridge at Patna and on some occasions, I have formally and informally advised the PWD Minister there that they should also exert a little and have their own road bridge at Patna.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister has said that as directed by him some officers of the North Eastern Railway visited that place and conducted some sort of enquiries there. May I know what is the nature of the report submitted by them and whether this project construction work is going to be undertaken there?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Deputy Minister has already said that the feasibility and the economics of the construction of a bridge at this place is still under investigation.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन रेलवे विभाग को इस पुल के सम्बन्ध में भेजा है या नहीं भेजा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मेरी जहां तक जानकारी है, ऐसा कोई पत्र नहीं आया है।

Soil Testing Laboratories in Orissa

*1619. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for opening soil testing laboratories in any districts of the State; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Sanganna: What is the criterion for opening such laboratories?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The criterion is that we had planned to open 24 laboratories in the Second Plan and we have completed all the 24. We are intending to have thirty more in the Third Plan period. According to the

needs of the various States in the country these soil testing laboratories will be opened.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether soil erosion is one of the factors for opening such laboratories?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The soil erosion scheme is a different scheme. This is fertility and soil testing of the land.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: May I know whether the soil testing laboratories are going to be opened only in Orissa or they will be opened in other States also? If they are going to be opened in other States also, may I know what are those other States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are 24 laboratories opened already all over India, out of which there is one in Orissa at Sambalpur. In the Third Plan we have a plan to have 30 more laboratories all over India.

Shri P. R. Patel: The hon. Deputy Minister said that 24 soil testing laboratories have been opened and 30 more are going to be opened in the Third Plan period. I want to know how many of them have been opened in Gujarat and how many more will be opened there during the Third Plan period?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is one at Junagadh in Gujarat.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister will place on the Table of the House a list of the laboratories that have been opened in the different States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir, I am prepared to place a list on the Table of the House. I will place it.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members may look into that list. This relates only to Orissa. Every question relating to a particular State is tried to be enlarged and questions are asked about the whole world.

Delegation to Israel

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*1620. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1091 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Indian delegation to Israel to study the working of co-operatives in that country has been received by Government;

(b) whether the same has been considered; and

(c) what are the important features of the report?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes Sir, the report has been received by the Government recently;

(b) It is being examined;

(c) The report describes the main characteristics of the Cooperative Movement in Israel. The various types of agricultural co-operatives, particularly, the Kibbutz, moshav ovdim, moshav shitufi and the moshav obin and also the consumer and the urban producers cooperatives have been described in detail. A summary of the main conclusions and recommendations relating to the cooperative movement of Israel is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 39.]

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether this delegation after having gone to Israel and studied the co-operative movement there went to any other country other than Israel and studied the co-operative movement there?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, Sir, Yugoslavia also.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just now said that the

report is under examination. May I know how long it will take and whether the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri S. K. Dey: We shall be very happy to lay the report on the Table of the House as soon as it is printed. The report has been received only recently. It would take a month or so before we finalise our views on the report.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Has any comparative study been made of the working of co-operatives in Israel and those in India; if so, may I know in what particular manner the experiment of Israel can be made successful here?

Shri S. K. Dey: As I mentioned, the entire report is under examination, but one broad conclusion has already emerged, namely, that the co-operative sector can and must be a balancing factor between a fast growing State sector and the private sector. We have also learnt many experiences from Israel from which we should gain.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Has that conclusion been drawn after having gone through the whole report or only a part of the report?

Shri S. K. Dey: I said: "broadly".

Shri P. R. Patel: The delegation has given information on co-operative farming in Israel. May I know how many persons there were in the delegation who were working with farmers' organisations of the country?

Shri S. K. Dey: There were six members. One was the Development Commissioner, a functioning Development Commissioner of a very important State.

Shri P. R. Patel: I was asking about farmers' organisations.

Shri S. K. Dey: There was one who was a managing director of a successfully operating co-operative farm in the State of Bombay. There was another person who was the President of the Apex Marketing

Society in Andhra—he is now a Minister of the Andhra Government.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member put two supplementaries, in spite of that he is not satisfied.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This delegation was sent to Israel and Yugoslavia with a view to studying the co-operative movement in those countries so that the ideas obtained from those countries can be implemented in India in the context of the resolutions adopted by the House as also by the Congress. May I know to what extent the Government have benefited from the study made by this delegation about the co-operative movement in those countries and how the Government are going to implement the recommendations made by this delegation?

Shri S. K. Dey: I can give a more definite reply to this question after the report has been fully examined. I hope the hon. Member would have a little patience.

Shri Warior: Is it a fact that the main finding in the report is that we have nothing much to learn from the co-operatives in Israel because the conditions there are quite different?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am very sorry, it is not so. There are plenty of experiences which we can have from Israel, Yugoslavia and also other countries which have been doing this work.

Shri Warior: I meant only Israel.

Shri S. K. Dey: In co-operatives.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question was whether the main finding of the delegation is that we have nothing much to learn from Israel with regard to co-operatives.

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not know how the hon. Member draws this conclusion. I have already stated very cate-

gorically that we have plenty of experiences from Israel and also from Yugoslavia from which we can benefit (interruption).

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What does the report say? The Minister is giving his own opinion. What does the report say?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will wait till the report is placed on the Table of the House.

Import of Rice from U.A.R.

*1621. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and U.A.R. for the supply of 100,000 tons of rice; and

(b) if so, the conditions of supply?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (b). Yes. The rice will be supplied during the period April to July 1960. Payment for the rice will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees to be utilised for purchase of additional Indian goods for export to U.A.R.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the price of this rice in comparison to the price of Thailand rice and Burmese rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It may not be quite advisable to give the exact price because we are having negotiations with other countries also. Anyhow, I may state for the information of the House that the price that we pay for this rice does compare favourably with the price of rice that we paid to Burma.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know how the landed cost of the UAR rice compares with the landed cost of rice that we are getting under PL.480?

Shri A. M. Thomas: PL.480 is altogether under different conditions, so that there may be difference in cost which will be compensated by the

element of grants that the United States is giving us under the PL.480 agreement. Therefore, it cannot be compared with the imports that we are having under PL.480.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There must be some calculation of landed cost. We are not concerned with the grants. I only want to know how the landed cost of this rice compares with the landed cost of the rice that we get under PL.480.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that it is not advisable to give the price of rice. If I am to answer this question, it will be indirectly getting from me the details with regard to price.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wanted the comparative figures and not the price.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what quality of rice is being imported, whether it is fine, super-fine or parboiled rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This may not be parboiled rice, this is what is called "White Mansouh", up to 20 per cent. broken.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this rice will be imported to India by Indian ships or by foreign ships?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as possible, if we get Indian ships, we will try to bring them by Indian ships; of course, it is left to the buyers, it is left to us to charter any ship.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will this rice when imported be at once sent to the market for sale or it will be kept in the stock?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will form part of the central stock from which it will be distributed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What will be the cost of one lakh tons of rice including transport charges?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will be about—I may just give the range—Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 4½ crores cost and the

freight may come to round about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Anti-T.B. Drug

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Shri Nek Ram Negi:
*1622. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1106 on the 8th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the name of the Anti-T.B. drug discovered as a result of research at the Patel Chest Institute;

(b) whether it is an Ayurvedic herb and where it is found;

(c) the number of T.B. patients (hospital-wise) on which it has been tried; and

(d) the results achieved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No name has been given to the new anti-biotic which, it is claimed, has anti-tubercular properties;

(b) It is not an Ayurvedic herb, but is an anti-biotic prepared from soil fungus;

(c) It has not been tried on any patients so far;

(d) Does not arise.

श्री नेक राम नेगी : कौन कौन से सूबों में इस दवाई के बनाने का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Karmarkar: The drug is being tested. We are at the preliminary stage. It is being experimented upon at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute in Delhi.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the Government have made any assessment of the raw materials and whether the raw material is available in sufficient quantities?

Shri Karmarkar: The raw material is the soil fungus. For all anti-

biotics, fungus is the raw material. If this is tested and found to be good, then there will be no dearth of raw material.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know in what form it will be used—tablets, ampules, or intravenous injections?

Shri Karmarkar: The drug will have to be proved to be a drug, and then we will try to use it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether till now any toxicity tests have been made?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the drug is in a very preliminary stage and it has not been used on human beings, if at all it is possible, and even otherwise, it is still absolutely in the preliminary stage. It is indiscreet to disclose anything now. I wish that unless it has come to a particular stage, it is not worth-while discussing the matter.

श्री प्रकाश बौर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कुछ इस प्रकार की भी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियाँ हैं जिन को यज्ञादि के वृत्रों द्वारा प्रयोग करने से क्षय रोग का निराकरण हो जाता है?

श्री कर्मरकर : जी हाँ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how far the work of purification of this anti-biotic has proceeded, and may I know how far the preparation of this anti-biotic in larger quantities for studies and tests as an experiment with regard to tuberculosis in the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute in Delhi has been successful or has been developed so far?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the anti-tuberculosis properties of this particular drug have first to be established and then the non-toxicity property in experimental cases with animals has to be taken up, because we come to human beings. It is all in a very preliminary stage.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Is it only for tuberculosis of the lungs or all sorts of tuberculosis?

Shri Karmarkar: The whole thing has to be tested. It is too early to say anything now.

River Transport in Brahmaputra

***1623. Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have turned down a proposal from Assam Government to bring an expert from the United States to examine the feasibility of introducing 'Pushtow' barges as a form of easy water transport in the river Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative suggested to the Assam Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Necessary foreign exchange is being made available to Assam Government to secure the services of an expert.

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

Shri P. C. Borooh: In view of the fact that 40 per cent of Assam's total traffic from Calcutta—93 per cent of tea and 90 per cent of jute to Calcutta—are being moved by the inland water transport system, may I know what concrete measures have the Government taken for the improvement of and the development of the inland water transport on the Brahmaputra?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Perhaps the hon. Member is aware that we have provided for conservancy on the river. Formerly, it was the responsibility of the joint steamer companies. But now as against a sum of Rs. 14,500 per annum provided by the State Government we have also provided a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum for a period of three years beginning from 1957-58. Apart from that, we are making arrangements for the pur-

chase of a dredger and also we have sanctioned the development of the port of Pandu.

Shri P. C. Borooh: The Gokhale Committee recommended an investment of a sum of Rs. 50 crores for the improvement of the inland water transport system on the Brahmaputra. May I know whether that recommendation has been accepted by the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are informed that a tentative provision of Rs. 5 crores only is being made for the development of inland water transport in the country by the Planning Commission.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know how many Pushtow barges have been purchased by the Brahmaputra Board out of the amount allotted to them.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I said we have given something to them for conservancy and we are trying to see that there should be a provision for the purchase of dredgers. For barges, there might be some separate scheme about which we require notice.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is there any proposal to ask for these barges?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are already operating a cargo service and I think that is all that I know about it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the demands made by the joint steamer companies plying their boats on the Brahmaputra are mounting up from year to year and they threaten to discontinue the service until and unless Government steps in with financial assistance, may I know whether Government propose to displace this company by making arrangements for Pushtow barges and ultimately having some steam boats there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The joint steamer companies are, to our knowledge, running the service satisfactorily, so far as the transport of goods is concerned, and we do not propose and

would not like to dislodge them or displace them unless there is some good reason for that. I think we are satisfied with the services that they are offering at the moment.

Suratgarh Mechanised Farm

***1624. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Agricultural College will be attached to the Suratgarh Mechanised Farm; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Have the Government any proposal for bringing students from agricultural colleges in India to this farm for training in mechanised agriculture?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have not got any such programme and it is yet too early to bring college students and give them training there. But we have a programme to train about 20 workers there every year in mechanised farming in our own farm and training workers from other farms also.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know which are the States which are suitable and which possess such a bulk area to start mechanised farming?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Government of India have decided to go in for some more mechanised farms to grow pedigree seeds in the country on the model of the Suratgarh farm and for that a committee has been appointed and the committee has sent questionnaires to all the States and some of the States have suggested some areas.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know on what basis these students will be selected for training?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This is training for ourselves first. We first train our own people in the farm, because we are not used to this Russian machinery—these harvester-combines. In India there are no harvester-combines. We have to train our farmers on that; it is mechanised farming. We have first to train our own workers and then pick up workers from other farms and train them.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: How many States have been approached for these farms and what is the acreage that they are willing to give?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: About four to five States have sent in their suggestions. Rajasthan is one. They have suggested two or three places. The question is, they must suggest to us an area of 30,000 acres. It must be contiguous, and such areas are very few in India. Andhra also has suggested two places.

Shri Rami Reddy: What are those places in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: One place is near the Emmiganur block, under the Tungabhadra command area, and the other is in the Godavari delta.

Shri Rami Reddy: Does the Government propose to give assistance to the State Government for the mechanised farms?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly we do give.

Shri Balakrishnan: Apart from the starting of mechanised farms by the Government itself, is it not feasible to encourage the individual farmers to start mechanised farms on a co-operative basis?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Both are being done. We do want model farms also and to the extent possible we want to mechanise the farms. At the same time, a big country like

India should have some big mechanised farms—ten to 12 in the whole country—to grow pedigree seeds.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: By what time it is possible to start giving training to our young men in these mechanised farms?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The scheme has to be worked out. It may not take much time. I think about six months' training will do.

// Rail Link with Pakistan

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—	Shri Achar:
	Shri D. C. Sharma:
	Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
	Shri Madhusudan Rao:
	Shri P. K. Deo:
	Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
	Shri Agadi:
	Shri Wodeyar:
	Shri Sugandhi:
	Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
*1625.	Shri P. G. Deb:
	Shri Arjun Singh
	Bhaduria:
	Shri P. C. Borooh:
	Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether correspondence is going on between the Governments of India and Pakistan for establishing a direct rail link between the two wings of Pakistan;

(b) whether there are any advantages to India by starting such a link;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani delegation is coming over to India to negotiate on this question; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Attention of the Honourable Members is invited to the statement made on the subject on the floor of the House on 19-4-60.

Shri Achar: May I know whether any discussion has taken place regarding the railway connection between

Howrah and the places in Assam through East Pakistan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, at this stage we would not like to give any details. Obviously the discussion was for this purpose. But we would not like to give any details at this stage.

Shri Tyagi: It is a matter of considerable political importance. I would like to know as to what route is being considered for the proposed direct link, and whether the trains running on this link will belong to Pakistan or India? I would also like to know whether the operational staff will be Indian nationals or Pakistanis.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): As has been stated, all these aspects will be taken into consideration. But, at this stage, when we are more or less in the process of negotiation and further details are being collected in respect of passenger traffic, perhaps it will be desirable not to discuss the matter.

Shri Tyagi: Perhaps the Government agreed in principle to giving a sort of direct link to Pakistan.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no question of link. It is a question of direct transportation.

Shri Tyagi: Have they agreed in principle?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Both the Governments are investigating the possibilities. They will have certain direct transportation and we will have the required direct transportation through Pakistan territory. These are the broad proposals for which further information is being collected.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A delegation from Pakistan came to India and met a delegation from India. May I know if any further date has been fixed for the meeting of these two delegations and, if so, whether that meeting will be in India or in Pakistan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The date and venue have not been decided. But it

is expected that during the course of a month or so negotiations may be resumed.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Who is the initiator of this grand idea? Is it not a fact that the Indian High Commission in Karachi have not approved of this suggestion? If so, what are the reasons behind Pakistan insisting upon this?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, I have not got that information which the hon. Member has got. Both the parties felt that it is a proposition worth considering to the advantage of both the countries.

Shri Raghu Nath Singh: What was the exact proposal of Pakistan in this respect?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As it is generally known, the idea is to have direct transportation of goods, parcels and passengers from one part of Pakistan to the other part of Pakistan. In the same way, from our side we have proposed direct transportation to certain parts of our territory through Pakistan.

Shri Tyagi: A very small stretch of land.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: What steps are being taken to prevent the smuggling of arms across the frontier?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is a question which might be put to the Ministry concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the negotiation is to have the old Assam Bengal Railway from Santahar to Amingon and up to Agartala? Have both these routes been considered and put forward from our side?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This will be kept in view. As I said, I am not prepared to disclose the details at the present stage.

An Hon. Member: What is the reaction of the Government of Assam in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not belong to Assam. This question relates to Assam and Members from Assam are interested in it.

Shri Vajpayee: It is not a question in which Assam alone is interested. It is a question in which the whole of India is interested.

Mr. Speaker: But how many hon. Members can I allow to put questions?

Shri Vajpayee: That is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: I have already called about eight hon. Members. If I call other hon. Members, I am sure they will also be interested in putting questions. But there must be a limit to it. Therefore I give preference in this matter to hon. Members from Assam.

Shri Hem Barua: Hem Barua is coming from Assam and he has not yet put a question.

Mr. Speaker: I know. The hon. Member has asked questions about transport in Brahmaputra and every other matter relating to Assam except on this. I will now proceed to the next question. I cannot give opportunity to every hon. Members coming from any particular State.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रबी की फसलों को
हानि

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*१६२६. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में मार्च के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बर्फ और ओले पड़ने के कारण रबी की फसल पूर्णतया नष्ट हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में अकाल कि स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार लोगों की सहायता के लिये क्या करने का विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बै० कृष्णप्पा) :
(क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि हिमाचल में साढ़े ११ लाख की आबादी में ११ लाख किसान बसते हैं और मैं पूरे वसूक के साथ कह सकता हूं कि वहां की रबी की फसल कितनी खराब हो गई है । क्या उन लोगों की सहायता करने के लिये सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि वहां पर कोई फौरी योजना चालू कर दी जाए ताकि उनको जो मजदूरी मिल उससे वह अब खरीद सकें ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has made a speech.

श्री मो० बै० कृष्णप्पा : यह तो हमको मालूम है कि हिमाचल में मार्च के अन्त में बर्फ और ओले गिरे थे और उनसे कुछ फसल नष्ट हुई है । लेकिन कितनी फसल नष्ट हुई है उसका विवरण अभी हमारे पास नहीं आया है । उसके मिलने के बाद हम देखेंगे कि हम क्या क्या इन्तिजाम कर सकते हैं । अभी हिमाचल की गवर्नरेंसेट ने ४०० टन गेहूं की मांग की थी जो कि हमने भेजा है । पैसा तो उन लोगों के पास है ।

श्री पद्म देव : मैं माननीय मंत्री की जानकारी के लिये यह निश्चय पूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि जो मैं ने कहा है वह सही है क्योंकि मैं स्वयं पीड़ि उस इलाके में गया हूं । दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कुछ कैश क्राप होती है.....

ग्रन्थकार महोदय : आप क्या मांगते हैं ?

श्री पद्म देव : स्वाना मांगते हैं ।
क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार

करेंगे कि जब तक कैश क्राप नहीं आती तब तक उधार के तौर पर लोगों को अप्रदिया जाए और फिर उसका मूल्य ले लिया जाए ।

श्री मो० वै० कृष्णप्पा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है उसको हम बिल्कुल सही समझते हैं। इसके अलावा जो जो मदद का काम करना है वह हिमाचल की सरकार को करना है। जो मांग वह हमसे करेंगे वह हम भेजने को तैयार हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's questions are so long, as long as the Himalayas itself. Therefore, the hon. Minister is not able to reply pointedly. He has generally answered the whole question.

Rice for Kerala

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*1627. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
{ **Shri Warior:**
{ **Shri Kunhan:**

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

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested for two lakh tons of rice from the Union Government to tide over the lean months in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) (b). The Kerala Government originally asked for 2 lakh tons of rice for 13 months from December, 1959 to December, 1960. The matter was discussed between the State Government and the Government of India in the light of over-all availability and the requirements of other deficit States and it has been agreed that 1 lakh 60 thousand tons of rice will be made available to the Kerala Government during the year 1960.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the quantity of rice supplied to Kerala from the beginning of January?

Shri A. M. Thomas: So far we have supplied every month at the rate of 10,000 tons. We have already supplied 50,000 tons.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What was the quantity of rice supplied to Kerala in the lean months in 1959?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In 1959 we supplied altogether 1,23,000 tons.

Shri Warior: It is stated that the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to include Kerala also in the package system. What is the package system and how it operates?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My colleagues, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh and Shri Krishnappa are concerned with that. Package system is for the intensive development of agriculture and for that we have got schemes in different States. We select one district in each State and our idea is to cover all the States in India. At present only 7 States are taking part in it.

Shri V. Eacharan: Out of the rice supplied to Kerala how much is imported and how much is internal production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Nothing is being procured internally. We are supplying from central stocks, mainly imported from Burma, which is generally preferred in Kerala.

Shri Kunhan: Are the Government aware that the price of rice in Kerala in the open market has risen due to insufficient supply of rice made available to the fair price shops?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. It must be remembered that Kerala is now in a surplus zone. The commitment of the Centre to meet the deficit of Kerala has considerably lessened because it is in the surplus zone now. The prices in Kerala are not very high. The latest price list with me indicates that the price in

Kozhikode is Rs. 19.50 nP. per maund, in Trivandrum it is Rs. 21.81 nP. per maund and in other places it varies from Rs. 20 per maund to Rs. 22 per maund.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the quantity of rice that had been moved to Kerala on private account from Madras and Andhra?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact my information is that a considerable quantity is moving by road as well as by rail to Kerala from Madras and Andhra.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: I want to know the comparative prices this time last year.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Compared to last year the prices are not higher.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

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*1628. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Assar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people have to stand in queues at the milk supply booths and it takes about 45 minutes to an hour for a person to get milk; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to eradicate it and to save valuable public time?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). It is a fact that people have to stand in queues at milk supply booths. It is difficult to give the precise duration of the time spent by a person in this manner. Steps are being taken to augment the supply of milk which is very popular. Some administrative measures have also been adopted. Milk cards have been issued to persons who pay the price of milk in advance and the supply is guaranteed to them. Milk is also sold on cash payment on the principle "first come, first served". Arrangements have also been made

for women and children to stand in separate queues from men.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that some administrative measures are being taken. Are the administrative measures only those which he has mentioned just now or are there some other measures being taken to reduce the congestion at these milk booths?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Most of the administrative measures I have mentioned in the main answer itself. Other than those there is no administrative measure that will go to help in the matter.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of milk and faulty system of distributing milk blackmarketeers are purchasing milk at all centres in bulk, about 20 to 25 bottles in every centre per man.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Assar: I am asking the question. It is a very big problem. They are selling that milk at higher prices in the market and real consumers do not get that milk. What steps are Government going to take to stop all this?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Early morning today at 5 o'clock I got up and inspected 25 booths in Delhi. I could see that the milk was so popular, good and cheap that there is great demand for it and people stand in queues. But the queues are of people who come only for cash purchases. The regular card holders are never disappointed. Their quota in every booth is separated. First come the card holders whose quota is reserved in every booth and then come the people who come for cash purchases. Often, because the population in New Delhi and outside is a floating population, one day they come and on another day they do not come. It is this type of people who have to stand in queues because we have to meet the demand of cardholders first.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister has stated that this morning he visited 25 booths. Could I know whe-

ther his attention was drawn to a press report in today's papers that flies were found in the milk and also that most of the bottles supplied had broken tops?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I also read that report this morning. One Mr. Scott has given that news. I am prepared to admit any defects and try to rectify them. But the hon. Member should know that there are vested interests, middlemen who are trying to make our scheme unpopular.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether Government is....

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We never meant to meet the entire demand of milk in Delhi within one year. The demand of Delhi is 7,000 maunds per day and at present we are supplying 1,300 maunds per day. We have not yet started the scheme. The scheme will be inaugurated by the President in the first week of August. After that we will be meeting at least 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the demand in the first year and in the second year we will be able to meet the entire demand. We will not be able to meet the entire demand in the first year. For that there are two reasons. One is that there are about 5,000 middlemen and if we meet the entire demand of the people they will be displaced immediately and we will be creating dislocation. The second thing is that we do not want to procure much more than we can. We are having a phased programme and we are trying that within two years we will be able to meet the entire demand of Delhi city.

Shri Assar: My question has not been answered by the hon. Minister.

Several Hon. Members: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: A number of hon. Members are interested in it. As a matter of fact every hon. Member is interested in it. So if they have any suggestions to make they can kindly pass them on either straight away to the hon. Minister or to me either here

or in the Table Office or to the Secretary and I will pass them on to the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only wanted to know.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no good in asking questions here.

Shri Goray: I rang up the office and told them as to what the difficulties were that we were facing. Nothing is being done. Where else do we make these suggestions then?

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members may send whatever suggestions they have got to me and I will pass them on to the hon. Minister.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I request hon. Members to visit the booths when they go for early morning walk as most of these booths are situated in that area. Shri Tariq, a Member of Parliament, rang me up the other day and told me of some defects in the seals, queues and various things. You may ask Shri Tariq. I have taken him along with me. He has helped us very much. I request every hon. Member of Parliament when they go for a walk to visit the milk booths and tell us as to what the difficulties are....(Interruption).

Shri Goray: We go and stand in the queue for half an hour....(Interruption). We cannot go for a walk..(Interruption). At that time we are standing in the queue....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Goray: From 5.30 to 6 we have to stand in the queue ourselves....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We cannot go on like this. How many hon. Members can I allow to ask a question? On a prior occasion I remember to have suggested to the hon. Railway Minister that he may hold a small conference in the Central Hall. Likewise, today or tomorrow, at the earliest convenience the hon. Minister will gather all hon. Members

who have to make some suggestions and discuss amongst themselves.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This morning before the starting of the sitting of Parliament I had a talk with Shri Tariq. I told him....(Interruption) that I would offer sweetened and flavoured milk and ice cream....(Interruption). We hope to start a booth here in the Parliament House for the use of hon. Members. We are prepared to sell here from the next Parliament sweetened milk, flavoured milk, ice cream, butter, ghee....(Interruption). I have written to your office. In fact I wanted to contact you on that matter.

Mr. Speaker: I may also suggest one thing. What I have been doing for some time past is that every week I go to some booths in North Avenue, South Avenue, wherever their office is there, request all the hon. Members to gather there and hear from them what complaints they have. I will suggest the same course to the hon. Minister. He may go to North Avenue, South Avenue, Western Court, Constitution House and some place on Ferozeshah Road, give notice and gather all the people and try to see that these difficulties are avoided. So far as this place is concerned, certainly I will allow him to give as many sweets as possible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could I submit one thing? I have got personal experience. I was myself standing in the queue and I was not given milk. I very much appreciate the quality of milk and I want the scheme to be successful. But the management is not so good.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Let me explain and let there not be any misapprehension. There is no control or rationing for milk. This is a trial of a scheme which has not yet been started. We are now distributing 1,300 maunds of milk in Delhi city whereas Delhi's demand per day is 7,000 maunds. We want to cover this 7,000 maunds in two years and not in one year because we want to go slowly as it is a very complicated thing. So

long as the quality of milk is good there are bound to be these queues. We cannot help it. It is a good sign and I welcome it because the quality is good. There is no control or rationing for milk. It is available everywhere. We are tapping the source from the rural parts. We have not tapped the normal milk sources in Delhi city.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Khushwaqt Rai.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

लखनऊ-झांसी राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर

यमुना नदी के ऊपर नावों का पुल

*१६२६. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ-झांसी राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर यमुना नदी के ऊपर नावों का एक पुल बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या वर्षा ऋतु में इस पुल को नुकसान पहुंचने से सड़क-न्यातायात को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ;

(ग) क्या इस नदी पर पक्का पुल बनाने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह पुल कब बनाया जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बरसात शुरू होने पर नावों का पुल हटा दिया जाता है और नदी के आर-पार जाने के लिये धाट की नावों की एक सर्विस चलती है।

(ग) जी, हां। रेल के भीजूदा पुल पर फिर से गर्डर डालने का सुझाव किया गया है। इससे सड़क व रेल दोनों

बराबर बराबर जा सकेंगी। इसके लागत के लिए दूसरी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में भवालय की ओर से ४३ लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं। अगर रेल व सड़क के मिले जुले पुल (रेल-कम-रोड ब्रिज) का प्रस्ताव काम लायक नहीं समझा गया, तो सड़क के लिये एक अलग पुल बनाया जायगा।

(घ) आशा है यह पुल तीसरी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में बन कर तैयार हो जायगा ।

12 hrs.

श्री लुश्वरक्षत राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो योजनायें रेल और सड़क के मिले जुले पुल बनाने की होती हैं वे साधारणतया पूरी नहीं होती हैं और पुल बन नहीं पाते हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : बनते भी हैं।
दिल्ली में ही एक रेल और सड़क का पुल
मौजूद है।

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Recommendations of Textile Wage Board

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Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation in his speech at Bombay on 13th April, 1960 had opposed implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board;

(b) whether he has also opposed the appointment of a Bonus Commission as suggested by Government of India; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda): (a) to (c). Government have not received a copy of the speech of the Chairman, Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, delivered at Bombay on the 13th April, 1960. His speech has, however, been published in some newspapers.

2. From the press reports it appears that the Federation is not wholly opposed to the Wage Board's recommendations though it has criticised some aspects of the Wage increase. The Federation is reported to have set up a committee of employers to resolve any differences arising out of the Board's recommendations and to arrive at settlements.

3. After extensive consultations, Government took certain decisions in respect of the recommendations of the Wage Board. The State Governments were requested to take necessary steps to secure implementation of the Board's recommendations in consultation with the parties. The State Labour Ministers have also been addressed in this connection. The decisions of Government stand and there is no reason at all why there should be any delay in the implementation of the recommendations. This however does not rule out the possibility of the parties agreeing and arriving at any settlement. It must be remembered that the representatives of employers had agreed to the setting up of Wage Boards and it is one of the measures included in the recommendations of the Second Five Year Plan on the basis of the consent of all the parties. In the Standing Labour Committee the employers had also agreed that the unanimous recommendations of a Wage Board should be implemented by all.

4. Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai's criticism of the proposed Bonus Commission is based on erroneous assumptions. The question of evolving norms and standards in respect of bonus and

profit-sharing has been under consideration since the Industrial Truce Resolution was passed in 1947. The employers themselves have been anxious that some mutually acceptable set of principles should be evolved as early as possible. At the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held on the 11th March, 1960, it was agreed that a Bonus Commission should be appointed which should go into the question of Bonus and evolve some suitable norms. It was also agreed that the proposed Commission should at the same time, consider the question of making bonus payment to workers in the form of shares. The contention of Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai that the setting up of Bonus Commission is tantamount to sitting in judgment over the Supreme Court pronouncements is wholly misconceived. In a recent judgment the Supreme Court had itself visualised the appointment of a high powered commission for the revision of the formula relating to the payment of bonus. The Supreme Court had stated: "if the legislature feels that that claims for social and economic justice made by labour should be redefined on a clearer basis, it can step in and legislate in that behalf. It may also be possible to have the question comprehensively considered by a high powered Commission which may be asked to examine the pros and cons of the problem in all its aspects by taking evidence from all industries and all bodies of workmen". In appointing a Bonus Commission the Government will, therefore, be discharging a responsibility which has arisen out of the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Shri Palaniyandy: What about the Cement Wage Board's recommendations?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: The statement has been quite a detailed one. Therefore, hon. Members will be brief.

Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon.

Minister has been drawn to the news item in the Press containing the following statement of Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai: "One can understand a statement coming from a Union leader, but it is difficult to understand how the hon. Minister for Labour, representing the Government of India, can think of brushing aside so easily the weighty pronouncement of the Supreme Court."? I want to know the reaction of the hon. Minister to this statement terming the hon. Minister as a Union leader.

Shri Nanda: No special reaction to this. I have already explained that the President of the Federation had wrongly assumed that I was doing something contrary to the wishes of the Supreme Court. That was not so. And when I say something in favour of rationalisation, productivity, peace, etc., they do not call me a spokesman of the employers. So it is entirely wrong to talk of my being a trade union leader.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has enumerated some of the steps taken for the implementation, or effective implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. But so far, though two months have elapsed, not a single unit has implemented the same. May I know what further steps he is going to take?

Shri Nanda: I am writing again to the Labour Ministers, and I will watch for a few more days, and then I will consider what further action has to be taken.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand that legislation for giving effect to the Wage Board's recommendations will be considered after the Labour Ministers' Conference? Then it will be another six months.

Shri Nanda: No, I have not said that we would wait so long.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Various trade union organisations like the INTUC in West Bengal, the AITUC and HMS have decided to organise strikes in view of the fact that the employers

are refusing to implement the Wage Board's recommendations. It is not merely the President of the Textile Federation who has indicated his unwillingness, but also at the conference convened by the Minister of Labour, Madras, the millowners have refused to implement the recommendations.

Shri Nanda: I hope, Sir, that no hasty action will be taken, that no direct action will be taken by the workers. We shall try to do our duty in the matter.

Shri Palaniyandy: There is no controversy about the Cement Board.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Arvind N. Mafatlal and Mr. Bharat Ram were the two representatives of the employers in the Textile Wage Board, and the recommendation was signed unanimously by all the members. May I know whether that is not a fact, and if so, why the employers are now refusing to implement the recommendation?

Shri Nanda: I cannot answer on behalf of the employers. It is true that they were there as employers' representatives in a representative capacity.

Shri Palaniyandy: Since Government accepts all the demands of the employers, may I know whether Government will come forward and accept at least the Cement Wage Board's recommendations?

Shri Nanda: I do not think there will be much difficulty about it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: My question has been covered.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if Government have any information from the State Governments as to the action taken by them in consultation with the interested parties for the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board? Has any State Government lifted its little finger?

Shri Nanda: Yes, I am receiving reports, letters, from the State Ministers of Labour, and we are setting up also very soon a national tribunal regarding some of the matters which have to be resolved through that process.

Shri Goray: May I know from the hon. Minister what will happen in places like Sholapur and other cities where the workers have agreed to a lower wage in view of the fact that the mills were running at a loss and they were closed down?

Shri Nanda: These are special cases which have to be resolved by a process of adjustment between the parties.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the wage increase has been computed and it is only 2 per cent of the value of the production of the textile industry?

Shri Nanda: Sir, we are not going into the merits of the question of wage increase.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Telephone Line

*1630. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone line between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar is not working properly;

(b) whether the number of urgent phone calls on this line have increased in recent months;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 4th April, 1960 the journalists were unable to despatch the proceedings of the Orissa Assembly from Bhubaneswar to Cuttack by phone due to defects on the line;

(d) if so, what are the causes of such recurrent line defects;

(e) what action has been taken in the matter; and

(f) by what time the defects would be rectified?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There have been complaints about delayed traffic on this line.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (f). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Out of sixteen telephone calls booked by Journalists on 4th April, 1960, fourteen were put through effectively and the remaining two were cancelled by the Journalists themselves on grounds of delay. There were no particular defects on the lines on that day. But the delay was due to a general increase of late in the trunk traffic between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.

This increase in the trunk traffic has been due to the shifting of Government Offices from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar. To meet the increased traffic demands, action has been taken to provide additional trunk circuits between these places. These circuits are expected to be ready by June, 1960.

Cigarette Smoking and Lung Cancer

*1631. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the World Health Organisation study group report about cigarette smoking and lung cancer; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The report of the study group of the WHO lays stress on the finding that cigarette smoking is a major causative factor in the higher incidence of cancer of the lung. The relationship of tobacco smoking with cancer is already the subject of study at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. The factors leading to the

causation of cancer have not yet been accurately established. It was revealed in a recent study of 1460 unselected patients admitted to the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay that the habit of bidi smoking was associated with the cancer of the Pharynx and the upper part of Oesophagus. There are also indications to believe that the habit of chewing and smoking tobacco results in a large number of cases of cancer in the region of the mouth. The Government of India is conscious of the need to find out the factors that cause cancer and research on the subject is progressing.

Paradip Port

*1632. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 401 on the 30th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress since made regarding the development of Port facilities at Paradip in Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The results of further model tests recommended by the Technical Officers of this Ministry are awaited.

2. The Central Government have given loans of Rs. 28,01,000 to the State Government during the last seven years for the development of Paradip.

B.C.G. Vaccine

*1633. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plant for the manufacture of the freeze-dried B.C.G. Vaccine has gone into operation;

(b) whether the manufacture of vaccine has been tested; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

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

Major Port on West Coast

*1634. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri V. Eacharan:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the location of the new major port on the West Coast;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chacko Committee reported Beypore in Kerala as the high location; and

(c) whether Government have considered his report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Intermediate Ports Development Committee appointed by the Government of India for selection of suitable Intermediate ports in India for intensive development is expected to submit its report by the end of April, 1960. Thereafter, a clear picture of the development of ports in the Third Plan will emerge.

There was no Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri I. G. Chacko appointed to investigate the development of Beypore as an all weather port. However, Shri Chacko, who is Officer on Special Duty (Minor Ports), visited Beypore and submitted a preliminary report to the Government on the development of the Port. As in the meantime, the Government had appointed the Intermediate Ports Development Committee to examine the further intensive development of In-

termediate Ports including Beypore. it was decided to await this Committee's report.

Locust Invasion

*1635. { Shri Achar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the danger of locust swarms that may come to India, as warned by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London;

(b) whether Government are proposing to take any steps in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 40.]

Concrete Sleepers

*1636. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Ministry has given a contract to the Hindustan Housing Factory in New Delhi for the manufacture of reinforced concrete sleepers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An order for 50,000 Nos. Reinforced Concrete sleepers, 30,000 Nos. Through Type and 20,000 Nos. Block Type, has been placed on the Hindustan Housing Factory for supply to the Northern Railway. The rate is Rs. 16.50 for Through Type and Rs. 14.50 for Block Type, excluding

cost of cement and steel which will be supplied frete of cost to the factory. Delivery is to be made at the rate of 6,000 sleepers per month.

Food Poisoning in Karaikal

*1637. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty-two persons were admitted into hospitals on the 7th April, 1960 with symptoms of food poisoning at Karaikal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that two girls aged four and five have died;

(c) if so the condition of the persons admitted;

(d) whether there have been any more cases of the kind and persons admitted to the hospitals;

(e) steps taken to prevent further cases; and

(f) the cause of the incident?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The remaining patients are out of danger and are progressing satisfactorily.

(d) The total number of persons affected was 37, of whom 32 persons were admitted into the hospitals.

(e) and (f). A statement giving the cause of the incident and the steps taken to prevent further cases is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 41.]

Consolidation of Motor Vehicles Taxes

*1638. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Pangarkar:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
 { **Shri Vishwanatha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 430 on 30th November, 1959 and state the progress made so far in persuading the State Governments to agree to a ceiling of motor vehicles taxation at 75 per cent. of the prevailing rates in Madras State and to the consolidation of the existing taxes, direct and indirect on motor vehicles into one tax to be levied directly by the State Governments and collected by a single agency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The whole question was considered at the meetings of the Roads and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and Transport Development Council held in January and March, 1960, respectively. At these meetings, the representatives of the State Governments were not in favour of laying down a ceiling for taxation on motor vehicles. It has, therefore, been agreed that this matter should not be pressed for the time being. The proposals relating to consolidation of taxes, except the tax on passengers and goods carried by road, elimination of indirect taxes and collection of taxes through a single agency have, however, been generally accepted by the State Governments.

Railway out-agencies in Bombay State

2375. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies in Bombay State opened during 1959-60; and

(b) the number of new out-agencies to be opened during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Two, out of which one was closed in the same year.

(b) Proposals to open out-agencies at 38 places in Bombay State are under examination; but it cannot be stated definitely at this stage whether out-agencies at these 38 places will be opened during 1960-61 or opened at all. Also, it is possible that out-

agencies at other places may be opened during that year.

Movement of Foodgrains out of Bombay

2376. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains which moved out of Bombay during the year 1959-60 and the quantity of foodgrains brought to Bombay during the same period by railways;

(b) the freight charges earned by Railways on these movements of foodgrains; and

(c) the number of wagons locked up for these movements?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)

Quantity of foodgrains moved out of Bombay during 1959-60 . . .	3,02,87,812 mds. or 52,775 wagons
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Quantity of foodgrains brought to Bombay during 1959-60	-1,12,51,861 mds. or 20,499 wagons.
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(b) Freight charged earned by Railways on these movements of foodgrains :
For outward traffic Rs. 3,06,70,945
For inward traffic Rs. 1,13,15,895

(c) Presumably this means the number of wagons utilised for these movements. If so, the reply is already covered in answer to part (a) of the question.

Bombay Railway Station

2377. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of incoming and outgoing passengers at Bombay V.T. station, Central Railway, in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Incoming—4,61,98,727.

Outgoing—4,43,67,298.

Jawahar Tunnel

2378. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 315 on the 20th November, 1959 and state the further progress on the work done so far in the completion of Jawahar Tunnel which will provide an all weather road between Jammu and Kashmir?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The progress of the Western and Eastern Tubes of the Jawahar Tunnel is as given below:—

Western Tube.

The work on this tube has been completed and the tube is open to traffic.

Eastern Tube.

The main work of the tube has been completed.

(i) Widening to full section—another 20 per cent work done. Entire work is now completed.

(ii) Lining of the tube—

Another 50 per cent. work done.

Entire work is now completed.

(iii) Work on Roadway footpath etc.—

70 per cent. work has been done.

(iv) Work on North and South portals almost completed.

Import of Foodgrains

2379. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity and cost of foodgrains, both rice and wheat, imported in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): About 38.5 lakh tons costing about Rs. 143.64 crores.

Village Roads

2380. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has set apart a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs in 1958-59 for meeting the Central Government's share of the cost of village road works for the different States;

(b) if so, what amount has been set apart for Orissa Government for the village road schemes;

(c) whether the Orissa Government has submitted its village road schemes for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the names of such village road schemes submitted by the Orissa Government for approval?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A total sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been set apart for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve for meeting the Central Government's share of the cost of village roads in all the States.

(b) The State Government of Orissa have been requested to submit their proposals for village roads requiring grant upto Rs. 7 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Yes; a list is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 42.]

Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

2381. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters in Secunderabad Division of Central Railway during the period between January, 1959 and December, 1959;

(b) the number of vacancies filled up during the above period;

(c) the number of vacancies not filled up so far; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The number varied between 626 and 667.

(b) 55.

(c) As on 31-12-1959—21.

(d) Due to non-availability of qualified staff during the above period. All these vacancies are expected to be filled shortly when trained men become available.

Tourism in Punjab

2382. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1800 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in completion of the schemes included in Part II of the Programme for development of Tourism in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The low income group rest houses at Kulu, Manali, Dharamsala, Pathankot and Nangal included in Part II of the programme for development of tourism in Punjab are being constructed by the State Government with 50 per cent. subsidy from the Centre. The progress made so far and the details of the schemes as reported by the State Government are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 43.]

Air Accidents

2383. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the details of air accidents which have taken place since 1st December, 1959 in which aircrafts of the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation were involved;

(b) the reasons for each accident; and

(c) the extent of loss sustained in each accident?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 44].

Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Circle

2384. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone exchanges were there in Andhra Circle before it was formed and their names; and

(b) how many new telephone exchanges were opened till 31st March, 1960 in former Andhra Circle and their names?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 24. A statement showing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 45.]

(b) 79. A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 45.]

Fertilizers for U.P.

2385. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of fertilizers given to Uttar Pradesh during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The required information is given below:—

Name of Fertilisers	Position of supply as on 31-3-60	Tons
1. Sulphate of Ammonia		1,45,934
2. Urea		11,196
3. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate		8,145
4. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate		9,500

	Tons
5. Ammonium Nitrate	1,400
6. Mono Ammonium Phosphate	1,800
7. Nitrophosphate	840

Intermediate Port Development Committee

2386.	Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
	Shri S. C. Samanta:
	Shri Subodh Hansda:
	Shri R. C. Majhi:
	Shri Assar:
	Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Shri Achar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 920 on the 16th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Intermediate Ports Development Committee appointed for selection of suitable intermediate ports in India for intensive development has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The report is expected by the end of April, 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

U.S. Development Loan Fund Loan for Railways

2387. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 864 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with the United States Development Loan Fund for a loan of \$ 30 million to the Indian Railways have since been finalised; and

(b) the proposed ways and means of utilisation thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिचाई

२३६८. श्री पद्म देव :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

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

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी भूमि सिचाई के योग्य है;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी भूमि की सिचाई आजकल हीती है और कितनी भूमि की सिचाई होनी बाकी है; और

(ग) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अब तक अलग-अलग कितनी भूमि में सिचाई होने लगी है?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० व०० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिचाई की जा सकने वाली कुल भूमि का ब्यौरा सहित सर्वे नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक २८,६५० एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई की गई है और २४,००० एकड़ भूमि की योजनाओं पर काम हो रहा है।

(ग) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ११,६६६ एकड़ और दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १७,२५४ एकड़ भूमि।

Village Roads in Bombay

2389. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals regarding construction of roads under village road development co-operative scheme have been received from the State of Bombay and approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Proposals for 176 village road schemes estimated to cost Rs. 56,42,400 have been received from the Government of Bombay. Two works costing Rs. 85,300 have already been approved. The remaining schemes which were received during the current month are under examination. It will be necessary to limit further sanction to about Rs. 4 lakhs.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विकास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना

२३६९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विकास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश के विकास विभाग और प्रशासन विभाग के बीच क्या सम्बन्ध है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन दोनों विभागों में ताल-मेल न होने के कारण इन योजनाओं में, विशेषकर स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योजनाओं में बड़ी गड़बड़ हो रही है जिससे जनता में भारी असन्तोष है?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री (श्री एस० के० वे) : (क) राज्य, ज़िला तथा प्रखण्ड स्तरों पर क्रमशः राज्य योजना कमेटी, ज़िला योजना कमेटी तथा खण्ड विकास कमेटी द्वारा समन्वय स्थापित किया जाता है। इन कमेटियों में विभिन्न भागों के प्रतिनिधि रहते हैं और गैर-सरकारी ग्रंथ इन का सदस्य होता है या वे खास बुलावे द्वारा भाग लेते हैं। इन कमेटियों की नियतकालिक रूप से होने वाली बैठकें कार्यक्रम की गतिविधि को जांचने और परिपालन में आने वाली स्कावटों को दूर करने के लिये क़दम उठाती हैं।

(ख) प्रथम ही नहीं उठता।

Tube-wells and Ring-wells

2391. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the tube-wells and ring-wells scheduled to be sunk and constructed by the Tripura Territorial Council, Tripura Administration and the Agartala Municipality in the Second Five Year Plan period have almost been sunk and constructed;

(b) if not, whether in the remaining period of the Second Plan sinking and construction of the same will be completed; and

(c) the target fixed for the total number of tube-wells and ring-wells for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1,622 numbers of Massonry wells, tube-wells, R.C.C. wells etc. are proposed to be sunk and constructed according to the geological stratum of the locality.

Minor Irrigation Works in Tripura

**2392. { Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

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

(a) the total amount spent on minor irrigation works in Tripura during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the total amount budgeted and sanctioned for the same purpose and during the same period; and

(c) the location of works done and its progress Division-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A sum of Rs. 1,97,239 was spent on minor irrigation and reclamation works during 1958-59. Estimated expenditure for the year 1959-60 is Rs. 3,85,200.

(b) Rs. 5,09,000 during 1958-59 and Rs. 6,64,000 during 1959-60.

(c) The following works have been completed under the Block programmes:—

Kailashahar Sub-Division

1. Embankment on both sides of Baguacherra in Satrampur Howra.

2. Kutcha bunds over 21 cherras in Kailashahar.

Kamalpur Sub-Division

Kutcha bunds have been constructed at Mandhishour, Maharani, Basudevpara, Lembucherra, Tuiramcherra, Barsurma, Battamani Choudhury Para, Rangacherra, Lalchari and Balaramcherra.

Dharmanagar Sub-Division

1. 34 bunds and one tank in different Village Level Worker's Circles have been constructed.

2. Bakbaki irrigation project has been completed.

Amarpur Sub-Division

27 tanks/bunds have been constructed in various places.

Sadar Sub-Division (Jirania)

Four Kutcha bunds at Nagraibari, Ichamura, Chandrapur and Malayanagar have been constructed and one bund at Mandhainagar.

The following works have been completed under the Grow More Food Programme:—

1. Bund at Satramia Haor at Kailashahar.

2. Construction of bund across Ramdayal Cobra Beel.

3. Bunds across Champacherra near Champaknagar.

4. Bund at Champaknagar.

5. Bunds across Mandhainagar.

Track Renewals

2393. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the sections of rail tracks on N.E. Railway which were laid before

1910 and have not yet been replaced by new rails; and

(b) the stage at which proposals for such replacements of overage rail tracks stand at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A list of such sections, indicating the position of relaying them, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 46]

Family Planning

2394. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of fresh foodgrains, fresh vegetables, fresh meat and fish result in generating great fertility;

(b) whether it has been proved by experiments that tinned fruit, vegetables, meat and fish have resulted in decrease in birth rate in Western countries; and

(c) whether Government are considering proposals to distribute old stored foodgrains to low income groups in population as a method to control population?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The subject of correlation between the nutrition and fertility is still very uncertain. The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research is considering this problem. Their report is expected after the mid-year meeting some time in July, 1960.

(c) Government has no information that it has been proved by experiments in Western Countries that tinned fruits, vegetables, meat and fish have resulted in control of births. There is no proposal under the consideration of this Ministry to distribute old stored foodgrains to low income groups as a method to stop over-growth of population in such groups.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में चीनी का मूल्य

२३६५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के कई भागों में चीनी ढाई और तीन रुपये सेर तक बिक रही है; और

(ख) क्या वहां पर डिपो खोल कर वहां के लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर चीनी देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री ए० एम० योमस) : (क) और (ख) : हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से सूचना मिली है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के विभिन्न ज़िलों में सस्ती चीनी की दुकानों द्वारा चीनी १०२ रु० से १४५ रु० प्रति सेर तक पर वितरित की जा रही है। महासु ज़िले की चिनी तहसील में चीनी के भाव अधिक हैं क्योंकि वहां भारी हिमपात होने के कारण चीनी नहीं भेजी जा सकी। चिनी में चीनी भेजने और स्थानीय ज़िलाधीश की देख रेख में बंटवाने के लिये अब प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में परिवहन से ग्राम

२३६६. श्री पद्म देव :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के परिवहन विभाग को १९५६-६० में कितनी शुद्ध आय हुई?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रशासन से मंगायी गई है और शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायगी।

Rail Facilities in Orissa

2397. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa made any representations to the Union Deputy Minister of Railways when he visited Orissa during October, 1958;

(b) if so, the nature of representations made; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways have considered any of these representations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Iron and Steel for Irrigation and Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2398. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of iron and steel allotted to Andhra Pradesh for irrigation and power projects during 1959-60;

(b) the quantity supplied so far;

(c) the reasons for the non-supply of full quota;

(d) the time by which the full quota is proposed to be supplied;

(e) the projects, the progress according to schedule of which is held up and the extent of ayacut affected thereby; and

(f) whether the full quota of iron and steel allotted for 1958-59 for the irrigation and power projects has been supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Payment of Compensation

2399. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation to the family of one chowkidar employed in the office of the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi who was murdered in March, 1957 while on duty has not yet been paid;

(b) if so, the reason for this heavy delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the payment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c).

The chowkidar was not governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act. No compensation under the Act is, therefore, admissible in this case. The widow of the deceased has already been paid the Provident Fund dues of her husband and also compassionate gratuity as admissible under the rules. The question of granting extraordinary family pension, as a special case, is under consideration in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

Contractor at Sahibganj

2400. Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contractor at Sahibganj godown was dismissed in August, 1959 because he had handed over his contract to a sub-contractor;

(b) whether the contractor at Howrah godown has also handed over his contract to a sub-contractor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a contract was signed between the contractor at Howrah godown and the trade unions on 13th April, 1959 at the Labour Office, West Bengal;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that the above agreement has been signed by a sub-contractor instead of a representative of the contractor; and

(e) if not, the facts in regard thereto?

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

(b) The Government have no information. Enquiries made so far have not established any subletting.

(c) to (e). The Government have no direct knowledge of any contract as referred to in part (c) having been signed. But it has been ascertained that a memo. of settlement relating to employment of workers was signed between a representative of the handling contractors, M/s. Bird & Co. (P) Ltd., representatives of the workmen employed by them and the Conciliation Officer, Howrah, on 30th April, 1959 (and not 13th April, 1959).

New Station on Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj Line

2401. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public have requested the railway authorities to open a new station between Kamtaul and Mohammadpur stations on Darbhanga Narkatiaganj branch of N.E. Railway in the district of Darbhanga;

(b) if so, whether the same has been considered and decision taken;

(c) the nature of decision taken?

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

(b) and (c). The request is under examination.

Welfare Officers in P. & T.

2402. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly formed Posts and Telegraphs Board has

decided to abolish the posts of the welfare officers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) and (b). The question of retention or abolition of some of these posts is under examination.

Delegation of Farmers to Israel

2403. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarva Seva Sangh recently sent a delegation of farmers to Israel; and

(b) if so, whether this delegation has been accorded any financial help by Government?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir; about 26 workers of the Sarva Seva Sangh left for Israel during the last week of February, 1960 for attending a Seminar on Co-operation held under the auspices of the Histadrut—General Federation of Labour in Israel.

(b) No, Sir.

Delhi Flying Club

2404. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Flying Club is passing through financial difficulties and consequently lacks in adequate planes for giving flying facilities;

(b) whether the Club has asked for aid from Government during 1958 and up-to-date;

(c) if so, the precise nature of assistance sought during the above period; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir. The Club has at present three Tiger Moth aircraft and it has been decided to allot one more aircraft to the Club. This fleet is considered sufficient for meeting the flying commitments of the Club.

(b) and (c). After the fire in the Delhi Flying Club hangar on the 8th May, 1958, as a result of the crash of an I.A.F. Vampire aircraft on the hangar, the Club asked for a minimum of five aircraft, running and overhaul spares and workshop equipment valued at Rs. 78,000. At the same time, the Club preferred a claim for Rs. 2,66,590 for the alleged loss of property suffered by it.

(d) An *ad hoc* grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned to the Delhi Flying Club for the purchase of necessary workshop equipment. Four Tiger Moth aircraft were made available to the flying club to enable it to continue its activities and three of these were later on given to the Club free of cost in consideration of the losses suffered by it. Government also agreed to the deferment by one year of the recovery of the instalment of Rs. 5,400 which was due to be paid by the Delhi Flying Club during the year 1958-59 against a repayable loan granted to the Club earlier.

Passenger Air Fares

2405. { Shri Jinachandran:
Shri Dinesh Singh:

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

(a) whether passenger air fare is charged according to weight of passengers on any of the air routes in India;

(b) if so, how this new scheme compares with the existing fixed rate system; and

(c) whether Government intend extending this new system to other lines also in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

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

Sea Island Cotton

2406. { Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the total quantity of sea island 'Andrews' variety of cotton produced in India during this year and last year respectively;

(b) the respective prices at which auction for this variety of cotton took place this year and last year;

(c) the areas now under cultivation of this variety of cotton in the country State-wise;

(d) the cost of production of this cotton;

(e) whether the price the agriculturists obtained this year at the auction compares favourably with the cost of production; and

(f) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken for increasing the prices?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) About 600 bales of 392 lbs. each are expected to be produced in 1959-60 against 208 bales produced in 1958-59.

(b) Price ranging from Rs. 2,230 to Rs. 2,250 per candy of 784 lbs. was obtained in auction during 1959-60 against Rs. 2,850 to Rs. 3,510 in 1958-59 auction.

(c) An area of 3,966 acres (3,055 acres in Kerala State and 911 acres in Mysore State) was under cultivation during 1959-60.

(d) The estimated cost of production is calculated at about Rs. 300 per acre.

(e) and (f). Although the prices during 1959-60 are lower than the

prices fetched by the Sea Island 'Andrews' variety cotton during 1958-59 yet keeping in view the prices of other foreign varieties of equivalent quality, the same cannot be considered low. The prices obtained are higher than the prices of comparable Egyptian Karnak Cotton and as such, the price, the agriculturists obtained during 1959-60 at the auction appears to be reasonable. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, who considered the question of granting price protection to this cotton felt that the price of this cotton would have to be adjusted in accordance with the world parity prices for similar styles of cotton. It was further decided that attempts should be made to obtain as high a price as possible for this cotton and recommended that results of the auction should be watched and that in case the biddings did not come up to the level of the offers made by certain individuals privately, action might be taken to call for tenders in preference to auctioning and the highest tender accepted. As the highest bid was only Rs. 2,250 it is proposed by the Cotton Committee to resort to tender system.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains in Assam

2407. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any buffer stock of foodgrains has been built in Assam this year;

(b) what is the quantity of food-grains so stocked; and

(c) where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) to (c). The Assam Government have purchased and stored about 22 lakh maunds of winter paddy in different godowns scattered all over the State.

The Government of India are also maintaining Central Storage Depots in Assam at important centres and hold substantial stocks of rice and wheat in these depots.

Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme

2408. Shri Bali Raddi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted State-wise, for village road development co-operative schemes during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the amounts used by States during the above period separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 47.]

(b) Information about total expenditure is not available at present.

Stoppage of Madras-Howrah Janta Express at Yellamanchili

2409. { Shri Viswanatha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras-Howrah Janta Express is being stopped by people every day from 4th April, 1960 at Yellamanchili station because the stoppage at that station has been discontinued;

(b) whether it is a fact that some members of the State Legislature also joined the large number of squatters on the track; and

(c) what action, if any, is being taken to remove the inconvenience caused to the people by the non-stoppage of the train at that station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Reference presumably is to train Nos. 45 and 46 Howrah-Hyderabad Expresses which run as Janata Express trains between Howrah and Waltair. There are no Janata Expresses on the Vijayawada-Waltair section serving Yellamanchili. The Howrah

Hyderabad Expresses are not being stopped by people every day at Yellamanchili since 4th April, 1960.

(b) On some occasions between the 1st and 3rd April, 1960, several members of the public squatted on the track in front of the trains to prevent them from proceeding further. It is not known whether any members of the State Legislature were also among the squatters.

(c) The stoppages of Nos. 45 and 46 Howrah-Hyderabad Expresses at Yellamanchili were eliminated with effect from 1st April, 1960 because of poor patronage of these stoppages by the travelling public and with the concurrence of the Zonal Time Table Committee. As these stoppages were being utilised by very few passengers, not much inconvenience has been caused to the public.

It is not proposed to restore these stoppages at present. The matter will be placed before the new Zonal Time Table Committee at the next meeting to be held in June or early July 1960 and necessary action on the question of restoration of these stoppages will be taken as per decision arrived at in the meeting.

Staff Councils

2410. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the staff councils on Railways at Divisional level and at Headquarters level during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the necessity of keeping these staff councils when there are recognised trade unions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No expenditure is incurred specifically on the Staff Councils, except incidental charges, cost of stationery, travelling allowance paid to the members for attending the meetings, the period

spent in attending meetings, being treated as duty, etc.

(b) The object of setting up Staff Councils is the establishment of cordial relations between the Administration and the employees and the creation among the latter of a feeling of unity of interest with the former, of which they are an active and important part. The Staff Councils are not intended to encroach upon the accepted special functions of Trade Unions.

Corruption Cases on Western Railway

2411. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases committed by the Western Railway employees during 1959;

(b) the nature thereof;

(c) the number of persons convicted; and

(d) the number of persons acquitted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 148.

(b) (i) acceptance of illegal gratification.

(ii) misappropriation of Railway revenue.

(iii) accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income.

(iv) forgery.

(v) money lending.

(vi) obtaining employment under false pretences.

(vii) utilising Railway labour for private work.

(viii) misuse of Passes, etc.

(c) 4.

(d) 9.

**Quarters for P. & T. Employees,
Jullundur**

2412. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post and Telegraph employees who have been provided Government quarters in Jullundur Postal Division so far; and

(b) the number of remaining employees who are not provided Government quarters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 14 in Departmental Quarters and 43 in rented buildings.

(b) 698.

Road Accidents in Himachal Pradesh

2413. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri S. N. Ramaul:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

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

(a) the number of road accidents in Himachal Pradesh during 1960 so far (month-wise); and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 6, 5 and 4 during January, February, and March, 1960, respectively.

(b) The following measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Himachal Pradesh Administration to check the accidents:

(i) All public service vehicles are required to be declared fit by the Inspection Board twice annually.

(ii) Maximum safe laden weights have been fixed in respect of all roads in the Territory.

(iii) Steps have been taken to improve the maintenance, servicing and repairs of all the transport

vehicles of the State Transport Undertaking plying on the roads in Himachal Pradesh.

(iv) Instructions have been issued to the licensees of liquor shops prohibiting the sale of liquor to a driver, conductor or any other official on duty in a public service public service vehicle.

(v) The surface and the gradient of the roads are being improved and the roads widened, wherever necessary. Papet walls are also being constructed on the roads.

Warehouses in Punjab

2414. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the names of places in Punjab where warehouses for storing foodgrains are proposed to be constructed along with the cost and capacity of each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): At Abohar construction of a warehouse of 5,000 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.57 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

At Patiala and Kaithal the Punjab State Warehousing Corporation proposes to construct warehouses with 3,500 tons capacity at each centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs each. The location of two more warehouses has yet to be decided.

Orchards

2415. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage under orchards in each State in the years 1958 and 1959;

(b) the total fruits produced annually during 1958 and 1959; and

(c) what are the special efforts being made to increase the production of fruits?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Avail-

able information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 48].

(c) In order to increase fruit production in the country, a scheme for the development of fruit production has been sanctioned in all States and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, long-term loans @ Rs. 300 per acre (Rs. 500 per acre for hilly areas) for planting of new orchards and short-term loans @ Rs. 65 per acre for rejuvenation of old orchards, are being given to fruit growers through the State Government concerned.

2. Technical advice is also rendered to fruit-growers through the State Agriculture Departments.

3. State Governments have also taken steps to establish fruit nurseries, etc. wherever necessary, in order to supply reliable fruit plants to growers.

Banaras-Calcutta Air Service

2416. { Shri Agadi:
 { Shri Wodeyar:
 { Shri Sugandhi:

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

(a) whether the air service between Banaras and Calcutta has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 1960;

(b) the reasons for discontinuing the service; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from Travel Agents Association of India and the public protesting against the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Upto 31st March, 1960, the Indian Airlines Corporation were operating two services daily between Delhi and Calcutta via Banaras as follows:—

(1) Delhi|Lucknow|Banaras|Calcutta

(2) Delhi|Agra|Lucknow|Allahabad|Banaras|Patna|Calcutta.

With effect from 1st April, 1960, the Delhi | Lucknow | Banaras | Calcutta service has been recast, for the convenience of tourists and it operates now 4 days in a week from Delhi to Kathmandu via Lucknow and Banaras. The other service continues to provide a daily connection between Banaras and Calcutta.

(c) No, Sir.

—
12.09 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

JEEPS CASE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of four adjournment motions. The subject of all the four motions is the same. One of them reads:

"The reported decision of the Indian Government waiving the claim for damages amounting to £ 250,000 in the 'Jeeps Case' and settling the same out of court, resulting in a loss to the Indian Exchequer, the case being due for hearing on the 2nd May, 1960, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of London".

They have supported this by a newspaper cutting from the *Times of India* dated 21st April 1960.

Shri Goray (Poona): This case regarding the jeeps has been popping up many times during the last ten years, and the Public Accounts Committee and the Auditor-General have also made their comments. I do not want to refer to those comments, but we were told that the Government themselves had gone to the court, and the case fixed up for hearing on 2nd May. Then we were told that because the Defence Minister was cited as a witness, the Law Minister, who is now in England, is trying to settle it out of court. Today we are told that it is being settled out of court, and that the Government are waiving

[Shri Goray]

their claim, which is of the order of £250,000. I would like the Prime Minister to tell us why it is that after having gone to the Court themselves, they are trying to settle it out of court, and why it is they are waiving such a big claim.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I just . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hereafter, the practice will be, as in the case of Calling Attention notices, that only one Member will be called, and if it is disposed of, all the others will be barred. There is no meaning in allowing every hon. Member to speak on this. At this stage, I am concerned only with the admissibility.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): When separate notices of adjournment motions are given, I fail to understand how they can be considered as one motion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member asks how, if several adjournment motions are given, I can dispose of one, and say the others are barred. The hon. Member will refer to the rules. If a decision is given either by the House or by an order, I need not go on with it if 100 Members give the same motion. It is not that each has to be taken up. The adjournment motion of Shri Goray is No. 132, and is the first in point of time. The substance of the others is the same. Therefore, it is a regular practice, and is also covered by the rules and procedure of this House that if a matter is disposed of, the same matter cannot be raised, the other motions are barred. Therefore, I will not give an opportunity to all the other Members to go on.

Mr. Speaker: This is the right proceeding from the long-established practice.

Mr. Speaker: This is the right procedure that I am adopting.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): I may submit that the question of an adjournment motion, especially at this stage, does not arise, but I can well understand the desire of the House to have the facts as we know them.

It is not particularly easy for me to state all the facts fully at this stage because it has not reached a final stage yet there, and it may not be perhaps quite correct, when certain steps have not been taken in the High Court, London, for me to say much about them, but I think I can give some information which may partly at least satisfy the desire for knowledge of hon. Members.

There was a claim by the Government of India in this suit for £254,498. There was a counter-claim against the Government of India for £270,028. Apart from this, and rather separate from this, there were two arbitration proceedings in which the claim against the Government of India —this is about the supply of certain materials—was for £20,000. Although these arbitration proceedings have not been finalised, in fact, in the course of those proceedings, on behalf of the Government of India, this claim was admitted to the extent of £14,000. We would normally have paid this, because we had admitted the claim of goods supplied, but we did not pay it because of those other claims and counter-claims, and we tied them up with it so that we may use this as a set-off if necessary. This has been going on for some time past.

Now, for the last eight months, or may be a year, we have been approached repeatedly on behalf of the defendants in the suit for an out-of-court settlement. They have made various proposals during this period which we have not accepted, and we decided to go on with it. We did not accept those proposals, although we were advised to accept them by our counsel and solicitors there. One of the main reasons for this advice was that in the event of our success in this claim, we would not be able to get

anything out of the defendants; they were in such a position that we could not get anything out of them . . .

An Hon. Member: That is the main thing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: . . . and that we would have to spend a very large sum of money, I do not quite know, possibly £50,000 to £60,000 in the costs of this case, without the possibility of recovery of anything from that side.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): What has been spent up till now?

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav (Jalgaon): At least these facts should have been taken into consideration in the beginning.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nevertheless we thought—and I should be quite frank with this House—we should pursue it. On the pure merits of the case it was quite obvious that in view of the facts which I have mentioned, we should compromise and not spend much more money which we cannot recover from the parties concerned, there is no chance of recovery. But because this was a very old standing case in which this House and the country had taken considerable interest, we rejected any idea of compromise, lest it be thought that there was an attempt to avoid facing the Court on this issue. We made every arrangement, and in fact, when the case was booked for 2nd May, we booked the passages of our witnesses for it—I think about a dozen, ten or twelve—and the Defence Minister was to have gone there also to give evidence. The Defence Minister might have gone a little later, but the other witnesses were booked to go the day before, on the 19th April. Everything was fixed, and there was no question of the Law Minister going to London to do anything.

When these talks about an out-of-court settlement, these proposals, were put forward repeatedly, we had indicated at an early stage that we were

not interested in any settlement, but that we might consider it on the basis of no payment on either side, of the money which we had to pay on the arbitration matter which was admitted by us being treated by us as partial damages on the part of the defendants, i.e., £14,000. They had not accepted it when we had suggested that we might consider it.

So, it went on till about five days ago. About five days ago we were informed that the defendants' solicitors had advised their clients to accept what we had said earlier—I forget, may be a year or eight months ago—that it was the least that we might consider, that is to say, that we should not pay £14,000 which was the claim admitted by us which we had to pay to the other party; we should utilise it as part payment for the damages due to us, and the claim and the counter-claim should be withdrawn. Broadly, this is the position.

When this came to us, we considered this matter. We have been considering it carefully, and more especially because of the fact that we are not likely to realise anything more from the party in view of the conditions there. So, we have decided to advise our representatives there to proceed with talks about this out-of-court settlement broadly on that basis. Three days ago, i.e., on the 18th April I think, some such settlement was initialled. It has not been finalised yet, we have not got the final copy even, but I have said what the facts are.

Thereafter, when we knew this, we had to stop almost suddenly at two days' notice all the witnesses who had booked their passages to go from here to London by air, about ten or twelve of them. And that is how the matter stands.

As soon as we get all the other papers, I shall gladly place them before the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek a clarification?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Was it not known to the Government at the time of the institution of the suit that the party against whom we were going to file a claim had broken, and the money would not be recovered from that party? Has that knowledge dawned upon the Government only now, that they shall not be able to recover anything from them?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow one hon. Member who is a party to this adjournment motion to ask one question for elucidation.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order. My point of order is whether this stage is for putting questions or only to obtain a ruling from you as to whether the adjournment motion is in order or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is putting me in a very delicate situation.

If there is no purpose served in having an adjournment motion or a discussion on this matter, and if the matter can be settled by merely clarifying whatever doubts hon. Members have, and if I give an opportunity to each hon. Member to put his question and thereby the doubt is cleared, we need not unnecessarily take the time of the House either in this adjournment motion or in the discussion, and we may close it, for, the purpose will then be served. Therefore, there is no harm in allowing hon. Members to put questions to elucidate one or two points. The news has appeared in the press. This matter has been pending for a long time. About Rs. 30 lakhs, if it is true, are involved in this matter. Of course, it is coming up in appeal on the 2nd of May, and, therefore, if the House has to express its opinion, it has to express it before that.

These are all points which certainly I am bound to take notice of, and I would like, as far as possible, to see that the House is satisfied, if it could be satisfied, by allowing one or two

questions to be put and then getting some elucidation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Soskice, whose Legal Advice was obtained by our Defence Minister Shri Krishna Menon in London advised just a year back that the Indian claim did not have any leg to stand upon, and it comes....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who advised?

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Soskice.

Mr. Speaker: The solicitor.

Shri Hem Barua: He was the Legal Adviser whose advice was obtained by our Defence Minister on his way back from UNO, in London. That gentleman advised our Government, and he was of the opinion that the Indian claim—these are his words—does not have any leg to stand upon, and that much dirty line would be washed in public, if the case comes up before the Queen's Bench, and, therefore, that case should be withdrawn. I just want to know whether this advice was given or not.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly bear this in mind. Assuming we have a discussion, what will be the scope of the discussion? At this stage, we are not going into the question as to how this money was advanced, and how this money has become recoverable. It is not denied that so far as we are concerned, the claim is a just claim. The hon. Prime Minister says: Is it worth pursuing this matter in view of the fact that there is no chance of its recovery being possible? Also, there is a counter-claim which we have ourselves admitted. These are all the simple points. Assuming that there is a discussion, nothing more than that can be raised. We cannot go into the original case, the history of the jeeps and so on. That is absolutely irrelevant at this stage. The only point at this stage is whether it is necessary to compromise the case in view of the circumstances that have been mentioned. If hon. Members make any

suggestions, we may continue or not continue. That is all the point. It is no good saying that so much of dirty linen would be washed in public and so on. That is out of place here.

Shri Goray: The point here is only this

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether it should be settled out of court or not.

Shri Goray: The Prime Minister has just now said that there was no sense in pursuing the matter, because the party against whom we were trying to proceed was a broken party. But what I would like to point out is this. From the very beginning when the contract was entered into, it was known that this party had no more capital than £100. So, this is not a new thing that we have discovered. Knowing all this, when we proceed to a court of law, why is it that we compromise outside the court? Is it because a particular person is involved, or is it because we find now that the party is now proceeding against us?

Shri Hem Barua: On a personal explanation. Government have now decided to withdraw the case. This advice was tendered to Government by our solicitor earlier. Therefore, I wanted to ask that question.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): As a result of this transaction, Rs. 30 lakhs have been lost.

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North): Rs. 30 lakhs or £30 lakhs?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Rs. 30 lakhs. I want to know whether Government intend, after the case is settled and finally finished, to hold any judicial investigation to fix the responsibility on the party as a result of whose carelessness, the nation has lost Rs. 30 lakhs.

Shri Vajpayee: There are doubts in the public mind that the case is being settled out of court, only to save the

Defence Minister from being placed in an embarrassing position. I would like the Prime Minister to dispel these doubts.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): The whole question is this. What was the basis of the counter-claim made by the defendant for £2,70,000, and did that counter-claim implicate the Defence Minister in any way?

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether before the filing of the suit, legal opinion was taken, and if so, what was the legal opinion? May I also know what amount has been spent up till now in proceeding with the case?

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know whether all the relevant papers.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions. I have heard sufficiently over this matter.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know whether all the relevant papers in this case will be laid on the Table of the House and moreover, may I also know whether some of the documents in this case are missing?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: I am one of the members who had tabled this motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a sufficient number of Members already.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought I had given enough information to the House. We cannot, as you were pleased to say, discuss this old case, this old contract, at this stage. Shri Goray casually asked: Why was he contract taken from a man who might become bankrupt or who might not be able to pay?

Shri Goray: Who was bankrupt already.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not at all. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him go on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I be allowed to continue? May I just mention in passing that these people had been, for years past, dealing with various contracts and supplies to the tune of millions and millions of pounds to the Government of India. It was not a novel thing, the dealing with them. And they dealt with it. The fact that they were agents, their capital was a small one and so on had no relevance to this; they were go-between getting things done by others. However, I am not going into the merits. I merely mentioned it.

There was an original jeep contract; for a variety of reasons, that contract failed. That is to say, our Army people, when they got a few of these jeeps, did not approve of them; they did not think them good enough.

Shri Hem Barua: They were useless.

An Hon. Member: Unserviceable.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member seems to know more than I do.

Shri Hem Barua: It is in the papers. They were useless.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I might tell him that they are still in use, after ten years, those very jeeps.

An Hon. Member: After repairs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: After some slight repairs, no doubt.

Shri Hem Barua: This firm had supplied conditioned jeeps. But Sir James stepped in when this firm came into liquidation, and then they supplied brand new jeeps. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: It is in the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, but sometimes, even the Public Ac-

counts Committee's account may not be wholly correct—sometimes, not always....

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): On a point of order. The Leader of the House has been pleased to say, unwisely, I think, that sometimes, the Public Accounts Committee's statements are incorrect. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide all the facts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I wish the hon. Member had waited for me to complete my sentence—because, they are made on insufficient information which comes up later. They can add to them. Their saying was that there was this case, and certain jeeps were ordered—I forgot how many, but it was a large number. It was rather a critical moment in our history, when the Kashmir military....

Mr. Speaker: It was 1500.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying that the Kashmir operations had started then, and they came. When a few of them came, they were rejected by our Defence Forces as not being good enough. Because we had already paid for 75 or 80 per cent. of them, an attempt was made thereafter to get some money back. Therefore, a contract was signed for new jeeps. The other ones were old jeeps. And the present case is about the second one. The question of price arose and that was settled.

The counter claim was in regard to spares. I am broadly hinting at that. The case of the counter claim was that certain spares etc. which ought to be put to them were not taken. However, this has nothing to do with that.

It is rather an unusual thing for a Minister of a Government to give evidence in a foreign court. It is not normally done. I do not say it is not done at all. In the local courts it is a different matter. But this is a foreign court. That is why about a year ago, when the matter rather

casually came before us we were not wholly agreeable. We did not rule it out. But we were not wholly agreeable to the Minister giving evidence unless it was considered absolutely necessary. It was because the Minister's evidence would largely be about files and papers and all that which are in the files.

Later, our Solicitors and Counsel said that the Minister's evidence was very necessary in such a case because the other party was relying on oral evidence. The factual evidence had been taken; the paper evidence, the documentary evidence was very good entirely. But under English law oral evidence can be used. When the Counsel and the Solicitors said that it was necessary, immediately we decided. The Defence Minister was cited to give it. The moment they said that we informed them that the Minister would give his evidence. We were going along, completely ready as I said. We had booked the passage and everything till about four days ago. (*Interruption*).

They were to have gone the day before yesterday and the Defence Minister and others would, probably, have gone in 3 or 4 days' time, when this development took place. (*Interruption*). The Defence Minister is not directly involved in this at all.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): He is one of the parties.

Shri Hem Barua: He is the main witness.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Defence Minister's evidence is only about what the other parties say, the allegation that some kind of an oral assurance was given to them by the High Commissioner or the Deputy High Commissioner and one or two others. That was the only point. However, the position is this.

It is perfectly true as the hon. Member hinted that, probably, we realised it about a year ago. In fact,

when we put in a case, we were rather doubtful if we can get any damages out of these people. But because there had been so much discussion and talk about it we thought we better put it in. And, this has been our attitude.

And, in between, for the last 7 or 8 months, we have said that we are not going to compromise this case except we did indicate on the basis which I have said. Now, when the defendants apparently realised that this is actually coming so on, at the last moment, it was almost, say, 5 days ago, they made that proposal which had been hinted at by us some time ago. When we had already expressed ourselves in favour of the proposal, now to get out of it is difficult having regard to the fact that the Council's opinion is strongly in favour of it.

Shri Hem Barua said something. I do not know from where he got the Counsel's opinion, from what paper or orally or documentarily out of context. I do not think it is quite fair to use a confidential document. I do not think it correct if I may say so.

Shri Hem Barua: It was in a news paper, Sir, and then there was a supplementary which I put in the House on that occasion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe. But if the Counsel's opinion was in the newspapers it was very improper for the newspapers. The Counsel's opinion is private. I have seen most of these opinions. I have no recollection at all of any such phrase. We have been living in these papers for many years and repeatedly looking at these for something or other for foreign affairs and the Cabinet discussing all that.

Shri P. R. Patel: What about the legal opinion before filing the claim?

Shri Hem Barua: It was in the newspapers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But these are the two facts; there was no chance at all of our getting any damages or costs and our spending a very large sum of money, Counsel's fees, witnesses going from here and the whole thing taking quite a long time. And, when they accepted something which we had suggested 6 months ago, it was rather felt that we should accept it instead of casting a further burden on our Exchequer.

These are the broad facts. For the rest, as soon as I get more facts—as I said it is not absolutely finalised yet—I shall place them on the Table of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: None of the questions had been replied. How much expenditure has been incurred so far and whether it was known to Government that the other party was a broken one? None of these have been replied.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. I do not think the expenses will be heavy till the case is taken up. I do not think much expense has been incurred. I would say it would be little—fees on opinions etc.

Shri P. R. Patel: The Prime Minister said that the other party was relying upon some assurances given by the High Commissioner. I want to know the allegation of the other party so far as these assurances are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: It is a simple matter. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned it is simple. We are not going into it. The adjournment motion arises out of things that appeared in a newspaper relating to the pending case. If anybody should compromise a pending case it is Government that has to do so. Should we go into the question as to whether it is right to compromise this case or not, whether the House should engage itself in a discussion and give advice to the Government

that it ought not to compromise is a different thing. We are not going further into other matters. (Interruptions).

Order, order. So far as that is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has said not once but twice that the present persons against whom the claim has been put in i.e. the defendants, are not worth anything. That is, the amount would not be recovered from them, whatever may be the original position. We are not going into the original contract and other matters. If money is not going to be recovered, if it is not possible to recover money—whether originally or now—the only question is whether we must proceed and then get into a position of having to pay Rs. 14,000 and face a counter claim. This is the position here. We are not going into the other one. I do not think it is right.... (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They have taken a wrong step.

Shri Hem Barua: History may not repeat itself.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In a democratic society, in a Parliament the Cabinet is the biggest or the most powerful committee of the House. It is always open to the House to censure that in an important matter. But the point for my consideration is whether this is a matter in which I should allow it. I have come to the conclusion that so far as this compromise is concerned, any Government which fills the seat has got a right to compromise. (Interruptions).

Order, order. I am concluding. I have heard sufficiently. The only point is whether having regard to the importance of the matter and the money involved in it, Parliament should give directions or have a discussion about this matter. Notwithstanding the fact that we have heard so much about it and so much of time has been spent over it, we have not heard a word that it is possible to

recover this money. It would be only a question of throwing good money after bad. In any case, an adjournment motion is not the proper course of settling this matter. (Interruptions)?

I am not going to allow this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was a case of censure of the Government that they have been bungling with the matter so long.

Mr. Speaker: Next item. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DRAFT ORDER FOR PRICE PAGE SCHEDULE FOR DAILY NEWSPAPERS

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Keskar I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the draft Order, under the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956, for a price-page schedule for daily newspapers together with a copy of a Press Note on the subject. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 49.]

12.39½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th April, 1960."

12.40 hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGES (VALIDATION OF PROCEEDINGS) BILL

(LAID ON THE TABLE, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.40½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Labour and Employment—Part II (Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment and Labour Bureau).

12.40½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule I of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule I of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may

[Mr. Speaker]

direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

12.42 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT)* BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

12.43 hrs.

FINANCE BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 20th April, 1960, namely:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1960-61, be taken into consideration."

I suggested originally eight hours for the general discussion....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): We may have ten hours.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members wanted nine hours. Then, I said that I would consider. In that case, we shall have three hours for the clause-by-clause consideration. If the House so desires, we shall increase it to nine hours. So, we have three hours from now; it is 12.40 now. How long will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Not more than an hour in any case.

Mr. Speaker: We will carry on upto 3 with this discussion and I will call upon the hon. Minister at quarter to three and he can go on till 3.40.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The whole thing should be finished by 6.40. There is a one-hour discussion after it.

Mr. Speaker: This will go on till 6.40 and thereafter we shall take up the one-hour discussion.

Now, Shri P. C. Borooh may continue his speech.

Shri P. C. Borooh (Sibsagar): Sir, in rising to take part in the discussion on the Finance Bill, I would first like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his tax proposals so far as they reflect some relief to companies in the matter of direct taxation. The changes proposed must have come from a growing realisation of the fact, that the various forms of direct taxes have produced a disincentive effect on their functioning.

I have been feeling that our present procedure for considering the Finance Bill in this House is not quite effective. It not only contains various new financial proposals of the Government for acceptance by the House, but also offers amendments to

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 21-4-60.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

the different taxation laws. As such the procedure for considering such an important Bill in this House, is of vital interest to us all here. We consider the Bill in a very general manner on the floor of the House. What is being done now is that, the Finance Minister after introducing the Bill, goes on feeling the pulse of the House in the course of discussion on various stages of the Budget, and generally makes some adjustments here and there at the time of the discussion on the Finance Bill. It is not referred to any Select or Standing Committee as is done in the case of other important Bills. Here, I feel, lies the defect of our present procedure so far as budgetary system is concerned. As far as I could gather, in most of the advanced countries there is a standing or select or such other budgetary committee of the House to consider the Budget proposals of the Government. For example there is a standing Budget committee in Japan, a permanent finance committee in Belgium, a standing finance committee in Denmark and in France, a permanent Budget committee in Germany, a permanent committee of Finance and Treasury in Italy, expert committee in Netherlands, a Finance and Custom committee in Norway joint Budget committee in Sweden, Budgetary committees in U.S.S.R.; and U.S.A. they are known as Standing committee on Finance in the Senate and Standing Committee on Ways and Means in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may come a little forward. He is not audible to the Reporters at the Table.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Sir, in our country also, the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee has recommended that all the substantial changes in the taxation laws should be effected through specific amending Acts which would provide an opportunity for detailed consideration by Parliament, instead of through Finance Bill as at present.

I feel that without any radical change in our present procedure, the

Finance Bill can easily be referred to a Select or Standing Committee immediately after its introduction. There will be enough time for its detailed scrutiny and examination by the committee. The report of such committee will definitely form a better basis for consideration of the Bill by the whole House.

Then again, so far as the expenditure side is concerned, we have devised an effective system of control by this House, by the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and other ad hoc committees, but we have none to control the revenue side of the Budget. I feel that it is equally important to have an effective control of the House over the revenue measures also and as such I would like to suggest for consideration of the hon. Finance Minister the constitution of some Select or Standing Committee of the House for the purpose.

Coming to the direct taxation proposals, one can easily see that the financial proposals of the Government are now governed by the need for increased revenue resources for financing the Plan. The hon. Finance Minister has himself stated that the era of revenue surplus has come to an end and the main consideration in our current Budget is how to cover the deficit by additional taxation. Nobody can deny that during the last few years there has been a large extension of the base of direct taxation, so much so, that it actually brought in some disincentive effect on the economy of the country. It will be seen from the analysis of tax revenue given on page 91 of the latest Explanatory Memorandum on the Central Budget, that since 1950-51, our revenue from taxes on income has shown a net increase of only about Rs. 13 or 14 crores during the year 1959-60, that is over a period of ten years. From the four new taxes, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax and Gift Tax, we are expecting a meagre amount of Rs. 8.60 crores during the new financial year. This shows that in spite of

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

all attempts the Government has not been able to realise sufficient resources from the direct taxation. This will go a good deal to prove that we have almost reached a saturation point so far as direct taxation is concerned. This point also was stressed by many hon. Members yesterday.

In regard to indirect taxation, the realisation that there is no further scope for extension of the direct taxes has led the Finance Minister to rely more and more on the expansion of the indirect taxation. Here also the most striking feature of the pattern of tax receipts of the Central Government in recent years is the phenomenal rise of the Union excise duties as a source of revenue. From a little over Rs. 67 crores in 1950-51, the figure has gone up to Rs. 379.94 crores for 1960-61. Thus it has become the most important single source of revenue of the Government. The revenue from customs duties is becoming more or less fixed, between Rs. 160 crores and Rs. 180 crores, as reflected in the last seven or eight years' budget figures. Any marked increase in the revenue from this item appears unlikely in the near future.

In regard to excise duties, we see that the principal source of revenue of the Central Government now is excise duties. Its percentage to the total tax revenue has risen from about 19 in 1950-51 to 49 in 1960-61. This is the phenomenal rise and we must take into account the effect of it on our economy. The incidence of excise duties in our country falls on articles of necessity and, therefore, their burden on the common man is greater. At the time when prices are rising and people are clamouring for some relief, the tendency on the part of the Government to increase the rates of excise duties is not an unmixed necessity. I feel that the shift in commodity taxation in the direction of a greater emphasis on excise duties in the search of fresh sources of taxation has reached its

economic limits and any further increase in these duties is bound to bring disaster to the economic condition in the country. I do not deny the fact that with the growth of industrial development and economic diversification, excise is bound to become a major source of Government revenue. But the point is that the shift on emphasis on this tax should not be very sudden. It must be in proportion to the rate of industrial expansion and economic diversification. Moreover, there must be a very judicious selection of articles and rates for excise so that the burden on the common man is not disproportionately increased. I, therefore, feel that the new tax proposals particularly in relation to excise require a thorough reconsideration.

Coming to the question of high cost of collection, the fact that there is great scope of making the administration efficient and thereby save a good deal of unnecessary cost will be found from the Analysis of Tax Revenue of the Explanatory Memorandum of the Budget for 1960-61—page 91. From there it will be noted that the total revenue under the head Revenue from Estate Duty is Rs. 10 lakhs only whereas the collection charges is Rs. 7 lakhs. Again, the total estimated receipt of tax on railway passenger fare is Rs. 11 lakhs and the estimated collection charges is Rs. 8 lakhs. This state of affairs is most deplorable, which make one to question about the good of going in for fresh taxation. May I request the hon. Finance Minister to throw some light as to why the collection of these taxes has been estimated so low and why the collection charges are so high.

Much is being said about tax evasion. I admit there is evasion, but not to the extent it is said. It has come to such an extent, as if all people are dishonest and whoever is a tax payer, he is a tax-dodger or a tax-evader, forgetting that only a few lakhs out of the forty crores of our

people are paying all the direct taxes the country has introduced.

There are some evasions which come out of the rigours of heavy taxation. For example, if a man makes a profit of one lakh of rupees, he will have to pay a sum of Rs. 55,000 as income-tax. But if he forms a partnership of five persons, then the tax comes down to Rs. 15,000 only, and there is no bar in law for a new born baby also to be a partner. What will you call it, evasion or human ingenuity?

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Lawful evasion.

Shri P. C. Boroohah: Many of the evasions are of this nature. Our tax structure and procedures are also very complicated. People are liable to make mistakes unknowingly. It has at present different rates of taxes for different categories of assessees namely, married man, unmarried man, father of one child, father of two children, company, association, partnership and so on. These create confusion and have offered scope for harassment and also opportunity for evasion. I, therefore, would like to make a humble submission for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister, that he may have only two categories of assessees with two different rates, namely individual and company. If this suggestion is found acceptable and the partnerships are made liable to pay at the same rate of taxes as the companies, I am sure we will be able to go a long way to make up the deficit financing provided for in the budget.

Sir, among the industries that are vital for our export trade, tea occupies a very important place. The tea industry had earned during the last ten years foreign exchange worth Rs. 1072 crores, an amount that would cover the overseas cost of a dozen steel plants. Thus the Indian tea industry plays a very great role in shaping the economic life of our country. But the saddest part of the matter is that, it is not fully realised

by the Government and the industry has been allowed to be drifted away. It has been subjected to varied and very high rates of taxation. The policy adopted in this regard has been a wrong one. It tends to tax on production rather than upon profit. On the one hand the industry has been asked to step up production and, on the other, whether a profit is made or not, for every pound of tea produced, a tax as high as 50 n.P. is charged. A charge of 50 n.P. on a small unit of pound in the overall export of 500 million pounds makes a big amount of Rs. 250 million. With this amount on its back the Indian tea enters the world market and faces trouble against the teas of duty-free countries.

In conclusion, Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Minister that instead of being in the constant search for new kinds and rates of taxation, he should pay immediate attention to the overhauling of the administration and of the department. I feel that with a clean administration, the existing or even lower rates of taxes will be able to bring in double the present Government revenue and dismiss the grounds for any deficit financing.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue which I intend to raise before the House is rather a delicate one, and if I do so it is with a sense of responsibility and I intend to steer clear of any controversial issues which have been mentioned in the House by any of the Members. I intend to focus the attention of the House on something quite different, and that is 'procedure', whether the proper procedure has been followed as provided for in the Constitution and also by the Auditor General himself in his own set of rules, in laying the Audit Report, Defence Services, 1960, before the House.

Mr. Speaker, the other day, the Finance Minister in his speech stated:

"Some reference has been made to the haste with which the Defence Audit Report, 1960 was prepared by the Comptroller and

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Auditor-General and laid before Parliament."

"It is quite true that shortly after Independence, due to various reasons, Audit Reports and Appropriation Accounts used to be considerably delayed. Naturally, the Public Accounts Committee was not happy about it, and wanted that, in order to be useful, these Reports should be more up-to-date. It is in order to accelerate presentation of the Audit Reports that the public Accounts Committee in 1952 decided that where there was likely to be delay in the presentation of the Appropriation Accounts, the Audit Report might be presented in advance."

18 hrs.

My humble submission is that this is not what the Public Accounts Committee stated or meant. What the Public Accounts Committee stated is very clearly mentioned in the introductory chapter of the Public Accounts Committee's report, 1954-55—Fifteenth Report. It says as follows:

"At their subsequent discussions of the matter with the Auditor-General it was decided that whenever any delay is anticipated in the completion of the Appropriation Accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor-General may present an advance Audit Report—

please mark the words here—

to be described as Audit Report, Part I, dealing with cases involving financial irregularities, losses of public money due to fraud, negligence or nugatory expenditure and criticisms and comments thereon".

The Audit Report on Defence Services, 1960, to which reference has been made in the House does not and cannot fall into this category. This report

is a final report and includes a report on the appropriation accounts of the defence services and the commercial appendix thereto. This is a final report and the final audit report for the particular year. It does not fall into the category which the Finance Minister mentioned the other day as forming part of the directive of the Public Accounts Committee.

Further, what the Public Accounts Committee in fact said is the other way. The argument is a little the other way round. It was on the 26th July, 1952. I have just mentioned the 1954-55 report. The Minister had mentioned the 1952 report. Here is the financial committees' review issued by the Parliament Secretariat in 1952. Paragraph 4 of it says as follows:

"Expeditious compilation of the appropriation accounts and audit report thereon: At the above meeting a suggestion was made by the Committee that some measures should be evolved by the Comptroller and Auditor-General to ensure expeditious compilation of the appropriation accounts which were in arrears so that the Committee could consider the irregularities disclosed in the audit report".

You will thus see that the emphasis of the Public Accounts Committee was on the appropriation accounts and not on the audit reports.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Who compiles the appropriation accounts?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The same person.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is immaterial.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Auditor-General compile the appropriation accounts?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It all comes together. I do not know who compiles it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is the Finance (Defence); that is, the Defence Adviser, who does that.

Mr. Speaker: Not the Auditor-General?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Auditor-General only sends the audit report.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There are two departments—the defence and the railways—for which there are separate persons. So far as the defence is concerned, it is the Controller-General of Defence Accounts, and so far as the railway is concerned, it is the Financial Commissioner. They compile them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Both are under the Auditor-General?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): They are independent, or are they under the Comptroller and Auditor-General?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They are under the Ministry; not under the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The other day, when I was raising a point of order, my contention was that the presentation of the audit report, without the appropriation accounts, does not conform to the procedure as defined under article 151(1), read with article 149. I relied for that on the Audit Code which itself derives its authority from article 149 of the Constitution. It is prepared by the Auditor-General. Article 259 of the Audit Code reads as follows:

"While article 151 of the Constitution imposes on the Comptroller and Auditor-General the duty of reporting on the accounts,

paragraph 114 of the Audit and Accounts Order, 1936, requires that the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall prepare and present both appropriation accounts in the case of accounts kept by him and finance accounts.

This is the point you were probably raising, namely, the finance accounts—

"Thus, with the audit report and the appropriation accounts, the audited accounts in the form of appropriation accounts and the entire expenditure, voted or charged, of the Government of each financial year will be presented to the legislature concerned".

My emphasis is on the word "with". Here too, it is clear that according to the provisions of article 151 of the Constitution, the Auditor-General himself came to the conclusion that the audit report and appropriation accounts must be presented to the legislature together.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the hon. Member read article 151?

Mr. Speaker: Let him go on.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sir, it is going to be a very brief speech—not more than ten minutes from now.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Just I wanted to know it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: He can read it himself.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): We have read it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I shall read it. Now, the fact that the appropriation accounts and the audit report are one document and are an integral part of each other and cannot be separated came up for disposal by your honourable self. I have already drawn your

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attention to it and pointed it out. I shall very briefly explain how the situation came about. This has happened before. The Defence Minister, for some reason best known to him, did not want the publication of the appropriation accounts. He wanted that the appropriation accounts should be withheld both from Parliament and the public. Now, this happened in the year 1957—somewhere roundabout July or August. The matter was referred by the Finance Ministry to the hon. Speaker. The Speaker referred the matter to the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General said—this is not a quotation but the report of Parliament.

Now, many questions were asked and I remained silent because I was going to bring this thing out. This pertains to the appropriation accounts and the audit report—defence. Therefore, all the other points that hon. Members were raising would be clarified by this. This is what the report says:

"While stating that it had all along been the practice to present Audit Report with the Appropriation Accounts to Parliament, the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Office expressed the following view on the specific point raised by the Ministry of Finance (Defence):

'As regards the question whether or not the Defence Appropriation Accounts should be given publicity, the matter is one for the Government and Parliament to decide'".

All these matters were then placed before the hon. Speaker. I am concerned only with Parliament. I am not concerned with anything else. The Auditor-General has the absolute right to send any audit report that he likes and Government can keep it in the Finance Ministry or do whatever they like with it. I am not concerned with that. My only concern is that, as far as Parliament is concerned, it

is the Speaker and Speaker alone who shall decide the procedure of papers being laid on the Table of the House. Nobody, neither the Ministry of Finance, nor the Ministry of Defence, nor anybody else can tell the Speaker how this is to be done.

Now, what did the Speaker do? The matter was placed before the Speaker, and this is what the Speaker decided:

"(1) If the Speaker authorises the distribution or sale of any document or report in connection with the business of the House under rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure, there is no provision in the Rules under which the supply of such documents can be withheld from the press, as these also become public documents."

I am drawing the attention of the House to this, because I think this is one of the greatest rulings or directive issued to the Government by the Speaker of this House. Then the ruling says:

"(2) The Appropriation Accounts".

and this is the crucial point

"(2) The Appropriation Accounts are the final outcome of the process by which expenditure proposals are submitted to Parliament, considered, discussed and voted by it. When the moneys have been spent, the results are exhibited in the form of Appropriation Accounts which are laid before Parliament. Moreover, the Appropriation Accounts are the documents which form the basis of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Audit Report as enjoined in Article 149 of the Constitution read with paragraphs 13(1) (i) and (iii) of the Government of India (Audit and Account) Order, 1936 as adapted under the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947. The study of Audit Report cannot be complete with-

out a study of the relevant Accounts on which it is based. The Appropriation Accounts thus form an inseparable adjunct of the Audit Report and the Appropriation Accounts cannot, therefore, be treated as separate entities for the purposes of their being laid before Parliament as prescribed in Article 151(1) of the Constitution."

Shri Ghose was referring to that. It further says:

"3. When the Government of India Act, 1935 was in force, it had been the convention to lay the Appropriation Accounts on the Table of the House along with the Audited Report thereon. This itself appears to have been based on the analogy of the provisions contained in section 21 of the U.K. Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866.

4. Till such time as a law is made by Parliament defining the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to the Accounts of the Union, the Comptroller and Auditor-General will, under Article 149 of the Constitution, perform such duties as were performed by him immediately before the commencement of the Constitution in relation to the account of the Dominion of India. Therefore, it is incumbent upon Government to continue the practice in this behalf that was in force before the commencement of the Constitution."

The directive of the Speaker was conveyed to the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think I can produce a greater authority on the interpretation of articles 151(1) and 149. I have given you the reading of article 151(1) by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and I have placed before the House the directive of the hon. Speaker. I can do no more.

As I said, this is going to be one of the briefest speeches that I have ever made in Parliament, because it is not I who am going to speak or have spoken.

The hon. Minister has stated that efforts have been made to speed up the reports. That is very true. I have received from Parliament Library a statement of reports laid on the Table of the House. I do not know how they go to the Ministry and how they come here, but this statement has been given to me by the Library. According to this statement, I find that once or twice.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the statement?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This is the statement I got from the Library, and this gives the dates on which Audit Reports and Appropriation Accounts were laid on the Table of the House, whether separately or together. This is from 1954 right up to the submission of this particular report.

Mr. Speaker: Who prepared this report?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I do not know who prepared this.

Mr. Speaker: The Research and Reference Section?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I do not know who prepared it.

Mr. Speaker: There is a Research and Reference Section here to enable all hon. members to get facts and statistics on various subjects. It is open to any hon. Member to get information from there.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I just want to pay my tribute to that Section, because it is one of the most helpful sections to all hon. Members. The last ten days, the way the Library of this House, the librarian and all the people, have worked with regard to this subject, you have no idea. And the

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educational value of this discussion or controversy, or whatever you might like to call it, is great.

Now, according to the statement that is given to me by the Library, I find that from the year 1954 right up to 1960, before your directive, there have been two departures. After your directive, there has been one departure and I am not in a position to know whether it was with regard to the same Appropriation Accounts about which we had discussion. It has not been possible to locate that.

Therefore, I think that even in spite of the fact that this directive of yours is there there is nothing to prevent the Auditor-General from sending to the House preliminary reports, as authorised by the Public Accounts Committee. But they must be preliminary reports, and described as such, and should not contain any reference to Appropriation Accounts, or the Commercial Appendix. That should be in Part II.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister, the other day, said something. I am not in a mood to retaliate today, because I think the matter is much too serious. It is something which is of interest to the House, interest to the Members. I can assure you that, as far as I am concerned for the office of the Auditor-General I have got the highest respect. My respect for the Ministry and the Ministers comes second to him. I respect him more. I want that office, and the offices of persons like the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission, should be thoroughly protected. But protection does not mean that if they do something, then that cannot be questioned at all. Parliament is supreme. If certain procedural irregularities take place, they have to be brought to your notice. When the other day I was trying to raise it by way of a point of order, I only mentioned this, and it is you who have given this ruling. I was very glad when I have just

been informed by my hon. friend, Shri Barman, that such a situation will never arise or should not arise.

Shri Barman: I did not say "will never arise". I said that it might not arise and there might not be occasions like that.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Yes, there might not be occasions, because all the arrears have been wiped out. We were very happy to know from the hon. Finance Minister himself that things have been speeded up. I would like to add as on the high way, so in Parliament, over-speeding sometimes results in accidents.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Mr. Speaker.....

Shri Barman: Mr. Speaker, before that, may I just read only two extracts from the records on which this controversy had arisen?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Barman.

Shri Barman: It was, first of all, in the year 1952 that the Public Accounts Committee felt rather uneasy, because accounts were much in arrears.

At that time I also was a member of the Committee and Dr. John Mathai was the Chairman. Some legal points also were raised at that time as to whether this Committee was competent to go into the accounts of the pre-partition period and because of two other factors which I may state incidentally. Two departments, namely, Defence and Railways, are very big departments and naturally the Controller General of Defence Accounts and in the Railways the Financial Commissioner took much time in order to compile the accounts. Naturally, the reports did not come up before the Public Accounts Committee though they had much less

work at that time. So consultations were going on between the Public Accounts Committee and the then Auditor-General as to whether something could be done so that the Public Accounts Committee might consider matters which were urgent and not wait till the Appropriation Accounts came up because by that time it will be rather futile to discuss that..... (*Interruption*). I will just read out paragraph 5, page 1, of the Report dated the 25th January, 1950. It reads thus—

"We were glad to hear from the Auditor-General that he had under consideration certain proposals which will enable him to bring before the Committee important financial irregularities for consideration as soon as possible after their occurrence thus avoiding the inevitable delay involved in bringing them to their notice through the formal Audit Reports, after the completion of the accounts. The Committee will in consequence have to meet more frequently than at present. We welcome this suggestion and we trust that a decision on this matter would be taken in consultation with the Committee in time to come in operation for the next financial year."

Next I pass on to.....

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria): All these happened before direction was given by the Speaker.

Shri Barman: I am not contesting the hon. Speaker's direction. I have not followed what my hon. friend has just now said.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The hon. Speaker's directive was conveyed both to the Ministry of Finance and to the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Barman: I am referring to the earlier incidents.

Again it is an extract from the Seventh Report of the Public Ac-

counts Committee, 1952-53. At that time Shri B. Das was the Chairman. The proceedings of the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee held on Saturday, the 26th July, 1952 read thus—

"The Committee first considered the suggestion made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at an earlier meeting that he contemplated to separate self-contained paras, involving grave irregularities etc. in his Audit Report which did not contain any direct reference to the Accounts themselves and present them in the form of preliminary reports. Such reports, the Comptroller and Auditor-General said, would enable the Committee to examine these irregularities as soon as possible after their occurrence thus avoiding the inevitable delay involved in bringing them to their notice through the final reports. The Comptroller and Auditor-General also undertook to prepare Part I of the Audit Report on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1951-52 and forward it to the President in the usual manner for being laid before Parliament after which it could be considered by the Committee without waiting for the final Report.

The Committee agreed to the suggestion made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General."

The third thing that I want to place before the House through you is an extract from the report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1954-55. I will only read a portion of it. It reads:

"In pursuance of this decision, the Audit Report (Civil), 1952 has been presented by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in two parts viz, Part I, Preliminary Report dealing with cases involving financial irregularities, losses of public money etc., and Part II,

[**Shri Barman**]

Supplementary Audit Report dealing with matters other than those referred to in Part I and also containing audit comments and criticisms arising out of the Appropriation Accounts, e.g., accuracy of budgeting, control over expenditure, excesses and savings etc.

The Committee are glad to note that the reporting has now been made current and the Audit Report of 1954 has already been presented to Parliament."

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will you kindly read the previous paragraph also?

Shri Barman: I have not got the previous paragraph with me. What I have, I have read out. This clearly shows that in consultation with the Public Accounts Committee since 1952 the Auditor-General was authorised, or rather had been submitting Audit Reports in the form of Part I. Subsequently, there were the Appropriation Accounts and also Audit Reports on other matters which were not contained in Part I which had been submitted earlier. Since that time there had been several occasions regarding different ministries on which the Auditor-General had submitted Part I Report separately and the Appropriation Accounts came later on. Even, so far as Defence is concerned, last year also the Auditor-General had submitted Part I before the Appropriation Accounts were submitted to the House. These are the facts.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I correct the Chairman? There was no Part I Report last year on Defence. It has not come to the House last year and it is not in the Library of the House.

Shri Tyagi: It is 1959 Report.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Does it say it is Part I? It will not say it is Part I.

Shri Barman: I have got a list of all the Reports that have been submitted on different ministries. Of course, mostly the Reports have been submitted along with the Appropriation Accounts. But there have been occasions practically in the case of all ministries that earlier reports have been submitted in the form of Part I. I may just verify.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know one thing. On account of the regularity or irregularity, are the main points which have been highlighted by the Auditor-General irrelevant for us to consider the objections that have been taken.....(Interruption)? I want to know whether consideration of those points to which the Auditor-General has taken objection in the Report which has come regularly or irregularly on the Table of the House is irregular.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Tyagi: Why is this camouflage of discussing the procedure.....(Interruption)?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Yes, yes; that is what it is. It is camouflage.....(Interruption)?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a point of procedure that has been raised. I hope to place facts before the House which, I am quite sure, will convince the House that there is no irregularity.

Shri Tyagi: But what about the main objection? Why is the Government not speaking about that? The main objections raised by the Auditor-General are the main concern of the House. The House is anxious to know your replies about those objections and not about procedure or irregularities.

Some Hon. Members: It is for the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Barman: Generally, the practice is that if the Auditor-General submits a Part I Report that Report will contain such matters which do not depend on the Appropriation Accounts.

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): We have left the hare and are chasing the hound.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I associate myself with the remark made by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain that we have left the hare and are chasing the hound because I was very much grieved today when I heard so many questions—I also heard the hon. Prime Minister—regarding the case which is still going on in a London court.

An Hon. Member: It has practically been withdrawn.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I was in the beginning under the impression that the Government had filed this suit with a view to vindicate the prestige of the persons who had placed certain orders with that firm. But later on that firm filed some counter-suits and in one of the counter-suits I am told—I am not very sure because it was published in the papers a year ago that the London firm, Sir James Marshall Cornwall and Partners filed a suit that the opposite party had filed an application for the liquidation of their firm—they had named some Indian dignitaries. The firm has not yet been liquidated. I do not know what that insinuation was. I would like the Government to give a reply to that.

Shri Tyagi: He is not listening.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If they are not listening, they will go on committing so many blunders in the future also. Because, the case which was raised today also comes into the picture here. I do not know whether at that time the Audit Report had taken note of it or not. This Audit Report has given a special Chapter, 'Other Topics of Interest'. And in this mention is made about some Japanese contracts, and it is said that on the 9th September, 1958, the Defence Ministry concluded an agreement with a Japanese firm, who were not one of the original tenderers. And it says further on: "A technical team consisting of the Director General, Ordnance Factories, and another officer was sent to Japan to investigate the performance of the tractors, but after the contract had been concluded."

I do not know whether there is any bungling here or not, but on the face of it it is an irregular action that proper tenders were not called; and, after the contract was signed, officers were sent there to inspect the tractors. If anybody points out such irregularities, I do not know why any one should go against him.

Apart from that, we have taken the oath to uphold the Constitution. And, as regards the post of Auditor-General—I do not mean the present incumbent, let anybody be the incumbent—but I want to uphold the institution of the Auditor-General. Because, if we malign any Constitutional post, it is not proper. For instance, take the President. Whoever is the President, it is our duty, when we have taken the oath by the Constitution, to uphold the institution of the Rashtrapathi of India. And if Shri Morarjibhai or any Minister gets up and says "The Rashtrapati is not good", I will challenge his authority that he is not doing justice by the Constitution. Similarly the other day the Defence Minister came and got up without any information and started saying something about this Audit Report. As a matter of fact, in the Defence debate I had raised this point that there is nothing in this report which I should object to; because I know that so many irregularities are being committed daily, and there is nothing new here which I do not know of. Therefore, it was not a new document for me. But they take objection even to such innocuous documents because they are not in a position to say that it is wrong. If they are in a position to point out any wrong facts mentioned in it, then I will be prepared to bow to anybody here and say "all right, I am not going to say anything against the arguments which are being placed here". But they did not say, "What about this Japanese firm?"

If you negotiated a contract with Sir James Marshall Cornwall and Partners, and after ten years you are going to hide your face, this is the most shameful action we have taken, this Jeeps case. And it was good that

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

they did not pursue it when the Government realised that we are not going to recover the amount of damage even if we succeed. That was the gist of the statement of the Prime Minister. At that time also I was getting up and I wanted that you should permit me to ask this question with respect to the initial error. That is, there were certain errors committed by the persons who placed that contract with that firm. If this realisation has dawned on the Government that they are not in a position to recover the amount, I wanted to ask whether this has also dawned on the Government or not that the persons who had committed the error of placing that contract with them should no longer be allowed to place another contract with any other firm. I do not know what is the position, and I would like the Finance Minister to categorically say whether the persons responsible at that time to place those contracts, by which I mean the 'Jeep scandal contract', with those firms are still in a position to place even bigger contracts with bigger firms, and bigger foreign firms, in Japan, Germany and other countries. If this is the situation of the Government, then I would acclaim the action taken by the Auditor-General and say that the Auditor-General must submit to this House daily reports as to what kind of irregular contracts are placed by the Government. We should welcome him here in this nation, and we should invite him and say "you must point out the daily defects of the Ministries, if they are committing errors of the nature of this 'Jeep scandal case'."

Now, there is another thing, this Nanavati case. On that day I had avoided and even today I want to avoid saying anything on this, because this is a human thing. (An Hon. Member: What human?) Because, a day or two after I had spoken, I read a statement of the Law Minister in London, not in India. And he said that the jurors had agreed that he should be exonerated, and some judges had also differed. Because we

are in the Congress we abide by some principles and moral standards; we are supposed to have at least some sort of moral standard and nobody should go by technical nicety. And the Law Minister must also be knowing what is the nature of the case and what is the truth about that. I do not want to go beyond that. This is also a matter of daily occurrence, because Mr. H. M. Patel was also given a fund by the Government to defend himself. Occasionally firings also take place. There also, even in my State, the Government had given large sums of money for defending their officers, because when they resorted to firing they were on duty. I do not know whether he was performing any naval duty in the city of Bombay at that time. Therefore, it was irregular.

My esteemed friend Shri Tyagi was very correct when he said that if anybody comes and repudiates the facts we must accept it. And I am prepared to accept every word and comma of the repudiation. But they should go and repudiate it, I deprecate it, and deprecate it with full vigour, that it should not be the business of any Minister to hide facts under any technical nicety.

Now I want to say another thing. Because, like the 'Jeep scandal', this Indus canal water dispute is also a very big question. Actually I was not prepared to speak today, but what took place in the Question Hour encouraged me to participate in it. This is about appropriation and accounts business. Shri Barman was quite right. And I bow to your ruling. Whatever you say must be accepted here in the House.

With regard to the appropriation accounts of the Defence Ministry and Railway Ministry—today it is a question of the Defence Ministry—those accounts are prepared by the Defence Audit people, as was stated by the hon. the Finance Minister. And the Defence Ministry can at any time prevent the submission of the Appropriation Accounts. It cannot be certified

by the Auditor-General unless and until the Appropriation Accounts are submitted to him. And that submission can be delayed by the Defence Ministry. If that right is possessed by any Ministry, whether it is the Finance Ministry or Defence Ministry or External Affairs Ministry or Agriculture Ministry, then that right is not a correct right. It should be taken away and the Auditor-General should be given the full control of demanding the Appropriation Accounts.

About railways, talks were going on for giving rights to Pakistan for having their railway between the two wings of Pakistan. I think if the Government yields here, it will be committing the gravest blunder of its career. Government must give full opportunity to them to use Indian railways, planes or whatever means of transport we are having, but we should never allow any foreign Government to have their through trains through our territory. If they effect negotiations, I would like you, Sir, not to allow the Government to have it negotiated before consulting this House.

My next point is about Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The International Court has now given the judgment, and it is now proved that the Portuguese are not having any sovereignty over Dadra and Nagar Haveli and that these places are Indian. I think that it is our duty that we should accord recognition to both Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and also encourage the formation of an Indian Government in Goa, Diu and Daman; or, they should form a Government, and we should accord recognition to that. They should also be given freedom to join India when they want to.

My next point is about the Defence Ministry again. The other day I had mentioned about one line in the Report of the Defence Ministry for 1959-60. The pity is that nobody in the Ministry knows whether any such mention has been made or not. I say this because I have consulted the External Affairs Ministry, Defence

Ministry and everybody. When I refer to External Affairs Ministry, I mean below and up to the Deputy Minister's rank. It is mentioned in page 5, paragraph 5, line 5:

"A little later when there were some incidents on the Ladakh border of Tibet, in October, 1959, the Army took over similar responsibility for the J. & K., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. borders with Tibet."

I think this is another blunder which the Defence Ministry has committed, because I do not see any sense in it. Anybody possessing an iota of intelligence.....

Shri Tyagi: May I request you not to allow in the House any discussion on this matter since this question is being discussed between the two Prime Ministers? It may have an adverse effect on the negotiations.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I very much respect Tyagi and I am always prepared to implement his command, but here this is a printed document, and it is in the market also, and every intelligent man will be having it. I do not mean non-intelligent people who have not read it, but here my premise is.....

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): What document?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The annual Report of the Defence Ministry for 1959-60.

Shri Tyagi: The passage quoted is adverse to our interests. Therefore, I am saying.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It can never go against our interests. It is written in it:

"A little later when there were some incidents on the Ladakh border of Tibet,....."

Shri Morarji Desai: Why should we discuss it now?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has pointed out the discrepancy of one statement first, and another statement now, but the opinion seems to be that the discrepancy that has been committed by the officers who prepared this Report is not an important matter to be raised today. Of course he will have other occasions. He may proceed to another point.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My point is that the whole premise of this Report which runs into 91 pages is that some incidents occurred on the Ladakh border of Tibet, and I want to repudiate that premise, because there is no foundation in that premise. No incident occurred on the Ladakh border of Tibet. All the incidents occurred deep inside Indian territory,...

Shri Tyagi: That is true.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:45, 50 and 100 miles inside. One incident occurred in 1949-50. According to Mr. Chou En-lai's letter, thousands of Chinese solidiers were sent to construct that road which runs over 100 miles in Indian territory, and that also 40 miles south of the Indian border. That was the first incident. The second incident occurred when they visited the Shipki La pass in 1954. Again in 1956, they visited Bara Hoti, and in 1957 they visited the Khurnak Fort, Spanggur and Mandal. Then they arrested our solidiers 55 miles inside our territory in July, 1958. Then again, they arrested our patrol personnel in September, 1959 about 65 miles inside our territory, and the latest incident of October, 20-21, 1959 was in Kongka pass in Chang Chenmo Valley where they killed nine Indian patrol personnel and arrested 14. Any Defence Ministry worth the name would have stated that our patrol personnel were arrested by the Chinese 50 or 60 miles inside our territory, that they were killed by the Chinese 45 miles inside our territory, and not bow to their feet saying that the incident occurred on the Ladakh border of Tibet.

There is another thing. Here is the latest Chinese communication, and incidentally the two are similar in nature.

Shri Tyagi: Border means on the side of the border, not exactly on the border.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, two or three miles, as in the case of Pakistan where we are having that experience. They are incidents a mile or two this side of the border.

This is what the Chinese communication says:

"For China the occurrence some time last year of tension and unfortunate incidents on the border of the two countries was totally unexpected."

Mark the words "the border of the two countries". Is the Defence Ministry going to recognise that, and if they go to recognise that I oppose them, and I will go on opposing them, and I will see that they are never allowed to do that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: See to it that they are not allowed to be in office.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji (Raipur): May I make a suggestion?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not yielding.

Accidentally yesterday I read the *Hindu* of Madras, in which there is an article about the misunderstanding that arose in 1950 when India sent a communication acknowledging Chinese suzerainty over Tibet and renouncing the special privileges enjoyed by her in Tibet. It appears that the Indian Embassy in Peking decoded the term "suzerainty" into sovereignty through a clerical error. I do not know whether that was a clerical error or whether that was intentional. Had it not been intentional, it would have been rectified long ago, but today, it is about ten years since then. It occurred in

1950 and today we are in 1960. Therefore, I have always been saying about the mistakes committed by these persons; they are in Peking or other places and here also.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Which persons? Our Ambassador?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Today the position is that negotiations are going on. Like Shri Tyagi I also wish that an amicable settlement is arrived at. I wish godspeed to the two Prime Ministers and pray that they succeed in their efforts, but not at the cost of India, because I want to be clear. We know our recognised boundary, we also know about our culture and tradition, we also know that for the Chinese it is one of the ten fingers. And they consider that also as some mole or some such thing on one finger, and all the other nine fingers are all right. But, for us, there are only three sides. One side which was the safest up till now has now become a live boundary. And it is going to be so in future. Therefore, for us, it is a question of life and death. For them, it is a very easy question. Therefore, I want that the country should stand behind the Prime Minister. In his speech at the airport, which I read in yesterday's paper, and also in his speech yesterday at the banquet, he has expressed the sentiment of the country; he has reflected the true sentiments of India. Therefore, I support him and give him wholehearted support, and I assure him that the country will be behind him; and he must uphold the dignity of India and protect the frontier of the country in the negotiations, and I hope that he will protect.

For the future, I would say this. Two things are going on now. One is the Chinese colonisation corps in the Ladakh area. I want to speak about it again this time. There, they have brought soldiers and they are colonising our area. You know, Sir, that when Shri Karam Singh was travelling

through that area, he was made to travel through that area by one truck—bigger truck. The point is that they have developed a net-work of communications, a system of road communications. Last Sunday, I saw the latest map of the frontier of India, and I find that they have constructed an airport also in our territory just very near Chusul near Chang Chenmo Valley. When they have developed their area to such an extent, it is most unfortunate that we have not so far developed our area, and we are not making any concrete efforts towards developing them either. For, today, about the Badrinath Road, it was said that since December, nothing was being done on that road; and the hon. Minister said that that was the concern of the Defence Ministry. If that is going to be the case, how can things develop? Any Indian, however patriotic he may be, living in the villages in our border territory, if he would see Chinese jeeps and all sorts of implements etc. will begin to think 'What sort of Government are we having?'. We are not even having a bullock-cart, what to speak of jeeps and trucks and other things.

Therefore, it is necessary that we must develop India. And I would appeal to the Finance Minister, that he being a practical man, he should see that all other Ministries are roped in, and no development flounders at the door of Finance. Let the country finance the further development of those areas. We must raise all sorts of taxes, but for developing those areas and not for filling the pockets of corrupt officers and people.

I would like to say a word here about the NCC and the Territorial Army. I was talking a little while ago about the Chinese colonisation corps; they are colonising our area. Here, our programme is to train the students. It is good that our students should be disciplined, and we must train them, but no student can go there and remain. It is only the ex-soldiers, if they are sent there, who can form a *basti* and do some work. Or train the illiterate and send them in as large

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

a number as you like. Invite the ordinary youth of India and train them, in the Territorial Army and others. Otherwise, this mere business of getting salute from them and doing these small things would not do. I am giving this warning here. Of course, what is being done in the NCC is a useful thing, and the NCC people can become better officers, but they can never go and stay in the Aksaichin area. It is necessary that we should prepare persons to go there and stay there and develop some rivulets, cut the snow and do other things there. This realisation is not there at present, namely to develop our country, not only the frontier but the entire manpower and other resources on the line that the freedom of the country and the country's defence require. The Territorial Army and the NCC are good at their places, but the really vigorous and virile people should be trained, and we must pay them well and send them there. And light armaments and other things also should be manufactured. Every day, this song of increased production in the ordnance factories is being sung. I am very much for that, and let them go on doing that, but ordnance factories are not bania-shops where we should try to manufacture something for profit. We require solid things for protecting our frontiers, such as light armaments, radar, fighters, bombers, jeeps, small-tonnage tractors and so on. But I find that there is an argument going on, and we are carrying on with all sorts of arrangements. I want that there should be a clear realisation of the situation. So far, there is only a hazy realisation. I do admit that our Prime Minister has fully gauged the sentiment of the nation, but below him it is necessary that there should be a full realisation of the situation, for, only with realisation, there can be adequate preparation.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Frank Anthony. Thereafter, I shall call Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Khadilkar.

Some Hon. Members: What about the hon. Members on this side?

Shri Rane (Buldana): Yesterday, so many people spoke from the Opposition. But only a few Members have spoken from this side.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, you have got two eyes, the left eye and the right eye. You must see on both sides.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunua): You may extend the time.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): You may increase the time.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do for time?

Shri Rane: The idea was that those Members who had not spoken either on the Motion on the President's Address or on the budget should be given chance, but yesterday, I found that many Members who had taken part either on the Motion on the President's Address or on the budget were given chances, and other Members from our side are suffering because of that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I support this. I fully support Shri Rane's suggestion, and he should see that all Members who have not been put on any committee so far, and who have never got any chance should be put on committees now and they should also be given chances. Otherwise, what is the sense in making this suggestion?

Mr. Speaker: I have before me a list of the names of the Members of the Congress Party who want to speak. But it so happens that only those persons who constantly speak remain in the House. As for the other persons, I have been seeing around and the hon. Deputy-Speaker also has been trying to catch their eyes; they never care to catch our eyes, but we try to catch their eyes, but they are not here. While I have been repeatedly

saying that I shall give opportunities to those people, I find here in the list before me a cross noted against their names, saying that they are not available in their seats.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): We have been sitting here since yesterday morning.

Mr. Speaker: I know, I shall give opportunities.

With respect to this debate on the Finance Bill, I would like to give opportunities to all sections which have distinct political affiliations, in addition to other persons who have not taken part.

The time is limited. Sometimes the speeches of some hon. Members are very interesting and some new aspects are dealt with and the House seems to be in a mood to go on hearing. And, I am a little afraid of disturbing. Therefore, hon. Members will put up with this inconvenience. They will have many opportunities. (Interruption).

Shri Muhammed Elias: At least one Member from our party may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members are willing to have only a couple of hours for the clause by clause consideration—the hon. Minister has conceded a number of things and I do not think we expect any other concessions—otherwise we can extend this general discussion. (Interruptions). Whatever they want to say may be said in this discussion. I will call upon the hon. Minister at 4.40.

14 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai: If you call me to speak at 4.40, that means the amendments will be taken up at 5.40 and they will go up to 7.40.

Mr. Speaker: I said previously that I will call him at quarter to three. Now, I will call him at quarter to four.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, I think it will be at 3.40.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I will call him at 3.40.

Shri Morarji Desai: You were going to call me at 2.40; now with this extension it will be 3.40.

Mr. Speaker: He will carry on the reply till 4.40. Then, we will have three hours up to 7.40. So far as the one hour discussion is concerned, we can postpone it till tomorrow.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know whether the House is going to sit till 7.40 or till 6.40?

Mr. Speaker: We shall finish it to-day.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all right; afterwards it will be very difficult.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Anthony. The hon. Member will be brief.

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I intend to be very brief. Actually, I have come to my feet to answer the position taken up by Shri Feroze Gandhi because as one of the most senior Members of the House I think the issue he has raised is basically an extremely important issue. While Shri Gandhi has purported, under the guise of some particular affection for procedure, to question the right or the propriety of the action taken by the Auditor-General I feel it raises the question basically of the position of the Auditor-General not only *vis-a-vis* the Constitution but *vis-a-vis* this House also.

Shri Gandhi referred to article 151 of the Constitution. Sometimes laymen know more law than lawyers. But he left me completely unconvinced. I hope you will bear out my reading of this article. Article 151 reads as follows:

"The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Union shall be submitted....."
I am unable to find.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Do not refer to me. That is the finding of the Speaker—not mine. It is the Speaker's ruling.

14.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Frank Anthony: I am interpreting article 151 literally. And, you Sir, who have got considerable judicial experience know that it is a basic maxim of interpretation to give the ordinary, plain, grammatical meaning. And the plain grammatical meaning of article 151 is this, that the Auditor-General should report relating to the accounts and the report shall be submitted to the President. There is not a single word or phrase here to suggest that the report of the Auditor-General and the Appropriation Accounts should be presented to the President simultaneously. There is nothing in the article to suggest that.

Then, I have here an extract from the Audit Code. Shri Feroze Gandhi suggested that the Auditor-General has powers by and large; but, in any event, in this particular case he acted in a way which was repugnant to some kind of Code. I have before me an extract from the Code which reads as follows:

"He" (that is the Comptroller and Auditor-General) "has complete liberty in reporting relating relevant facts and of expressing opinions upon the conduct of departments and of Ministries in regard to their financial transactions".

And this is the most important part.

"Nothing can fetter his discretion or judgment in any manner as to matters which he may bring to the notice of Parliament in the discharge of his duties."

What I want to emphasise is this that apart from the extraordinary

status the framers of the Constitution have advisedly invested the Auditor-General with, the Auditor-General, in the final analysis—I won't say he is a servant of Parliament—has not only a duty but a right to report to Parliament. And, I think we have to be very clear in our own mind as to how we are going to regard the Auditor-General. Because, in certain ways I consider the Auditor-General has been placed in a position which is almost co-equal with that of the President of India. In certain ways he has a position more exalted than even the Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court. I am reading from article 148(4).

"The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold office."

We have deliberately placed on him this extraordinary seal of independence so that unlike the Judges of the Supreme Court who tomorrow may become a Governor, even the Chief Minister of a State who may become something less exalted than a Governor, the Auditor-General has been given a peculiar position in the matter of high status.

I do not understand quite frankly Shri Gandhi's apparently deep concern at a new ground allegedly being broken by the Auditor General. The Finance Minister said, I think it was day before yesterday, that no more than one occasion—I forget the number of occasions and he will tell us—that on several occasions, in fact, the Audit Reports have been presented to this House before the Appropriation Accounts.

Now, this has happened in the past and no objection has been taken. I do not understand why somebody should suddenly acquire some kind of hypersensitive rash and come to this House and under the pretext of procedure and irregularity.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will you please use proper English; otherwise you will find it rather hot. Do not talk about rash. What is this language?

Shri Frank Anthony: I repeat what I stated that somebody with a hyper-sensitive rash—what is wrong there...

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Do not use that language in this House. Otherwise, you will find it very hot for you. Speak decently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. (*Interruptions*). I am calling for order. Is it necessary that everybody should get up.

Shri Frank Anthony: I must strongly protest against Shri Gandhi.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may leave it.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is highly improper for Shri Gandhi to threaten me that it will be very hot. I am quite prepared to get heat from Shri Gandhi, and Shri Gandhi's betters (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is this the kind of language to be used in Parliament?

Shri Frank Anthony: Are you telling me what kind of language I should use? You are not the Speaker. What is wrong in saying hyper-sensitive rash? It is a refined expression.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Would the hon. Member listen to me? Am I to stand in a queue to get an opportunity to speak? Every hon. Member begins to speak and does not care whether the Chair is standing. The hon. Member should attend to me. I have called him to order because I thought when these words were used that they were not objectionable. So he might continue his speech instead of having a fight over that.

Shri Frank Anthony: When I use that language, I submit I used it with restraint.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I do not take exception to that, though it has been objected to, why should the Member then get so much sensitive?

Shri Frank Anthony: I am objecting to the threat that Shri Gandhi has been pleased to hold out.

I was saying.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, let us listen patiently.

Shri Frank Anthony: Let him wear it if the cap fits him. I was saying that the Finance Minister has underlined the fact that on several occasions the Audit Report had preceded the Appropriation Accounts. My friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, who has very particular knowledge in these matters tells me that the Defence Report in 1958 was presented to the House, at least three months before the Appropriation Accounts. That is with regard to the audit report in respect of the Defence for 1958. I am also told that in 1959, the Defence audit report was sent to the President three weeks ahead and that it was only because Parliament was not in session that the report and the Appropriation Accounts were presented simultaneously. In this particular case, the Defence Audit report relates to the accounts of 1958-59, that is, they have been signed almost a year after the close of the financial year. I think it was Shri Barman—Or, I forgot who it was—who referred to the fact that in 1952 the Public Accounts Committee specially asked the Auditor-General to report before the accounts were presented in order to avoid any undue delay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I can interrupt at this stage, I may say that the hon. Speaker only said that the hon. Members should be brief. But he desired that they should try to conclude their remarks within ten minutes. I was going to ring the Bell.

Shri Frank Anthony: I will finish in two minutes. I think it was on the 22nd of February that the hon. Speaker himself was pleased to say that he had himself asked the Auditor-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

General to submit an interim report to the House. As has been pointed out, I think by Shri Tyagi, the Defence Ministry is in a peculiar position. Some people may think that it is fortunate or unfortunate according to their point of view. They have their own accounting organisation. I agree with my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh when he suggested that the accounting in respect of Defence and the Railways should not be separate. It should, like the other Ministries, be under the direct control and direction of the Auditor-General. Now, what has happened? I am told by my friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, that the Auditor-General has sent a letter to the Speaker; the Speaker mentioned it in the House. Has the Auditor-General stated in that letter whether there was any attempt—I do not say it was deliberate—because of incompetence or any other reason to delay in the presentation of the Appropriation Accounts? What would be the position of the Auditor-General if in the event, in the case of these two Ministries which have their own accounts organisation, deliberately—or, let us give them the benefit of doubt—from sheer incompetence there is inordinate delay about the Appropriation Accounts? Is the Auditor-General—knowing that irregularities are being perpetrated and have been perpetrated—going to keep this House in the dark? I say it would be dereliction of duty.

Shri Barman: I am subject to correction. I think the Director-General of Defence Accounts is under the Auditor-General... (Some Hon. Members: No.). I am subject to correction.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not know. But the position is that all that the Auditor-General can do with regard to Defence is to certify the accounts. If the Defence Department, for some reason or the other deliberately does not place all the requisite documents before him, he is helpless. If there is inordinate delay and the irregularities

grow, which in the case of Defence may go to the very root of the security of this country, is the Auditor-General going to keep his mouth shut and not report to Parliament? I agree with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. He would like to see this practice hardened into a rule of law that in the case of Ministries like the Defence and the Railways, where they are their own separate organisations, as a matter of law, or shall we say convention that has hardened into law, the Auditor-General's report should always come to this House in time. I would also like to endorse what my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said. From time to time—there should be no time-limit—whenever the Auditor-General considers it expedient or necessary in the interest of the country, he must report to this House in respect of the irregularities. I feel strongly on this matter and I think this House should take a firm stand and congratulate the Auditor-General for having performed his duties with an extremely high sense of duty. I do not know—Shri Feroze Gandhi has gone out—why he should have been ultrasensitive. Some of us here feel that under the Constitution we have set up deliberately a person with this High office and with extraordinary powers. What are we seeking to do? We are seeking—whether Shri Feroze Gandhi intended it or not—to make the Auditor-General an appendage of the Central Government so that he should toe their line. Shri Feroze Gandhi said that it would be hot for me. I do not mind. I have got broad shoulders but I do not know whether he is suggesting that it will be hot for the Auditor-General.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I must express my regrets. I shall not be able to give more than ten minutes to anybody. It would be difficult. Four hon. Members from the Opposition want that they should be called and there are other hon. Members also. One hour and thirty minutes is all that we have got.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): I have not spoken at all. I may be given time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There may be many others also. Now, Shri Braj Raj Singh. I hope the hon. Members would accommodate me today.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो विवाद सदन में चला है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि देश पर एक भारी संकट आ रहा है। जब मैं संकट की बात कहता हूँ तो सीमा पर के संकट की ही बात नहीं कहता बल्कि देश की जो अन्दरूनी परिस्थिति है, उसमें भी एक संकट आ रहा है। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री फीरोज गांधी बोल रहे थे और अपने भाषण के दौरान उन्होंने एक बात कह दी कि इतनी तेज़ चलने से दुर्घटना हो जाया करती है और वित्त मंत्री को उन्होंने धमकी दी कि संभवतः वित्त मंत्री के साथ कोई दुर्घटना हो जाए। मुझे वित्त मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री के बीच में अगर कोई खाई है, तो उसमें नहीं पड़ना है

श्री मोराराजी देसाई : कोई खाई नहीं है, इसको माननीय सदस्य समझ लें।

श्री खुशबूद्ध राय : आपको मालूम नहीं पड़ती है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : खाई हो या न हो लेकिन दिखलाने का यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि खाई नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि खाई नहीं बल्कि कोई गड़दा है। जो हो, जैसा मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें सरकार की नीतियों के प्रति भी देश की जनता को जागरूक होना चाहिये। इस समय मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की नीतियां कितनी गलत हैं। वह चीज़ बहुत कुछ सदन में आ चुकी है। मुझे लगता है कि यही गलत नीतियां अगर चलती रहीं और इसी सरकार के हाथ में देश का शासन द्वारा रहता है तो देश संकट में फंस सकता है।

देश संकट में न फंसे, इसके लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। देश में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिये और देश में वैसी स्थिति पैदा करने के लिये जिससे कि देश संकट से बच सके, मैं ये सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

असल में दिक्कत क्या है, इस और हमारा सब से पहले ध्यान जाना चाहिये। दिक्कत यह है कि थोड़े से लोग हैं जो कि देश की राजनीति में या यों कहना चाहिये कि सरकार की नीति में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। लेकिन दूसरों को जान बूझ कर अलग रखा गया है और इसलिये अलग रखा गया है ताकि वे सरकार की नीति जो है उसमें कोई दिलचस्पी ले ही न सकें। जानबूझ कर अगर मैं कह रहा हूँ तो मैं काफी गम्भीरता के साथ इस शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहा हूँ। कहा जाता है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कहा है कि कि जो हमारे देश में मैन-पावर है, उसको किस तरह से उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है, उसको किस तरह से यूटिलाइज़ किया जाए, इधर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है जिससे कि देश में आठ से दस करोड़ तक जो लोग बेकार रहते हैं, चाहे अद्वेद बेकार उनको कहा जाए या पूरा बेकार कहा जाए, उनको काम दिलाने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न हो सके। कोई प्रयत्न उधर नहीं हो रहा है वैसा न करके बनावटी विवादों में हम सदन में पड़ जाते हैं, किसी को एक धमकी दे देते हैं और किसी को दूसरी धमकी दे देते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बक्त आ गया है कि यह सदन यह निश्चित करे कि सरकार, चाहे मैनपावर के यूटिलाइज़ेशन का सवाल हो, चाहे जो गलत नीतियां चल रही हैं, उनको दुरुस्त करने का सवाल है, अपना दृष्टिकोण बदले और इस सदन की इच्छा का पालन करे।

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

उदाहरण के लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक प्राइस पालिसी का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर बजट के दौरान में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा के दौरान में भी उसका काफी ज़िक्र आया है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने भी एक बारह सदस्यों की समिति बनाई है प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड करने के लिये, मूल्य बढ़े नहीं, इसके उपाय सुझाने के लिये। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान नीतियों के चलते क्या कभी यह संभव हो सकता है कि प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड किया जा सके। आप उसको होल्ड नहीं कर सकेंगे। वित्त मंत्री की ओर से जो समीक्षा प्रकाशित की गई है उसमें कहा गया है कि १९५५-५६ में सीरियल्स की जो कीमतें थीं, उसके मुकाबले में अब वे ५२ प्रतिशत बढ़ गई हैं। ये क्यों बढ़ी हैं, इसकी खोज की जानी चाहिये, इसके पीछे जो कारण हैं, उनका पता लगाया जाना चाहिये। अगर आपने इसका पता नहीं लगाया तो वे बढ़ती ही जायेंगी और आप उन्हें रोक नहीं पायेंगे। इसके लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हम सही दाम नीति अखत्यार नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह काम हो नहीं सकता है। इसलिये जहां तक दाम नीति का सम्बन्ध है, चाहे वह कारखानों की पैदावार से सम्बन्धित हो, दोनों के बारे में हमें यह पता लगाना पड़ेगा उत्पादन व्यय क्या आता है, उत्पादन का खर्च क्या आता है। कारखानों में उत्पादित चीजों के बारे में तो यह निश्चित हो चुका है, बहुत सी चीजों का जो वहां उत्पादन होता है, उनके बारे में तो उत्पादन व्यय का पता लगाया जा चुका है लेकिन जहां तक खेती की पैदावार का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में जब कभी प्रश्न उठाया जाता है तो मंत्री महोदय

कह देते हैं कि टेरिफ कमिशन को यह अधिकार नहीं कि वह इसको देख सके, उसको यह काम सौंपा नहीं जा सकता है। देश की ६६ प्रतिशत जनता खेती की पैदावार पर निर्भर करती है। वह जो पैदा करती है उसके बारे में सरकार अब तक यह निश्चित नहीं कर पाई है कि किसी खेती की पैदावार का उत्पादन व्यय क्या आता है। इससे अधिक बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात और क्या हो सकती है? देश की जनता के लिये यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आप उसको अभी तक इकोनौमिक कीमत नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कब उसे आप ऐसी कीमत दे सकेंगे जो कि इकोनौमिक हो और जिसको पाकर वे अपना तथा अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट भर सकें। इस बास्ते मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पहले सरकार यह तय करे कि खेती की पैदावार में उत्पादन व्यय क्या होता है और जब यह तय हो जाये तो उसके बाद यह तय करे, यह निश्चित करे कि जो खेती की पैदावार है वह जब से किसान के हाथ में आती है और बढ़ती है, तब से दूसरी फसल तक उसकी कीमत में १ आना सेर से अधिक बढ़ोतरी न हो। सरकार ने आज तक इस और ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सरकार को पता नहीं है कि भावों के उत्तर-चढ़ाव के कारण कितना मुनाफा बीच वाले कमा लेते हैं। जिस तरह से खेती की पैदावार की कीमतें फसल के आने के बहुत गौर किर दूसरी फसल आने तक इस बीच में बढ़ा करती हैं, कभी पांच छः रुपये मन कभी दस रुपये मन और कभी कभी दूगुनी हो जाया करती हैं, उससे बीच वाल कितना रुपया सालाना कमा लेते हैं इसका सरकार को पता नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि ५००

करोड़ से लेकर १००० करोड़ सालाना तक मुनाफा बीच के लोग कमा लेते हैं।

अभी कुछ चर्चा चलने लगी है कि अन्न के जो राजकीय व्यापार की योजना सरकार ने चलाई थी, उसको वह ढीला करना चाहती है, प्रेग्मेटिक एप्रोच अपनाना चाहती है। इस एप्रोच का मतलब यह है कि उसको खत्म कर दिया जाए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पांच सौ से लेकर एक हजार करोड़ रुपये तक का जो नाजायज मुनाफा बीच के लोग कमाते हैं, उनको ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कौन सी कार्रवाई की जा रही है। जब तक आप इन सब चीजों को निश्चित नहीं करते हैं, तब तक देश की जनता में विश्वास पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जनता में विश्वास पैदा किया जाए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह भाषा के विषय में है। अभी हमने देखा कि जब माननीय फेंक एन्थनी अपना भाषण कर रहे थे तो एक विवाद सा चल पड़ा था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भाषा को आज भी केवल एक प्रतिशत लोग बोलते हैं सारे देश में उस भाषा में शासन का काम चला कर, राजनीति चला कर पब्लिक का काम करके, क्या हम कभी सारे देश की जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, उसमें विश्वास पैदा कर सकते हैं, उत्साह पैदा कर सकते हैं? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं यह बात इसलिये नहीं कहता हूँ कि मैं किसी भाषा के प्रति विद्वेष रखता हूँ, किसी भाषा से मेरी दुश्मनी है। यह बात नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक देश की राजनीति को चलाने का सम्बन्ध है, प्रशासन को चलाने का सम्बन्ध है, अगर इसको आप

देश की जनता के हित में चलाना चाहते हैं डौर जनता को बतलाना चाहते हैं कि क्या सीमा पर हो रहा है, क्या सरकार की नीति है, तो वह सब कुछ इस भाषा से उसको नहीं बतलाया जा सकता है, जिस भाषा के साथ आप चिपके हुए हैं। इस भाषा के जरिये से अपनी उस बात को जनता तक नहीं पहुँचा सकते हैं, जनता में अपनी नीतियों के प्रति उत्साह पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस मसले को अधिक न टालें। सीमा पर जो संकट है, उसका भी हमें समना करना है, वहां जो समस्या पैदा हो गई है, उसको भी हमें हल करना है। आज चीन के प्रधान मंत्री हमारे देश में आये हुए हैं और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के साथ उनकी बातचीत चल रही है। मेरी तो यही इच्छा है कि वह बातचीत सफल हो और हमारी शुभकामनायें उनके साथ हैं। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर किसी बजह से वह समस्या हल नहीं होती है तो की क्या यह चीज निश्चित नहीं है कि सारे देश की जनता को हमें उठाना पड़ेगा। यदि हमें सारी जनता को उठाना पड़ेगा तो जब तक जनता को यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि सीमा पर क्या हो रहा है तब तक जनता कैसे उठेगी।

मैं एक दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। हमें निश्चित रूप से अपनी इस भाषा नीति को भी बदलना पड़ेगा। हमें यह निश्चित करना होगा कि हमें अप्रेजी भाषा को कितना प्रोत्साहन देना है जिसे कि एक फी सदी लोग भी जानते हैं और हमारी अपनी जो मादरी जबानें हैं, मातृ भाषायें हैं, उनको कितना प्रोत्साहन देना है जब तक हम इस चीज को तय नहीं करते हैं, कोई निश्चय नहीं लेते हैं, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की जनता में उत्साह पैदा नहीं किया जा सकती है।

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

मैंने यह बात इसलिये कही है कि देश की जनता अब महसूस करने लगी है कि देश पर एक संकट आ गया है जिस का मुकाबला करना आवश्यक है। आज जनता यह भी कहने लग गई है कि अगर कहीं चीनी आ जाते हैं या कोई दूसरा आ जाता है तो क्या वे इन से ज्यादा बुरे होंगे। इससे और ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति और दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। मुझे भय है कि आज देश की जनता का बहुमत इस तरह का है जो कि सारी परिस्थिति को समझता नहीं है, सारी बातों को समझता नहीं है और कुछ भी होता रहे, उसको कोई मतलब नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि अब वक्त आ गया है जब सरकार को अपनी सारी नीतियों पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक पुनः विचार करना चाहिये। ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्रिमंडल के अन्दर भी आपस में मतभेद हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर तो मतभेद हैं ही। ये सब चीजें जिस तरह से चल रही हैं उससे पता चलता है कि देश पर एक खतरा आ सकता है और उस खतरे से देश को बचाने के लिये यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम जो कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि बन कर यहां आते हैं, हमारी जो देश की जनता मालिक है, उस जनता को इन सारी नीतियों से अवगत करें। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि उन्हीं सब कार्यक्रमों को ले कर हम सरकार के सामने आयें, लेकिन यह सरकार उन्हें मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। मैं आपकी इजाजत से एक बात कह दूँ कि हम निश्चित रूप से इस देश में कहते रहे हैं कि देश की जनता को जगाने के लिये हमेशा जनतंत्र में सत्याग्रह का स्थान होना चाहिये। हमने इस के लिये हमेशा कहा, लेकिन सरकार के लोग कहते थे कि नहीं, सत्याग्रह का कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिये। पर जब दिल्ली में कांग्रेस की सरकार मीजूद थी तो उन्हीं के राज्य में एक दूसरे सूबे में इस तरह की स्थिति आई और उन्होंने

खुद भी सत्याग्रह किया तथा सत्याग्रह कर के वहां की चुनी हुई सरकार को हटाया। हम किसी चुनी हुई सरकार को हटाना नहीं चाहते हैं, देश की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने सरकार के सामने कुछ मांगें रखीं और कहा कि वह उन को मान ले, लेकिन उन की तो जवाब देने की आदत नहीं है, वह उन को सुनने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है, जहां दूसरी तरफ केरल की सरकार कहती थी उन लोगों से जो कि मुक्ति आन्दोलन के प्रवर्तक थे कि आओ, हमारे साथ बात करो, समझौता करो, लेकिन आप सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश को उठाने के लिये यह जरूरी हो गया है कि सरकार खुद जागे और देश की नीति में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करे। अगर वह इस के लिये तैयार नहीं होती है तो मैं आपकी इजाजत से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि १ मई से देश में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उस के लिये सरकार जिम्मेदार होगी। हम सरकार को हटाना नहीं चाहते हैं, हम देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं। इस देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिये यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम इस देश की जनता को जगायें। देश की जनता जब जागे तभी सारे देश में सही नीति अपनाई जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार जल्दी से सुधर जाय और जल्दी से सम्भल ले। दूर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद वाली कहावत को वह मान ले तो भी देश का भला हो सकता है और सरकार की जान बच सकती है। अगर वह इस बात को नहीं मानेंगी तो आज नहीं तो कल आखिर उसे हटना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि देश की जनता उसे बदाश्च नहीं करेगी।

Dr. Atchamamba (Vijayavada): Sir, it is proper that we should give first priority to defence because we want to protect our borders against external enemies. But we have internal enemies also to fight against, and the greatest enemy that we have

got in our country is poverty. The best way of attacking it is to see that we have sufficient food for all the hungry mouths.

In order to achieve this, we must conserve all water that is available in our country. Conservation of water means prosperity of a country. America and India are similar in that respect. They have the same quantity of water resources—1300 acre feet of water. At the beginning of the century—that is, 1900—Roosevelt, the then President of America, saw this very clearly and he appointed a commission to go into this matter. At that time they had conserved water only to the extent of 141 million acre feet of water. But today, after Roosevelt took up this work, in 1960, we have in America 600 million acre feet of water conserved.

They have plenty of food, we know, and they are sending food to other countries like India. Even then they are going on with this process of conservation. In India also we have 1,300 million acre feet of water resources. Even after finishing the Bhakra-Nangal and other projects which we have started in the first and the second Five Year Plans, we will not have more than ten million to 12 million acre-feet of water conserved. The conservation of water is necessary for production. Only then, the irrigable land that lies in our country will be able to produce food. We must know that in spite of the fact that America is quite big and all that, we have twice the amount of irrigable land in our country compared to America. Yet, we have got today only about 12 million acre-feet of water conserved. That means, we will have to buy crores and crores of rupees' worth of food from other countries which really we do not want to, and that again means so much of money goes out of the country. At the same time, for feeding our people, we must have more and more of these projects.

We know that in the third Five Year Plan, the amount of money allotted is just enough or perhaps not large enough to finish the projects that have been started in the first and second Five Year Plans. Then what are we going to do? Are we going to buy food from other countries eternally?

Another thing is family planning. Of course, the population is increasing though it may be slowly increasing. But still it is increasing. So, as it is, we are not able to provide food for the population that is today mentioned in the census figures. After ten years, what are we going to do? What we have to do is this. We must give great priority to food, next only to defence. Food is of great importance. In the third Five Year Plan, if we are not going to have more projects, I must say that we are going to suffer from want of food and other things, and the progress of the country will suffer. That is one important aspect.

The next is with regard to education. We have to pay special attention to technical and scientific education of our people. Scientific progress means the progress of the country. Progress of any country depends upon its scientific progress. In this connection, I must say that we the people of this country as well as the Government are developing a peculiar and a very dangerous attitude, and that is, we think that any foreigner from any foreign country knows better than any of us, any of our technical people. For every simple thing, we are anxious to get a foreigner and we pay enormously and we get as many foreign technicians as possible. Not only that. If any foreign technician, or supposed foreign technician, says this is good and this is bad and passes his judgment, we are prepared to accept it with cent per cent conviction rather than accepting the view of our own technicians who may be hundred or thousand times better than the foreign technicians. I feel that this attitude

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of our people must change. Maybe it is remnant of the slavish attitude that we had developed because of the hundreds of years of foreign rule, but we have to change this attitude. There is no use of getting independence without changing this attitude of course. We find that this country today—please excuse me for saying it—is exploited much more by the foreigners than it had ever been. That is how I feel. The number of things, the amount of foreign contracts and the amount of foreign experts for whom we are paying enormously and fabulously go to prove that.

We know recently there was trouble in the Bhakra dam. We have got more confidence in Mr. Slocum from America, who is not even an engineer, than in our engineers who tackled it an instant and in a very simple way! Some of our great engineers are considered as the greatest engineers in the world arena. Yet, we have no confidence in them. So, this attitude must change. Otherwise, we would be getting into a very, very dangerous morass. I am afraid about it.

Finance is very important. But along with finance we have to do a lot of propaganda to change the attitude of the people. They must be made to feel that these Five Year Plans are their own and that they must all join hands with the Government in order to make these Plans a success. For this, we must educate the people and get the help of the masses. Otherwise, we will not be able to do anything. Man-power is one of the greatest of finances that we have to get hold of and which we have not tapped at all practically. When we go to the villages where these projects are being developed or where some of the social welfare projects are being worked, the people feel—that is what we find—that it is all the job of the Government and they say, "the Government can do this and that" as if they have no part in it at all. Unless this attitude changes, progress

is impossible, and we will have to spend more money and involve ourselves into greater debts. How long are we to depend upon our countries like this, if our own people are not coming forward to join hands with the Government in the Five Year Plans and see that they can be a great success?

Of course, in the education in our schools and colleges, we have to attach importance to this subject and teach these people to take pride in our own country and not think only in terms of foreign countries. The other day, I was seeing that our own hon. Members got up one after another, in the course of discussing the Bhakra-Nangal damage, and they were condemning our engineers and saying "Our engineers are no good; get foreign engineers". They were clamouring for foreign engineers. When this attitude is with us, Members, we are supposed to be representatives of our people, I want to know how the attitude will be in the case of our commoners who do not know many of these things. Naturally, then the common people believe that we in India have no good engineers. Even when people from small foreign countries like Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, etc. come here and say, "We are experts in this or that," we say they are good and take them at their word and use them. So, we must change this attitude. In the schools and colleges, we have to teach the students to respect our own country and to have pride in our own culture and in our heritage. This is a very important factor.

Then, we have taken up compulsory and free education for children from 6 to 11 years of age.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Atchamamba: I shall finish in three minutes. That programme is very laudable. But we have neglected the age-group of 3-6. That is the beginning age-group for purposes of

education but we have completely neglected it. It is a very important age-group. As a doctor and a mother, I can tell you that it is only in the age-group of 3-6 that the greatest absorption of knowledge is done in any country in any kind of society. At this time, that is, at this age-group, if we neglect the children and begin the education only at the age of six, it means we have lost much time and by that time the children reach the age of six, the brain would have already developed to a very great extent.

There is a story which I may narrate in this connection. A mother, with her child which was three months old, went to Dr. Johnson and asked him when she could begin the education for her child. Dr. Johnson asked her how old was the child and she replied it was three months old. Dr. Johnson said, "You have lost three months". So, that means the child, as soon as it is born, begins to take in knowledge and especially, in the age-group 3-6, the brains and senses begin to sharpen, and that is why we have the Montessori schools and other ancient methods of teaching being started at that age, when both the brain and the other senses are sharpened. But we neglect that aspect of the matter and give no thought to it at all. If we neglect this aspect, it will be a very disastrous thing for our next generation. That is why I must bring it to the notice of the Government. Regarding free and compulsory education, we have endeavoured to bring in a number of schools and teachers to the maximum extent possible so far. That is very good and that is a very useful thing. We have to think of further measures in this regard.

Then there is the question of poverty. Poverty is so great that most of the poor children, even at the age of six, are sent out for work either in the field or in private houses. For these people, unless you feed them, it is not possible to send them to school.

Shri Tyagi: Should not each mother be entrusted with the children?

Dr. Atchamamba: I am referring to children between three and six years of age and in that case, not only the mother but the specialists come into the picture. That is why the Montessori system and other systems have come. Every mother cannot be a specialist in using the techniques and all that. Special facilities cannot be given in each home. As it is we are very poor and so these facilities can be given in schools, specially for this purpose. Now, I take up the question of justice. I must say that in our country justice can be had only by the rich and not the poor man, and it is so because of the delay and also the cost involved. The cost is enormous and no man can afford it unless he is very rich and has the leisure to go round the courts for years and years. There is a case of a simple woman who is asking for the property that she should get. Now, it is ten years since that case has been going on. Even then it is not finished. It is in the high court. Of course, there is not one but there are hundreds of similar cases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must finish.

Shri Khadilkar: I will try to be very brief in my observations. I welcome some of the token mercies shown by the Finance Minister. Unfortunately for me and fortunately for the Finance Minister, so long all attention was diverted to defence, forgetting one aspect that defence of a country depends entirely on the growth of economy. That aspect is completely ignored and perhaps the Finance Minister is quite happy about it. Before touching some of the theoretical problems which really deserve immediate attention, I want to point out certain aspects or certain interests which he has completely neglected while declaring the concessions yesterday.

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Firstly, I would like to draw his attention to the imposition of income-tax on productive co-operatives. He knows fully well that in Maharashtra and some other Southern States also co-operative form of production has taken roots and the credit for that goes to the former Finance Minister of Bombay State and his one-time colleague, Shri Vaikuntbhai Mehta. They deserve some concession. Whatever little concessions he has given are not going to benefit those societies which are already in production. Though he has now extended the limit of development rebate to seven years, I would submit that those co-operative societies are not going to get any benefit out of it. These societies are building up the primary accumulations, laying down the new pattern of development which, as a matter of ideal, your party has placed before the country. They are already hit very hard and therefore, if you want to develop the production sector this is the time to show them some concession. I am not basing my argument just on the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, who have examined this problem very thoroughly, but on a simple pragmatic consideration. I would appeal to him that they should be given some concession. Now, according to their present method of accounting, their financial year ends in July. That should also be taken into consideration while assessing them and the income-tax authorities should pay due regard to their present accounting method so that they will not suffer much. I do accept that the statement he has made is re-assuring, so far as the co-operative sector is concerned, but this aspect perhaps went unnoticed. If co-operative societies, particularly production societies, are taxed like that, they will lose much.

Another crucial aspect relates to transport. Transport in our country

is as important as having more water canals for agriculture. The development of transport is absolutely necessary in a developing economy. Unfortunately, that aspect has been completely ignored. Recently, the Chairman of Lever Brothers has drawn pointed attention to this aspect of our economy and others have stated that the Central Governments are treating the transport industry as if it is a milch cow. The concessions announced do not benefit them. They were on strike for some time and now because of their difficulties they have withdrawn it. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to apply his mind afresh to our transport economy. In a backward country you should really assist the hinterland in bringing their produce to the commercial centres and making our economy more broad-based by having a little more mobility in it. The third point relates to a small industry. I feel that our Union Government has rather come down in the estimation of the common people when the Finance Minister announced a tax on bicycles. I thought that bicycle tax was meant for a municipality, because the municipalities used to tax these things. Now the Finance Minister of the Union Government, in search of some resources, goes out of his way to tax a bi-cycle, the poor man's vehicle, which does not be-hove the dignity of the Finance Minister of the Indian Union.

Coming to the theoretical aspect, one or two things must, of course, be mentioned. Three wise men—by 'wise men' I mean the leaders of the International Bank Mission—who had come here, it seems as if they are going to lay down the size of the Plan, as also the pattern of investment. Are we going to tolerate all this? Is it really beneficial to a developing economy like ours?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Beggars cannot be choosers.

Shri Khadilkar: The borrowers can be choosers, provided they are self-reliant. For the benefit of the Finance Minister, I would like to point out that recently a senior Cambridge economist who has no bias, has pointed particularly to this aspect of the International Monetary aid that is aimed at helping the backward economies to develop, and develop in such a way that they could stand up with the socialist development across the border. What has he got to say? I will just make a small reference, because the time at my disposal is short. He says:

"Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that private investment is not a sufficiently broad basis on which to start a self-generating process of expansion. Inasmuch as foreign investors have exerted their pressure against State enterprise, they may, in the long run, do harm rather than help the poor countries."

This observation of an independent economist and eminent thinker must be taken into consideration. Though we are needing help, we must depend upon ourselves. I do agree that we are not choosers; we are borrowers and we have no other go. But, at the same time, as the hon. Dr. Atchamamba has pointed out in this connection, there is some slavishness which is really disgusting. Our Food Minister, instead of growing more food and trying to devise ways and means to achieve self-sufficiency, goes to America and says "I am going to get food from there to the tune of so many crores" and we feel proud about it. Is this the patriotism? Unless we change this outlook, I am afraid, we are not going to make any progress.

So far as the present budget is concerned, this timid and inflationary budget is neither capable of measuring up the stern necessities of the present, nor the swiftly increasing needs of the future. We are in a

sort of rut and we talk of the take-off. We do not know when the take-off gear will be lifted up and the country will be taken out of the 'economic rut in which we are all the while moving about round and round. If we want to apply our mind very seriously to this problem when there is a challenge on the border and we are very much exercised about defence, that feeling would be wrongly placed unless we on the home front and on the economic front are prepared to build ourselves. Keeping this in mind, when I look at the budget and the taxation proposals, what do I find? Yesterday, two ex-hon. Minister pointed out.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may be ex-Ministers but not ex-hon. Ministers.

Shri Khadilkar: The hon. Member, Shri Jain, pointed out that so far as taxation goes, when profits are going up, production is going up, we find the contribution of direct tax to the revenue is very very limited. This is a phenomenon which needs to be examined.

One word more and I am done. Our problems, basic economic problems, are not usually discussed in this House. They are discussed usually in the Federation's annual meetings. And when they were discussing this, what did our Prime Minister say? I will just read only one sentence.

He has observed:

"A war could not be left to be fought to any firm of free enterprise. In the same way only through planned approach and not through individual enterprise could a nation go forward in a short time."

He said:

"....and I believe in this ideal. It may be difficult to reach it—in an egalitarian society with no great differences. I dislike the

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vulgarity of the rich as much as the poverty of the poor. Both are degrading."

Unfortunately, while framing the Budget of course the Finance Minister has not raised that hypocritical cry of socialism anywhere, either in his opening speech or in his reply. I congratulate him—to be very frank about it. But, at the same time, he has had two things before him. One thing he is looking at is the ideal of the emerging Swantantra Party in opposition to the Congress outside—of course, the real opposition is inside. That Party is acting as a veto on Indian progress. Whether it is the question of co-operation or of State trading, on every question directly or indirectly the Swantantra Party from outside is exercising a certain amount of veto on our thinking and on our programmes.

Another aspect which he had before him is that he wanted to appease the international bankers, the three wise men who are emphasising private enterprise and the pruning of the Plan. They have already said, "Your Plan is a little too big. Have only the core." They have made another suggestion. Particularly Mr. Frank who is a leading banker wants to advocate dear money by increase in the bank rate. What effects it will have on our economy he has not pointed out.

Therefore, in the present context of our situation I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, though I have said certain things of a minor nature which need his immediate attention, that the basic problem of our economy must be looked at from this point of view. If the hon. Finance Minister is going to look at it having one eye on the Swantantra Party and another eye on the international bankers and carry on the Indian economy in this way, then I think you might just look at the frontiers but the home front will be weak and it will collapse.

With these words I conclude.

Shri Morarka: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir in the short time that you have allotted to me I would like to refer only to two points. One of them is about the Audit report which has invoked so much of controversy and has raised questions of Constitutional propriety. The other, time permitting, I would like to say something about the customs.

About the Audit report first of all, I would like to place before you some facts. This Audit Report, 1960, was placed on the Table of the House on the 8th April, 1960 and at that time on that day no objection whatever was taken by any hon. Member here. On the 9th April, 1960, for the first time when Shri Goray wanted to make a reference to that report a point of order was raised by Shri Jaganatha Rao. And what was the point of order? He said that since this Report was to go to the Public Accounts Committee and since the Report was placed on the Table of the House only on the previous day, it should not be allowed to be referred to. At that time there was no procedural irregularity pointed out. There was no other ground on which the placing of the Report was objected to. Only the practical difficulty was pointed out, namely, that since the Report was placed on the Table of the House only on the previous day it should not be allowed to be referred to. That point of order, as you know, was over-ruled.

Thereafter, another objection was taken about this Report, namely, that this Report has been hustled, that this Report was not submitted in the usual course and that six weeks' time, which is usually given to the ministries, was not given in this case. Later on it transpired that out of eight chapters seven chapters were

submitted to the Ministry in the ordinary course and only the last chapter was not submitted. That point was also then given up.

Later on the question was raised that this Report contains matters too old and when it was found that the English report contains matters of the time of William the Third even today that point lost its validity. Then it was suggested that this Report contains matters too new, that means current matters, and also that before the end of the financial year the Report should not have been submitted. When it was pointed out to them that this Report relates to the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1958-59 and not for the year 1959-60, even that point was given up.

The final point on which objection was then raised was that this Report was not accompanied by the Appropriation Accounts. Technically and strictly speaking there may be some validity in this point. I am not here to quarrel about that. But there are two main points on which you must test this issue. The first is whether it is the first time that an Audit Report has been submitted to this House without the Appropriation Accounts or has there been such a pardonable lapse even in the past. What has happened is that even last year and the year before last the Audit Reports concerning this very Ministry have been submitted to this House without the relevant Appropriation Accounts. The Appropriation Accounts came later on. As it was pointed out here, the Appropriation Accounts relating to the Ministry of Defence are compiled and prepared not by the staff of the Auditor-General but by the accounting staff of the Defence Ministry. The Auditor-General is, so to say, at the mercy of this staff and has to certify the accounts only when they are submitted to him. I believe there have been instances when there have been several reminders sent by the Auditor-General for the submission of these accounts and in spite of them the

accounts have not been submitted. Under such conditions what does this House expect the Auditor-General to do? Does it want that the Auditor-General should not submit his report and keep it pending till the accounts are forthcoming which may be at the sweet will of the Ministry or should he proceed with the submission of the Audit Report and say that as and when the Appropriation Accounts are submitted he would submit them to this House?

As my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, pointed out this morning, in this whole controversy the main issues have been clouded. The question is this. Is this Report a serious enough report to be brought to the notice of this House or is it only a trivial report for which the Auditor-General could have waited for some time? With great respect I may say that I am one who has read this Report with care and in detail and I find that the Report discloses serious irregularities. If the Auditor-General has made this Report available to the House at a time when the Defence Ministry's demands were about to be discussed—I am prepared to concede that the Auditor-General deliberately did it—even then, I think, he has rendered yeoman service to this House. He has done nothing wrong.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On a point of order, Sir. It is unfair to the Auditor-General to say that he has deliberately synchronised his Report with the.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. He has conditioned it. He says that even if it were so, then too he has not done anything wrong and has done a service to this House. This is what he said.

Shri Tyagi: The same light.

Shri Morarka: The one minute must be taken away from his time.

I was saying that if the Auditor-General has submitted this Report to this House to enable hon. Members

[**Shri Morarka**]

to comment at the time of the discussion on the demands of the concerned Ministry, I think the Auditor-General has only performed his duty the way this House expects him to perform.

Shri Tyagi: But the hon. Members have not.

Shri Morarka: Unfortunately, as the hon. Member said, the Report came just a day previous to the discussion and all hon. Members did not have the opportunity to study it in detail. Usually the Report is submitted in the month of June or July. This time, with some effort, it could be submitted in the month of March. I think this is good progress made by the Auditor-General and we must congratulate him.

I would not say anything more about this except that this controversy has served no purpose other than this that it has encouraged some of us to make some research about the past precedents and past pronouncements of the Public Accounts Committee. It has extracted an assurance from the Government that soon they are going to bring forward a Bill which will define the powers and the authority of the Auditor-General. I hope that it would not be taken as a reflection in any quarter in this country that it is this controversy which has persuaded the Government to bring this Bill because the Government feels that the Auditor-General has exceeded his powers. I want the hon. Finance Minister to make this point quite clear in his speech today that the Auditor-General did nothing more and nothing less than performing his duties and that the proposed Bill which the Government is bringing forward was under contemplation since long and is not because of the present controversy.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I am bringing the Bill at the instance of the Auditor-General? Where is the question of any reflection or anything?

15 hrs.

Shri Morarka: Sir, only a few words about Customs and I have finished. I hope the Finance Minister would agree with me that the smuggling of imported goods have not yet been fully checked. As a matter of fact, the feeling is that when more and more curbs are put on the import, we find more and more smuggled goods in the market.

Since the time is very short, I would only mention briefly the points.

The first is about bonded warehouses. I feel the control on them is very loose.

The second point I want to make is that the goods which are confiscated by Customs are not disposed of by the Customs authorities in time. I believe the goods confiscated in the year 1951 are still pending disposal, so much so that they have deteriorated, and they would be sold only as scrap. Here lakhs and lakhs of rupees are involved.

The third point I want to make is that even from the strong room of the Customs authorities valuable goods are stolen, such as gold and diamond. I hope the Finance Minister would give his personal attention to this matter, make enquiries and tighten up the administration.

Before I sit down I want to make a reference to one case, and that also concerns the smuggling and is related to Customs. I believe there was one officer of the Indian Navy who was apprehended by the Indian Customs for smuggling. This officer was handed over to the Naval authorities for court-martial. He was found guilty. Convicted. Sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was immediately handed over to the Arthur Road prison, civil authorities. He served his term there for some time. Then he was transferred to Yerwada jail, Poona. He served his sentence

there for little more than a month, and then he filed his appeal to the Naval Headquarters. I do not know what happened to the appeal. But I came to know that he was released from the prison and departmental action was taken against him where he lost his seniority or some such thing.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Not his job?

Shri Morarka: That officer is still serving in the Navy in Lonavla on *SS Shivaji*. I do not know how the Navy rules can permit a person who is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and who has served his term of imprisonment to some extent in a civil prison, to be reinstated. I would like the Finance Minister to tell the House as to the circumstances under which this officer was convicted, what was he guilty of, and how he was ultimately released and taken back into service.

Shri Tyagi: Thank God he was not promoted!

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के पहले कि मैं कर प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूं, भारत और चीन के प्रधान मंत्रियों के बीच में जो वार्ता चल रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने हवाई अड्डे पर और कल राजकीय भोज में भाषण करते हुये जिन भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण किया है, उन के लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं। सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की भावनायें उन के शब्दों से प्रकट हुई हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस वार्ता के अन्त तक वह इसी दृढ़ता का परिचय देंगे। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री सारे विवाद को कम कर के बताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं उन से एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर श्री चाऊ एन लाई हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ समझौता करने में सफल नहीं होते और जो मित्रता चली गई

है चीन के आक्रमण के परिणामस्वरूप, उस को कायम करने में उन्हें कामयाबी नहीं मिलती तो भारत के साथ हजार, दस हजार और लाख साल तक मित्रता स्थापित करने की भविष्यवाणी उन की पूरी नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री जिस प्रकार चीन की मित्रता चाहते हैं, शायद इस प्रकार की मित्रता भविष्य में चाहने वाला व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री के आसन पर बिराजमान न हो, और मैं समझता हूं कि चीन के नेताओं को इस अवसर का लाभ उठाना चाहिये, और जो भी गलियां हुई हैं, जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, उन्हें ठीक करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने कल कुछ कटौतियों की घोषणायें की हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वे अपराधित हैं। साइकिल पर किसी भी रूप में टैक्स लगाने का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता। केन्द्रीय सरकार साइकिल पर टैक्स लगाये, यह तो अलग रहा, दिल्ली कारपोरेशन में, जिन में कांग्रेस पार्टी भी सम्मिलित है, सभी दल यह मांग करते हैं कि कारपोरेशन भी साइकिल के ऊपर टैक्स न लगाये। जन साधारण की सवारी है। एक और तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री मोटर पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर रहे हैं और दूसरी और साइकिल पर नई एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि साइकिल पर ड्यूटी लगाने का कोई अधिकारी नहीं है।

श्री त्यागी: इसे हटा लो।

श्री वाजपेयी : उन्होंने अल्यूमीनियम की सीटों पर, चदरों पर और चक्कों के ऊपर भी कुछ कटौती की घोषणा की है। लेकिन उनकी घोषणा से यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि जो लोग पुराने टूटे फूटे अल्यूमीनियम का उपयोग कर-

[श्री वाजपेयी]

के उसकी चढ़रें और चक्के बना कर बर्तन बनाते हैं, उनको एक्साइज ड्यूटी क्यों देनी चाहिये । जब बड़े बड़े कारखानों में अल्यूमीनियम की चढ़रें और चक्के बनते हैं तो उन पर एक बार एक्साइज ड्यूटी ले ली जाती है । जब वे टूट फूट जाते हैं और उसको बर्तन बनाने के लिये उपयोग किया जाता है तो उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी ली गई है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि २०० रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन यह ड्यूटी लगेगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी उन्हें पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये । अल्यूमीनियम के बर्तन बड़े लोगों के काम में नहीं आते, जनसाधारण के उपयोग की बस्तु है, उस पर भी दो जगह ड्यूटी लगाई जाय, यह ठीक नहीं दिखाई देता ।

जो एंजिन बनते हैं अन्दर से चलने वाले, उन सब तरह के एंजिनों पर भी ड्यूटी लगा दी गई है । इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं वित्तमंत्री महोदय से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा । अभी वित्त मंत्रालय ने एक आदेश प्रसारित किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत जो भी एंजिन बनते हैं उनकी कीमत ४४०० रु० तय कर दी गई है जबकि स्थिति यह है कि गाजियाबाद, पंजाब और दिल्ली में ऐसे एंजिन तैयार होते हैं जिनकी कीमत २३०० रु० से ज्यादा नहीं है । लेकिन जिन एंजिनों की कीमत २३०० रु० है उसके निर्माताओं से भी कहा जा रहा है कि तुम्हारे एंजिनों की कीमत ४४०० रु० है और तुम्हें उतनी ड्यूटी देनी चाहिये । मैं नहीं समझता कि यह आदेश कैसे प्रसारित किया गया है । उनकी कीमत २३०० रु० है यह उत्तर प्रदेश एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा पिछले १२ महीनों में उनकी बिक्री के रेकार्ड को देख कर तय कर दिया गया है । उनके एंजिन २३०० रु० में बेचे जाते हैं और खरीदे जाते हैं । हाँ, कुछ बड़े कारखाने हैं, किलास्कर है, कूपर है, वह ४४०० रु० के इंजिन बनाते हैं, वे ब्लैक

मार्केट में ऊंचे दामों पर भी बिकते हैं । लेकिन यह जो एंजिन बनते हैं छोटे पैमाने पर गाजियाबाद, पंजाब और दिल्ली में, वह २३०० रु० के ही बनते हैं मगर अब उन को कहा जा रहा है कि तुम्हें इतनी ड्यूटी अपने ४४०० रु० के एंजिन पर देनी पड़ेगी । कुछ निर्माता रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से मिले और उन से कहा कि आपने इतनी ड्यूटी लगा दी, यह अच्छा नहीं किया । मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि एक अफसर ने उनसे कहा कि अगर हम आप के एंजिनों पर ड्यूटी न लगायेंगे तो फिर किलास्कर और कूपर के एंजिन बिकेंगे कैसे ? मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कहां तक ठीक है ।

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think that would have been said.

श्री वाजपेयी : जो निर्माता उन से मिल कर आये हैं उन्होंने यह कहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात गलत हो, यह होना नहीं चाहिये कि उनसे वह ड्यूटी ली जाये जो ४४०० रु० के एंजिनों से ली जाती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये कोई आधार नहीं है और वित्त मन्त्रालय को इसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिये ।

कटपीस के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि मिल के मालिक जो अच्छा कपड़ा कटपीस के रूप में बेच देते हैं उसको रोकने के लिये एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है । लेकिन गलती करते हैं मिल मालिक और गदंन पकड़ी जा रही है छोटे कटपीस के व्यापारियों की । अब हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने दो गज की सीमा को बड़ा कर सवा दो गज कर दिया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वह ढाई गज तक बड़ाई जाती तो अच्छा होता । ढाई गज कपड़े की एक ऐसी माप है जिसमें पहनने

के कारणे पावारणतया सब व्यक्तियों के सिरे था सकते हैं, और अगर मिलें गड़बड़ी करती हैं तो उसका नियन्त्रण मिल में होना चाहिये। अच्छा कपड़ा कटीस के रूप में बाजार में बान एक अंपराष है, उसको रोकने की अवस्था की जाये और नई नई इन्हीं लगाई जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कटीस की परिमाण में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अगर एक साल हम इन्हीं लगाने के परिणाम को देख लेते और अगली बार इस बर विचार करते तो कोई इतनी आपत्ति की बात नहीं थी। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने थोड़ा कंसेशन दिया है। मैं उनसे मांग करूँगा कि वह सवा दो गज से बड़ा कर डाई गज कर दें तो अच्छा होगा।

पिछले कई सालों से हमारे यहाँ एक्साइज इन्हीं बढ़ती जा रही है। १९४८-४९ में ५० करोड़ ६३ लाख ८० एक्साइज इन्हीं से होने वाली आमदनी थी जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिलती थी। मगर इस साल में ३८० करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान लगाया गया है। जीवन की सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं, मिट्टी का तेल, चीनी, माचिस, वेजीटेबिल, काफी, चाय और सूती कपड़ा एक्साइज इन्हीं के अन्तर्गत ले आये गये हैं और इन वस्तुओं पर सेल्स टैक्स अलग लगता है और जब एक्साइज इन्हीं बढ़ जाती है तो सेल्स टैक्स की दर भी बढ़ जाती है और जिसका कि दुष्परिणाम सर्वाधारण को भोगना पड़ता है। एक और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन अब ज्यादा नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि उसको लिमिट आ गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह लिमिट क्या है? क्या यह साइ-कॉलौजिकल लिमिट नहीं है और यदि ऐसा है तब मैं समझता हूँ अभी भी इस बात की गुंजाइश है कि डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन से होने वाली आमदनी को बढ़ाया जा सके। उसके लिये टैक्सेशन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। हमारे त्यागी साहब की भ्रष्टता

में जो समिति बनी थी उसने एक जगह रपोर्ट मैं लिखा है: 'डिटर्मिन्ड एक्रेस आर बी इंग मेड।' जो पुराना बकाया है उसको बसूल करने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मगर उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं अपनी रिपोर्ट में वे इस बात की गवाही नहीं देते कि नई सरकार पूरी तरह से कोशिश कर रही है। काम इतना अधिक है और कर्मचारियों की संस्था इतनी कम है और वे इतने अनुभवीहीं हैं कि जितना भी बकाया है उसको बसूल करना दो दूर रहा वह नया एसेसमेंट भी नहीं कर सकते और पुराना बकाया भी बसूल नहीं कर सकते। उसका परिणाम यह है कि प्रत्यक्ष कर से होने वाली आमदनी सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं होती है।

एक बात में और कहना चाहूँगा कि पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना के चार सालों में आर्थिक समीक्षा जो सरकार ने रखी है उसके अनुसार चीजों के दाम २० फीसदी बढ़ गये हैं। चार सालों में दाम बढ़े हैं और यह दाम केवल खाद्याल्के के ज्येत्र में ही नहीं बढ़े हैं बल्कि इंडस्ट्रीज में और सर्विसेज में सब जगह मूल्यों की वृद्धि के की एक टैंडेंसी दिखाई देती है। अब अगर सरकार मूल्यों का बढ़ना नहीं रोक सकती तो मैं नहीं समझता कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं वे कैसे पूरे किये जा सकते हैं। मूल्य इसलिये बढ़ रहे हैं कि सरकार आवश्यकता से अधिक खर्च कर रही है और एक मुद्रास्फीति की और एन-फ्लेशन की हमें स्थिति दिखाई देती है। पब्लिक एक्सपेंडीचर जब तक कम नहीं किया जायेगा यह एनफ्लेशन कम नहीं होगा लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ता जा रहा है। १९४८-४९ में सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर ३५ करोड़ और ५६ लाख था जो कि सन् १९६०-६१ में बढ़ कर २६७ करोड़ और ७६ लाख हो गया है। यह वह खर्च है जो कि

[श्री बाजपेयी]

योजना से सम्बन्धित कामों पर नहीं होता और अगर जनता पर टैक्स लगा कर हम नीत डेवलपमेंट प्लांस पर रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि जनता पर टैक्स लगाने का कोई आवृत्त्य है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि टोटल प्लार्निंग और डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस यह साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते । हमारी कठिनाई क्या है ? अब आर्थिक क्षेत्र में तो हम टोटल प्लार्निंग करना चाहते हैं भगवर राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में हमने लोकतंशीय संस्थाओं को अपना रखा है और जिन्हें कि हम छोड़ नहीं सकते और सरकार के सामने अगर सबसे बड़ो कोई कठिनाई है तो इन दोनों में संगति बिठाने को है ।

अब सरकार ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का फैसला किया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई डोग-मैटिक एप्रोच को जलूरत नहीं है । सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि वह अनाज के व्यापार का राज्योकरण करेगो लेकिन वह नहीं कर सको क्योंकि उसको राशनिंग तक जाना पड़ेगा और अगर वह राशनिंग करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो फिर यह अनाज के व्यापार का सरकार द्वारा राज्योकरण कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि टोटल प्लार्निंग और डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस इन का मेले बैठाया जाये और अगर दोनों में किसी को छोड़ना पड़े, किसी को छोड़ा जाय तो जहां तक मेरा अपना सवाल है मैं तो कहूँगा कि सरकार को डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस को कायम रखना चाहिये और अगर उनकी रक्षा के लिये हमें प्लार्निंग के वृष्टिकोण में कोई अन्तर करना पड़े तो वह भी कर लेना चाहिये और उसके करने की दृजाइश है ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I desire to invite the attention of the House to one phenomenon which has developed recently and to which no reference has been made so far in the entire debate. I refer to the recent credit squeeze applied by the Reserve Bank with the object of arresting price inflation, and with the object of arresting what the Reserve Bank considers speculative tendencies on the stock exchanges.

It appears to me that in applying this credit squeeze, the Reserve Bank has wrongly diagnosed the disease, and I do not know whether this wrong diagnosis is due to the fact that the Government does not desire to find out the correct causes.

It will be appreciated that the heavy expenditure of the Second Plan, deficit financing, expansion in the circulation of money which today stands round about Rs. 1,900 crores, the heavy taxation in the form of internal excises—all these have contributed to that inflationary spiral which is vainly sought to be arrested by make-shift remedies such as the credit squeeze. As a result of this, the value of the rupee has gone down, and today though the exchange rate in terms of the dollar is 4.75, nowhere do you get one dollar for Rs. 4.75. The market value actually is round about Rs. 6. If this is so, I should like to ask the Finance Minister whether he has got in his financial armoury any more effective remedy than this vain attempt of a credit squeeze.

What the Reserve Bank has done is, that it has issued a directive to the scheduled banks asking them to deposit with the Reserve Bank 25 per cent of time and demand liabilities accumulated with the scheduled banks after 11th March, 1960 and it has asked for maintenance of a minimum margin of 50 per cent against advances on shares, and prohibited scheduled banks from engaging in budla transactions. I ask: what was the object of this credit squeeze?

It was stated that in recent time there had been speculative advance in shares, and as a result of that the Reserve Bank wanted to check the speculative activities. May I point out that if the Reserve Bank had only taken into consideration the price range of leading shares such as Tata steels, Indian iron and steel, Indian copper, tea shares, jute shares etc., it would be found that all these shares are totally undervalued, and if there has been some rise as a result of the Budget which the share market has interpreted as favourable, I do not think that the credit squeeze was called for.

What is happening actually is that as a result of the credit squeeze, genuine industrial investment is being inhibited. It is not a credit squeeze, it is a squeeze on investment in industries and new industries. Today, on the one hand we are striving hard to see that our industrialisation advances. What type of method is this that you apply a credit squeeze on the one hand, and then expect that your industries will find sufficient investments? If at all there is a rush for investing in industrial shares, it is due to the fact that the nation has become conscious of one thing, namely that the value of the rupee is depreciating rapidly, and as a hedge against inflation, there is a rush for investment in industrial securities. I therefore submit that this type of tampering and tinkering with the credit structure of the country should be given up by the Reserve Bank. If the Government has not got any remedy for arresting inflation which is due to causes totally different from those which the Reserve Bank has diagnosed, I am of the opinion that the Government had better revise its concepts of fundamentals of economics.

Coming to the taxation measures, it is a strange phenomenon that the more oil we discover, we find every time that the price of kerosene and motor spirit is rising. I am surprised also at the various arguments advanced by the hon. Finance Minister when he

increased the duty on motor spirit; and particularly trucks were hit hard. He naturally said that it worked out to one naya paisa per mile, but he forgot that a truck usually plied 150 miles a day and that duty worked out to nearly Rs. 500 per annum; and that was not a small tax.

Today, we find in the budget, notwithstanding the meagre concessions he has made, that everything imaginable has been taxed, such as cycles, footwear, electric fans, electric bulbs, diesel oil, industrial fuel oils, motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, electric motors, cinema films and what not. In 1957, when the duties were increased, as a matter of curiosities, I counted on how many items the duty had been increased, and I was surprised to find that there were no less than 403 items. In this manner, if taxation is increasing, and if that taxation goes, as has been ably pointed out by my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain, not for the Plan expenditure but in the day-to-day revenue expenditure, then inflation is bound to come.

There are two more points on which I shall touch and I shall enlarge and then finish. Government do not seem to have any firm policy about anything. At one time, they swore that State trading in foodgrains was essential in the country's interests, and to-day the Food Minister of the Union Government point-blank says that this is impracticable. It is immaterial to me whether you are having State trading in footgrains or any type of trading in foodgrains, but I do expect that the Union Government will have some firm policy and not keep on vacillating on a most important issue like this. The problem of food in India means feeding one-seventh of the world's population, and on a vital and important matter like this, I am surprised at the Union Government and the Prime Minister swearing by State trading in foodgrains, and the Food Minister declaring equally emphatically that this is all impracticable. I want to know what exactly is the policy of this Government in the

[**Shri Naushir Bharucha**]

matter of State trading in foodgrains, whether they believe in building up buffer stocks, whether they believe in eternal import of foodgrains, or what else it is. It is necessary that once and for all, we should decide this and finish with the controversy.

In conclusion, I shall say one word about defence, which consumes huge part of our revenues, nearly Rs. 273 crores. Today, what do we find? At a time when China is knocking at our doors, when, we shall have to fight, if at all we have to fight, in a terrain which is inhospitable and inaccessible, where the entire Army strategy would have to be changed, where there will have to be reorientation in the matter of equipment as well as recruitment, where our entire Army will have to be re-equipped in a different direction, what do we find? The ordnance factories are manufacturing not the type of arms that we require in that particular terrain, but pressure cookers and hair-clippers. Is this the time to manufacture hair-clippers; I ask. Have not our Defence Minister and our Defence Organisation understood that we have got to fight an Army which has got a population of 600 million souls to recruit from and which can fling into our terrain a million or two of its soldiers, who can carry on guerilla warfare, and we have to match our Army with that? That has to be understood. For that type of terrain, for that type of warfare, most of the modern equipment is completely useless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member then say that China is knocking at our doors? He can say that it has entered without knocking.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir I accept that amendment, without hesitation. The point I am making is that today we are spending crores of rupees on aircraft carrier which is utterly useless. Nobody has given me an explanation in this House as to why we require aircraft carrier for fighting with China.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Because the Navy will be useless without aircraft carrier.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I refuse to yield, Sir.

The fact remains that all our modern equipment is totally useless, and our Army is helpless in that direction. That is a place where you cannot use bombers, you cannot use fighters, you cannot use tanks, and you cannot use anti-aircraft guns; you can only use there small ammunitions, small arms, portable machine-guns and stenguns. You can manufacture all these things; you can have enough land-mines there which can effectively prevent the Army from crossing into our frontier. We are capable of manufacturing all these things, but what are we manufacturing? Hair-clippers? I, therefore, Sir, protest against this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri S. C. Samanta.

Shri Raghunath Singh: America has 79 aircraft carriers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No speeches should be there in between speeches.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We have not got far-flung possessions like America.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain was telling the House and the hon. Finance Minister, that as regards education, health, community development and other things, we were not going to spend from our internal resources, but I do not know whether the accounts will say so. If we take the accounts into consideration, then it is our bounden duty to create internal resources, and that cannot be done without more production. We are trying for more production, more food production and other necessary things, and we are giving thought to many other things also.

I think, first of all, increased food production should be our target. In the First Five Year Plan and also in the Second Five Year Plan, we put stress on food production, and from the beginning, we find that food production is increasing, but not to the extent that we would require for our consumption. So, we have had to import food from outside. I would request the Finance Minister to give thought to this matter why we are not able to produce foodgrains to the extent that we want. There is some difficulty somewhere, and that has to be looked into.

Now, I would draw the attention of the Finance Minister to another thing from which we earn much. I am referring to the Calcutta port. This port has created an alarm in everybody's mind. The other day, the shippers met at Calcutta and they unanimously passed a resolution expressing their concern at the alarming way in which the Hooghly river on which the Calcutta port is situated is being silted. It is not being silted in a day. In our childhood, we read that little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land. There are fourteen bars from Calcutta to the Bay of Bengal. These bars were not created in one day. There are experts in the Ministry. They might have conceived that when the flow of water from Ganges is not available in such a proportion as to help to clear the silt, something should have been done. But that was neglected.

I put it to the House that it was not in this century but from the last century experts were saying that there should be a barrage on the Ganga to save the port of Calcutta and the river Hooghly.

The port of Calcutta and the river Hooghly are important. If boats cannot run and the river is silted, I would submit that a big limb of India will be paralysed. I am glad that Government have thought over it; better late than never. They have taken it seriously.

I cannot but praise the work of our Minister of State who is in charge of ports and shipping. He is continuously trying to handle the matter ably and to get a solution. But the solution will not come in a day.

There are three solutions. Silting away the river; that is we have to train the river. Then, for the present, a subsidiary port is necessary. And, for a permanent cure, the Ganga barrage is necessary.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister through whom all the money goes to think over this matter. If for the Calcutta port a big sum is necessary, he will kindly look into it and see that it is given. It is not needed for the Calcutta port, nor for Bengal nor for Assam; but it is needed for the Indian Union, to save the economy of the country. This thing should be carefully handled and nurtured by Government.

Sir, you know the problem of Bengal. Luckily or unluckily, the rehabilitation problem at last has fallen on the shoulders of the Union Government and West Bengal. There are complications; and it is not an easy thing to solve. We are glad and thankful that the Central Government is not lagging behind to meet the expenses required for the rehabilitation of these displaced persons.

I would not go into controversies. There are difficulties here and there. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Dandakaranya scheme which has been taken up by Government is vigorously carried on and the displaced persons are really rehabilitated.

Lastly, I would request the Indian Government through the Finance Minister to note that those people who are said to have been rehabilitated or partially rehabilitated are not really so. So, some sort of compensation should be given so that they are really rehabilitated once and for all and they become good citizens of the country.

Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, discussion in this House and elsewhere on the Budget presented by the Finance Minister shows clearly that this very controversial matter in the past has become relatively less controversial now and the Defence Minister has performed a very delicate task.... (*An Hon. Member: Finance Minister*)... I mean the Finance Minister. He has performed a delicate task of presenting a balanced Budget—not in terms of money but balanced in the sense of stability. At this particular time when we need resources for the entire country's development that is ahead of us, we should have the support of all sections in the country. The Finance Minister has in this task done a very remarkable work and I think we need to congratulate him on this.

Having said so, I should like to point out to a few matters that we need to consider. First of all, there is this question of rising prices. This has been referred to by some hon. Members and the Finance Minister himself has mentioned that he is concerned about it. Now, what is to be done? Prices are rising. When prices rise, the cost of living goes up. As soon as the cost of living goes up, the wages go up. When wages go up, the price of goods again go up. This vicious circle continues. How are we to break this circle? Unless we do that all the planning that we have will be of very little use. If we look at the wholesale price index, in 1955-56 it was 92.5 and in 1958-59 it has risen to 112.9—a difference of 20.4 in these years. Now, they have risen further. That means that all the planning that was done in 1955-56 has already been reduced by 20 per cent in 1958-59 and further reduced today. This is a very important matter because unless the Planning Commission is able to take into consideration all these factors, just planning on a particular subject will be of little use. What is really happening today? The Planning Commission is making these plans and laying down certain programme and also indicating how and

where we can raise these taxes from. But the taxes that we raise are not enough to finance the Plans because by the time they are raised, the cost has gone up.

Last year we took for study the question of the growth of civil expenditure. This matter is before the Estimates Committee. I need not go into the details. I would only like to draw the attention of the House to a booklet issued by the Planning Commission named the *Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Plan*. In pages 11-12 of this booklet, it says:

"The aggregate yield from the measures of additional taxation adopted so far by the Centre is estimated at Rs. 725 crores over the five-year period."

"This is an improvement of Rs. 500 crores over the tax target suggested originally in the Plan (viz. Rs. 225 crores)."

What has happened to this additional Rs. 500 crores is well known. This has been already brought out. Then it continues:

"This means that despite the improvement in tax receipts by Rs. 500 crores over the original plan target, the revenue resources available for financing the Centre's plan outlays are expected to show an improvement of only Rs. 45 crores as compared to the plan estimate."

Now, the Finance Ministry has very kindly brought out another booklet last year which explains the growth of civil expenditure. My point is this, that explanations are of little use. We have the Planning Commission and we have the Finance Ministry. They should have a co-ordinated plan where they should take account of all these factors and the plan should not be upset by the cost of living going up.

In this regard, Sir, I have two constructive suggestions to make. First

of all, efforts should be made to keep the price of essential commodities constant during a Plan period. That means that we must have the food prices and also the prices of other essential commodities constant during the Plan period. If we can manage that, then we would not have this upset. The other thing is, if we could ask the manufacturers to mark the prices on all manufactured goods it will not be possible for the retailers to have hoarding and blackmarketing. We can make over-charging a criminal offence and ask the manufacturers to stamp all manufactured goods with the prices so that the public will know who is over-charging.

Now, Sir, about the growth of expenditure that I was mentioning, if I may refer to the Explanatory Memorandum, we see on page 94 that the general administration costs is really going up. Whatever the explanations may be, from Rs. 12 crores it has gone up to Rs. 17 crores. There are certain factors in it which are interesting. We have here the administration of revenue. From customs it was estimated last year in the revised budget as Rs. 160 crores. This year also it remains at Rs. 160 crores. But the cost of collection has gone up from Rs. 9,72,00,000 to Rs. 10,91,00,000. In this way, the general administration costs is going up. I feel that some measure should be taken to go into this matter more deeply.

There have been some proposals made about reorganisation of governmental system. I hope the Ministry of Finance will consider them seriously.

Now, while on this question of economy, I would suggest that the Central Government should really take steps to reorganise the Ministries under it. There are many ministries which are dealing with purely State subjects, like the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labour. They can easily be combined into a Ministry of Social Services. Then, there are the Ministries of Food and

Agriculture, Community Development, and Irrigation and Power. What is really happening today is that the Ministries of Community Development and Agriculture are doing practically the same thing. Why should we not have these integrated ministries whereby we can have much economy.

In conclusion, I should like to refer to the Audit Report. It was not my intention to refer to this matter that has come up here before this House and say anything about the report by the Auditor-General. But the turn that it has taken has been rather unfortunate. There has been a feeling that it is a conflict of personalities more than a conflict of principles. I am glad that this matter has been gone into in detail by various Members of this House, and I have no doubt the hon. Finance Minister will explain the position in greater detail. But I would like this House to bear in mind that people come and go. It is the office that stays and whatever we might do today will have its repercussions for a long time to come. Therefore, when we consider this matter, we should not go on the basis of people but on the basis of principles and the principles of democracy which are very dear to us rather than anything else.

श्री ह० ना० सोनले (नांदेड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका निहायत मशकूर हूं कि आपने फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने का मुझे मौका दिया। मैं आपके जरिये फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बाजे कर देना चाहता हूं कि जैमा उनका फाइनेंस बिल है वह खास करके कोई कौम की हिम्मत अफजाई नहीं करता है। इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन में महोदय ने बढ़ावात्री की है और जिसके कि कारण जनता पर करों का बोझ जो कि पहले ही काफी था और बढ़ गया है क्योंकि इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का असर आम लोगों पर पड़ता है और उसकी वजह से आम जनता की परेशानियों और दिक्कतों में इजाफा ही हुआ है। इसके अलावा इस इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन से कोई खास नतीजा भी निकलने वाला नहीं है और

सरकार इनके जरिये जो मसले बेकारी और बेरोजगारी के हल करना चाहती है वे भी हल नहीं हो सकेंगे। सरकार को तो इसके वास्ते डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की ओर ही देखना चाहिये वा क्योंकि अगर डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन ठीक तरह से वसूल हो तो सरकार को उससे बहुत काफी रकम प्राप्त हो सकती है और जो कि वह मूल्क की तरक्की करने में लगा सकती है। डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की फील्ड में सरकार को अभी भी बहुत अधिक आमदनी होने का स्कोप है और अगर हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मजबूती के साथ डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन के काम को हाथ में लेकर चले तो सरकार को बहुत बड़ी रकम हासिल हो सकती है और इस तरह से सरकार लोगों की जरूरियात जिन्दगी पूरी कर सकेगी।

आज सरकार के सामने देश की स्थिती की पैदावार बढ़ाने का सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। और इसके लिये सरकार को ऐसे जरीये बूँदने चाहिये जिनके कि जरिये मूल्क में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ सके और हमारे देश में से नरीबी और बेकारी दूर हो सके। अब यह मसले कोई इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज से ही हल हो चकते हों, सो ऐसी बात नहीं है हालांकि मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि इस तरीके से देश की अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाई नहीं जा सकती है। अब हमारे देश में काफी तादाद में बंजर और उक्तादन जमीन पड़ी हुई है और हृकृ-गत का ध्यान इस बंजर जमीन को तोड़ कर देती नायक बनाने की ओर जाना चाहिये और ऐसा अगर किया जाता है तो एक तो देश में अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ेगी और दूसरे अब देश में जो लोगों में बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है वह भी बहुत हद तक हम दूर कर सकेंगे। सरकार को एक स्कीम बना कर इस तरह की बेकार जमीनों को लैंडलेस और जो बेकार और नरीब तबके के सोग हैं उनमें बांट देना चाहिये और वे गरीब और बेकार लोग एक सो काम पर लग जायेंगे उनकी बेकारी दूर होनी और दूसरे वे उन जमीनों पर मेहनत

करके उनको खेती लायक बना देंगे और इस तरह खुराक की आज जो हमारे देश में कमी है उसको भी बहुत हद तक दूर करने में कामयाब होंगे। ऐसा इन्तजाम करने से हमारे मूल्क पर जो एक बड़ा संकट आया हुआ है वह दूर हो सकता है। श्री खाड़िलकर ने ठीक ही कहा कि हम यह जो बाहर अमरीका और अन्य देशों से आज अनाज मंगवा रहे हैं तो यह ठीक चीज नहीं है और हमें खुराक के वास्ते दूसरों पर डिपेंड नहीं करना चाहिये और हमें इस खुराक के मसले को प्रौपर फुटिंग पर टैकिल करना चाहिये और अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये जैसे मैंने कहा उफतादन और बंजर जमीनें गरीब लोगों को तकसीम कर दी जावें जिन पर कि वे लोग मेहनत करके देश के वास्ते अनाज पैदा करें और मुझे यकीन है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हम इस मसले को हल करने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

कल पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवन ने हाउस का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया कि सरकार का ध्यान शहरों की ओर अधिक जाता है और देहातों को नेगलेंट किया जा रहा है और आज हासल यह है कि देहातों में आम तौर पर अच्छा पानी तक पीने को भी नहीं मिलता है। हृकूमत तो अपने तई यह समस्ती है कि वह मूल्क के अवाम की बेहतरी के वास्ते काफी कुछ कर रही है लेकिन दरअस्स होता वह है कि गरीब और पिछड़े हुए लोग और बैकवड़ एरियाज जिनको कि सरकारी इमदाद की अबहद जरूरत है उनको वह इमदाद जिसनी मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाती है। अब सास तौर पर मैं शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की बाबत अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की भलाई के लिये ६० करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन साल हम देखते हैं कि कमोंदेश उसमें से ४५ करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च नहीं हो पाता है और काफी पैसा बापिस हो जाया करता है। हृकूमत का यह फँज़ है कि वह देखे कि उन पर तकाम

इथया सही तौर पर सचं हो, इस देश में से बेकारी और गरीबी मिटे और लोगों की सेहत बेहतर बनाने के वास्ते माकूल इन्तजाम किया जाये। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस और खास तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि ऐसा करके ही हम देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं और हमारा मुल्क एक तरक्कीयापता मुल्क बन सकता है।

सरकार यह जो इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज लगाती वसी जा रही है तो उससे गरीबों पर बहुत अधिक बोझ बढ़ गया है और उनकी हालत बद से बदतर हो गई है। डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज अगर ठीक तरह से और मजबूती से सरकार बसूल करने का इन्तजाम करे तो यह तमाम मसले आसानी से हल हो सकते हैं और उस हालत में यह इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज की कोई खास जरूरत नहीं है। कल मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया था कि उन्होंने कुछ टैक्सेज में कमी कर दी है लेकिन वह कमी बहुत नाकाकी है और गरीबों को कोई खास राहत उससे नहुंचने वाली नहीं है।

मैं आपके जरिये यह बात भी कह देना चाहता हूँ और जैसे कि कल मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा भी था कि प्रिवी पर्सेंज की आज के माहौल में कोई खास जरूरत नहीं है मालूम होती है और उनमें कमी करने को कहा गया था मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह प्रिवी पर्सेंज बिल्कुल ही बन्द कर दी जाये और उनसे कोई हमारे मुल्क को कायदा हो रहा है ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है। जिन लोगों को यह प्रिवी पर्सेंज दी जाती हैं और देश के पन्द्रिक एक्सचेकर से काढ़ी भोटी रकमें उनको मिलती हैं तो एक दो काढ़ी पसा हमारा इस तरह निकल जाता है और फिर जिनको कि यह भोटी भोटी रकमें प्रिवी पर्सौं की सूरत में मिलती है उनकी जाली हालत काढ़ी अच्छी है और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि मुल्क के गरीब भवाम वैसे वैसे के लिये तरस रहे हैं। उनके लाने, कपड़े और रहने का कोई माकूल बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। वेक्ष की काफी बड़ी आवादी स्लम्स में रह रही

है और उनकी रिहाइश का बहुत ही भनसेटिल-फैक्टरी अबतर इन्तजाम है और वह पैसा बजाय उधर जाने के अगर इन गरीबों की हालत बेहतर बनाने पर लगाया जाये तो बहुत कुछ हम अपने देश की प्रावलम्ब को हल कर सकते हैं। सरकार का एक बेलफेयर स्टेट होने के नाते हर एक को रोजी मुहैया करना अवलीन फर्ज है। सरकार को इस देश में सुशाहली लानी है और इस सिलसिले में मैं अभी चीनी वजीर आजम की इस्तकबाल के मीके पर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो अल्फाज कहे थे वह बहुत माकूल अल्फाज कहे थे कि हमें महात्मा बुद्ध के उस उपदेश को अपनाना चाहिये और दूसरों की जीत में अपनी जीत देखनी चाहिये। दूसरे की जीत में ही हमारी जीत है और यही सच्ची चीज है। तो मैं भी यही कहने का साहस करूँगा कि दूसरों के सुख में ही हमको अपना सुख देखना चाहिए। मेरा मतलब उन लोगों के सुख से है जो इस देश में करोड़ों की तादाद में बसे हुए हैं और जो हकीकी मानी में गरीब हैं और जो अपनी मेहनत से मुल्क को जाशहाल कर सकते हैं। अगर उनके मसले को सुलझाया जाए और उनके लिए आप कोशिश करें तो मुल्क का मसला हल हो सकता है। इसलिए इस तरफ आपकी तबज्जह जानी चाहिए। आज इन लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है, आप इनको जमीन दें, उनकी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाएं तो उनकी हालत सुधर सकती है। उनको इंडस्ट्री के लिए आपको सबसिडी देनी चाहिए और जहां तक हो सके उनको ऊंचा उठाने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आज देश में जो बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है उसको दूर करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

‘ अब मैं गरीब लोगों के आरोग्य के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। कुछ दिन की बात है कि मैंने करमरकर साहब से एक गरीब शिड्यूल कास्ट वाले की सिफारिश की थी उसको टी०बी० थी। मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब

से कहा था कि अगर इसकी कुछ इमदाद की जाए तो हो सकता है कि वह बच जाए और जिन्दगी पा जाए, लेकिन वह मिनिस्टर होते हुए भी उसके लिए कुछ न कर सके। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि अभी तो कोई खास बैड्स की गुंजाइश नहीं है, हम इसको वेटिंग लिस्ट में रखे लेते हैं, लेकिन वह बेचारा वेटिंग लिस्ट में रहते रहते अपनी जान दे बैठा। तो इस मिसाल के जरिए मैं आपके सामने यह बाजेह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों के आरोग्य का आपको खास रूपाल रखना चाहिए और उनको आरोग्य होने के लिए जहां तक हो सके आपको फँसिलिटी देनी चाहिए। सिफं टैक्स लगाने से उनको कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा। ये कुछ मुल्क के फ़ायदे की बातें थीं जिनकी तरफ मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाया है। और बहुत सी बातें तो मेरे दूसरे दोस्तों ने कह दी हैं। मैं खास तौर से बाजेपेयी साहब की तकरीर की ताईद करता हुआ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been carefully listening for more than 8 or 9 hours to the debate on this Finance Bill. The scope of debate is sky-wide. Therefore, it will not be possible for me to cover all the points raised by many hon. Members who spoke on this subject. If I am not able to cover all the points raised, I would request hon. Members not to think that I am not attaching importance to any of them. I attach importance to all the points raised and I shall try to look into those matters which they have raised even if I have not referred to them.

Before I go to the points relating to the Finance Bill, I must refer to the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Feroze Gandhi.

I had hoped that it would not be necessary for me to go into this again

but the point that he has raised is important because he has raised a point of procedure. But I did not understand what he meant by saying that he did not want to retaliate. I do not know what he wanted to retaliate against and against whom. I do not want to do anything to deserve any retaliation. If I said anything on that day with which he had any quarrel, I said that only with a view to explain what he was saying as an interjection. It was not an attack on him in any way. I leave that attack to him alone. I do not want to attack anybody in this House. It is not my function to do so. I would be wrong if I did so. It is, therefore, that I hope he will not think of any retaliation in this matter.

The point he has raised about the ruling which he referred to as having been given in 1957 and which he thinks vitiates everything that I had said or which he thinks makes whatever has been done in the matter of the Audit Report on Defence out of order, really speaking, does not apply. That is what I would like to explain.

I am glad that now it is accepted by him too that it was as a result of the decision of the Public Accounts Committee that the Auditor-General was asked to give separate reports. He said first that it was preliminary and that this was not marked 'preliminary'. He now sees that what has been said there is that it should be Audit Report No. 1 and the second one, that is, afterwards when the Appropriation Accounts are submitted, should be called Audit Report No. 2. That is the implication. His objection is why this Defence Report is then not called Audit Report No. 1. The explanation is very simple. The reports as regards Defence have always been given separately, though they may have been presented all the while together. The Appropriation Accounts are not prepared by the Auditor-General. They are prepared by the Finance (Defence), that is, by the D.F.A. who is in charge of this. They are, of course, certified by the Auditor-General and he prepares his

Audit Report. I have here more than 20 Audit Reports beginning from 1940. They have all been termed the same way as the 1960 Report has been termed. They have all been called Audit Report (Defence Services) 1940 including the report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services beginning from 1938-39. It has gone on like that till today. It is, therefore, that it is not called Audit Report, Part I. It has been the same system in the matter of Defence reports. If my hon. friend, Shri Feroze Gandhi, did not know it, I do not blame him because he could not have known all this. This is what I said on that day too, namely, that the facts are more with me than with him. That is why I have said it. It was not to attribute anything to him that I have said that. I have more access to these things than he can ever have with all his capacity. That is quite certain. Therefore, I had said it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: How did the question arise with the hon. Speaker? How did the question with regard to the particular report arise with the hon. Speaker? I was not able to follow that.

Shri Morarji Desai: About 1957?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Yes. Why did the question arise that they should be submitted together and why did the hon. Speaker have to give that direction?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am coming to that. I am going to explain the whole thing. I only hope that he will bear with me in this matter.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Oh! yes. I thought he had finished.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not trying to sidetrack anything because that is not my method. I need not, therefore, now refer to what the P.A.C. decided in 1952, and why it was done; because that is all now accepted ground.

16 hrs.

The question now, therefore, relates to what was done in 1957. But it is accepted by everybody that it was as a result of the direction of the P.A.C. or of the agreement between the P.A.C. and the Auditor-General, which was also acquiesced in by the Speaker that wherever it was found that the Appropriation Accounts could not be submitted quickly or there would be delay—and there must be reasons, legitimate reasons, for the delay in the submission of the Appropriation Accounts—then the Audit Reports should be given separately. That is an accepted ground.

Now, whether that has been vitiated by the decision given by the Speaker in 1957 is a matter which requires consideration. But in this matter also, I should like to make one thing very clear, that the Audit Report which the Auditor-General gives concerns itself not merely with matters arising out of the Appropriation Accounts; it also deals with financial irregularities, losses of public money, etc., and he is free to do what he likes in that matter, and I do not want to fetter his discretion in any way. The discretion will be with him. If he does anything wrong at any time, certainly I would be the last person to say that he should take shelter under his preserved position. I am not saying that. But what I say is this, that when he has been given this extraordinary position by the Constitution—and it has been deliberately done, it is done with a purpose which is beneficial to the Constitution and which is necessary in the interests of the proper functioning of the Government—then we should see that his authority should not be questioned without very grave and serious reasons which call for an examination of his conduct. Otherwise, Sir, it will be difficult for any independent authority to function, especially when the powers of the Parliament are wide, and it is the highest authority. Other people would feel, what will happen to us if we are treated like this? That feeling should not be created. I do not say for a moment that that was the attempt in this matter. I do not say that; I do

[Shri Morarji Desai]

not believe it. But we should also guard against such feelings being created anywhere. That is all my purpose in saying this.

Again, it is not the fault or the merit of the Auditor-General if the reports are presented to Parliament early or late, after they are sent by him. His function ends when he sends the report to the President through the Finance Ministry. Then the Finance Ministry comes in. If this report has been put in early, and with indecent haste, as seems to be hinted at, then it would be the fault of the Finance Ministry, no doubt; and I should be taken to task for it. I have no grievance about it. But has that happened?

The Finance Ministry gave an undertaking as early as 1951 to the P.A.C. This is the Report of the P.A.C. given in 1951-52. There the Finance Ministry said like this:

"In future, the Finance Ministry will arrange to present to Parliament such of the Appropriation Accounts and Audit Reports as are received from the Comptroller and Auditor-General immediately after they are received by them, if the Parliament is in session then. Otherwise, arrangements will be made to have these documents presented to Parliament early in the following session."

And that is what is being done by the Finance Ministry.

In this particular case, we received the report on the 30th March, and sent it to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the 4th April. It was presented here on the 8th April as arranged by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. That was not the function of the Finance Ministry afterwards, but we had to present it. I am sorry in some cases it took about ten or twelve days before it was sent by the Finance Ministry. I shall try to see that it is done within three or four days. The time taken should be only for presentation to the President and return to the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing I should make clear. I have been advised that when the Report is sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, it is not the business of the Lok Sabha Secretariat to choose the date when it is to be presented. The date is chosen by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. It is put down on the agenda on their own initiative, and that is done by them.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not want to enter into the relations between the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only wanted to make the position clear.

Shri Morarji Desai: I knew the position very well, and I did not want to enter into further details and create a further controversy. It was, therefore, I said what I said. What I meant to say was that once the Finance Ministry sends it, its duty also ends, and it cannot be said it has done this or that. When it is presented here, it cannot be blamed on the Finance Ministry afterwards.

Now, let us take the decision in 1957. That was read out by my hon. friend here, therefore I do not now read it out. I got hold of it only last evening. Till then I was searching for it, because he had informed me.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I had given him.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know that, but before he had given, I had found it. He had also found it. We found it at the same time.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I asked him to look for it, and said that there was some such thing.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, I said I tried to find it because he asked me to find out. I could not find it till last evening, and it happened by coincidence that we found it practically at the same time. That shows that until

then, he was not sure of what he had said. This is an additional argument that he has brought forward now. That is what I have got to say. After all, he had raised it before that. In the absence of this thing, he had raised the controversy. Therefore, this is an additional argument. So, that argument does not apply to his previous stand. That is all that I would like to say. But I do not want to take shelter even under that.

* We must see how this decision was arrived at. I must say first of all that this decision was not given in the House. This decision was given by the hon. Speaker on a file. It was a decision, and not a ruling. That is the difference I make between the two. I respect both of them. I do not say that I have anything but respect for both of them, but one is not as binding as the other: that I must say. That is what I want to point out. Otherwise, it will create a very difficult situation. That is what I would also like to point out.

The whole procedure went on from 1952 onwards as described before with the Speaker's own orders. The Auditor-General's Reports have been submitted to the House. Several reports have been there. Posts and Telegraphs Reports have been there, some of the Railway Reports have been there. There have been about ten Reports like that presented to the House separately. I am on surer ground.

16.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Now we know who did it!

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a good thing. I do not think that you, Sir, should be involved in this. I do not think anything wrong has been done in that sense.

What happened in 1957 was that Finance (Defence) did not consider it proper that the Appropriation Accounts

should be laid on the Table of the House. They thought there was something harmful in that; for what reasons I do not know. That had not been submitted to the Finance Minister. I do not know whether it was submitted to the Defence Minister. But it was sent here by the Financial Adviser; and he said that this should not be put before the House but that the copies can be circulated to Members separately, so that they are not published. That was referred to the Speaker at that time, on that point whether this should be put on the Table of the House or whether copies should be circulated to the Members separately. That was the decision that the Speaker had to give. The legal authority said that it may be done and it need not be put on the Table of the House. You, Sir, differed and said that it should be put on the Table of the House. But, somehow, along with it, this appeared in such a way that these should be put together. That is the meaning that can be put on that ruling, and if my hon. friend, Shri Feroze Gandhi puts that meaning on it, I have no quarrel with him. But I would say that that would not be consistent with what has happened before and after. If the Speaker had meant that this was to apply, and both the reports were always to be put on the Table of the House....

An Hon. Member: Together.

Shri Morarji Desai ...he would not have allowed in 1958....

Shri A. P. Jain: You have thrown the ball now in the other court.

Shri Morarji Desai:the putting of the report on the Table of the House separately for Defence Accounts. The Audit Report on Defence was put in 1958, soon after 1957, on the Table of the House separately, and nobody raised any objection; and even the eagle eyes of the hon. Member Shri Feroze Gandhi did not detect this at that time.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I did not notice it.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I say. The eagle eyes also sometimes get closed. That is what happens.

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In 1959, the report was sent separately to me, but the House was not sitting then; by the time the sessions of the House came up, the other report also was received, and both the reports were put together, but both of them were separate. That is what I am pointing out. Therefore, this ruling would not have that effect. And that was how it was understood also by the Finance Ministry before and afterwards. Therefore, nothing wrong has been done by the Finance Ministry, much less by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I would go further than that.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I just seek a clarification from you, Mr. Speaker? I just want to know the difference between a ruling and a directive. If the Speaker is asked by Government to give his judgment in a decision on a particular matter, and that decision is given, is that decision binding on Government or not? That is what I want to know from you as the Speaker. I do not know. It is not a ruling in the House, but it is a directive to Government.

Shri Morarji Desai: That can come later on. Let us not get involved into this just now. But I am referring to that....

Mr. Speaker: That is not necessary to enable him to proceed with his speech.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a minute. He has drawn my pointed attention to this. Lest it should be understood in future that I agree with what the Finance Minister has said, I may say that so far as the procedure is concerned, as to what ought to be done here, whether inside the Chamber or outside the Chamber, on any matter that arises, if I give my decision, it is as good as a ruling in the House. Even though I give my ruling here, if, subsequently, some other facts are brought to my

notice, I do not mean to say that I would not change. Notwithstanding the fact that that ruling has been given, I have always got the right to change; for the time being, each ruling covers the facts of that particular case. So long as those facts continue, that ruling will apply.

So far as this matter is concerned, I did say, and I said and repeat that we need not wait indefinitely, in the normal course for the accounts to be put and the reports to be put. There are occasions when the Public Accounts Committee will have to be requested to look into accounts immediately and report on particular matters of great consequence. Therefore, it is, that that distinction was made. Hence, the application of that ruling depends upon the circumstances of each case.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that the decision given by you in 1957 was a decision called for only about the putting of the report on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was not whether these two should be put simultaneously.

Mr. Speaker: That was not the particular point at all.

Shri Morarji Desai: That was not the point at all. Therefore, it had a very limited jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker: That was not the issue. That was incidental.

Shri Morarji Desai: That was an *obiter dictum*. That is all I would say (*Interruption.*) It has absolutely no application to this.

Shri Tyagi: This question is quite clear.

Shri Morarji Desai: After I finish this thing, I want to ask for your decision. I want to say that after hearing all this, if you think that in future we

should change the practice we shall change it. That is quite clear. But, in this particular matter, this decision was only for a particular purpose and this purpose was served and the Appropriation Accounts were placed here.

But, otherwise, last year also, while talking to the Chairmen of the Public Accounts Committees, you asked them to see that the reports are given earlier though the Appropriation Accounts are not given. That was only last year. Even recently you asked the Auditor-General to give an advance report on one particular item if the general report was not ready. It was as late as February. If that had not been so, then, I would have said that the 1957 ruling would have a different meaning; but this makes it quite different. Therefore, your intention was very clear. I have no doubt about it.

Shri Tyagi: It is quite clear now.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, I would only say that in this matter the Auditor-General will also be told if there is a separate ruling that this is the position. But so far we take it that the ruling is that it might be given separately and it should be given separately. We will try to see that they are given as early as possible.

As I explained before, the difference between this report and the other reports is very obvious—why they were called Part I and this is not called Part I. Because Defence traditions have been different (*Interruptions*). Not only in this but in many other things, because Defence requires to be treated in a very special manner.

Shri C. D. Pande: In a refined manner.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hope my hon. friends will also bear that in mind.

My friend, Shri Bharucha, in this connection, asked why does the Defence prepare hair clippers and why does it prepare pressure cookers instead of attending to Defence. Sir, if there is any extra capacity to produce

something and if it could be utilised, why should it not be utilised? I do not understand that. Yet I did not know that he was a military expert that he would prescribe to Defence that they should do this and should do that. But, I do not want to go into that. What I want to say is this. Defence does require a special treatment.

It was sought to be made out here by some people that there is some difference between Defence and Finance. There is no difference between Finance and Defence. As a matter of fact, whatever may be the grievances of other Ministries against Finance, (sometimes, as there is a grievance against the Ministry expressed here by hon. Members), the Finance Ministry cannot have any grievance against anybody. We should not have.

I believe the function of the Finance Ministry is two-fold. One to get as much money as it can for public finances, in a proper way and see that more and more money is available and the source is not dried up at any time. It must be done in such a way that more and more revenues accrue. That is the function of the Finance Ministry on the one side. On the other side, its function is also to see that all the finances available are utilised in such a manner that production increases and the wealth of the country increases and the prosperity of the people also increases.

That will involve two things. One is to see that proper priorities are observed; and the second is to see that waste is avoided. There should be no waste. Now, when one tries to avoid waste or when one tries to give priorities, it is a very difficult matter for the resources are small. Then, there are certain displeasures incurred and one has to put up with it with a smiling face and that is what I try to do. Therefore, I hope this controversy will not be carried on any further. May I request you, if you think it necessary, to let me know after giving consideration to all these aspects, whether the audit reports henceforward should be

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presented to the House earlier than the appropriation accounts if they are given to us earlier or whether they should be given earlier by the Auditor-General also? Because if you decide that we should not do so, I would not want to do so at all. It is for the proper examination by the P.A.C. and also by the House. As a matter of fact, you have said that we should try to put all these before the Budget Demands are discussed here so that the hon. Members are able to consider them. (An Hon. Members All departments.) Yes,all departments. I am not saying this for one department. This time three reports were put here and we will try to do better next time provided you confirm the procedure that has gone on so far. If that does not happen, then perhaps I may say that the reports will never come up in time to the notice of the House and that is all that would happen. Then, there will be not that sort of urgency about it; nobody will feel it and delay will take place.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty? In the case of Defence accounts, the Auditor-General does not seem to have any exclusive jurisdiction; it is in the hands of the others and he has to depend upon them. With respect to the civil accounts, he looks into them. Before the audit report is framed and presented to the House, he must have looked into all the accounts.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not necessarily, Sir. Audit report does not mean merely accounts. It also means other irregularities; they are also included in the audit report. But the appropriation accounts sometimes get bogged up because of some difficulties in the accounts which have to be cleared up and that takes a little time, in civil side and other places.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Regarding the Defence appropriation accounts, the Auditor-General is not having any control over the preparation of appropriation accounts. I think the hon. Speaker means that. Why not

that right be given to the Auditor-General in that case also?

Mr. Speaker: I will put in one or two sentences what all happened. The object was this. I myself suggested that the audit report need not wait with respect to certain matters which do not depend upon the appropriation accounts. Let us divide one from the other. There are a number of matters to be gone through by this House or by the P.A.C., for which the accounts may not be necessary and they could be separated. Call it part I or preliminary. Even without calling it part I, those are reports which could be appreciated and understood by the Parliament and the Public Accounts Committee. They could be detached and immediately placed here. No appropriation accounts need accompany them. With respect to others, with regard to which the perusal of the report necessitates the perusal of the accounts for better understanding and the House cannot go into them without the aid of these accounts, I would like in all those cases that normally the appropriation accounts should accompany the reports. Let there be a distinction made between the one and the other.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that these are technical matters about accounts and other things? I would say that you can discuss these matters with the Auditor-General and see what is possible and what is not possible. Then you may issue directions and they will be carried out very rigorously.

Mr. Speaker: In the first instance I will ask the P.A.C. to look into the proceedings.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would like to say that article 151 does not prevent reports being presented separately to the hon. House but there again if you give your ruling it is binding on me and I will not say anything in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give a ruling contrary to it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whatever reports are sent by the Auditor-General, they will have to be sent by the Finance Ministry to the President and then put before the House. Otherwise, they could not be given to anybody. That will be the position.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Sir, I regret I must intervene at this stage, if you will permit me. It is no question of whatever ruling you give, whatever the Constitution provides, according to that you have to give the ruling (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Who disputes it?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Someone has disputed it.

Mr. Speaker: No, no, that is not so. I have no right to differ from the Constitution or go contrary to it. I have no right independently of the Constitution, although the difference may arise in the interpretation of the Constitution. Somebody has to interpret it, and possibly so far as procedure is concerned I will have to interpret it. I shall hear everything.

Shri Morarji Desai: Also, in the matter of interpreting the Constitution here, Sir your interpretation is final for me. I will not take the interpretation of anybody else in the House. Therefore, I cannot think that your ruling would be against the spirit of the Constitution. I cannot think, I cannot imagine, that your ruling would be against the spirit of the Constitution. It was therefore that I said that, and I have no doubt about that in my mind.

Now, Sir, I should like to come to the major debate on the Finance Bill. Unfortunately, half-an-hour has gone in this explanation only. But I think it is good that it has happened because that helps us in settling procedures also for future, and it will also be a warning to everybody not to raise wrong issues.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sir, I object to that. He said that he will not say anything like that, but again he has said it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have said that it is a warning to all of us, not only to one but to all of us, not to raise wrong issues. That is all what I said. I do not know why the cap is worn immediately—I cannot understand.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Is it an arranged affair between Shri Gandhi and the Finance Minister?

Shri Morarji Desai: I always include myself in this. I have no special position here beyond that I represent the Finance Ministry; otherwise, I may be as good or as bad as any other hon. Member.

Shri Tyagi: We understood the meaning all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: Now, first I will come to the point of prices, which was first raised in this matter. My hon. friend, Shri Bimal Ghose, said that although there has been a rise of 20 per cent in prices no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming. He said that different Ministers have given different reasons. What he meant was that every Minister said that it was not the fault of his Ministry. That is what he meant, and he asked: "Then, where does the fault lie?"

Well, Sir, there is no question of fault in one place or another place, because prices are not governed by only one factor anywhere. Anybody can see that there are a few factors, three or four, which govern prices, and all those have got to be tackled if price stabilisation is to be made. We do want to stabilise prices, and we are trying to do that. I think in India we have no reason to feel sorry about what we have been doing in this country. We have succeeded better than other countries in this matter. In spite of adverse circumstances our prices have not run away

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as prices have run away in several other countries under similar circumstances. But better can be done, I have no doubt about it. And today, at any rate, I have no doubt that if all of us do not combine together in holding the price line our development is going to be more and more difficult.

It is, therefore, that Government is very anxious on this point, and if any suggestions are forthcoming they will be very respectfully attended to and accepted with gratefulness if they are acceptable.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Sir, may I ask one question? Does he agree with the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment that he is not at all responsible, I do not say wholly, even partly responsible?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to distribute blame. He is very kind to one Minister but he does not want to be kind to other Ministers; probably, he has some interest there, I do not know.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It is the interest of the labour.

Shri Morarji Desai: But, Sir, I would say that a rise in prices may occur because of an overall shortage of resources relatively to the demands. It can also occur because of an imbalance between demand and supplies in particular commodities, and it can also be traceable to large distribution of wages and profits, where the Labour Minister does come in. It is an attempt on the part of different sections of the community to pull out for themselves a large share of the given lot. That also is one of the reasons why it happens. But all these reasons go together and they have got to be tackled together. It is no use trying to put the fault at one place and not at another place. These have all got to be co-ordinated and a co-ordinated attempt should be made to see that prices do not run away and that we do not

suffer from inflation. May I assure my hon. friends that we are very careful about this, within our limited capacity, to see that we achieve the results, and we are very carefully considering this matter at the present moment as to what steps we should take in various directions to see that we hold the price-line during the third Plan?

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): He is evading the issue. The main issue that the Labour Minister had raised was that wages have not been the cause of price-rise; not at all. Now, does he want to imply that wage-rise has been the cause of price-rise?

Mr. Speaker: Along with other factors.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member wants me here to raise some contradiction and then make use of it. I am not going to walk into that trap. He must realise that. Therefore, I am not going to enter into that and not give him any reply in this matter. I hold my own views and those views, unless we discuss together, will not be known to the hon. Member. That is all that I have got to tell him.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Tell us that you do not agree.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will not say anything about it. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Both are correct, he says!

Some Hon. Members: He did not say that.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not possible.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sometimes that becomes possible. Sometimes both can be wrong. Therefore, there cannot be any verdict on such matters. At least I cannot pass any verdict on such matters.

Then my hon. friend also quoted the figures of national income in real terms and then tried to deflate them by rising prices. I would say that it is because of that that he thought that national income in real terms has gone down. The factual position is that apart from 1957-58, during which period the national income in real terms went down by 1.5 per cent., there has been a rise in national income all through the last decade. For 1958-59, the increase in real national income was about 6.8 per cent. Obviously this means that there has been a rise in the *per capita* income also. Roughly speaking, the rise in real national income for the last decade or so has been at the rate of 3.5 per cent per annum which is above the rate of growth of population which has been about 1.8 per cent. Therefore, there is no mistake in the fact that real income *per capita* has been rising.

Then I would come to the criticism of my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain. He described the budget as a super-budget.

Some Hon. Members: The Plan.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sorry. I missed that word. He described the Plan as a super-budget. I would say that that is not a proper description. The proper description of the Plan would be that it is a broad frame of the budget. That is what it should be called. It cannot be called a super-budget in any sense.

Shri A. P. Jain: I can make a compromise.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very happy if he does so. But if we want to develop properly and if we want to use our resources in the best manner possible, we must have a Plan. About that also there is no quarrel. If there is no quarrel about it, then the Plan must have all these things. I do not see what the Plan can do otherwise. It is not that the Plan makes the Finance Minister in

anyway helpless. On the contrary, the Plan is an aid to the Finance Minister. That is my proposition, because the Finance Minister also helps in the Plan. Not that he does not do so. If the Finance Minister finds that he is incapable of producing the resources, the Plan also gets framed accordingly. Therefore, it is not that the Finance Minister is driven by anybody. But the Finance Minister is certainly governed and influenced by all reasonable and intellectual efforts that can be there before him. If I would not be influenced by what all the hon. Members say here and I would be as rigid as a stone, I do not think you will have any use of such a person as Finance Minister.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want a dynamic personality.

Shri Morarji Desai: At the same time, if I yield to everybody, I will be of no use to you. Therefore, one has got to strike a balance somewhere, where to yield and where not to yield. Sometimes one yields and sometimes one does not yield.

Shri A. P. Jain: In spite of all that argument I hope he understood what I meant.

Shri Morarji Desai: I understand my hon. friend very completely, because we had been colleagues for so many years. Even now we are colleagues but in a different and separate sphere. Yes, I understand him correctly and he understands me very correctly. I do not think there is any likelihood of misunderstanding between each other in this matter.

I would like to say that the Plan is not inflexible in the matter of resources also. Every year the Finance Minister has got to consider what can be done and what cannot be done. He does co-ordinate the work and say that this must be done or that must not be done. That is what I meant when I said this.

Then there was some real mistake made by my hon. friend when he

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accounted or when he described the basis of the Planning Commission's report about investment outlays. There is some real mistake committed probably... .

Shri A. P. Jain: None whatsoever.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will show it and then, I am sure, he will admit it. He said that everything has come from borrowing, which is not true.

Shri A. P. Jain: I did not say that. I said from the foreign aid, which includes loans and grants, and then from internal borrowing and deficit financing.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I said. What else did you say? It is borrowing from foreign countries. Deficit financing will also mean the same thing, that is to say, amounts which did not come from the taxes. That is what he said—nothing has come from taxes. That is not quite true.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Let there be no fight.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no fighting at all. That is left to my hon. friend. Though he is a professor, he fights many people.

It will not be correct to say that the entire Plan outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores will have been financed by borrowing. The balance of revenue available for the Plan are about Rs. 900 crores, if not a little more. Now I will show where the mistake lies. The mistake lies in thinking that drawing down the sterling balance is strictly a budgetary resource, that cannot be counted against Plan expenditure. The foreign exchange budget is a separate matter and reflects not only the expenditure of the public sector but also of the private sector. In other words, if one has to follow the line of reasoning that he propounded to me, then he would have to define the Plan outlay

not as Rs. 4,600 crores but as Rs. 6,900 crores. When he referred to the resources, he did not mention what has to be set against the total investment of Rs. 6,900 crores minus Rs. 3,600 crores in the public sector, that is, Rs. 3,300 crores in the private sector.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know how much of the foreign exchange was utilized by the private sector and how much by the public sector? We can only deduct what is utilized by the private sector.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not the figures here, but I can give them. In the Second Plan, it has been utilized a great deal. Otherwise, the private sector could not have gone up to the extent it has gone up. The difficulty of the situation arises, not because the resources in the public sector have not grown but because the economy has not been generating savings at a higher rate. That is true.

Then, it is true that the Plan outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores represents in real terms less than what would have been meant by the Plan frame. That is what I also said. There is no hiding that fact. That is inevitable. But it would not be right to deflect this figure by the rise in the index of wholesale prices completely. That would not be right. We will have to consider to what extent raw material prices have risen, to what extent wage costs have risen and to what extent the cost of the imported machinery and equipment have risen. The calculation would not by any means be simple.

I would also agree with him that judging in terms of the production capacity created, performance, I would say, would be roughly 80 per cent of what was originally intended. I have no doubt about it. In this matter my hon. friend speaks from close knowledge. Therefore how can I contradict him on this? But I wish he applied his close knowledge to the defects

and why they were there. Then he will not have to ask me. He will have to ask himself. That is all that I will have to say.

Shri C. D. Pande: He understands but does not share the responsibility.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would like to go to another point about income-tax which he had raised and which some other hon. Members also had raised. He said that income-tax yield has increased from about Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 170 crores only during the last ten years or so while industrial production has increased by 50 per cent and it shows that there is evasion of tax. I would not say that there is no evasion of tax, but there is not this amount of evasion of tax which is sought to be made out from this. May I say that the method adopted by him is not very correct in calculating these things? One sometimes finds that when we calculate by an arithmetical method and give up other factors, arithmetic misleads us though the arithmetical calculation would be very correct.

Shri A. P. Jain: I never wanted to be very accurate. I wanted to give just an estimate.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore I would say that the very increase in industrial activity would not imply a proportionate increase in revenue because there are other factors to be taken into consideration. Substantial incentives have to be given with a view to encourage industrial development. That also takes away some part. Then, while industrial activity might have increased, profits resulting therefrom enjoy tax relief, like, initial depreciation etc. Then there is tax holiday, exemption from super-tax of dividends received by companies from basic industries etc. Further, during the initial period of activity though there may be an absolute increase in production, profits on a substantial scale may not emerge. This also has got to be taken into consideration. The increase in developmental activity has also resulted in diffusion of incomes among persons in lower income brackets

whose contribution to revenue will not be in proportion to the absolute amount of income received by them. All this therefore will not be reflected in income-tax that would be received. And yet in spite of all this I would say that the figures quoted by him also are not very correct.

I would say that the collections from income-tax and corporation tax have in fact gone up from Rs. 159.66 crores for the assessment year 1949-50 to Rs. 242 crores for the assessment year 1959-60. It will thus be seen that they have gone up by more than Rs. 80 crores. Even the total income assessed has increased from Rs. 615 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 1,184 crores in 1959-60. These figures also include income from sources other than business. But if we take business incomes alone, the increase in the total income would be from Rs. 381 crores for the assessment year 1949-50 to Rs. 680 crores in 1959-60. It will thus be seen that increased industrial production has a reflection and not that it has no reflection. But we go about saying this many times out of our desire to get more and more. That is a legitimate desire. I do not say that it is not so. It is also a hope that we have. If we get more and more we can spend more and more and go further more and more. But our desires must not run away outside practical considerations. That also is a pleading that I would make with my hon. friend.

Substantial results, in fact have been achieved in tracking down concealments to a large extent. But there will be concealments in spite of this. I can never say that concealments will completely disappear. If all crimes can disappear in the world this also can disappear. No crime will disappear from the world. But they can be minimised and the society can become better and better. That is our attempt in this matter and that is what we are trying to do.

My hon. friend, Shri Supakar, had raised a question about the distribu-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tion of taxes, that is, income-tax and other taxes and said that these were being distributed according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission on the basis of collections which left the backward States more backward. Sir, it is the Finance Commission which does it. And if there is anything to be pleaded, let it be pleaded before that body.

But is it the idea that from wherever there is more wealth it should be taken and should be dumped all in the backward areas immediately?

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Not that.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then what is the argument?

Shri Supakar: It should be distributed equitably to ensure uniform progress.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is now distributed on a population basis, and even more goes there than is earned there. I do not know what more is wanted in this matter. It is only ten per cent. that goes to the area of collection; ninety per cent. goes in the matter of population. I do not know what more is wanted.

Shri C. D. Pande: Population and income, both.

Shri Morarji Desai: Population is ninety per cent, as far as I know. The present distribution is 10 per cent collection and 90 per cent. population. There must be ten per cent. on the basis of collection. Otherwise there will be no incentive to collection; I do not think that that would be the right thing at all. I do not think one could go beyond that. And yet, if it is desired to go beyond this, there will be the Finance Commission before which they can plead.

I would now go to the question of growth of civil expenditure, which

has been also a perennial subject of criticism. It is rightly so, it should be so; because, it is a thing which requires to be checked every year. Government is likely otherwise to become unmindful sometimes. Some Departments do become unmindful. Therefore, it is better that this should be constantly drawn attention to.

But if the attention is drawn only in a general way, only from the figures given, then it will not catch the particular point which requires to be arrested. But it will, on the contrary, have another effect, of complacency and one would say, "well, this is all wrong, and what can one do about it?"

I would like, therefore, to clarify how the increase in civil expenditure has taken place in this year or in the previous two or three years. Last year, in reference to a criticism, I had circulated a memorandum on the growth of civil expenditure from the year 1957-58 to 1959-60. I had circulated it last May. And, as mentioned therein, the total net civil expenditure in 1957-58 was of the order of Rs. 427 crores. The budget estimate for civil expenditure this year stands at Rs. 708 crores. This will mean an increase of Rs. 281 crores. But please do not think that this Rs. 281 crores has gone in administrative services. This Rs. 281 crores would mean Rs. 100 crores under the group head 'Civil Administration', Rs. 68 crores under 'Miscellaneous', Rs. 34 crores under 'States' share of 'Union Excise Duties', Rs. 33 crores under 'Debt Services', Rs. 12 crores under 'Community Development', Rs. 11 crores under 'Direct Payments on Revenue' and Rs. 10 crores under 'PL 480'.

Of the increase of Rs. 100 crores under Civil Administration, administrative services proper account for an increase of Rs. 19 crores. The balance of Rs. 81 crores is for development of social services, namely scientific department, education, medicine,

public health, agriculture and allied services like co-operation. The increase under all these heads is due mainly to the larger provision required for implementing the development plans. Administrative services proper which show an increase of Rs. 19 crores during this four-year period comprise mainly general administration including expenditure on audit, police, external affairs and tribal areas. The increase in expenditure on audit and tribal areas amounts to Rs. 2 and Rs. 7 crores respectively, and this is chiefly the result of larger outlays on development plans. The expenditure on police and external affairs shows an increase of Rs. 3 crores, mainly on account of policing of border areas and for meeting the cost of India's international obligations. The head "General Administration" therefore shows an increase of Rs. 2.36 crores.

Shri Tyagi: Have our external obligations increased? They remain as they were last year.

Shri Morarji Desai: Some more consulates etc. are opened.

Shri Tyagi: This is wasteful.

Shri Morarji Desai: There can be a difference of opinion on this matter. If we want to have a place in the world, and a place of importance, we have also to pay the penalty for it.

Shri Tyagi: Have strength in yourself at home, and you will be respected abroad.

Shri Morarji Desai: Merely having strength at home, sitting here, not having contact with the world, we cannot go on with our Plan, it is not possible. We want the sympathy and help of all people. If we want that, we will have to keep all these things. We will have to work for all this. If we do not do that, we cannot go ahead. The hon. Member is generally very studious about all these matters, but he sometimes becomes very critical because of certain ideological or ideal conditions which he wants

to have. I would request him to be a little more practical in this matter. I am prepared to understand him, and where expenditure can be cut out, we will be prepared to cut it out.

We are now trying to cover all Ministries to see that work is done in a proper manner so that redundant staff is removed, and I think within two or three years we will be able to cover all the Ministries, and then wasteful expenditure in this direction will go. It is getting economised in various Ministries as time goes on, and yet I cannot say that there will be no waste whatsoever in this. It will be wrong for me to say that. Some waste is unavoidable in life, in all human affairs, but that waste must be such as can be explained, as is unavoidable. Even if we eat ideal food, we are not able to assimilate the whole of it. That is what happens to human life, that is how man is created. Then how do you expect man to regulate his dealings that there can be no waste? That is what I want the hon. Members to remember.

Now I would refer to a few points about taxation because there is very little time left, and I do not want myself to be the cause of extending the time.

Mr. Speaker: Can he not reserve them for any of the clauses?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, that should be quite all right, but I was allotted time up to 4-55 and I will finish within that time.

There was a question of tariff figures representing a weighted average of the prices of engines, and it was said that those which were produced by smaller factories have to pay also the same, and that was the difficulty. If we consider the price at Rs. 4,400 at present, which is the price of the engine produced by the bigger factories, and the price of Rs. 2,300 which is the price of an engine produced by the small-scale industry, the difference between the two prices today is Rs. 2,100. That

[Shri Morarji Desai]

is, the smaller industry has got a benefit of Rs. 2,100 as price difference. What happens after the tariff which we have levied? They are getting a 20 per cent. rebate as I have said in my proposals now. Considering that 20 per cent. rebate, their value will be Rs. 2,476, adding Rs. 176 as tax; Rs. 220 will be the tax added to Rs. 4,400 and it will be Rs. 4,620. The difference between the two will be Rs. 2,144, i.e., the difference in price now obtained is Rs. 44 more, and not less. Therefore, I think there should be no cause for quarrel in this matter.

My hon. friend Shri Morarka referred to some questions about customs. May I say that some cases in which goods were missing from customs warehouses did come to my notice, to the notice of my Ministry, and we soon took steps to see that in future this does not happen? We have also taken steps to see that those who are responsible for it are traced. But it is not always possible to do so when it is after a long time, but we have now made rules and arrangements whereby this is least likely to happen in future, and I hope that I will have no occasion to hear such complaints hereafter.

About disposal of goods also, there was a method employed which led to misuse. We have, therefore, prescribed now definite rules, and definite arrangements have been made to see that these things are auctioned regularly and frequently, so that nothing decays and nothing is lost and full price is obtained. That also has been done. I thank my hon. friend for bringing this to my notice, and I shall be thankful to all hon. Members if such things are brought to my notice, so that these matters can be remedied as quickly as possible.

Then, I was told about co-operative societies, and asked whether due account will be taken of the accounting periods adopted by the co-operative societies, while applying the new provisions. That is, they have dif-

ferent accounting periods. May I say that this will certainly be done, and there should be no cause for grievance on that score!

I shall leave the rest of the reply, perhaps, for the clauses.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Is it something new?

Shri M. B. Thakore: Here, the Finance Minister has said that the rise in prices depends upon various factors, but in his speech in the Rajya Sabha, at page 258 of the uncorrected debates on 7th March, 1960, he said:

"The general prices in this country depend upon agricultural prices, and it is the rising of agricultural prices, which is responsible for the rising prices all round."

May I seek the clarification from the hon. Minister on this statement?

Shri Morarji Desai: The clarification would be this, that that is one of the factors, no doubt.

Shri M. B. Thakore: It is the main factor? It is not mentioned in it.

Mr. Speaker: He has repeatedly said that there are a number of factors, and this is one of the main factors.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1960-61 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the clauses. Since there are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3, I shall put them together to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Amendment of section 9)

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 4, namely amendment No. 57. That is out of order, because the recommendation required under article 274 of the Constitution has not been received. The amendment reads thus:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in such law the amount of taxes payable on Municipal properties the liability of the tenants shall be limited to the extent of fifty per cent and."

This is out of order on the ground that the States are interested in it. It is not that it seeks to increase the taxation. Hon. Members are aware that when there is reduction of taxation, no sanction of the President is necessary. But when a particular tax has to be distributed to the States or the States are interested in it, the consent of the States and the President is necessary.

Shri C. D. Pande: I have got an amendment to this clause, namely amendment No. 57.

Mr. Speaker: I have just said that I have ruled it out of order.

Shri C. D. Pande: It does not increase the tax, but it only reduces it. I think there is some mistake in cyclostyling. I shall explain it.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Member did not follow what I said. There are two or three grounds on which an amendment is out of order. If an amendment seeks to increase the rate of tax, then the sanction of the President is necessary.

Shri C. D. Pande: But my I just point that this amendment only reduces the tax?

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have myself said that this amendment does not come in that category.

But there are certain taxes in which the States are interested and the consent of the President is necessary under article 274. Therefore, the sanction of the President is necessary here. And, so, the amendment is out of order.

Now, the question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.—(Amendment of section 14)

Amendments made:

Page 3,—

for line 37 to 42, substitute—

"(3) The tax shall not be payable by a co-operative society—

(i) in respect of its profits, and gains of business carried on by it, if it is—

(a) a society engaged in carrying on the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members; or" (46)

Page 4,—

for lines 8 to 14, substitute—

"(e) a society engaged in the processing without the aid of power of the agricultural produce of its members; or

(f) a primary society engaged in supplying milk raised by its

[Mr. Speaker]

members to a federal milk co-operative society:

Provided that, in the case of a co-operative society which is also engaged in activities other than those mentioned in this clause, nothing contained herein shall apply to that part of its profits and gain as is attributable to such activities and as exceeds fifteen thousand rupees;"(47)

Page 4, line 16,—

for "ten thousand" substitute—
"fifteen thousand". (48)

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8.—(Amendment of section 15)

Amendment made:

page 5,—

for clause 8, substitute—

8. Amendment of section 15C.— In section 15C of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (ii) of sub-section (2), for the word "thirteen", the word "eighteen" shall be substituted; and

(b) to sub-section (6) the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where the assessee is a co-operative society, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "four assessments" the words "six assessments" had been substituted."

(49)

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16.—(Amendment of section 6)

Mr. Speaker: I think amendments Nos. 2 and 35 are out of order.

Is any hon. Member moving any amendment to clause 16? None. I shall put clauses 16 and 17 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 16 and 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: 17A is a new clause. That is also out of order, being beyond the scope of the Bill. So, I need not put it to the vote of the House.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill has been introduced today. This would be in continuation of that.

Mr. Speaker: Let him give fresh notice when the Estate Duty Bill comes up. I am prepared to receive another notice regarding that. Now, the question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall take up clause 20. There are a few amendments.

Clause 20.—(Amendment of Act I of 1944)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

Page 9, lines 40 and 41,—

for "Sixty naye paise per tyre or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher,"

Substitute—

"Five per cent. *ad Valorem*," (8)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

Page 10, lines 1 and 2,—

for "Thirty naye paise per tube or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher"

substitute—

"Five per cent. *ad valorem*" (32)

Page 11,—

omit lines 20 to 22. (33)

Page 12,—

omit lines 46 to 49. (34)

Shri Anthony Pillai: I beg to move:

Page 12, lines 36 to 38,—

omit "or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher" (52)

Page 12,—

omit lines 41 to 43. (52)

भी मोहम्मद इलियास : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने बहुत सी समस्याओं के बारे में कहना था, मगर वक्त कम होने की वजह से मैं ज्यादा लम्बा जिक्र नहीं करूँगा। मैं देश के दो महान शहरों के कई एक बहुत ज़रूरी सवाल और उनकी समस्यायें यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ और सरकार का ध्यान उन की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात यह है कि हमारे हावड़ा टाउन की एक कहानी है। यह बहुत दुख

की कहानी है। हावड़ा टाउन आज हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन है। वह इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री का सब से बड़ा सेन्टर है। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन हावड़ा में है, जो कि तमाम दुनियां में तीसरा बड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन है और जो लाखों पैसैजर्स डेली हैं डल कर रहा है। इसी हावड़ा टाउन में हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा बोटैनिकल गार्डन है। यहां ही हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है। इस की अहमियत खाली इसी में नहीं है, यह साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का बिगेस्ट सेन्टर है। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्रियल इंजेशन का पहला कदम १९१६ में हावड़ा में रखा गया था।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is this a general discussion?

Shri Muhammed Elias: All these come under clause 20.

Mr. Speaker: What has that to do with Howrah and botanical garden?

Shri Muhammed Elias: I had no chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly give him a chance. Let us dispose of this quickly and whatever remains on the third reading, I will allow him time if he wants to say about Howrah and Botanical garden.

Shri Muhammed Elias: This is a very important thing.

Mr. Speaker: I have no doubt about it. But this is not the proper place.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Please give me a little time.

Mr. Speaker: If there is the smallest time in the third reading, I will give it to him for Howrah.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: So far as amendment No. 8 is concerned, I do

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

not want to make a speech but it relates to the tax on cycle tyres and tubes and I hope you will permit us to press this one amendment as a token opposition to increases in the price of tubes and tyres for cycles.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 32, 33, 34, 52 and 53 to the vote of the House.

The amendments Nos. 32, 33, 34, 52 and 53 were put and negative.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about amendment No. 8?

Division No. 7]

Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Dharmalingam, Sri
Elies, Shri Mohan mtd
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gopal Shri A. K
Jadav, Shri
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.

AYES

Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khadikar, Shri
Khadiwala, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Kodiyan, Shri
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Kunhan, Shri
Matin, Qazi
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.

[17.16 hrs.]

Parulekar, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Pillai, Shri Anthony
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri Jaipal
Singhji, Shri Karni
Soren, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B.

NOES

Achar, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Chandak, Shri
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Esharan, Shri V.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hathi, Shri
Aggivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jhangde, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Janungo, Shri

Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Kiledar, Shri R. S.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mallik, Shri D. C.
Manaen, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Misra, Shri R. R.
Morarka, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. R.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nanjappa, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mehan
Nagi, Shri Naik Ram
Neswi, Shri
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Raghbir Sahai, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Rane, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Singh, Sardar Hukam
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri Raghunath
Singh, Shri Umrao
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Tyagi, Shri

Mr. Speaker: I shall put that separately.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is about the cycle tax.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, lines 40 and 41,—

For "Sixty naye paise per tyre or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher,"

Substitute "Five per cent. *ad valorem*." (8)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, there is a particular hon. Member who is not sitting in his place. He is Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is my seat.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also not sitting in his place.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is his seat.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I hope he continues to sit there!

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I always take notice of what the hon. Member says when he is in a different mood!

Mr. Speaker: Now, who are the hon. Members whose votes have not been recorded properly and so on?

Shri Tyagi: My vote has not been recorded. I am for Noes.

श्री च० ला० चोधरी (हाजीपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): मेरा वोट रिकार्ड नहीं हुआ है। मेरा वोट नोज़ की तरफ है।

Mr. Speaker: The result is as follows:

Ayes 27; Noes 82.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill

Clauses 21 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now take up the schedules. All the three amendments to the first schedule are out of order. The amendments are 59, 60 and 61. Recommendation is required under article 274(1), as the States are interested in it. The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): So far as the question of reduction of tax is concerned, under article 117 no amendment can be ruled out.

Mr. Speaker: It is not under that article. But when the States are interested in a particular tax.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have taken care to see that they only affect those taxes which do not go to the States. I have given an explanation.

Mr. Speaker: What does it refer to?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Even an explanation has been added to one of the amendments to say that the taxes which go to the States are not exempted. These amendments relate to the first schedule,—income-tax and the surcharge relating to the tax. The third amendment relates to super-tax.

Mr. Speaker: What are the numbers of the amendments?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I forget the numbers.

Mr. Speaker: In my note there are only three amendments relating to the Schedules, and they are No. 59, 60 and 61. I have ruled them as out of order.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want to know how they are out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Are the States not interested in them?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are moved in this House every year.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. But the States are interested in income-tax.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I know that. But, so far as one of

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the surcharges is concerned, it relates only to the Union tax. This is for the purpose of the Union alone. How can that be out of order.

Mr. Speaker: As long as even a portion relates to the States, the States are concerned.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There are two surcharges. One goes to the States and the other goes to the Union. I have suggested amendment to the tax which goes to the Union.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: With regard to the amendments that are proposed to be moved, even if they are not hit by article 274 they attract the mischief of article 117.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Reduction of the tax is admissible under article 117. I am not suggesting the raising of the tax. The Chair has ruled many a time that amendment relating to reduction of tax is admissible.

Mr. Speaker: Now let me take them one by one, as each is different from the other. Amendment No. 59 relates to income-tax.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: A portion of that tax relates to the Union also.

Mr. Speaker: Even if a portion of the tax goes to the State, to that extent, it is varying the tax and therefore, it is out of order.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Under what law?

Mr. Speaker: Article 274 says:

"No Bill or amendments which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested.... shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament, except on the recommendation of the President."

Income-tax is one of the taxes in which the States are interested.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the surcharge is concerned..

Mr. Speaker: That is over.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It does not relate to the States. It relates to the Union. In this very Schedule it is stated that the surcharge shall go only to the Union

Mr. Speaker: A share goes to the States.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are not going to the States. There are two kinds of surcharges. One goes to the Union and the other goes to the States. I have moved rather given notice of an amendment in respect of the surcharge which goes to the Union.

Mr. Speaker: Which amendment is he referring to?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am referring to amendment No. 60.

Mr. Speaker: Let us dispose them one after the other. Amendment No. 59 is out of order. Now let us take up Amendment No. 60.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have even incorporated an Explanation saying "This exemption shall relate only to surcharge for purposes of the Union". I have taken even that precaution.

Mr. Speaker: Article 274 relates to surcharge also. It says:

"No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested.... as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to the States, or which

imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President."

So, it relates to surcharge also.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then I may be allowed to speak on the Schedule.

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed the Schedule to be passed. So, I will give him an opportunity in the third reading. Now let him resume his seat.

The question is:

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Are there other Schedules also?.....No.

The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I hope all hon. Members who speak on this will be very brief, as brief as possible. I will call Shri Elias also.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when you

were not in the Chair I had something to say so far as the question of Hindu undivided family was concerned. But I find that today the hon. Minister has not found time to deal with this subject. Last year he was pleased to say that he will send a reply to me about his appointing a committee to go into this matter. If you will kindly look into the history of about the last 32 years, you will be pleased to see that not one Finance Minister but all the Finance Ministers who have adorned these Benches had been saying in this House that so far as the Hindu joint family was concerned injustice was being done to it. One or two of them I have already quoted in this House. I do not want to quote them again. I have quoted Schuster and Rowlands. The late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and other Finance Ministers have also taken the same view. Dr. John Matthai was one of those who accepted this and made certain innovations also so far as this Schedule is concerned. It was he who first of all raised this taxable amount in regard to the Hindu joint family from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600. Later he increased the amount to Rs. 8,400 in respect of families which had two members. In respect of those which had more than three members the amount was raised to Rs. 12,600. This was as a sort of a palliative because the system enunciated in this Bill is too harsh. But after that I was always told every year that the matter shall be sent to the Taxation Inquiry Commission when it was appointed.

The matter was so sent and I appeared before the Commission. At that time the Commission said that since the Hindu law was on the anvil of the legislature this point could not be gone into. Now so far as the Hindu law is concerned that has been passed and the Hindu law has affirmed that the Hindu joint family has to continue. It has not abolished it.

Since the time he sent his reply to me some further things have taken place which have not been considered by the hon. Minister. He is of the

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view that no committee is needed. But at the same time he does not say that so far as the Hindu joint family is concerned there is no case for being examined. Even Shri Krishnamachari, the previous Finance Minister who was all for revenue—he said, "I am only for revenue, not for equity"—all the same recited his own story and came to the conclusion that the matter must be looked into. Last year the hon. Finance Minister told me that he was not all for revenue. Even today he was pleased to say that the first concern of a Finance Minister is money, but at the same time I know that his view is that money must be taken with fairness and equity. He is not out for money in that way. If every Finance Minister was for money only, then I should say that it is better to tax the other things, like air and water also and put to auction posts and services. Then the decoits and the thieves also will justify their action on the basis of revenue. But I do not think that he is of that view. Therefore I think that taxes should only be realised if they are fair, reasonable and equitable otherwise there will be no difference between a civilised government and those who take these taxes without any rhyme or reason.

Now two things have happened. First of all, I will call the attention of the hon. Minister to articles 13 and 14 of the Constitution. When 86 years ago this Hindu undivided family was taken as a unit for taxation there was no law like our Constitution. I will call the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to articles 13 and 14 of the Constitution. Article 13 says:

"All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void."

Therefore, according to my mind, all these provisions of law which are not in consonance with article 14 of the Constitution are certainly in contravention of article 13 of the Constitution and they are not good.

At the same time, after the year 1949 when the Income-tax Investigation Commission met and the matter was examined by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, even after that this Government has brought up an Estate Duty Bill and passed an Estate Duty Act. From 1924 to 1948-47 the view taken was that it is not possible to impose any estate duty on the Hindu undivided family as it could not be predicated about the family that the family's property can be treated as partitioned. But when the Estate Duty Act was passed, the theory of a notional division was accepted, and it was that the separation had taken place just before the death of the person and on that basis his property was found out and estate duty levied.

The basis on which the report of the Income-tax Investigation Commission or the Taxation Enquiry Commission is founded in respect of H.U.F. is no longer tenable and cannot be relied upon. On the contrary, when the Government has accepted the theory of notional separation, as a result of a supposed partition before death, Government should have no hesitation in accepting that very theory in so far as Income-tax is concerned.

At the same time it would be difficult perhaps for the hon. Minister to just now express his views. Because, according to me, as a matter of fact, even what the Investigation Commission and the Taxation Enquiry Committee supported and recommended—and according to that recommendation, for several years the law was in force—even that right of the Hindu

undivided family was taken away by the previous Finance Minister by one stroke of the pen. Whatever palliative was given was not allowed to be continued, and no reason was given. I then and there questioned as to what was the reason, and the Finance Minister then said there was no reason behind it; he only said "I want money". I know from what fell from the present Finance Minister, after the previous Finance Minister went away: he told me that his consideration was not solely money. Therefore I respect him.

Before this question is finally settled I want to make this appeal. This important but complicated question cannot be settled in this manner as the hon. Minister has been able to write to me. He said to me, "As a matter of fact, now the Hindu Succession Act has been passed, and we are watching the results of the Hindu Succession law". For how long will he wait? Will he wait for fifty years to see how that Act is working? If that continues, and there is no prospect of that Act being taken away, my humble submission is that it means that he is not going to decide this matter this way or that way. This is rather too much. This means that indefinitely they do not want to decide this matter on the merits.

I once submitted an application to the President to allow me to put in a Bill in this House, so that I may be able to support my case and see that this House accepts the theory that the Hindu undivided family should not be regarded as a unit of taxation. But then the Government did not allow me to do that. I want to ask, is it fair and just that you do not allow me to bring a Bill, you do not also want to enter into this question, you do not want to decide or have a committee, you do not also want to refer it to the Law Commission? Then how will it be decided? Or is it said that because they have the authority in their hands to say 'no', therefore they should say 'no'? Is it fair and just?

This is not the only thing in respect of which great injustice is being done. May I refer you to the provisions of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill in which a Hindu undivided family of fourteen, fifteen or twenty persons is regarded as one unit and thus twenty persons are said to be entitled to thirty acres, whereas one person is entitled to thirty acres? Similarly, in regard to estate duty, as I brought it out and proved before the House when that Bill was being amended in this House, there is a great discrimination between even a person and a Hindu undivided family. In Income-tax here, they charge from every person Income-tax even if he is not a co-parcener and he is entitled only to maintenance. Even from him they charge Income-tax.

So Government has done three wonderful things. In the Hindu Marriage Act we found that on impotent persons the parenthood of certain children is foisted. So far as the Income-tax is concerned, even those persons who have got no income but are only entitled to maintenance under the joint Hindu family, even those persons are mulcted. Even labourers earning Rs. 30 a month are liable or even those who do not earn anything at all. In the case of estate duty, it is being levied upon the property of living persons in the case of Hindus and there is no minimum for Hindu undivided families. In the olden days there was *jesia* under a foreign Government, but do we expect from our own Government which says that it believes in the Constitution that a Hindu family be treated in a different manner from a non-Hindu family? In the case of non-Hindus, even if four persons do business jointly in a family, each one can get Rs. 4,000 a month, whereas in a Hindu family similarly situated, they will get only Rs. 1,000 each if the income is 4 lakhs in each case. This is the distinction.

What is the basis for it? In the Constitution there are only two institutions, the individual and the State.

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Nowhere in the whole world is a family or a family preferring a particular religion, but the Hindu family which is being mulcted like this. This is a strange thing that the Government is doing.

It may be a legacy of the past, and therefore Government should take its time, but the reply we get is that they are watching the effect of the Hindu Succession Act, and the Minister does not know when he will appoint a committee. If he is not prepared to appoint a committee, let him send the matter to the Law Commission, because the Taxation Enquiry Commission had definitely said that it was not going into the matter as the Hindu law was on the anvil of the legislature. The Income-tax Investigation Commission was not charged with this at all, it had only to find out the evasion part of it. Still, it went out of its way and made certain obiter observations. It said that in regard to super tax there should be no differentiation, and that in the case of a Hindu joint family, the amount should be proportionate to the number of members constituting it. The recommendations of both the Commission which are in favour of Hindu undivided family have been given the go by. I have never seen a case of such injustice being perpetrated in this Parliament.

I would therefore request the hon. Minister to go into the matter in order to do justice to these people. If he feels himself incompetent to do so, he should entrust the matter to some other body. I invite his attention to articles 13 and 14 of the Constitution, and to come to his own conclusion, and I will be happy even if it goes against me, but all Finance Ministers for the last 32 years have refused to look into the question. Last year our Finance Minister said he did not know the intricacies of the problem. If he cannot decide it himself, let him entrust it to some other body, but the refusal to decide the matter cannot be tolerated. He can give relief if he wants to.

Shri C. D. Pande: Next year.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Next year? I had occasion yesterday to tell the story of the *kikar* tree. Every time a person went to his debtor's home, he was asked to come the next day. After twelve years in this way, one day when he went, the debtor's wife was present, and she said: "Here we have got some *kikar* seeds. We will sow it, and when the tree grows out of it, it will be cut and then we will be able to pay your debt." He has not given relief during the last three years. If you do not change the Act, how can relief be given? It means the patient should be killed, so that there should be no question of relief at all. Because he is so unjust to the Hindu undivided family, I also propose to him to finish it up, I am agreeable, I will support him here. I have always said so. Since this Government is unable to do justice, it is better it finishes the institution rather than regarding it as a milch cow and getting hundreds of crores from it, realising it unconsciously, unjustly and without reason or rhyme. Therefore, I would beg of the Minister to come to grips with this question and not relegate it to some future generation 50 years later, after he has watched the results of the Hindu Succession Act.

श्री मोहम्मद इलियास : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मैं हावड़ा टाउन की अहमियत के बारे में समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा था कि इस जगह में कई एक इंडस्ट्रीज का तो बड़ा सैण्टर है ही, साथ ही यही टाउन है, जहां इंडस्ट्रियल इंजेशन शुरू हुआ था, यानी पेपर मिल, इंजीनियरिंग और शिप-बिल्डिंग का कारखाना और टैक्सटाइल फैब्री सबसे पहले हावड़ा में शुरू किए गए। आज तक हावड़ा में इंडस्ट्रियल इंजेशन बहुत जोर से हो रहा है। वहां मजदूरों की तादाद कुछ भी न हो तो चार लाख से ज्यादा है। वहां फैक्टरियों की तादाद भी कम से कम दो हजार से ज्यादा है। मगर इतना बड़ा

जो टाउन है, जो फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज लाने में इतनी भारी मदद करता है, जिस की इंडस्ट्री फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल करने में इतनी मदद करती है, उसकी हालत बहुत बुरी है और इसी बात पर मैं रोशनी डालना चाहता हूँ।

इस जगह में कोई अच्छा रास्ता नहीं है। ग्रांड ट्रूक रोड किसी किसी जगह सिर्फ़ दस पंद्रह फ़ीट चौड़ी है और उस का फ़ुट-पाथ शायद दो तीन फ़ीट चौड़ा होगा, इससे ज्यादा नहीं। ऐसे इंडस्ट्रियल हाइड टाउन में जैसे अच्छे रास्ते होने चाहिये, वे वहां नहीं हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हर वक्त ट्रैकिं जैम हो जाता है। बहुत सी फैक्ट्रियों में माल ले जाने में बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। इस बारे में सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिए।

जहां तक वहां पर हैत्य के इन्तजाम का ताल्लुक है, वहां सिर्फ़ एक ही हासपिटल है। पेशेन्ट यहां जाने में डरते हैं, क्योंकि वह कहते हैं उसमें जाने से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मरीज़ मर जाते हैं। उस हासपिटल में ट्रीटमेंट वर्गरह का इन्तजाम बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। हावड़ा टाउन की आबादी आठ लाख से ज्यादा है और वहां कई एक बस्तियों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रीव आदमी रहते हैं। जब वहां चेचक या कालेरा वर्गरह कोई बीमारी होती है, तो सैकड़ों की तादाद में आदमी मर जाते हैं और उन के इलाज का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं होता है।

वहां पर पानी का भी कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। वहां बीस बीस मील दूर एक बाटर बर्स है। वहां से जो पानी आता है, वह बिल्कुल काफ़ी नहीं है। वहां ट्यूबवैल भी नहीं हैं। भोर तीन बजे से ले कर रात के एक दो बजे तक पानी की कल पर क्यू़ लगी रहती है। पानी का इन्तजाम न होने से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है।

इस जगह के यूथ ने—नौजवानों ने—खेल-कूद में बहुत नाम किया है। आलिम्पिक में हमारे टाउन के नौजवानों ने हिंसा लिया

है। मगर वहां पर खेल-कूद के लिए एक भी मैदान नहीं है, एक भी अच्छा क्लब नहीं है, जिस को सरकार की तरफ से मदद दी जाती हो, स्टेडियम की तो बहुत दूर की बात है। शाम के वक्त खुली हवा में जाने के लिए बच्चों के लिए कोई पांक हावड़ा टाउन में नहीं है।

इस टाउन की इतनी अहमियत है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उसको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इंडस्ट्रियल हाउर्सिंग स्कीम में दो तीन हल्कों में दो चार बिल्डिंग्ज बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन उन में मज़दूरों को रहने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि २०—२५ रुपया दे कर वे वहां नहीं रह सकते हैं। हाउर्सिंग स्कीम में जो काम हुआ भी है, वह आशन में ड्राप भी नहीं है। उस जगह की यह हालत है।

इस के साथ साथ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में, जिस का जिक्र मैं ने पहले किया है, वहां पर रेलवे, पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राप्स और गवर्नमेंट के और डिपार्टमेंट्स की बहुत अच्छी अच्छी चीज़ें तैयार होती हैं। वहां पर नये नये इन्डोवेशन्ज होते हैं। वहां के कारीगर और मकानिक बहुत अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं, लेकिन छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज की मदद करने के लिए सरकार आगे नहीं आती है। रुपया पैसा दे कर या रा मेटीरियल वर्गरह दे कर उस की मदद करने का कोई प्लान्ड प्रोग्राम सरकार की तरफ से नहीं है। साउथ ईस्ट एशिया का स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का बिगेस्ट सेन्टर होते हुए भी सरकार की तरफ से वहां की इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ बहुत नेग्लिजेंस है। हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट हिन्दुस्तान में सब से छोटा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। इस की आबादी सोलह या साढ़े सोलह लाख है। इस को बहुत अच्छी तरह आर्गेनाइज किया जा सकता था। हमारे यहां गांवों और टाउन में अच्छी कम्युनिकेशन नहीं है, कोई बड़ा रास्ता नहीं है। एक ही बड़ा अच्छा रास्ता है, लेकिन गांवों और टाउन में अच्छी

[श्री मोहम्मद इलियास]

कम्मूनिकेशन नहीं है। मैं रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का व्यापार इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां एक रेलवे है, लाइट रेलवे, जो कि साठ माइल्ज़ है। उस को नैशनलाइज़ करवाने के लिए हम ने बहुत कोशिश की है, बहुत दरखावास्ते भेजी हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तमाम लोगों ने मीटिंग बौरह कर के रेजोल्यूशन भेजे हैं, लेकिन उम का नैशनलाइज़ेशन नहीं हुआ। अगर उस का नैशनलाइज़ेशन हो जाता, अगर उस का अपनाया जाता, तो हम कह सकते हैं कि डीज़लाइज़ कर के, या उस की इलैक्ट्रिफ़िकेशन कर के हम लोग हावड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के ज्यादातर गांवों और टाउन को यातायात की सुविधा दे सकते थे।

दामोदर वैली प्राजेक्ट के पूरा होने के बाद हम यह देखते हैं कि दामोदर का पानी रोकने से लोअर दामोदर बिल्कुल ड्राई हो गया है। नतीजा यह है कि गर्मी के दिनों में बिल्कुल पानी नहीं मिलता है लेती करने के लिए यह भी देखा जाता है कि बारिश के दिनों में, जब पानी की ज़रूरत नहीं होती है, पानी ओवर-फ्लो हो जाता है और तमाम फ्सल बगैर ह बरबाद हो जाती है।

हावड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बीवर्ज़ और टेलर्ज़, जिन की तादाद कम से कम दो लाख होगी, बहुत अच्छे हैं और तमाम साउथ ईस्ट एशिया, इंडोनेशिया, मिडल ईस्ट में यहां से गारमेंट्स तैयार कर के भेजे जाते हैं। फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज को लाने वाली यह एक भारी इंडस्ट्री है, लेकिन आज उस तमाम मार्केट का लास हो गया है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि ये टेलर्ज़ आज भूले मर रहे हैं और साथ ही फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की आमदानी बहुत घट गई है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं कलकत्ता टाउन का भी सवाल यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि सिमिलर प्रावलम कलकत्ता टाउन का भी है। पहले उस की आबादी तीस लाख थी और अब वहां सत्तर लाख आबादी—पापुलेशन—हो गई है, जिस

का नतीजा यह है कि हर बक्त कलकत्ता में ट्रैफ़िक जैम होता है, एक न एक रास्ते में ट्रैफ़िक जैम होता है। ट्रैफ़िक के जाने के लिए वहां रास्ता नहीं है। जो रास्ते हैं, वे पापुलेशन ज्यादा होने की वजह से इतना ट्रैफ़िक नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। अगर आप वहां पर जायें, तो आप देखेंगे कि दिन हो या रात, हर बक्त बसों और ट्राम्ज़ में ओवर-क्राउडिंग रहता है।

अध्यक्ष भवोदय : यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है।

श्री मोहम्मद इलाम अस : कई प्लान बनाये गये, बहुत सी कमेटिया बैठी हैं कि सकुंलर रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाये और उस को अंडर-प्राउंड किया जाये, लेकिन उस का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। वहां की वाटर प्रवलम को साल्व करने के लिए मैट्रोपालिटन रेलम की बात थी, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री सामन्त, ने बताया कि फ़राखा बैराज न होने की वजह से हुगली रिवर में सिलिंग हो रहा है, जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि तीन, चार, पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर आप देखेंगे कि पांच हजार टन का भी जहाज हुगली रिवर में नहीं आ सकेगा और डौक और पोर्ट बिल्कुल खाल्तम हो जायेंगे। वह हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा पोर्ट है और अस्सी परसेंट कारगो को हैंडल करता है। अगर वह खाल्तम हो जायेगा, तो तमाम हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत भारी नुक्सान पहुंचेगा। इसलिए मैं यहां पर अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि कलकत्ता और हावड़ा इन दोनों टाए टाउन्ज़ की हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ेशन के लिए बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों टाउन्ज़ की रक्खा करने के लिए, इनको तबाह होने से बचाने के लिए, इनको बरबाद होने से बचाने के लिए, एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये जोकि उपाय सुझाये कि इन को तबाह होने से कैसे बचाया जा सकता है। अगर कोई यह कहता है कि वहां पर जो इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं उनको डिसैट्रॉलाइज़ करके यह समस्या हल

की जा सकती है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन से यह समस्या हल हो नहीं सकती है वहां पर जो कोयले की खानें हैं, चाय बाजान हैं, ज्यट इंडस्ट्री है इन सब को आप वहां से हटा नहीं सकते हैं। इनके पीछे हिस्ट्री है। इनका बहुत अच्छे ढंग से डिवेलपमेंट हुआ है। तो जब तक पोर्ट और टाउन ठीक नहीं होगा, ये तमाम चीजें आगे चल कर बरबाद हो जायेंगी। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि फैरन ही आप एक कमेटी बिठायें और वह कमेटी इन दोनों टाउंस की रक्षा करने के उपाय सुझाये, इनको इम्प्रूव करने के उपाय सुझाये और उन सुझावों पर आप अमल करें।

अब मैं माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज़ है। यहां पर इन के बारे में कोई भी चर्चा नहीं करता है और उनके बारे में किसी ने कोई बात कही है। एंग्लो-इंडियन और मुस्लिम, ये दो माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज़ हैं। इन दोनों कम्युनिटीज़ को मैजिटी कम्युनिटी के साथ एक ही नज़र से देखा जाना चाहिए और इनके खिलाफ़ कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाना चाहिए। उनके जो प्राव्लैम्स हैं, वे मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कुछ रोज़ पहले बंगाल असेंम्बली में एक क्वेश्चन हुआ था जोकि विरोधी दल के नेता की तरफ से किया गया था और यह सवाल डा० बी० सी० राय से पूछा गया था। यह सवाल उस पत्र के बारे में था जो पत्र कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू ने स्टेट्स को लिखा है और माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी को नौकरियां देने के बारे में है। डा० राय इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दे सके थे। बाकी दूसरी स्टेट्स ने जवाब दिया है या नहीं, इसका मुझे कुछ इलम नहीं है। आज हम देखते हैं कि माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं। मुस्लिम और एंग्लो-इंडियन जोकि इंजीनियर हैं, यूनिवर्सिटी से पढ़ कर बाहर निकले हैं

या जिन के पास दूसरी क्वालिफिकेशंस हैं, उनको सरकारी नौकरियां नहीं दी जाती हैं। अगर कोई कुछ काम धंधा करना चाहता है और उसके लिए लाइसेंस की मांग करता है, तो उसको लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है। इनकी सरकार की तरफ से कोई मदद नहीं की जाती है। यह बहुत अहम सवाल है जिस की तरफ आपकी तवज्ज्ञह जानी चाहिए। मुसलमानों को इस आधार पर नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है कि उनमें इंटेलिजेंस नहीं है। मुझे पता नहीं कहां तक यह बात सच है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर जानता हूं कि दूसरी कंट्रीज़ में, मुसलमान राज्य का कारोबार चला रहे हैं, शासन कर रहे हैं, रिसपांसिबल पोस्ट्स में लगे हुए हैं। इस बास्ते यह आप नहीं कह सकते हैं कि उन में इंटेलिजेंस नहीं है। आज वे बेयरसं, दफतरी इत्यादि के कामों को करने की इंटेलिजेंस तो रखते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी बड़ी जगहों पर, रिसपांसिबल पोस्ट्स पर काम करने की इंटेलिजेंस नहीं रखते हैं, क्या यह आपका भतलब है? मैंने कलकत्ता के मुस्लिम और एंग्लो-इंडियन कम्युनिटी के लोगों को देखा है, वे अच्छे टेक्नीशियन हैं, अच्छा काम जानते हैं, लेकिन वे बेकार फिर रहे हैं उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। जब कभी कोई किसी जगह के लिए दररुवास्त देता है, तो उसकी दररुवास्त को वेस्ट पेपर बास्किट में फेंक दिया जाता है। ये लोग भी हिन्दुस्तान के बाशिंदे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान को वे अपनी मदरलैंड समझते हैं। माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज़ के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करना खतरनाक होगा।

मैं आपको एक दूसरी बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। कुछ रोज़ पहले हम बोट लेने के लिए इनके पास गये थे उस बाई-इलैक्शन के सम्बन्ध में जो वहां हो रहा था। हमें मुस्लिम और एंग्लो-इंडियन कम्युनिटी के लोगों ने कहा कि उनके पास कांग्रेस वाले गये थे और उन्होंने उनसे कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस को बोट नहीं दोगे तो बोर्डर पार कर दिक जापोगे।

[श्री मोहम्मद इलियास]

इस तरह का व्यवहार इन लोगों के साथ हो रहा है

श्री च० ह० पांडे (नैनीताल) : तब तो वे सब कम्युनिस्ट हो जायेंगे ।

श्री मोहम्मद इलियास : लेकिन जो मुसलिम लीग पंडा थे, जो लीडर थे, वे आपकी मदद करते हैं और उनकी आप मदद करते हैं। जो बड़े बड़े मुस्लिम लीग लीडर थे और पाकिस्तान चले गये थे, वे वहां भी अपना बिजिनेस चला रहे हैं, यहां भी चला रहे हैं, उनको वहां भी मदद मिल रही है, यहां भी मदद मिल रही है। उनका दोनों जगह पर कारोबार चल रहा है। लेकिन जो दूसरे आम लोग हैं, उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और बेकार फिर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके साथ कोई किसी तरह का भी भेदभाव न बरता जाये और माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज समझ कर उनको नौकरियां दी जायें।

जो मुसलमान इधर रह गये हैं, उन में से जिन के पास रहने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है, उसके बारे में मैं आखिरी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। उनके मकान पर दूसरे लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है और वे बिना मकानों के हैं। वे पाकिस्तान गये नहीं हैं, हमेशा से यहां पर हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उनको उनके मकान वापिस दिलाये और अगर वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है तो उनको दूसरे मकान दिये जायें। उनकी तरफ आपका खास तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to continue?

Shri C. D. Pande: I can forego my rights.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Sir, I may be permitted to make a few observations regarding the recent merger of the customs with the excise department. We get crores by way of

these duties and so we should see that we keep the collecting agencies contented. At the time of their merger, it was stated that each wing will have to fill its vacancies. But I was told that after the merger recently, much against the desire of the collectors of the Central excise some officers were promoted to Class I posts from customs wing. So, I beg to submit that while making promotions due care should be taken to see that there is no discontentment between the two wings. Recently, I am told that some four or five vacancies have arisen in excise wing and only the officers in the customs wing have been promoted whereas people in the excise wing who have put in a good record of service have not been given a chance. The explanation is alleged to be that promotions are eligible only from certain categories. There are three grades in the collectors—Class I—grades I, II and III. Again in the customs wing certain emoluments are granted. They are, for instance, started and put in the scale of Rs. 1300—1600, 800—2000 and so on. When vacancies arise we will have to see in which grades those vacancies have arisen. I find that irrespective of the grades to which people belong emoluments are given on the customs side.

I only want to request the hon. Minister to look into this matter. Instead of giving promotions or increments in an *ad hoc* manner, I would suggest that an expert committee may be appointed to go into this question and see that people are contented. There should not be any sort of discontentment among these people, because they have to deal with the job of collecting revenue. If they themselves are not given their due emoluments whereas such emoluments are given to other categories of staff, it will create some discontentment. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to appoint an expert committee consisting of members belonging to other departments—not customs and excise departments—to go carefully into this

question of merger with emoluments, promotions and distribution of vacancies as and when they arise when these two wings begin to function.

Shri Anthony Pillai: I would like to draw your attention, Sir, to the extreme delay that the Finance Ministry is guilty of in the matter of pension. I would like to quote one single episode to show that all this apparent over-flowing of the milk of human kindness which the hon. Minister has described here is not true. As far back as 1946 an order was passed granting pension rights to certain medical employees employed in the Medical Stores Depot at Madras. The Accounts Department raised a query in 1946, and that query was not answered for ten to eleven years. When it was brought to my notice in the year 1957, I wrote a letter to the Department of Health—the Ministry of Health—quoting the fundamental rules and pointing out that the same categories in other centres like Bombay and Calcutta had been granted the pension. The Ministry of Health was pleased to agree with me that the fundamental rules covered this particular case, but on the insistence of the Finance Ministry they added a rider: "Yes, the pension is due, but it will be paid if the men are still alive". I replied back: "I have heard that justice delayed is justice denied, but this is the first time I hear justice should be denied merely because it has been delayed". Again the Ministry of Health was kind enough to agree with me and it has been lying with the Ministry of Finance for the last one year.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think it has been lying with us for one year. It cannot lie with my Ministry for one year. I should like to be told about that.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Sir, the correspondence with me shows that it has been lying with the Ministry for the last one year and for 14 years pensions due to the people have not been paid. It is not an isolated instance. I have seen from letters appearing in newspapers time and again

how pensions are delayed, how pensioners have to go from office to office to collect pensions. Why? Only two months ago I wrote to the Ministry of Transport with regard to pension papers in a case which was delayed for more than one year. Though the concerned departmental head has said that the amount is due and it would be paid, one year has passed and it has not been paid. It is not a matter in which the liability of the amount due is denied.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will bring such things to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Time and again I have brought it to his notice.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not received anything from him.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Sir, I have with me my correspondence. I do not go running round from Minister to Minister. I would prefer to put it down in writing.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I ask for. I do not want him to see me.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamam): He has written to the Minister.

18 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai: He has not written to me; as far as I remember, I have never received a letter from him.

Shri Anthony Pillai: I would like him to look into this question. It is not as if there is only one complaint. There are so many such complaints.

Shri Morarji Desai: Write to me and I shall look into it; not otherwise.

Shri Anthony Pillai: I have seen so many letters written to the newspapers by pensioners pointing out their grievances in the matter of delay in the payment of pensions. Therefore, I would urge upon the

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Minister to look into this with a little extra care and expedite the grant of pensions wherever they are due.

Then I would like to state that the Minister has been very evasive in his reply today. There has been a categorical statement, which I believe is a statement on behalf of the Government, that wages are not the cause of the price rise. But again we got an evasive reply, and a very double-edged reply, from the Finance Minister as though it is possible that the wages might be responsible for price-rise. Now, it is not as though the workers are asking for a wage-rise merely for the sake of asking for some increase. It is precisely and largely due to the fact that the prices have risen, and the policy that the Ministry or the Government has been following has not been able to arrest the rise in prices. Of course, it is platitudinously stated from time to time that Government are not interested in arresting or holding down the price-line. No one denies their sincerity, but we only doubt their ability or their capacity to hold it in view of the past experience.

Again, they said categorically that "we cannot expect orderly development without being able to hold the price-line." Having said that, have they at any time outlined what precisely they propose to do to hold it? At one time it was said that the panacea would be at least State trading in foodgrains, because, as they said, the cost of living has gone up and, as the Minister himself said, mainly because of the rise in the price of foodgrains despite abundant crop. But, Sir, from the statement made at Nagpur to the present pragmatic philosophies of the Minister of Food, we see that there is no going down of prices except some vain, problematic, strategic holding of the price-line by stacking and amassing foodgrains at points and that too depending on some aid from outside which may or may not be forthcoming. But labour has come with the decision that the

Government are incapable of holding the price-line.

If the price-line cannot be held, the question then is whether labour should not get its due share at least on its own standard of living. We are told over and over again that if labour should increase its productivity if labour should prove efficient, of course, their due share will be given. But let me point out that from advertisements issued by the railway the position comes to this. Let us take the Integral Coach Factory. The Integral Coach Factory proudly announces the fact that as far as man-hours are concerned, for the production of a coach, the man hours is the same as the number of man-hours required for the production of a coach in Switzerland. Is it not true, that the real wages of a skilled worker in the Integral Coach Factory has gone down during the last five years? The Hindustan Machine Tools has given a full-page advertisement saying that productivity has increased but have wages gone up in proportion to it?

Then, I find from the Jha Committee's report that the average rate of efficiency of labour at TELCO is more than 70 per cent. of its German compeer. But have the real wages gone up at TELCO? Therefore, when we hear these platitudinous statements, if labour should increase its productivity, if its efficiency should go up, then surely labour should get its reward. The millowners themselves have said in giving evidence before the Textile Wage Board that undoubtedly the efficiency of the textile workers has gone up by 25 to 30 per cent. But then, have the real wages increased by five per cent? No, Sir. The real wages have gone down by 15 per cent., while productivity has gone up by 30 per cent., during the last four or five years. Therefore, if they expect that labour will be contented under these circumstances, then they will be sadly disillusioned. Therefore, if the price line has to be kept

the labour has to be given a fair deal. Now we have on the one side a statement to the effect that Government intends to implement the Wage Board's decision, but, at the same time, we find other Ministers not so very careful about treating them as a governmental policy decision.

Then I would like to point out one other aspect of the question of holding the price line. With regard to road transport one would have thought that the greater the efficiency of transport, it would at least have a bearing on bringing down the prices. Everyone admits that transport is the Achilles heel of planning in India. Though there are these admissions that transport is the Achilles heel of planning, nothing has been done about transport. Let us take, for instance....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not forget that this is the third reading. What the hon. Member is now saying can be said only during the second reading, when we take the Bill for clause by clause consideration. Now he can only say whether the Bill should be accepted or thrown out.

Shri Anthony: I am now coming to the question of specific taxation measures.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. I have already given him sufficient time. I will give him two more minutes.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Coming to the specific taxation measures, there is an element of discrimination with respect to the taxation provision on motor vehicles. With regard to motor vehicles with less than 15 h.p. the excise duty is Rs. 1,000 but for motor vehicles with more than 15 h.p. it steeply rises to Rs. 3,000. In addition to that, there is an *ad valorem* tax of 15 per cent. Then, with regard to vehicles costing anything less than Rs. 20,000 it comes to Rs. 2,500. If the motor vehicle costs more than Rs. 20,000 it rises to an *ad valorem* charge of 12½ per cent.

Now, motor vehicle manufacture is rather unknown in this country. There are only two manufacturers who are doing this job and it is unfortunate that these two manufacturers are from South India. There is an element of, shall we say, geographical discrimination with regard to these taxes. It is not as if these taxes are being levied on these motor-manufacturing concerns, merely because there is an extra demand a higher demand for the products of the manufacturers in the South. That is not true. In the Jha Committee's report, it has stated clearly and categorically that, as far as the medium trucks are concerned, the demand has increased, and has increased considerably, but as far as heavy trucks are concerned, the demand has not increased and that, therefore, there is no necessity for any control of their prices. Having said that and having accepted this report of the Road Transport Re-organisation Committee, they assume that there is some surplus capacity which can be tapped from the self-same manufacturers of heavy trucks. Obviously, that is going against the very finding of the Jha Committee's Report and this is going to be discriminatory tax levied on the motor manufacturers in South India.

Let us take again another instance with regard to passenger car. After a great deal of trouble, in the South the motor industry managed to manufacture a small passenger car, but then it found it difficult to stand in competition with other passenger cars in North India. Therefore, it switched on to the production of a larger model. Now a tax is being imposed on those manufacturers who are producing bigger models. Let us take, for instance, another instance. When Studebaker fell, they started going in for Bedfords. Now we are giving artificial stimulus to the manufacturers of Bedford by putting them at a disadvantage!

Then again, the whole policy with regard to the motor transport seems to be in a very fluid stage. On the

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one hand, we have the Ministry of Transport who seem to give the impression that the Road Transport Re-organisation Committee's recommendations are generally being accepted. But, then, what is being done on the financial side goes counter to the impression that is being created. The recommendations of the Committee were generally found acceptable to all quarters of the South, including the Treasury Benches. Then I would say that the imposition of tax on diesel oil is utterly illogical.

Mr. Speaker: All that has been said.

Shri Anthony Pillai: He made a statement yesterday to the effect that some of these matters are still under consideration. That is why I am impelled to....

Mr. Speaker: Now today the consideration is over with this.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Therefore if motor transport is to play a larger part in holding the price line, then I would like him to consider whether other steps should not be taken to improve road transport.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल पास हो रहा है, भ उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में एक दो तज्वीजें भी मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि उन पर गौर किया जाएगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज हैं, उनका इंतिजाम सुधारने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये और इसको अगर करने में हम कामयाब हो जाते हैं तो हमारी आमदनी काफी बढ़ सकती है। साथ ही साथ हमारी जो मुश्किलात हैं वे काफी हद तक हल हो सकती हैं। इसके बारे में मैं एक दो तज्वीजें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

पहली मेरी तज्वीज यह है कि इस बात का निर्णय किया जाए कि पालियामेंट

का उनके ऊपर कितना अधिकार हो और इसके लिए एक स्टैंडिंग पालियामेंटरी कमेटी मुकर्रर की जानी चाहिये। इस किस्म की तज्वीज पहले भी हाउस के सामने आई थीं और उन दिनों जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे वह तकरीबन इस तज्वीज के हक में थे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकर करेंगे। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी अपनी ८०वीं रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर जोर दिया है और कहा है:-

"We recommend that an expert committee be appointed to examine the whole question and to advise the Government on the principles which should determine the appropriate form of organisation for the various types of undertakings."

इसके बारे में मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में भी इस किस्म की कमेटियां हैं, फ्रांस, इंग्लैंड आदि देशों में हैं। आप चाहे कम्प्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज को देख लें चाहे कैपिटलिस्ट कंट्रीज को देख लें, इस मामले में सब एक हैं और सद जगह इस किस की कमेटियां मुकर्रर की गई हैं जो कि उनके इंतिजाम को कंट्रोल करती हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको वाइड पावर्स हासिल हैं।

दूसरी तज्वीज मैं यह पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि उन अंडरटेकिंग्ज के इंतिजाम के लिए जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स मुकर्रर किया जाता है, वैन्डर्म एक्स्प्रेस मुकर्रर किए जाने हैं, उनके बिलैक्शन में भी हमें काफी एतियात रखनी होगी। आज हम देवर्ने हैं कि एतियात ज्यादा नहीं रखी जाती है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनका इंतिजाम ठीक नहीं होता है। मैं केवल इस सम्बन्ध में इन और कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का सब से ज्यादा स्थाल रखा जाए कि जिस किसी को भी चाहे वह कितना ही किसी मामले में एक्सपर्ट

क्यों न हो, अगर उस विजिनेस में उसका डायरेक्टरी या इंडायरेक्टरी कोई इंटिरेस्ट हो, तो उसको बोर्ड में, या उसका मैम्बर नियुक्त न किया जाए ।

हम देखते हैं कि इन पब्लिक अंडरट-किरण की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है । यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है कि उनके इंतिजाम को कैसे दुरुस्त किया जाए और एक्सपर्ट या अच्छे आदमी उसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए कैसे मुकर्रर किए जायें । मेरी तजबीज़ यह है कि उनके लिए किसी किस्म की ट्रेनिंग का इंतिजाम किया जाए ताकि यह काम और भी अच्छी तरह से हो सके और इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो सके । ये सब बातें मैं ने उनके इंतिजाम को सुधारने की गज़ से कही हैं और साथ ही साथ इन गज़ से कही हैं कि उनकी आमदनी बढ़े ।

इस बारे में मैं एक यह तजबीज़ भी रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्कसं हैं, जो एक्चुअली वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा कान्फिंडेंस में लिया जाना चाहिये । हमारी यह पालिसी तो है ही और बहुत पहले से यह चली आ रही है कि जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है, उसको तो कम से कम अपने को माडल एम्प्लायर साबित करना चाहिये । लेकिन इस दिशा में अभी तक हमें कोई खास कामयाबी नहीं मिली है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर वर्कसं को पूरे तरीके से कान्फिंडेंस में लिया गया तो उनके इंतिजाम को और भी सुवारा जा सकता है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जो भी पालिसी हम तय करें, जो भी डिसीशन हम लें उसको पूरे तरीके से इम्प्लेमेंट करें । आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत चीज़ें तय तो हो जाती हैं लेकिन उनको जब इम्प्लेमेंट करने का सवाल आता है तो काफी दिक्कत होती है और उस चीज़ पर पूरा अमल नहीं होता है । मैं एक मिसाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । पिछले

दिनों पंजाब के सियासी मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की गई थी और इसके लिए एक रिजनल फार्मुला तैयार किया गया था । इस रिजनल फार्मुले का यही मकसद था कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो दो हिस्से हैं, एक हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया और दूसरा पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरिया, उनका इंतिजाम ठीक हो । इस काम को करने के लिए दो काउंसिलज़ बनाई गई थी और उन काउंसिल्स को सब से ज्यादा डिवेलोपमेंट के कामों के ग्रल्यार दिये गये थे । तो जहाँ तक हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया के लोगों का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया और उन्होंने फैसला किया कि चूंकि देश के सामने यकजहनी का सवाल है, यूनिटी का सवाल है, इस वास्ते वे तमाम चीज़ों को छोड़ देते हैं और उन्होंने उनको छोड़ दिया । जब उन्होंने देखा कि उनके हिस्से के डिवेलोपमेंट के लिये, उनके हिस्से की तरफ़ी के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी, तो उन्होंने अपनी तमाम मांगों को छोड़ दिया । इस फार्मुले को लागू हुए कई साल हो चुके हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं और आपने भी अब बारों में पढ़ा होगा कि यह मुर्दा हो चुका है । मैंने यह बात इसलिए कही है कि अगर इस तरफ़ पूरा व्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उस इलाके की तरफ़की करने की पूरी कोशिश नहीं की गई तो बहुत से लोग जो आज वहाँ पे नारे लगाते हैं कि पंजाब के दो हिस्से हो जायें, वे इस मांग को मनवाने में कामयाब हो जायेंगे । दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं, कल या परसों यह मामला हाउस में आया हुआ था और बम्बई का मसला आप के सामने मौजूद है । इस लिये मैं पूरा जोर दूँगा और इस बात की प्रपील करूँगा कि हमारी यह पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि उस फार्मुले की जो शर्तें हैं उन को इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाये ताकि पंजाब का जो सियासी मसला है वह हल हो सके और पंजाब मजीद बटवारे से बच सके ।

मैं इस सिलसिले में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ ।

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Sir, let me add my tribute to the Prime Minister for expressing the sentiments of the people bodily before the Chinese Prime Minister.

Then I wish to say that the price structure of the different commodities should be stabilised somewhere. We have reason for saying that. But particularly the recent statement made by Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai with regard to the decisions of the Wage Board has come in for a lot of criticism from the working classes. And in this connection I welcome most heartily the statement made by the Labour Minister this morning in the House. It is a welcome feature, and it almost means that the Government has accepted the challenge that Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai threw on the decisions of the Wage Board. Government has done well in coming forward with that statement this morning.

If there is any place where there has been considerable profit made, it is in the textile industry, where due to rationalisation and various other factors the profit has gone up considerably, but the wage increase to the working class has been the minimum. If anything, the wage structure has gone down, instead of going up. I do not want to deal with this any further than to say that the statement made by the Labour Minister is most welcome.

Then I would like to deal with one important aspect which pertains to the Finance Ministry itself. That is with regard to the tax collection. If one goes through the different data supplied by the Finance Department with regard to tax collection, it could be seen that the disposal of cases in the Income-tax series in 1957 was somewhere about 4,40,000 or so, and in 1958 it was about 4,60,000, and in 1959 it was somewhere about 4,70,000 or so—which means that during these three years the number of assessees has not increased very much. That is one of the reasons why we have been feeling in this

country that Income-tax evasion has been increasing, whereas Income-tax collection has not been sufficiently geared up.

It was said a few years back that they wanted 250 officers to be selected by the Public Service Commission to gear up the collection. But due to some difficulty—possibly the Public Service Commission was overburdened with work—this selection does not seem to have taken place, and the number of cases to be assessed has been increasing. In fact, Shri Tyagi himself, in 1953-54, for a period of three years stopped the assessment of new cases. That is one of the reasons why in the matter of collecting the taxes new assessees have not been taken into consideration. And that seems to persist even today. Therefore, this cycle of accumulation of arrears and assessments seems to be increasing, and the department seems to be even today where it was in 1953. That is a very important aspect of the question which I feel the Finance Minister has got to tackle. There is a general feeling that the amount of tax evaded—either not shown, or underestimated, or not paid by fraudulent means as in the case of sales tax—has been increasing to such an extent, that the amount of tax uncollected is estimated by some competent persons as between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 crores annually. The Finance Minister himself stated last year that it might be anything like Rs. 250 to Rs. 280 crores. Possibly that may be the assessment of the department. Even so, it is a considerable amount, and I personally feel that the maximum attention should be paid to the collection of this tax which may help in bringing down the burden of taxation to the benefit of the taxpayer.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I only want a clarification. Yesterday, while replying to the debate on the Demands of the Finance Ministry, the

Finance Minister gave the figure of Rs. 1,400 crores as the investment in the road transport industry, while explaining the incidence of taxation on diesel oil. But the figures that we have as also the figures given by the automobile associations show that it is only Rs. 400 crores. I would like to know his source of information.

Shri Morarji Desai: I had only quoted one of the members of the industry who had given the figure of Rs. 1,400 crores. That is not my figure.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is a wrong figure.

Shri Morarji Desai: May be. Then, tell him.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव): मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कुछ शब्द सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ रेवेन्यू के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ रेवेन्यू के जो मेम्बर्स हैं उन का काम एक प्रकार से जनरल पालिसी तय करना है न कि इंडिविजुअल केसेज में दखल देना। परन्तु कुछ देखा इस प्रकार से जा रहा है कि जो रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं वह इंडिविजुअल केसेज में भी दवन देते हैं, पर स्थिति इस प्रकार की हो जाती है कि-वह किम्मनर को संकेन देते हैं और कमिशनर इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को संकेत देते हैं। जो इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स हैं उन का इस तरह से काम करना कठिन हो जाता है। वे स्वतन्त्रता पूर्वक कोई काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये विशेष रूप से इस बात को इस दृष्टि से कहने लगा हूँ कि इस रहस्य के मार्ग का अनुचित लाभ बहुत से व्यक्ति उठा रहे हैं, और न केवल साधारण स्तर के व्यापारी वर्ग के लोग ही उठा रहे हैं बल्कि दूसरे भी उठा रहे हैं। एक तो अभी पीछे घटना घटी है। अगर आप जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे तो एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त मिनिस्टर के प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी, जो आई० सी० एस० है, उन्होंने भी किसी अंश में उस रहस्य के मार्ग का लाभ उठाना

चाहा है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस की जानकारी लें कि उस के मेम्बर्स इंडिविजुअल केसेज में कहां तक दखल देते हैं।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जो इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स होते हैं उन की जो नियुक्ति होती है उस में आप ने ऐसा रक्खा है कि ८० प्रतिशत डाइरेक्ट अप्वाइंटमेंट हों और २० प्रतिशत वह हों जिन को प्रमोशन दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन स्थिति इस के प्रतिकूल है। स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि वह ८० प्रतिशत डाइरेक्ट अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं हो पाते बल्कि प्रमोशन से ही ज्यादातर लोग लिये जाते हैं। कारण यह है कि तहले से परिचय आदि का जो मार्ग होता है उस से लोग लाभ उठाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि डाइरेक्ट अप्वाइंटमेंट जिन का होगा वे अधिक निर्भीकता से और स्पष्टता से कार्य कर सकेंगे।

तीसरी बात मैं आप से प्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस समिति ने जो अपनी जांच की थी उस में जिन लोगों के विमति टिप्पण थे उन सब को ही इस में रखा जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि श्री जो० पी० कपाडिया द्वारा अपने प्रयत्न विमति टिप्पण में उल्लिखित विभिन्न उपबन्धों को रिपोर्ट में नहीं छापा गया है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन उपबन्धों को इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर स्थान स्थान पर चर्चा है तो फिर उस विमति टिप्पण को क्यों उस के अन्दर प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया। जो समिति के सभापति थे उन्होंने अपने स्पष्टीकरण में यह कहा था कि इस में से जो अंश निकाले जा चुके हैं उन में ऐसी सूचना थी जो इस आश्वासन पर प्राप्त की गई थी कि उसे गुप्त रखा जायेगा, अतः यदि उसे प्रकाशित कर दिया जाये तो वह विश्वासघात होगा। किन्तु समिति के सदस्य के टिप्पण से कुछ अंश निकाल देना एक असाधरड बात है। पता नहीं सरकार ने इस विषय में अपनी और से कोई जांच की है या नहीं और इस

[श्री प्रकाश शीर शास्त्री]

विषय में अपनी सन्तुष्टि कर ली है या नहीं। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो लोक सभा को वह टिप्पण उस रूप में नहीं मिलेगा जिस रूप में वह अपेक्षित है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो सदस्य हैं और जिन्होंने विमति टिप्पण दिये हैं उन की इसके अन्दर अवश्य ऐंट्रो होनी चाहिये जिस से सदस्यों को उन की पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके।

चौथी बात मैं कटपीस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा। मेरे एक मित्र ने अभी आप को थोड़ा सा संकेत किया था कि आप ने सवा दो गज पर छूट दी है। गरीबों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा था कि अब तक हम लोग उन के मुंह का टुकड़ा छीन रहे थे लेकिन अब आप उन के तन का कपड़ा भी छीन रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि बहुत से गरीब इस देश में इस प्रकार के हैं कि जो ढाई ढाई गज के टुकड़ों को जोड़ कर किसी प्रकार से धोती बना लेते हैं या कमीज बना लेते हैं। पर सवा दो गज के टुकड़ों से न तो पूरे पांच गज की धोती हो पायेगी और न उस से कमीज पूरी मिकलेगी। इस लिये मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि अगर सवा दो गज के बजाय बड़ा कर ढाई या पौने तीन गज कर सकें तो गरीबों को बहुत बड़ी राहत मिल सकेगी।

पांचवीं चीज मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कह रहा हूं जो रबर के कारखाने हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में। यह रबर के कारखाने तीन श्रेणियों में हैं। एक तो वे जो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में हैं, दूसरे वे जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में आते हैं और तीसरे वे जो लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्री में आते हैं। बिल को बनाते समय आप ने यह ध्यान रखा कि हील और सोल जो बड़े बड़े कारखानों में बनते हैं उन पर टैब्स लगाया जाय। लेकिन छोटे कारखानों का उस में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। अब आप ने जो नया परिवर्तन किया है उस में काटेज इंडस्ट्री में बने हुए हील और

सोल को तो आप ने बचाया, लेकिन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में बने हुए हील और सोलों को आप ने कोई प्रमोशन नहीं दिया। मेरा अपना विचार इस प्रकार का है कि अगर आप इस सम्बन्ध में भी थोड़ा सा विचार करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

छठीं चीज मैं संक्षेप में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम इस बात पर थोड़ा सा विचार करें, जहां हम भारत की आर्थिक दृष्टि से सारी समस्याओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं, कि धीरे धीरे इस प्रकार की स्थिति देश में बनती चली जा रही है कि भारत की अखंडता जिस से क्रमशः छिन भिन्न होती चली जा रही है। यदि मैं इसे स्पष्ट भाषा में कहूं तो यह कह सकता हूं कि हमारे देश में सरकार की ऐसी प्रवृत्ति बनती चली जा रही है कि जो मार धाड़ और हिसात्मक प्रवृत्ति में विश्वास करते हैं पहले सरकार उन का विरोध करती है, परन्तु धीरे धीरे देखा यह गया है कि वह बाद में वहां पर झुक जाती है और उस चीज को स्वीकार कर लेती है। मुझे वे शब्द कहने में अच्छे प्रतीत नहीं होते, लेकिन पिछले दिनों में एक लेख पढ़ा, और लेख पढ़ा इस आधार पर कि इन्हीं तमाम विचारों को लेकर यह लेख लिखा गया था। उन्होंने जो शोर्पंक दिया था शब्द तो वे कड़ुए से हैं लेकिन भावना उस के पीछे यही है। शोर्पंक यह दिया गया था : “सरकार या जूते की यार”। मतलब यह था कि आज इस प्रकार की चीज है कि हम ने कहा था बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में कि हम इस प्रकार का निर्णय करेंगे। लेकिन जब मार धाड़ हुई, खून की कुछ छीटें लगाए तो फिर निर्णय बदल गया। आंध्र के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति है। इन घटनाओं को देख कर पंजाब प्रदेश के विधान सभा में एक व्यक्ति ने खड़े होकर यह कहा कि यह सरकार तो जब तक दो चार का खून नहीं ले ले तो छीटें नहीं लगवा लेती तब तक इस प्रकार

अपने निर्णय पर दृढ़ रहती है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस भार धाड़ की प्रवृत्ति के आगे झुकने का सरकार का जो क्रम है, उसमें थोड़ा परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। बल्कि देशवासी यह अनुभव करें कि जो शांति रीति से चलते हैं उन की समस्याओं का समाधान जल्दी होता है, जो इस तरह के मांगों पर चलते हैं उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। चूंकि अब तक यह प्रवृत्ति चली आ रही है, इसलिये मुझे भय है कि यह प्रवृत्ति कहीं और आगे न बढ़ जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की अखंडता को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये थोड़ा सा इस क्रम में परिवर्तन किया जाय।

एक बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से आप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जब आप भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिये बैठे हैं और इस वित्त बिल को यहां पर स्वीकार करने जा रहे हैं तो ऐसी कठिनाइयां जहां जहां भी हों, जिस रूप में भी हों, उन कठिनाइयों के उपचार के लिये, उन के समाधान के लिये हम को कुछ थोड़ी सी तत्परता से आगे आना चाहिये। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने इसी सदन के अन्दर चर्चा की थी कि एक बहुत बड़े विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर जो केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत है अर्थ सम्बन्धी इस प्रकार की चीज़ है कि यहां से जो पैसा गया, विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने उस का दूसरे अर्थों में उपयोग किया। आप ने यह देखा कि जो लोग अपनी बड़ी बड़ी जायदादें बेच कर पाकिस्तान जाना चाहते थे, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय ने उन की जायदादों को खरीदा। वे प्रायः इस प्रकार के लोग थे जिन्होंने अपनी जायदादें बेंचीं और कुछ दिन के बाद पाकिस्तान चले गये। तो यह जो ले और दे की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है, मेरा अपना विचार है कि जब हम इतनी बड़ी राशि विश्वविद्यालय को दे रहे हैं तो इस के सम्बद्ध में भी हम थोड़ी सी सतकता बरतें। अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम ने इस के लिये पीछे जो कमेटी बनाई थी

उस ने त्याग पत्र दे दिया। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये इस बात को कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की जांच करने के लिये जो समिति बनी थी, उस का क्रम यह है कि धीरे धीरे इसे इतना लम्बा कर दिया जाय कि वह कमेटी पूरा काम ही न कर पाये। मैं इस सदन में आप से साधिकार भाषा में यह कह रहा हूँ इस लम्बे समय के अन्दर इतनी तेजी से विश्वविद्यालय के कागजात में परिवर्द्धन हो रहे हैं कि जब यह कमेटी वहां पहुँचेगी तो उस को वे तथ्य नहीं मिल सकेंगे जिन के आधार पर इस कमेटी की नियुक्ति होई है। जब तक यह कमेटी फिर जांच शुरू करेगी तब तक १ मई से वहां ढाई महीनों की छुट्टी हो जायेगी, और उन के सामने वह बात आ जायेगी कि अभी तो वहां पर लोग हैं ही नहीं, हम किस से एन्क्वायरी करेंगे, और क्या होगा? इस बीच में वे लोग पूरी तैयारी इस प्रकार की कर लेंगे। तो यदि यह कमेटी इतनी शीघ्रता में काम न कर सके तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के जो कागजात हैं जिन की जांच होनी है, उन को सील कर दिया जाये, या और किसी प्रकार से उन को सम्भाल लिया जाये क्योंकि वे देश की आर्थिक अवस्था से, देश की शेखांगिक व्यवस्था से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। इस बारे में मेरा निवेदन माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह है कि वे सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों तक मेरे इस सन्देश को पहुँचा दें कि इस का समाधान आवश्यक हो गया है।

Shri Anthony Pillai: On a point of clarification, Sir,—

Mr. Speaker: I have given him enough time.

Shri Anthony Pillai: I am only asking for a clarification. Yesterday the hon. Minister said that he would be changing the duty on motor vehicles—from 15 h.p. to 20 h.p. But no such amendment has been moved.

[Shri Anthony Pillai]

today. I would like to know the reason for his silence today.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the Minister stated that he will reduce the taxes on motor vehicles....

Shri Anthony Pillai: In the Bill it is stated that motor vehicles up to 15 horse power will have one rate and others above 15 h.p. will have another rate—Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000. But the Minister said that he would change 15 horse power to 20 horse power. Not only is it something which I have heard but it is also reported in the newspapers.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said that on those cars which are medium cars Rs. 3,000 will not be taken but Rs. 1,000 will be taken. That will be done by notification. (*Interruption*).

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their cooperation in getting this Bill passed within the shortest time possible. I can only say that I shall carefully bear in mind whatever

the hon. Members have said on the third reading and try to benefit by their suggestions and their criticism.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.41 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Rane: Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 tomorrow.

18.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 22, 1960|Vaisakha 2, 1882 (Saka).

[Thursday, April 21, 1960/Vaisakha 1, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

12905-46

S.Q. Subject

No.

1615 F. A. O. survey of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin

COLUMNS

12905-07

1616 Roorkee-Badrinath road

12907-10

1617 Legislation for hotel industry

12910-13

1618 Bridge over Ganga near Ghazipur

12913-15

1619 Soil Testing Laboratories in Orissa

12915-16

1620 Delegation to Israel

12917-20

1621 Import of rice from U.S.A.

12920-22

1622 Anti-T.B. drug

12922-24

1623 River transport in Brahmaputra

12924-26

1624 Suratgarh mechanised farm

12926-28

1625 Rail link with Pakistan

12928-31

1626 Damage to Rabi crops in Himachal Pradesh

12931-33

1627 Ride for Kerala

12933-35

1628 Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

12935-40

1629 Pontoon bridge on river Jamuna on Lucknow-Jhansi National Highway

12940-41

S.N.Q.

No.

13 Recommendations of textile wage board

12941-46

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

12946-78

S.Q.

No.

1630 Cuttack-Bhubaneswar telephone line

12946-47

1631 Cigarette smoking and lung cancer

12947-48

1632 Pradip Port

12948

1633 B.C.G. Vaccine

12948-49

1634 Major port on West coast

12949-50

1635 Locust invasion

12950

1636 Concrete sleepers

12950-51

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. Subject

No.

1637 Food poisoning in Karaikal

12951

1638 Consolidation of Motor vehicles taxes

12951-52

U.S.Q.

No.

2375 Railway out-agencies in Bombay State

12952-53

2376 Movement of food-grains out of Bombay

12953

2377 Bombay railway station

12953

2378 Jawahar Tunnel

12954

2379 Import of foodgrains

12954

2380 Village roads

12955

2381 Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

12955-56

2382 Tourism in Punjab

12956

2383 Air accidents

12956-57

2384 Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Circle

12957

2385 Fertilizers for U. P.

12957-58

2386 Intermediate port development committee

12958

2387 U.S. Development loan fund loan for railways

12958-59

2388 Irrigation in Himachal Pradesh

12959

2389 Village road in Bombay

12959-60

2390 Implementation of Development Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

12960

2391 Tube-wells and Ring wells

12961

2392 Minor irrigation works in Tripura

12961-62

2393 Track Renewals

12962-63

2394 Family planning

12963

2395 Price of sugar in Himachal Pradesh

12964

2396 Income from trans-port in Himachal Pradesh

12964

2397 Rail facilities in Orissa

12965

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.U.S.Q. Subject
No.2398 Iron and Steel for
Irrigation and Power
Projects in Andhra
Pradesh . . .

2399 Payment of Compensation . . .

2400 Contractor at Sahibganj . . .

2401 New station on Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj
line . . .2402 Welfare Officers in
P. & T. . . .2403 Delegation of farmers
to Israel . . .

2404 Delhi Flying Club . . .

2405 Passenger air fares . . .

2406 Sea Island cotton . . .

2407 Buffer stock of food-
grains in Assam . . .2408 Village road develop-
ment cooperative
scheme . . .2409 Stoppage of Madras-
Howrah Janta Express at Yellamanchili . . .

2410 Staff Councils . . .

2411 Corruption cases on
Western railway . . .2412 Quarters for P. & T.
employees, Jullundur . . .2413 Road accidents in
Himachal Pradesh . . .

2414 Warehouses in Punjab . . .

2415 Orchards . . .

2416 Banaras-Calcutta air
service . . .MOTIONS FOR AD-
JOURNMENT . . .

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of four adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Narayan Ganesh Goray, Khushwaqt Rai, Hem Barua, Yadav Narayan Jadhav, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Braj Raj Singh and Naushir

MOTIONS FOR AD-
JOURNMENT—contd.

Subject Columns

Bharucha regarding the
decision of the Govern-
ment to waive its claim in
the 'Jeeps case' against
a British firm and to settle
the issue out of court.PAPER LAID ON THE
TABLE . . .A copy of the draft Order,
under the Newspaper
(Price and Page) Act,
1956, for a price-page
schedule for daily news-
papers together with a
copy of a Press Note on
the subject was laid on
the Table.MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA . . .Secretary reported a message
from Rajya Sabha that at
its sitting held on the 19th
April, 1960, Rajya Sabha
had passed the Hindu
Marriages (Validation of
Proceedings) Bill, 1960.BILL PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA LAID
ON THE TABLE . . .Secretary laid on the Table
the Hindu Marriages
(Validation of Proceedings)
Bill, 1960, as passed by
Rajya Sabha.REPORT OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE PRE-
SENTED . . .Eighty-eighth Report was pre-
sented.ELECTION TO COMMI-
TTEE . . .The Minister of Agriculture
(Shri P. S. Deshmukh)
moved for election of two
members from among the
Members of Lok Sabha to
be members of the Indian
Central Sugarcane Com-
mittee. The motion was
adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED . . .

The Estate Duty (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1960.

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED . . . 12995—13160

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Finance Bill, 1960 continued. The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) replied to the debate and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

Fifty-first Report was presented.

13160

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,

APRIL, 22, 1960/

VAISAKHA 2, 1882

(Saka)—

Consideration of the Resolution *re* : appointment of a Committee to review rate of dividend payable by Railway Undertaking to General Revenues. Discussion on Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Railways for 1957-58 and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.
