

Monday, April 18, 1960
Chaitra 29, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 18, 1960/Chaitra 29,
1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मंसूर के लिये डाक परिमण्डल

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† १५८२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 { श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
 { श्री राजगोपाल राव :
 { श्री वेंकट सुब्बय्या :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसूर राज्य के लिये एक अलग डाक परिमंडल बनाने और आस पास के परिमंडलों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : १ अप्रैल, १९६० से नया मैसूर, डाकतार परिमंडल तथा वृहत आंध्र परिमंडल बनाये गये हैं जिनके मुख्य कार्यालय क्रमशः बंगलौर तथा हैदराबाद में हैं ।

Shri Rami Reddy: In English.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The new Mysore P&T Circle with headquarters at Bangalore and the enlarged Andhra Circle with headquarters at Hyderabad have been formed with effect from 1-4-60.

227 (Ai) LS—1

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Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know whether this process of reorganisation will stop with the formation of Mysore Circle only or the reorganisation of other circles will also be considered now?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir, in the organisation of circles we have kept one view in mind, and that is the boundaries of the new States; whatever is in the new Mysore State will go into the Mysore Circle and whatever is in the new Andhra Pradesh will go into the Andhra Pradesh Circle. That is the policy we have pursued.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: At present there are some circles which are called junior circles and some are senior circles. May I know why there is this discrimination, why not this discrimination be done away with?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It depends on the amount of work that involves on the heads of the departments concerned.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know whether there is any proposal for separate postal circle in the Kerala State?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Not at present.

Shri Achar: May I know whether language cannot be taken as the principle rather than mere State boundaries—for instance, Kannada language.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir, administratively as we are situated I feel the boundaries of States should be the determining factor.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether after the reorganisation of Bihar and Bengal those circles have been changed or reorganised?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir, I am trying to get the Bengal-Bihar Circle into order so that the State boundaries may be the consideration.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the activities of this department both in tele-communication and postal services are expanding rapidly, will the Government take note of the fact that certain States are too big for one Circle and, therefore, take up reorganisation of those circles so that there may be more circles and the whole thing may be rationalised?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Evidently, the hon. Member has in his view the State of Uttar Pradesh. It is a very big Circle, but that is a matter which has to be carefully considered because I feel that State boundaries should be the governing factor.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member, evidently, would like the State also to be divided.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not think so.

Regional Maps for Tourists

***1543. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 272 on the 20th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far for printing of up-to-date regional maps in view of the increasing demand for such maps by tourists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Regional maps giving information regarding roads corrected up to 30th June 1958 have already been printed and they are being distributed to tourists through the Tourist Offices.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know, Sir, whether these maps are distributed free or any price is charged from the tourists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The maps distributed through tourist offices are for

free distribution, but it is proposed that in the next series we would ask the Director of Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to take some copies for sale also.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any inaccuracies in these maps, especially the airlines maps showing Indian territory as Pakistan's territory, have come to the knowledge of the Government; if so, whether the Government propose to stop those maps from circulation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a separate question entirely, but it was indicated earlier in this House that when this fact was brought to our notice and objection was taken we took the necessary remedial measures in that direction.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether copies of these maps have been printed in the Devnagari scripts for the use of local people who do not know English?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These particular issues are mainly for the use of foreign tourists—that does not mean they are not available for Indian tourists. They are in English. In course of time, as funds permit, we may also think of having these maps in Hindi and, if required, in other languages too.

Shri Tyagi: Since maps have become a point of controversy for some time past, may I know if the Government has any proposal to enforce a sort of discipline on all the printing Presses that nothing by way of maps can be brought but unless they are approved by the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as these maps are concerned, it is the Director of Map Publications, Survey of India, Dehra Dun—the place to which my hon. friend belongs—who is in charge of publication and printing of these maps.

Shri Tyagi: I am not in charge of publications.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): He said that an officer at Dehra Dun is in charge.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as accuracy of these maps is concerned, we have approached the Chief Ministers of State Governments and their P.W.D. Ministers to ask the Executive Engineers of the districts to supply the correct information and supply three copies of blue-prints of these maps corrected every quarter. It is on the basis of these blue-prints that the Survey of India print and publish these maps. I think reasonable care is taken in this work. If in spite of that some inaccuracies develop, if they are brought to our notice we shall try to rectify them.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि यह नक्शे विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये बनाये गये हैं, तो क्या स्वदेशी पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिये भी कोई नक्शे बनाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरे उत्तर का यह आशय नहीं था कि यह केवल विदेशी पर्यटकों के उपयोग के लिये है । उनको स्वदेशी पर्यटक भी उपयोग में ला सकते हैं । प्रश्न सिर्फ इस बात का था कि उनको हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में बनाया जायगा या नहीं, तो मैंने कहा कि जब हमारे पास इसके लिये आवश्यक धनराशि होगी, उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Survey Ship 'Darshak'

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*1544. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) what is the tonnage of the ship 'Darshak' built in India;

(b) how much does it cost;

(c) what is the modern equipment on the ship; and

(d) for which type of survey work it can be utilised.

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

STATEMENT

(a) 2,790 tons (displacement).

(b) About Rs. 1.75 crores.

(c) Some of the important items in respect of which latest equipment is fitted are:—

(i) Diesel Electric with remote control from Bridge.

(ii) Hi Press Air Conditioning throughout the living accommodation and Offices.

(iii) Sounding Machines calibrated in Meters.

(iv) Latest type Radar.

(v) Oceanographic winch for deep sea work.

(vi) Provided with 35 ft. Survey launches in addition to normal 29' Survey Motor Boats, that will be able to work independently for short periods.

(vii) Provided with Helicopter facilities for survey work.

(d) The ship is designed for the Marine Survey of the coastline, harbours, and the sea and the type of survey work includes oceanographic, thermographic and hydrographic surveys.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In view of the fact that India has a vast coastline, harbours and intermediate and minor ports, may I know whether this only one ship will be sufficient for the survey work that is intended to be done?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, Sir,—I am speaking from memory—there is another survey vessel, probably "Sutlej", with the Navy. Then, we have got to work within the sanctioned fin-

ancial limit before us. This particular survey vessel is very efficient, and it is a modern vessel equipped with the latest gadgets and other modern equipments. I think it will be of great assistance in the survey work that is proposed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that special equipments have been provided in this ship. May I know whether special type of crane also has been fitted to it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For hoisting and setting out of buoys and beacons there are some equipments which are provided in this particular survey vessel.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is proposed to engage this survey ship in oceanographic survey of the type that the Russian ships carried on very recently in the Indian Ocean; if so, whether it is equipped with the modern instruments for that purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are four essential functions: firstly, hoisting and setting out of buoys and beacons; secondly, hydrographic dredging work or oceanographic dredging work including oceanographic survey of the type that my hon. friend alluded to—may not be to that extent of efficiency or extent in scope—; thirdly, Bathy thermographic survey; and, fourthly mine sweeping other than acoustic or magnetic sweeps.

Shri Raghunath Singh: As the ship is only of about 3,000 tons and nearly Rs. 1.75 crores has been charged, may I know what was the amount charged by the Hindustan Shipyard for the construction of the ship and the amount spent on the equipments?

Shri Raj Bahadur: While it would not be possible for me to give the exact break-up as demanded by the hon. Member, I may say that the weight of the ship is not very material in this case. It is the equipment that makes a survey vessel. For that, a special type of equipment has been

provided on the survey vessel that makes for its efficiency and modernity. I think that should be sufficient.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Defence Ministry has any such survey made, and, if so, whether that was utilised by the department for the manufacture of this ship?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I believe this will be for the Navy.

G.T. Road

*1546. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been congestion of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road between Calcutta and Durgapur;

(b) whether any survey has been made;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to relieve the congestion?

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

STATEMENT

The Grand Trunk Road between Calcutta and Durgapur passes through several municipal areas which are considerably crowded. With a view to assessing the volume and intensity of traffic on the road, the State Government carried out in May 1958 a traffic survey which was supplemented by an origin-destination survey of traffic in December 1959. The data collected is under examination in consultation with the State Government.

2. In order to meet the immediate traffic needs of the congested areas on the outskirts of Calcutta, the Government of India sanctioned some time back the construction of a bypass from Vivekanand bridge (near Calcutta) upto Serampur which is in progress. The question of taking further steps in the matter in the form of construc-

ting an Expressway along completely new alignment is under consideration and will depend on the examination of the traffic data referred to in the preceding para, and the availability of funds.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the bottleneck in transport in that section of the G.T. road, may I know whether the Government are preparing any scheme to lay a separate road or to widen the existing road?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As has been mentioned in the statement, a by-pass has been provided and that is under construction. It starts from the Vivekanand bridge. Secondly, we have also under consideration a scheme for the construction of an express highway from Calcutta to Burdwan, and I think, later on to Durgapur, but that is an expensive scheme. It might cost more than Rs. 20 crores. At present, the various considerations that are involved in this proposal are under examination and, funds permitting, we will try to do that.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the scheme will be completed in the third Five Year Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It all depends upon the allocations that are made available for roads in the Third Plan.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: How many proposals for alignment of the express highway are under consideration of Government now and what are the proposals?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have, in the very nature of things, to consider the alignment that is proposed to us by the Government of West Bengal. I am not aware of any other alignment proposed to us by any other body.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Have the Government got any record for the last six months as to the accidents that occur on this road almost every day and the number of deaths that occur due to the accidents?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is in the realisation and consciousness of that

unfortunate fact that we had proposed to construct better and bigger and wider highways and we want to make a beginning in the eastern sector and start with Calcutta. Durgapur express may, we have, as I said, to function under limitations of finance.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the main features of this express highway?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be a four carriage-way, 48 feet in width, with two carriage-ways on either side, separated by a berm and also it will have a service road for slow-moving traffic. That is the essential idea. We wish such roads are built between Delhi and Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and Delhi and Amritsar.

Reinstatement of Railway Employees

*1548. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reinstatement and fixation of pay of workers penalised for their patriotic activities before attainment of independence have not yet been finalised; and

(b) if so, what is the latest position?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). In terms of the extant instructions, ex-railway servants penalised for their patriotic activities before the attainment of Independence are only eligible for re-employment and not for reinstatement.

While the re-employment of those eligible has been finalised, the fixation of pay of six employees is under consideration.

Shri Damani: May I know the total number of applications received from such persons and how many have been re-employed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The figures are not readily available, but if notice is given, I shall gather them.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any financial assistance has been given

to the dependents of those persons who have expired or to those who have attained the age of retirement?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know how that arises out of this question about reinstatement.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know why such a long time was taken to decide such a simple and straight issue? May I also know why the period of former service is not counted and why is there a handicap under the term "re-employment"?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In this matter, we follow strictly the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In accordance with those instructions which were issued in 1949 and adopted by the Railway Board, the following categories of employees penalised for patriotic activities are eligible for re-employment but not for reinstatement: (1) persons.....

Mr. Speaker: He does not want the categories. He wants to know why there should not be continuity of employment by restoring them back to service and why should there be 're-employment'. That is his question.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We follow only the Home Ministry's directives.

Shri Palaniyandy: In common practice, if at all there is reinstatement, they should reinstate the workers with the back pay and all those things. So, why not insist this aspect also in these appointments?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted, we are governed by the Home Ministry's directives.

Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Railway Ministry make a humble submission to the Home Ministry about this?

Mr. Speaker: Why not the hon. Member do it? (Laughter).

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether such cases where an employee was not dismissed but was degraded or his promotion being stopped have

come to the notice of the Government and whether they have been considered by the Ministry?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question strictly applies to those who suffered because of their participation in the independence struggle, and the question is whether there would be reinstatement or re-employment. They could be re-employed. That is the position.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members know well that if they want to have a change of policy, they must move a resolution. They should not, during the Question Hour, say that a change of policy should be effected.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Besides dismissals, there were other punishments given by the railway authorities in those days of political disturbances. I want to know whether such cases have come to the notice of the Government wherein employees were not dismissed but were degraded or their promotion stopped.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister wanted to mention those categories but I stopped him from doing so.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are several concessions.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): A few cases were represented where the employees claimed that they were victimised or punished on account of their political activities. The question to be examined is whether those punishments were given to them on account of their political activities or not, or, whether those punishments were given due to lapses in their performance of their duties. Wherever it is found that the victimisation was due to their political activities that would be set right; but wherever it is found that it has nothing to do with any political activities, nothing can be done. If hon. Members have any cases in view, we are prepared to examine them.

Shri Anthony Pillai: How many employees are too old for reinstatement and too old for re-employment

inasmuch as the Ministry has taken so long in coming to a decision?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not got the number, but all eligible persons according to the rules framed by the Home Ministry have been re-employed. Only in six cases, re-employment has been effected, but only the fixation of the salary is under examination in consultation with the Home Ministry.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether Government have got any figures to show how many of these applicants had applied for reinstatement on account of political activities but where it was found to be otherwise than political activities? How many were reinstated because of political activities and how many otherwise? Has the Government any figures to show how many people applied on the ground of political activities but where it was found that they had been dismissed otherwise than for political activities? How many such cases are there?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not got that figure. It will take sometime to collect it. But one or two cases have come to my notice which my predecessor examined and I also examined. There is persistent demand from the employees, and all the materials on or record show that their cases had nothing to do with any political activity.

Allowance for T.B. Patients

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*1549. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) whether after expiry of leave with pay a T.B. patient gets allowance of Rs. 50 in the case of dock labour employee and Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 in the case of railway employee;

(b) if so, whether such benefit has been extended to the Posts and Telegraphs employees suffering from T.B.;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to extend the facility to P. & T. employees also?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, only the workers of the Dock Labour Board, Calcutta and the Railway employees.

(b) No.

(c) Yes; but financial assistance on an *ad hoc* basis is proposed to be given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what are the concessions which are given to the T.B. patients who are employees of the P. & T., at present?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We found the concessions inadequate; so we are establishing the welfare fund from which *ad hoc* grants will be given, as stated in answer to part (c) of the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A T.B. patient who is employed under the P. & T. is allowed 18 months' leave for improvement or for recovery. I want to know whether he is paid any allowance during this period of leave, and whether such leave is given.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The period of leave depends upon the state of the patient. Of course we give an allowance to him during the time of his leave, but it may not be as much as is given by the railways or the Dock Labour Board.

Misappropriation of Funds

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*1550. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shrimati Parvathi
 Krishnan:
 Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment has detected misappropriation of Rs. 20 lakhs in the execution of a railway project for the doubling of track in the Godhra-Ratlam sector of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Special Police Establishment;

(c) whether some Railway officers are also involved in it;

(d) whether any departmental inquiry has been instituted; and

(e) if so, when this inquiry is likely to be concluded?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) While finalising the earth work contracts of Godhra-Ratlam doubling, it was revealed that some overpayment were made in "on account" bills. The case has been handed over to the Special Police Establishment for investigation.

(b) Investigations are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Departmental enquiries were made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since it appeared in the newspapers that the amount involved in this is about Rs. 20 lakhs, I want to know the finding of the departmental enquiry and the amount involved.

Mr. Speaker: He said, in answer to (b), that they have not yet concluded the investigation.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): In regard to the earth works, there were on account payments of on account bills. On receipt of some anonymous letters and also from departmental scrutiny, it appeared that there might have been some overpayment. The matter has been referred to the Special Police Establishment. Unless we get their report, it will not be possible to say what is the amount involved and who are the officers involved.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Special Police have arrested anybody on suspicion and if so, how many had been arrested?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No they have registered a case and they are investigating.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In reply to (c), the hon. Deputy Minister stated "Does not arise" and in reply to (b) he said that investigations are in progress; in reply to (d), he said that departmental enquiries were made. May I know whether any officer is involved in the enquiry and if so, how the answer to (c) was in the negative?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have stated, from the preliminary technical enquiry, it appeared the overpayment is suspected. But we cannot definitely say at this stage, unless we have received the report of the investigation of the SPE, the amount involved and the officers involved in this case.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: If the departmental enquiry is going on, it must be going on with respect to certain individuals, whether they are officers or not. But the reply to (c) is "Does not arise," which means no officer was involved. If a formal enquiry is going on, there must be a definite person involved.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The answer was given as "Does not arise", because the investigation is still going on.

Mr. Speaker: There are two enquiries—departmental enquiry and special police enquiry. (c) arises out of (b). Therefore, unless the police send their report, the hon. Minister is not willing to say whether any railway officer is involved or not. Is it so?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the receipt of the anonymous letter or whatever it may be, a departmental enquiry was held and because they could not arrive at a definite conclusion, the case was handed over to the SPE. My submission is the hon. Minister is in possession of some information about the departmental inquiry. We want to know what was

the finding of the departmental enquiry.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am certainly in possession of some facts, but whether those facts will stand after further investigation is a doubtful position. Today if I say that some officers are involved and tomorrow if by investigation, I find that they are not involved it will be unfair to the officers. Therefore, I am not proceeding on the basis of the preliminary information that we have got. All these matters have been referred to the S.P.E. and after we receive their report, appropriate action will be taken.

Shri Achar: When these alleged misappropriations take place, is there no way by which the department itself could find it out?

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at these questions. The hon. Minister said that there was a departmental enquiry and some tentative conclusions were arrived at. It is a matter where he did not want to stop with the departmental enquiry, but wanted to proceed further and he has referred it to the special police. So, pending the enquiry by the police, it will not be right and proper and it will be embarrassing both to the officers and to Government to disclose the result of the departmental enquiry.

Shri Achar: My question was, when these misappropriations took place, how is it that nothing was done until somebody from outside files an anonymous application?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The matter relates to certain earth works. There are engineers who have to certify the classification of the work done and there is individual discretion in the classification of the work, whether the earth is soft, hard or rocky. We have to depend at a certain stage on certain officers for the classification. Unless there was some suspicion that some officers were involved, there was no case for reference to the S.P.E.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what is the amount involved. The Minister stated that there was some overpayment. I want to know whether it is a fact that the contractor did not pay the real wages to the adivasi labourers.

Mr. Speaker: All these were asked in the earlier stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But there was no reply.

Shri M. C. Jain: When was the departmental enquiry held and when was the case handed over to the S.P.E.? I want to know the dates.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think I have got the dates now, but as soon as it was found that there was some *prima facie* case, it was referred to the S.P.E. If the hon. Member tables another question, I shall give the dates.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that. How does it improve the situation and the knowledge of the House? Next question.

Supply of Waters from Tungabhadra

*1551. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the differences between the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments in regard to the supply of waters of Tungabhadra to Gadwal and Alampur have been composed;

(b) the exact nature of the differences;

(c) whether the matter has been referred to the Centre for arbitration; and

(d) the action taken by the Centre in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) While the Andhra Pradesh Government are of the view that the Gadwal and Alampur Taluks are within the scope of the Tungabhadra

Left Bank Canal scheme, the Government of Mysore hold the view that they are not included in the scheme as sanctioned by the former Hyderabad Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether Centre will initiate any action in this matter?

Shri Hathi: The two State Governments are discussing this matter. They met in November, 1959 and we have offered our services if they so desire. We have not heard anything from the two Governments as yet.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it a fact that records pertaining to Gadwal and Alampur and the left bank canal were made over to the Mysore Government at the time of the re-organisation of States and the Andhra Government has requested the Mysore Government to show those records to come to a final conclusion in the matter?

Shri Hathi: Yes; it is a fact and the Central Government did request the Mysore Government to give those records. But those records do not throw much light on the subject.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the left bank canal has been so designed as to carry additional water for irrigating Alampur and Gadwal area?

Shri Hathi: The whole question is under examination.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether Alampur and Gadwal lie in the tail end of the left bank canal and whether the water taken in this canal has not yet reached even the 60th mile, whereas Alampur and Gadwal lie in the 120th mile or so?

Shri Hathi: At first, it will be 127 miles plus 14 miles to be constructed. After that, these two branches will come up.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the former Hyderabad State was allotted 100,000 million cubic feet of water and out of that, the Hyderabad Government had allotted 82,000 million cubic feet for irrigating the former Hyderabad Karnatak area and the remaining 18,000 million cubic feet of water was reserved for irrigating the two taluks of Gadwal and Alampur?

Shri Hathi: That is what the Andhra Government says.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is a fact that when the Hyderabad Government was considering this project and the allocation of waters, at that time Gadwal and Alampur taluks were part of Raichur district where this project exists and whether under the original scheme the canal went up to the end of not only Gadwal and Alampur taluks but it went into the heart of Nalgonda district?

Shri Hathi: That is the subject of dispute. One party says that it is included in the project and the other party says that it is not included. That has to be determined, because the original records are not forthcoming to show up the truth.

Shri M. S. Murty: May I have whether it is not a fact that this is the only source of irrigation for Gadwal and Alampur taluks?

Shri Hathi: May be.

Theft at Calcutta Docks

*1552. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of thefts of imported materials in Calcutta Docks during 1959-60;

(b) the number of claims preferred in this connection by the aggrieved parties during 1959-60; and

(c) whether it is a fact that thefts of such imported materials in Calcutta docks are increasing?

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 Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The total number of thefts in Calcutta Docks, including both imports and exports during the period from April 1959 to February 1960 is 558. The figure includes doubtful cases of thefts also. The number of thefts in March 1960 is not yet known. Separate figures for imports and exports have been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Claims for thefts are met in the first instance by Shipping Agents and Insurance Companies. They are not however prepared to disclose the information, regarding number or amount. The Commissioners are legally liable for only a portion of the Claims met by these parties, as there is a statutory limit in the Calcutta Port Act for claims that may be preferred against the Commissioners for loss of goods.

(c) No Sir. Actually the Port Commissioners have been taking several measures to check these thefts.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It appears from the statement that during the last ten months 558 thefts had taken place at the Calcutta docks. What steps are being taken by the Government to check the thefts which are occurring at the rate of two per day?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are maintaining a very strong police force and watchmen. We are spending about Rs. 21 lakhs per annum on the police including river police and about Rs. 5 lakhs on the watchmen, which is a tremendous amount. Apart from that, we have got the Anti-pilferage Committee, in which are represented the Calcutta Import Traders' Association, banks, insurance companies, customs, police and port commissioners. They suggest ways and means to stop pil-

ferage. Certain steps have been suggested. If the hon. Member so desires, I can detail them all. I think they will all help in checking thefts and pilferage.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the amount involved in these 558 theft cases?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member might have seen from the statement, claims in respect of pilferages or losses are paid by the shipping agents or by the insurance companies and the port commissioners are liable to pay only a very small part. The shipping agencies and the insurance companies do not disclose either the nature or the amount of the claims that they have got to satisfy.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the thefts in such large numbers are due to the corrupt police?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not say that, because the police do try their best to detect cases. There may be some cases where some people do all that. But we have not received from the hon. Member any particular incident or case in which a police officer has been suspected of corruption, or conniving with the pilferers.

Shri M. C. Jain: May I know if as a result of the measures taken by the Government the number of thefts has decreased?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. The consensus of opinion of the anti-pilferage committee is that the number of thefts and pilferages has decreased.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has stated that the shipping agents and the Life Insurance Corporation do not.....

Shri Raj Bahadur: Insurance companies and not the Life Insurance Corporation.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry, insurance companies. In view of the fact that the shipping agents and the insurance companies do not reveal the details of the thefts, 558 in number,

May I know the percentage which has been paid by the Government or the Port Commissioners so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not able to say the percentage, but the total amount paid by the port commissioners not only in respect of pilferage cases but also other claims like traffic claims came to Rs. 1,59,331 in 1958-59 and Rs. 1,01,398 from 1st April, 1959 to February, 1960. The amount of compensation for pilferage would be only a part of this.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the total number of cases of pilferage, losses and all that in which the amounts were paid by the port commissioner?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total number of cases, as I have indicated in my statement, is 558 from April 1959 to February 1960.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know the number of cases with respect to which Rs. 1 lakh and odd have been paid by the port authorities.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That particular information I have not got with me. I have given certain other figures for 1958-59 and 1959-60 upto February.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that the total number of cases is 558. Then he goes on to say that the number of thefts includes doubtful cases of theft also. I want to know the number of cases which are doubtful and the number of cases which the Government are sure are theft cases.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, the shipping agents and the insurance companies which cover those commodities or goods against loss or damage they have to investigate into these. The exact number of doubtful cases is not known.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have any people been arrested?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Recently some receivers of stolen property were apprehended.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has stated that some receivers of stolen property have been punished. May I know whether the givers have been apprehended?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Violation of Indian Aircraft Rules by Kalinga and other Airlines

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*1555. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

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

(a) what is the report of the enquiry committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri R. N. Kathju, Deputy Director-General, Civil Aviation held at Calcutta airport from 1st to 12th December, 1959 to enquire into allegations of irregularity and violation of Indian Aircraft Rules by Kalinga and other private Airline Operators; and

(b) whether any irregularities concerning the activities of Aeronautical Inspection Department (Calcutta) were established?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Enquiry Committee which investigated allegations regarding malpractices and irregularities on the part of certain non-scheduled operators has submitted its reports and these are under consideration.

(b) Two cases were brought to light in which the inspection staff had not exercised sufficient vigilance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the violation of Aircraft Rules was also included in the terms of reference of the R. N. Kathju Committee?

Shri Mohiuddin: There were certain irregularities and breach of the conditions laid down in the Aircraft Act and rules. Those were the points that were to be investigated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in one of the

private airlines, Kalinga Airlines, in one year there were six accidents and the main reason for those accidents was certain defects in the aircraft? If so, is it also one of the terms of reference to the Kathju committee?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not in a position to give the number of accidents for the last year or so. But this investigation arose out of one accident that took place some time ago.

Shri Ansar Harvani: What action has been taken against the inspection staff which did not take sufficient vigilance?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I have said, the reports are under consideration and after Government have taken some decision on them the necessary action will be taken.

Shri Joachim Alva: Calcutta is a very heavy traffic centre and so many accidents have taken place in the Calcutta-Assam area. I want to know why there was laxity on that line on the part of the Civil Aviation Department.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that in two cases it was found that the staff have not exercised sufficient vigilance and this has come to notice only recently. The other cases have not yet come to our notice. If and when they come to our notice, necessary action will be taken.

श्री खादीवाला : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक की चोरी के साथ ही साथ डाक के जो पत्र देते हैं...
(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is referring to some other question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether another no less serious irregularity that the Committee found is in regard to non-enforcement of payload rules. May I know the number of accidents due to over-loading?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid, I could not give the details now. The investigation report on this accident

will be placed in the library of the House later.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the Government have received the report of the Committee. May I know the findings of the Committee regarding these allegations of irregularities?

Shri Mohiuddin: The report is still under examination by the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the licence of the Kalinga Airlines is being renewed. If so, will Government consider the question of not renewing it till this report is considered?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as I am aware, the licence is not due for renewal immediately either this month or next month.

Shri M. C. Jain: When was the report received by the Government? What is the time lag between its receipt and the date on which the final decision is taken?

Shri Mohiuddin: The report of the Committee was received by the end of February or beginning of March.

Aerodromes in Jammu and Kashmir

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*1556. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the control and management of aerodromes in Jammu and Kashmir has been taken over by the Director General of Civil Aviation of Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the developments proposed by Government of India to improve these aerodromes?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). As the passenger handling facilities at

Srinagar and Jammu Aerodromes were not adequate, the Director General of Civil Aviation has taken over control of the terminal building at Srinagar and will also shortly take over the terminal building at Jammu. It is proposed suitably to furnish the buildings and improve the toilet facilities and the catering arrangements there.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if to the Government are aware of the fact that during the winter season it becomes very difficult for the passengers to sit in the big hall at the aerodrome? Is there any proposal before the Government to have central heating arrangement?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir. That is exactly what we propose to do. That is the purpose of taking over the terminal buildings by the DGCA.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is there any plan for providing housing facilities also in the Kashmir air terminals, as these are very inadequate at the present moment?

Shri Mohiuddin: Housing the employees? That will be considered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Will Viscount service be introduced to Srinagar?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri D. C. Sharma. I will call the hon. Member again.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the improvements which are going to be effected will relate only to the main buildings or in regard to runways and other things which are necessary for giving more facilities to the passengers?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as I am aware, the runways are quite good for the purpose for which they are made.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that up to this time no arrangements have been made by the Government of India for the purpose of accommodation for the employees of

the Corporation at the Jammu and Srinagar aerodromes? Is there any proposal before Government to make some arrangement for their accommodation?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question is about the terminal building. I am not aware of any arrangements made for housing the employees.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

London-Lahore-New Delhi Bus Service

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*1557. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a bus service linking London, Lahore and New Delhi will be introduced shortly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Some private parties intend to operate such bus services but their proposals in this behalf are still in an exploratory stage.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it will be a regular service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even the proposals that we have received are yet in an exploratory stage.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government welcomes this proposal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We would like if something could be done for the tourists and pilgrims to Mecca and other places.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item in the papers that the service will be introduced from 29th April, 1960?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member might know, in 1957 and again

in 1958 and 1959 some foreign companies or foreign people did start such services on an *ad hoc* basis. May-be some one of such services might be referred to in that particular press statement.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government of India was consulted by these parties who were sponsoring the service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If they start from the London end, on account of the convention that is there, they take out what is known as the Triptyque and complete the other necessary formalities at that end. We are parties to that convention, and therefore we are consulted only in terms of that convention.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether any preliminaries have been worked out with regard to the passports, visas and customs regulations and other things in this respect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This particular question is limited to the import of motor vehicles or the use of motor vehicles which are imported from foreign countries, carrying tourists or other travellers, and it does not concern the question of visas and passport in regard to which the normal rules apply.

श्री पद्म देव : यदि यह योजना संभव हुई तो इसमें कितना समय लगेगा और किराया क्या होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : किराये की बात तो मैं नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि इसमें समय की बात है । जैसे ही इसमें जो औपचारिक या आवश्यक कदम पूरे किये जा सकेंगे, यह सर्विस शुरू की जा सकेगी ।

दिल्ली में हैजा

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... ११५५८. { श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में हैजे की बीमारी फैल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या व्यापक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली में हैजा की रोकथाम के लिये बरते गये उपायों का विवरण मभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

१. दिल्ली प्रशासन ने महामारी रोग अधिनियम १८९७ के प्रावधानों को लागू करने की एक अधिसूचना निकाली है जिसमें जिला मेजिस्ट्रेटों और स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों को हैजा फैलने के समय उचित कार्यवाही करने के अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं ।

२. सभी पेय जल के कुंओं के समय समय पर निर्दूषण करने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है । पेय-जल प्रदाय के समस्त स्रोतों पर उचित निगरानी रखी जा रही है ।

३. नैत्यिक मक्खी निरोधी उपायों तथा अन्न स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान के सुधार पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है ।

४. आक्राम्य जनसंख्या को हैजा निरोधी टीके लगाये जा रहे हैं और इस कार्य के लिये ३१ टीके लगाने वाले दल काम कर रहे हैं ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो निरोधात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं उनसे बीमारी में कुछ कमी आई है या नहीं ?

श्री करमरकर : बीमारी थी ही नहीं, कमी आने का क्या सवाल है ?

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अगर बीमारी थी ही नहीं, तो फिर यह उपाय क्यों किये गये ?

श्री करमरकर : आइन्दा बीमारी न आये, इस लिये । अगर माननीय सदस्य की राय अलग हो तो हम सोचेंगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said in the statement that periodical disinfection of all drinking water wells is being carried out. May I know how many wells have been disinfected so far?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is also said in the statement that routine anti-fly measures and improvement of food hygiene are being intensified. May I know what are the anti-fly measures taken and how much of the area of Delhi and New Delhi has been covered?

Shri Karmarkar: Anti-fly measures are normal routine hygiene measures.

Mr. Speaker: He wants the details.

Shri D. C. Sharma: These are like the prospects of a new company that is going to be floated. I want to know the balance sheet. I want to know where the anti-fly measures have been introduced and what part of Delhi and New Delhi has been covered so far.

Shri Karmarkar: Every part must have been covered. I have no doubt about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: He says that every portion of Delhi has been covered and there is no incidence of cholera. Hon. Members, by their conversation and questions here, raise a difficulty outside.

Shri Karmarkar: And if there are flies in the House they might better deal with them, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There is no trouble now.

श्री खादीबाला : जेग और हैजा पहले भी होता था जब आबादी कम थी, लेकिन अब आबादी दिन प्रति दिन और बढ़ती जाती है, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि आबादी को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये वे क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Karmarkar: The population has of course been increasing. There is nothing of plague, and much less of cholera. As for population problems, I think the hon. Member should table a separate question.

Train Accident on Jubbulpore-Itarsi Section

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*1559. { **Sardar A. S. Saigal:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway accident took place on Jubbulpore-Itarsi Section of Central Railway on the 3rd April, 1960;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not on 3rd April, 1960, but on 2nd April, 1960, at about 8.00 hours, the engine and five vehicles of No. 765 Down Goods train derailed at Bankhed station on the Itarsi-Jubbulpore section of the Central Railway.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) Suitable action will be taken by the Railway Administration after finalisation of the Enquiry proceedings.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether Government is contemplating to pay any compensation to the victims of the accident?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If compensation is admissible, it will come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and it will be considered in due course.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the enquiry has been entrusted to the Inspector of Railways or to some other agency and, if so, what is the nature of that agency?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a committee of Railway officers who are enquiring into the matter.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: How long will the committee take to examine it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As long as they deem it necessary.

Mr. Speaker: How are we better off?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Practically one month has passed. We want to know the immediate cause of the accident.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Fifteen days only.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I submitted the cause of the accident is under investigation.

India-New York Air Service

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*1560. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 182 on the 20th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in starting and operating air services from India via West Asia, Europe and Canada to New York?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Air India International propose to inaugurate a regular service to New York on the 14th May 1960. The Corporation has successfully operated a proving flight to New York preliminary to the commencement of regular services.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the maximum time to be taken in reaching New York from India?

Shri Mohiuddin: I think if there were direct flights from India to New York without any stoppages, it will be about 15 to 16 hours.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Air India International propose to commission the services of Boeings 707 for this service from here to New York?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, it will be Boeings that will fly from Bombay via the Continental ports to London, and from London to New York.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the number of Boeings 707 that this Corporation has so far purchased, and what is the expenditure involved in it?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): We have got three of them now, we hope to get another in 1961. Hon. Members may rest assured that we will not start a service unless we have sufficient planes at our disposal.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I only want to seek a clarification. The hon. Deputy Minister just now indicated that a non-stop flight from India to New York would take about 16 hours. Is the Boeing capable of carrying fuel for 16 hours of non-stop flight?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I think there has been some mistake, because, as international services go, there are stops, and these planes have got to carry fuel as well. Therefore, when there is such a necessity, stops will be made, because we are not going to fly to the danger of the passengers.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have been misunderstood in my question. The Deputy Minister said, when he was asked about the maximum time, I think the question itself was wrong, at any rate, the hon. Minister referred to it—that for a non-stop flight, that is to say there is no stopping for refuelling, it will take 16 hours. Is the Boeing 707 capable of carrying sufficient fuel to fly non-stop for 16 hours? That is my question.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already stated that it is not possible to fly non-stop for 16 hours without refuelling. I think the hon. Member himself admitted that he put my colleague into a wrong position by asking a wrong question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is he, not I.

Mr. Speaker: It is academic. When there is no fuel, they have to stop.

World Bank Team's Visit

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*1561. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a two member world bank team has arrived in India for a three-week tour of various railway centres; and

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted any report or suggestions after their tour?

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

(b) No, Sir. Such teams submit their reports to the Bank and not to the Government of India.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the manufacture of electric locomotives was also studied by this team?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They were taken round and shown the line capacity works, doubling, yard remodeling, electrification etc., and they were taken round various workshops, and they saw what was going on.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the amount of loan that is being asked from the World Bank for the modernisation and remodelling of railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: So far, we have received a loan of 225 million dollars; it is likely that a further loan of 30 million dollars may be negotiated with the Bank shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The World Bank loans are being granted at a very high rate of interest. May I know whether this third loan will also be at the same high rate of interest of 5½ to 6 per cent per annum?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think we can call it a very high rate of interest. The Finance Ministry is there to negotiate the loan, and when it thinks the terms are favourable, we accept the loan; also to meet our requirements of foreign exchange, we have to take it.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the purpose of this World Bank team moving about in the country? Is it to assess the need or the conditions for fresh loans, or just to examine and see the working of the loans that they have already given?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Generally, the team comes when they have to advance a loan to see the working of the railways, and to see how far the Second Five Year Plan, so far as the foreign exchange component is concerned, has been implemented.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the purpose for which the loan was asked, and whether there was any meeting between the Minister and the World Bank mission to clarify the position and to explain it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The loan is given for development and modernisation of the Indian railways. The team did not meet the Minister.

Shri Goray: May I know whether this team has the authority to criticise any of the schemes that have been worked out?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As has been said, they will submit their report to the World Bank, but so far as our information goes, they have spoken very highly of the Indian railways.

Pay Commission's Recommendations

*1562. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special officer has been appointed or deputed to discuss the various recommendations of the Pay Commission with the employees' representatives of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No special officer has been appointed for the purpose, but the recommendations of the Pay Commission are being examined by Government in consultation with the Director General of Civil Aviation.

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

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Pay Commission has recommended only six or seven pay scales for so many categories of employees in Civil Aviation. I want to know whether the employees' representatives will be consulted at the time of fixing of their salaries and to discuss other points raised by the Pay Commission.

Mr. Speaker: The same question was asked a few days back, and the hon. Finance Minister said he was not going to consult. All the representations had already been received by the Pay Commission, and they would examine them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit for your information....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to make suggestions in the Question Hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was based on the information given by the Minister that for the P. & T. employees an officer is there, and he is discussing not the fundamental things, but the other issues arising out of them.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Questions have been asked whether, notwithstanding the fact that one person is the representative, they would receive representations now. The Finance Minister said no new representations would be received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is about civil aviation.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that the hon. Finance Minister does not control all the Ministries?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not that, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We are trying to force the Government to do a thing they are not willing to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are willing, that is why I asked.

Mr. Speaker: If he is willing, let the Finance Minister make a statement later on.

Traffic Department in Delhi Administration

*1563. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Traffic Department in the Delhi Administration to tackle the manifold problems of transportation in urban Delhi is under consideration of the Union Government;

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

(c) the brief details thereof?

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

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

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I request that Question No. 1565 may be answered, because it is very important? There was some news also in the papers about leakage of report. Therefore, I request you that it may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): Yes.

Bhakra Mishap Enquiry Report

*1565. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the causes of Bhakra mishap has completed enquiry and submitted report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Shri Hathi: (a) Yes, Sir. The report has been submitted to the Punjab Government.

(b) The report is under examination by that Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any officer has been held guilty for this accident?

Shri Hathi: The report has been submitted to the Punjab Government and it is being considered by that Government. We have not yet got the report.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the committee consulted Dr. Slocum, the American expert, before submitting the final report, and if so, what his opinion was in this regard?

Shri Hathi: As I have just stated, the report has been submitted to the Punjab Government and that is being considered by that Government. We have not yet got the details of the report.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government of India have any information as to the fact that this report is one of the most non-committal reports, that has ever been submitted, and that it does not apportion any blame on anybody?

Shri Hathi: My reply is very clear. That report has been submitted to the Punjab Government, and that Government are examining it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government have any idea as to when they are expecting to receive this report themselves? May I know whether they have asked the Punjab Government to give a copy of them?

Shri Hathi: The Punjab Government received it only a few days back, and they may take some time, and then it will come to us in due course.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the report will be laid on the Table of the House and will be discussed on the floor of this House?

Shri Hathi: It all depends; only after its receipt, we can say.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway Sleepers

***1545. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase wood from Nepal for railway sleepers;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) the rate at which it would be purchased?

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

(b) The demand for sleepers of durable species such as Sal is very high and all available sleepers can be purchased within the ceiling rates. Actual purchases vary from year to year but in 1960-61, the following minimum quantities are proposed to be purchased:

Track Sleepers—11,405 Nos.

Specials—3,00,000 Cft.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Track Sleepers and Specials are proposed to be purchased against tenders for 1960-61 at rates within the ceiling limits as indicated below:—

CELLING RATES

Track sleepers	B.G.	Rs. 22.00 per sleeper
	M.G.	Rs. 10.75 " "
	N.G.	Rs. 6.50 " "
Specials	5' to 6'	Rs. 7.25 per cft.
	7' to 8'	Rs. 7.50 " "
	9'	Rs. 8.00 " "

10'	Rs. 8.25	per cft.
11' to 12'	Rs. 8.75	" "
13' to 14'	Rs. 9.25	" "
15'	Rs. 9.75	" "
16'	Rs. 10.25	" "
17' to 18'	Rs. 11.25	" "
Over 18'	Rs. 11.75	" "

Loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation

*1547. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1108 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the loan asked for by the Delhi Municipal Corporation from the Central Government for purchase of 100 buses has since been given;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in the purchase of buses; and

(c) the number of buses purchased so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Out of the total allocation of Rs. 210 lakhs for the Delhi Transport Undertaking in the 2nd Five Year Plan, the Undertaking has already drawn loans amounting to Rs. 170 lakhs upto the end of 1959-60. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs (instead of Rs. 70 lakhs asked for) has been made in the Central Budget for 1960-61 for loan to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the Delhi Transport Undertaking. Since September 1959, 51 buses, the orders for which were placed earlier, have been received and added to the fleet of the Undertaking. Orders for 50 more buses have been placed and the vehicles are expected to be delivered in 1960-61.

Theft of Postal Articles in Delhi

*1553. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a watch is being kept about thefts of postal articles at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) A watch is kept only on receipt and delivery of foreign periodicals.

(b) The result of the watch has been satisfactory.

Plane Crash at Jorhat

*1554. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry regarding the crash of an aeroplane at Jorhat on the 10th March, 1960 while giving demonstration flight has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The investigation by the Committee of Enquiry is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Contraceptives

*1564. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraceptives are manufactured in this country;

(b) whether we import such goods; and

(c) if so, how much of foreign exchange was spent last year and year before last on the import of these goods?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) Foam tablets, Jellies (orthogynol Preceptin) and sheaths, (production started recently) are produced in India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The value of import during 1957-58 and 1959 (January to July) is reported to be Rs. 6,76,000, Rs. 4,09,000 and Rs. 3,31,000 respectively.

Medium Wave Lengths of the A.I.R.

✓ 1566. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that International Tele-communication Union has asked India to utilize about 50 medium wave lengths earlier allotted to it by the middle of next year or else surrender them to other countries?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The International Tele-communication Union has not asked India in particular, to utilise by the middle of next year about 50 medium wave lengths earlier allotted to it or else to surrender them to other countries. However, the recent Administrative Radio Conference of the International Tele-communication Union has generally resolved that frequencies assigned to countries in the earlier conferences for different types of services, if not already put into use by 1st May, 1961, will not continue to remain registered in favour of those countries for purposes of international recognition. Such frequencies will then be liable for re-assignment to countries which ask for them.

Road Accidents in Delhi

2199. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the total number of road accidents in Delhi during 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons killed or injured;

(c) whether the families of the victims have been paid compensation; and

(d) the measures adopted to prevent road accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 4082.

(b) 152 persons killed and 1,588 injured.

(c) Yes, in some cases.

(d) The following measures have been taken to prevent road accidents:

- (i) Roads are being widened, wherever necessary, within the financial resources available.
- (ii) Separate tracks are being provided for cyclists, wherever essential.
- (iii) One-way traffic is being enforced on some roads.
- (iv) Footpaths are being provided for pedestrians
- (v) Street lighting arrangements are being improved and lights are being installed on traffic islands.
- (vi) Speed restrictions are being enforced rigidly.
- (vii) Restrictions have been imposed on the movement of heavy vehicles in certain congested areas.
- (viii) Rules under the Bombay Police Act, 1951, as extended to Delhi, have been brought into force. Under these Rules, certain traffic offences have been made cognisable and more stringent punishments have been prescribed for them.

Waiting Rooms on N. Railway

2200. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations on which waiting rooms have been constructed during the year 1959-60 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of stations where waiting rooms are proposed to be

constructed during 1960-61 and the estimates thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Two stations have been provided with Upper class waiting rooms during 1959-60, viz., Amethi and Pathankot.

(b) It is not proposed to provide waiting rooms at any station on Northern Railway during 1960-61.

Railway Quarters

2201. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed in each of the Divisions in the Southern Railway for railway employees during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of quarters required for all employees on that railway;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during these years; and

(d) the progress achieved so far in each of the Divisions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The total number of quarters proposed to be constructed in each of the Divisions on the Southern Railway during 1959-60 and 1960-61 is as under:—

Division	1959-60	1960-61
Madras . . .	218	140
Vijayawada . .	172	116
Olavakkot . .	171	273
Guntakal . .	171	280
Hubli . . .	128	257
Mysore . . .	140	91
Tiruchirapalli .	136	116
Madurai . . .	151	116

(b) The present policy is to provide quarters for essential staff only, and accordingly, the total number of staff for whom quarters are still to be provided is 43226.

(c) 1959-60—Rs. 13,22,000.

1960-61.—Rs. 21,55,000.

(d) A statement showing the progress made on the quarters programmed during 1959-60 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 22].

Irrigation and Power Works under Bhakra Nangal Project

2202. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 885 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state the up-to-date position with regard to the irrigation and power works under the Bhakra Nangal Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): A statement so laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 23].

Thefts in Railways

2203. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts, pilferages and loss of property that have occurred during the months from November, 1959 to March, 1960 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) how does this compare with the corresponding period of the year 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 24].

रेलवे गाई द्वारा निर्वाचन अधिकारी का काम करना

२००४. श्री जगदीश अग्रवस्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन के एक गाई ने बद्धरावां में कांग्रेस पार्टी के निर्वाचन अधिकारी बन कर भाग लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसकी लिखित शिकायत उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ

डिवीजन के अधिकारियों को दी गई थी ;
और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और
(ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो उक्त
गार्ड के खिलाफ राजनीति में सक्रिय भाग
लेने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच की गयी है
और उस गार्ड के खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्रवाई
की जा रही है ।

Roads Serving Tourist Centres in Orissa

2205. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Orissa in 1959-60 and 1960-61 for improvement and development of roads leading to or serving tourist centres in Orissa;

(b) the names of such roads;

(c) whether the amount of 0.29 lakhs of rupees granted for the improvement of the road leading to historical monuments at Dhauli in Orissa has been fully spent; and

(d) whether this road has been completed by now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement, giving the requisite information, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 25].

(c) and (d). The entire amount has not been spent so far. The road work is expected to be completed during the current year.

Japanese Method of Cultivation

2206. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land brought under Japanese method of cultivation during 1959-60;

(b) the total acreage of land to be brought under the Japanese method of cultivation during 1960-61; and

(c) the facilities which are being provided to the farmers in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Complete information regarding the area actually brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation during 1959-60 is not yet available. However, according to incomplete information furnished by the States, the total area brought under this method during 1959-60 is reported at 44.78 lakh acres.

(b) 80 lakh acres by the end of 1960-61 as targetted under the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) No special facilities are being provided to farmers in respect of Japanese Method of cultivation beyond the assistance by way of loans and subsidies given to farmers in general.

New Station Buildings

2207. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Station buildings with the names of Stations proposed to be constructed during 1960-61 on the Southern Railway in place of old ones;

(b) the number of Station buildings with the names of Stations on which extensions or repairs will be made during the same period on the Southern Railway; and

(c) the total expenditure (with break up) for parts (a) and (b) above?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 5 station buildings are proposed to be constructed in replacement of the old buildings at the following stations:

- (i) Banikoppa;
- (ii) Toranagallu;
- (iii) Kudikadu;
- (iv) Tirumayiladi Halt; and
- (v) Neyveli.

(b) 31 stations. A list of the names of stations is laid on the Table. [See Apptndix IV, annexure No. 26].

(c) The total expenditure is Rs. 4,64,000 the break-up for (a) and (b) being as below:

(a) Rs. 1,63,000.

(b) Rs. 3,01,000.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक घर

२२०८. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलेवार कितने डाकघर तथा शाखा डाकघर खोले गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन डाकघरों और शाखा घरों में मेज कुर्सी आदि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पं० सुब्बारायन्) : (क) लोक सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २७]

(ख) जी नहीं, केवल कुछेक अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघरों में अभी तक मेज कुर्सी आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है ।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मेज कुर्सी आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिये पहले ही आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा रेलवे की जमीन का लिया जाना

२२०९. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने १९५७-५८, १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० में रेलवे से कुल कितने एकड़ जमीन ली ; और

(ख) क्या इस जमीन को इस बीच खेतिहारों को बांट दिया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख). १९५७-५८, १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० में रेलों ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लगभग २०८ एकड़ जमीन दी । इसमें से राज्य सरकार द्वारा अब तक लगभग १३२ एकड़ जमीन खेती के लिये किसानों को पट्टे पर दी गयी है ।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शैंड

२२१०. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद-कटिहार लाइन पर कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर १९६०-६१ में यात्री शैंड लगाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) उक्त लाइन पर इसी अवधि में कितने स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी, भोजन और बिजली आदि की सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) उक्त रेलवे लाइन के किन-किन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ऊपरी पुल बनाये गये हैं अथवा बनाये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) १९६०-६१ में चार स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शैंड लगाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(ख) चार स्टेशनों पर पीने के लिये पानी और पन्द्रह स्टेशनों पर स्नान-पान की व्यवस्था करने और यदि स्थानीय साधनों से बिजली मिल गयी, तो पन्द्रह स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का विचार है ।

(ग) बरौनी जंक्शन, सोनपुर और औड़िहार जंक्शन पर ऊपरी पुल बना दिये गये हैं और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि, अर्थात् १९६०-६१ में मानसी, थानाबीहपुर और नौगछिया स्टेशनों पर तीन ऊपरी पुल बनाने का विचार है।

Corruption Cases on Ferozepore Division of N. Railway

2211. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during 1958-59 on the Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 11 cases of corruption of the following nature were committed:

(i) Acceptance of illegal gratification.

(ii) Falsification of records.

(iii) Misappropriation of Government money.

(iv) Misuse of Railway material and labour.

(v) Misuse of passes and P.T.Os.

(vi) Underweightment of consignments.

(vii) Cheating.

(b) and (c). Nil.

Railway Protection Force on Northern Railway

2212. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railways Protection Force of the Northern

Railway as on the 1st April, 1960 in each Division separately;

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes in each Division; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in maintaining the above Protection Force in each Division during 1959-60?

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

(a) to (c).

Division	Strength of R.P.F. in all categories.	No. of Scheduled Castes	Expenditure involved during 1959-60 in thousands of Rs.)
Moradabad .	632	58	727
Allahabad .	1095	100	1328
Delhi .	1656	144	1990
Ferozepur .	698	115	894
Bikaner .	465	41	503
Jodhpur .	174	15	197
Lucknow .	1038	106	1055
Training Centre Lucknow .	259	7	225
Headquarters office .	168	14	271
Armed Wing .	1403	94	1480

(Note:—Expenditure for March 1960 is not available at this stage)

Fisheries in Punjab

2213. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has recently been put forward by the Punjab Government about fisheries in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and help sought by the Punjab Government for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fruit Preservation Factory at Kulu

2214. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agricultural be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1783 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the revised scheme for the installation of a fruit preservation factory at Kulu has since been received from the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Punjab Government has informed that the scheme has been dropped for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailment of Nainital Express

2215. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 320 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proceedings of the Enquiry Committee regarding derailment of Nainital Express at Seramau Station on the 2nd September, 1959;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) The findings of the Enquiry Committee viz., that the derailment was caused by the breakage of the right leading welded axle box of the front bogie of the tender of the engine, have been accepted by the Railway Administration.

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued to avoid recurrence of such failures.

Lay-out Plan for Kotla-Mubarakpur

**2216. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 429 on the 30th November, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in finalising the lay-out plan of Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The lay-out plan of Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi is still under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

बलिया शाहगंज रेलवे लाइन पर खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं

✗ २२१७. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बलिया-शाहगंज रेलवे लाइन पर जावरी, १९५९ से ले कर अब तक कितनी बार खतरे की जंजीर खींची गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जंजीर खींचने वाले अधिकतर विद्यार्थी थे;

(ग) सरकार ने अप्राप्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(घ) भविष्य में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) १-१-५९ से २९-२-६० तक ५४६ बार ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जिन लोगों ने जंजीर खींची उन का पता न लग सका जिस की वजह से उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न की जा सकी ।

(घ) खतरे की जंजीर का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिये जो उपाय बरते गये थे, उन में से प्रमुख ये हैं :—

(१) समाचार पत्रों और इस्तहारों माध्यम से और प्रमुख स्टेशनों पर माइक्रोफोन से घोषणा कर के लोगों से खतरे की जंजीर का दुरुपयोग न करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है ।

(२) शिक्षा संस्थाओं के अधिकारियों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाता है कि वे अपने विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन और कानून के पालन की भावना पैदा करें ताकि छात्र खतरे की जंजीर खींचने जैसी समाज-विरोधी हरकत से दूर रहें ।

(३) रेलवे के कुछ बदनाम क्षेत्रों में गाड़ियों के हर डिब्बे में सादी पोशाक में पुलिस तैनात की जाती है ।

(४) जब कभी अपराधियों का पता लग जाता है, तो उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाता है ।

(५) जंजीर का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिये राज्य-सरकारों और राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारियों से मिल कर कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(६) जिन गाड़ियों में और जिन सैकसनों पर ये घटनाएँ अधिक होती हैं उन में खतरे की जंजीर नाकाम कर दी गयी है ।

Theft Cases on Railways

2218. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of theft cases on the Eastern; Southern, Central and South-Eastern Railways during 1959-60;

(b) the loss of property estimated; and

(c) the number of persons punished on that account?

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

Railway	No. of theft cases during 1959-60	Position as on 31.1.60	
		Loss of property estimated in Rs.	persons punished on that account.
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Central	11472	7,47,513	807
Southern	9025	4,38,557	997
Eastern	38968	17,23,238	224
S. Eastern	*5316	6,03,280	47

*Figures are upto 31-12-59 as the figures for January, 1960 could not be called for on this Railway.

@Figures furnished are for Railway Employees. Figures of outsiders convicted from court are not available on this Railway.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेड़ पौधों के बचाव की योजना

२२१६. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री भक्त वरुण :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५९-६० में सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेड़ पौधों के बचाव की योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता और ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि खर्च की; और

(ख) कीड़ों को मारने और फसल बचाने के उपायों का किसानों के बीच प्रचार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) कुल रकम ३६,५३० रुपये खर्च की गई। इस में से २०,६४६ रुपये ऋण के रूप में और १५,८८४ रुपये अनुदान के रूप में ।

(ख) निम्न उपाय किये गये :—

(१) किसानों के खेतों में पौधारक्षा उपायों का प्रदर्शन करना ।

(२) जरूरतमन्द किसानों को पौधारक्षा सामान और कीटनाशी औषधियाँ ५० प्रतिशत की सहायता के साथ देना और गरीब किसानों को ऋण पर भी देना ।

(३) सेबा में संजोस स्केल और बूली आफिस, आलुओं में इपिलचना सूरसूरी की बीमारी और अन्य फसलों में जंगली चूहों की समाप्ति के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर आन्दोलन करना ।

(४) पौधा-रक्षा उपायों पर किसानों से बातचीत करना ।

(५) फलों और फसलों के मुख्य कीटाणुओं और बीमारियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख भाषाओं में छोटे इश्तिहार बांटना ।

(६) आल इन्डिया रेडियो के जरिये मुख्य कीटाणुओं और बीमारियों के नियंत्रण के उपायों के सम्बन्ध में वार्ता प्रसारित करना ।

कटौला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में पशु-पालन फार्म

२२२०. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

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

(क) कटौला (मंडी, हिमाचल प्रदेश) के पशु पालन फार्म के लिये अब तक कितने पशु प्राप्त किये गये हैं और वे किन किन स्थानों से प्राप्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) इस फार्म में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) क्या योजनानुसार भवन तैयार हो गये हैं ।

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) (१) गाय और ओसर	
(Heifers)	१५३
(२) सिन्धी सांड	८
	—
कुल	१६१
	—

इन पशुओं को निम्न स्थानों से हासिल किया गया है :-

गाय और ओसर

(१) सुन्दर नगर तहसील, मन्डी जिला	१७
(२) मंडी तहसील, मंडी जिला	१८

(३) कासुपटी, महासू जिला १६

(४) कोटखई, महासू जिला ८

(५) कोटगढ़, महासू जिला १०

(६) सराहन (रामपुर बुशहर),
महासू जिला १६

(७) नाहन (सोलन के नजदीक क्षेत्र) २२

(८) चम्बा ११

(९) बिलासपुर १२
सिन्धी सांड

(१) राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसन्धान संस्था, करनाल ४

(२) की विलेज सेन्टर, सोलन से ट्रान्सफर २

(३) इलाहबाद २

कुल १६१

(ख) सुघरे हुए पशु का प्रजनन कार्य, जिस का लम्बा तरीका है, १५३ पहाड़ी गाय और ओसर तथा, आठ सिन्धी सांडों के एक समूह को आधारित पशुधन मानकर शुरू किया गया है । सिन्धी नसल के साथ मिश्रित नसल करने के विचार से गायों के समूह को लाल सिन्धी सांडों के साथ प्रकृति ढंग से प्रजनित किया जा रहा है और अभी तक इस प्रकार से आधे प्रजनित सिन्धी १४ बछड़े और १६ बछड़ियां उत्पन्न की गई हैं । प्रजनन के लिये आस्ट्रेलिया से दो जरसी सांड हासिल किये जा रहे हैं । इस बीच में, बंगलौर से प्राप्त जरसी नसल के वीर्य की सूई लगा कर उन गायों के समूह को प्रजनित किया गया है जिन से जरसी नसल प्रजनित करनी है और अभी तक एक बछड़ा बछिया पैदा किये गये हैं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Sugarcane Cultivation in Bombay State

2221. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any financial aid to Bombay Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for the promotion and development of sugarcane cultivation in that State; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given so far for this purpose to Bombay State?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The amount of Central subsidy given to Bombay Government for promotion and development of sugarcane cultivation is given below:

Scheme	Year	Total Expenditure	Central share
		Rs.	Rs.
Sugarcane Development	1956-57	6,95,000	74,801
	1957-58	11,48,000	43,000
	1958-59	7,37,000	1,56,000
			(Estimated)
	1959-60	20,21,000	2,90,000
			Estimated)
	Total	46,01,000	5,63,801
Sugarcane Research	1956-57	9,19,090	64,490
	1957-58	3,41,108	73,908
	1958-59	3,57,880	89,480
	1959-60	6,99,650	1,05,050
	Total	23,17,728	3,32,928

Tube-wells in Bombay State

2222. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number and names of places selected for sinking tube-wells in Bombay State under the Second Ground-water Exploratory Project?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): There is no fixed number of exploratory wells to be sunk in Bombay State. The

number may increase or decrease according to results of drilling. For the present, however, 55 sites have been allotted to Bombay State provisionally for exploration under the Second Ground-water Exploratory Project. The details are given below:

Name of the areas	No. of sites allotted
(1) Thrad and Vaw Talukas (Banaskantha District (six in each, Taluka).	12
(2) Dhalka-Dhandhuka-Dhalera area (Ahmedabad District).	6
(3) Odhava, Kaliana Valam, Mudhara Asijal and Sipur (Mehsana District).	6
(4) Saurashtra area.	31
Total	55

Actual site selection has been done so far in Saurashtra area only at the following 25 places:—

(1) Hadiana, (2) Jadiya, (3) Balambha, (4) Sika, (5) Ambla, (6) Salaya, (7) Dwarka, (8) Gadechi, (9) Karanga, (10) Viswada, (11) Bhatiya, (12) Ranavaw, (13) Palasli, (14) Dolasa, (15) Una, (16) Adri/Sidokar, (17) Talodra, (18) Kodachh, (19) Taredi/Bhadrod, (20) Dungar, (21) Vadhera, (22) Dahisara, (23) Samli, (24) Sultanpur and (25) Ratanpur.

Family Planning in Bombay State

2223. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the amount allotted to Bombay Government for Family Planning Programme for 1959-60 has been fully utilised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Out of the Central assistance amounting to Rs. 9.47 lakhs tentatively allocated to the Bombay Government for Family Planning during 1959-60, an amount of about Rs. 8 lakhs has been spent by that Government on Family Planning during 1959-60.

Platform Tickets

2224. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total collections from sale of platform tickets at 10 nP during the period 1st November, 1959 to 31st March, 1960; and

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period of last year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Approximately Rs. 15.16 lakhs from 1-11-1959 to 29-2-1960 and Rs. 9.94 lakhs from 1-11-1958 to 28-2-1959.

Information in connection with the month of March is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Bombay State

2225. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of money allotted to Bombay State so far during the Second Five Year Plan period for Minor Irrigation Schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The amount of money utilised in Bombay State for Minor Irrigation Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period so far (i.e. during 1956-60) is Rs. 16.71 crores and the Plan outlay agreed for 1960-61 is Rs. 5.07 crores.

हिमाचल देश में सहकारी समितियां

२२२६. { श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री पद्म देव :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय कुल कितनी सहकारी समितियां हैं;

(ख) ये समितियां किस प्रकार की हैं; और

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक की ग्रंथ पुंजी कितनी है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) ७६३, ३० जून १९५६ को आंकड़े इसी तिथि तक उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण :

३० जून, १९५६ को हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकार समितियां

प्रकार	संख्या	ग्रंथ-पुंजी (रुपय)
१	२	३
राज्य सहकारी बैंक	१	१०,८२,०००
कृषि उधार और		
बहुधन्वी समितियां	६००	१४,४७,१८४
गैर-कृषि उधार समितियां		
	४६	२,२५,३८६
नागर बैंक	१	८,५००
राज्य क्रय-विक्रय संघ	१	२४,८५०
जिला क्रय-विक्रय		
संघ	५	१,७०,२५७
तहसील क्रय-विक्रय		
यूनियन	२१	१,५६,१२०
दुध सप्लाई समितियां		
	८	१२,१२०
कृषि समितियां	७	२,२४३
सिंचाई समितियां	६	
अन्य कृषि ऋण		
समितियां	१६	३,३४१
अन्य गैर-कृषि ऋण		
समितियां	११	६६८
श्रम तथा निर्माण		
समितियां	१०	११,१७७
क्रय तथा विक्रय		
समितियां	६	५१,७६४

१	२	३
उपभोक्ता भण्डार	३	६,८५०
आवास समिति	१	१,५६६
बुनकर समितियां	६	५,६२३
अन्य औद्योगिक समितियां	३५	८३,४६८
योग	७६३	३२,९६,४२०

सड़कों पर होने वाली दुर्घटनायें

२२२७. श्री विभक्ति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८ और १९५९ में प्रत्येक राज्य में सड़कों पर कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुईं;

(ख) उन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और आहत हुए; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सड़कों पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कोई नई योजना बना रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४ अनुबंध संख्या २८]

(ग) मोटर गाड़ियों से दुर्घटना होने की सम्भावना को कम करने के लिये प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं :—

(१) सड़कें चौड़ी की जा रही हैं और ऐसे मोड़ों (ब्लाइंड कान्ग्रेस) को जहां आगने सामने से आने वाली गाड़ियां पर्याप्त दूरी से एक दूसरे को नहीं देख सकती हैं; खत्म किया जा रहा है।

(२) जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझा जाता है इकतरफा यातायात (वन वे ट्रैफिक) की व्यवस्था लागू की जा रही है।

(३) यातायात के कानून व नियमों को तोड़ कर भागने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिये इन को पकड़ने वाले सचल दस्ते (मोबाइल स्क्वाड्स) बनाये जा रहे हैं।

(४) गाड़ियों की रफ्तार की जांच करने वाली मशीनों (स्पीड टेस्टर्स) का इस्तेमाल शुरू किया जा रहा है।

(५) गाड़ियों में विशेषकर बसों और ट्रकों में टैकोमीटर लगाये जा रहे हैं जिस से इन के ड्राइवरों द्वारा की जाने वाली अनियमितता रोकी जा सके।

(६) ट्रैक सड़कों पर बतार द्वारा गश्त (वारलैस पैट्रोलिंग) करने की व्यवस्था शुरू की जा रही है।

(७) सड़क सुरक्षा तथा नम्रता सप्ताह मनाये जा रहे हैं।

(८) गाड़ी की रफ्तार से तेज चलाने, ज्यादा माल लादने, रोशनी साफ न रहने व खराब गाड़ियों को चलाने को रोकने वगैरह के लिये यातायात नियमों का सख्ती से पालन किया जा रहा है।

Deaths Due to Electrocution

2228. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths that occurred in the country due to electrocution during 1958-59; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) 551.

(b) Majority of the accidents are ascribed to the lack of precautions on the part of workmen and unauthorised persons tampering with the electrical installations out of curiosity or otherwise.

Forests in Andamans

2229. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and spent so far in the Second Five Year Plan period for the development of forests in the Andamans; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The amounts allotted and spent are as under:—

	amount allotted	Amount spent
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) 1956-57 . . .	Nil	13,472
(ii) 1957-58 . . .	1,98,000	1,86,694
(iii) 1958-59 . . .	2,50,000	1,97,284
(iv) 1959-60 . . .	29,40,000	1,55,784
(upto end of January, 1960)		

(b) A statement is laid on the Table.
[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 29].

Telephone Connections

2230. { Shri Daljit Singh:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Punjab Circle of P. and T. Department during 1959-60;

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the number of applications for new connections still pending?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 1,944 up to the end of January, 1960.

(b) Rs. 3,38,989.

(c) 6,197 at the end of January, 1960.

Outstanding Siding Charges Against a Kanpur Mill

2231. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the 227 (Ai) LS—3.

Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of about Rs. 4 lakhs is outstanding since 1956 as siding and freight charges against Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether this amount has since been realised; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The outstanding against M/s. Muir Mills, Ltd., Kanpur was Rs. 95,399-14-0 on 31-12-1956 and not Rs. 4 lakhs.

(b) Yes, even through certain amounts which subsequently became due are under recovery.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural Production

2232. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which received Central assistance in respect of their plan schemes of agricultural production and fisheries with the amounts granted during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether the Central Government looks into the schemes by any agency;

(c) if so, what defects were revealed by such inspection; and

(d) what are the remedies suggested to avoid recurrence of such defects in implementing the schemes under fisheries?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The payment sanction in respect of Central assistance to States for 1958-59 and 1959-60 were issued according to broad Heads of development. The requisite information is therefore given in the statement laid on the Table according to Heads of development—viz., 'Agricultural Production and Fisheries'. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 30].

(b) Proposals of the State Governments relating to the development schemes included in the Annual Plans are discussed in the meetings of the Working Groups comprising of the representatives of the Planning Commission and the concerned States and the Ministries generally during the period mid-November to mid-January, preceding the commencement of the year to which the proposals relate. The suggestions for modifications of the proposals are made to the State representatives during the course of these discussions. Further whenever any proposals relating to new schemes are received from the States these are examined by the concerned officers of the Ministry. The officers of the Ministry during their tours to various States also discuss with the State Officers important programmes and render them necessary technical advice and make suggestions for modifications. Periodical Progress Reports are also received from the States. Further the progress of the various State Plans Schemes is reviewed periodically by the concerned senior Officers of the Ministry on the basis of information received from the State Governments and defects and bottlenecks, if any, found to retard the progress of the schemes are brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned for taking necessary action. The main responsibility for implementation of these schemes lies with the State Governments. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has no central agency for inspection of the State Schemes.

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

D.V.C. Canal

2233. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri D. R. Chavan:

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

(a) whether heaps of loose earth on both sides of Damodar Valley Corporation Canal throughout the districts

in West Bengal and Bihar are causing great trouble to Government and to the public;

(b) how much amount up till now has been spent for silt and slip clearance;

(c) whether Government propose to purchase lands adjacent to the canal; and

(d) if so, what will be the approximate amount required for such purchase?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There is spoil bank on either side of the canal where the canal is in cutting. Such spoil banks are unavoidable. There is no information to the effect that such banks are causing trouble either to Government or to the public.

(b) No separate account is maintained in respect of the expenditure incurred on silt and slip clearance.

(c) No. In one or two cases where dumping space was inadequate, additional land was acquired to accommodate the spoil.

(d) Does not arise.

Fisheries Development

{ **Shri P. G. Deb:**
 2234. { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
 { **Shri Damani:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 419 on the 26th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the official delegation which went to Japan for exploring the possibilities of collaboration with Japanese Industrialists in establishing Fishing Companies in India has come back; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations?

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

(b) The recommendations are expected to be submitted to the Government shortly.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

2235. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) how many Post and Telegraph employees are working in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras cities at present, separately; and

(b) how many staff quarters have been constructed in each of the cities for staff accommodation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the strength of P. & T. staff as on 1st January, 1960 in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and the number of staff quarters constructed in each city.

Name of the city	Number of employees				No. of quarters constructed
	Departmental	Ex-Dpttl.	Industrial	Total	
1. Bombay	13,915	199	1,590	15,704	769
2. Calcutta	19,612	155	2,820	22,587	113
3. Delhi	10,590	152	172	10,914	1,665
4. Madras	8,723	135	156	9,014	26

Ever-Bearing Strain of Apple

2236. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ever-bearing strain of apples has been discovered in South Africa and original strain has been so developed that it has become valuable commercially; and

(b) if so, whether India is going to take advantage of the said discovery?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No such discovery has been reported in recent scientific literature on South African horticulture.

(b) Does not arise.

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर

२२३७. श्री राम शंकर लाल : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रमुख स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घर खोलने के बारे में क्या नीति है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बस्ती में मधहर नामक स्थान पर एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घर खोलने की स्वीकृति लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व दे दी गई थी परन्तु अभी तक वह खोला नहीं गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (३१० प० सुब्बरायन्) : (क) सामान्यतः सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिये तभी मंजूरी दी जाती है जब कि उन से विभाग को कोई नुकसान न पहुंचता हो। फिर भी प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय नगर, जैसे—जिला, उप मण्डल तथा तहसील स्टेशन आदि के मामले में—

कुछके नुकसान उठाने की गुंजाइश रहती है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष पहले प्रशासनिक अनुमति दी गई थी । कुछ और सामान की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा है । उन के प्राप्त होते ही निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।

Akbarpur Tanda Line

2238. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1069 on the 8th December, 1959 regarding the restoration of Akbarpur Tanda Line on the Northern Railway and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No Sir. The matter is still under investigation by the railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Charging of Excess Fare

2239. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any excess fare has been charged from pilgrims travelling between Titilagarh and Kantabhanji in reserved bogies by the Railway authorities of the South Eastern Railway during the period from the 20th February, 1960 to the 7th March, 1960;

(b) if so, the number of bogies reserved during the same period and the amount charged per adult pilgrim for the different bogies for the same journey;

(c) whether any representation has been received in this regard; and

(d) whether excess fare has been returned to the pilgrims concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

रतलाम के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये बढ़ियां

२२४०. श्री राधेनाथ व्यास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रतलाम डिवीजन के रेल कर्मचारियों को ठेकेदार द्वारा बना कर दी गई बढ़ियों के बारे में ये शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वे तंग हैं और दिये गये नाप के अनुसार नहीं बनाई गई हैं ?

(ख) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित शिकायतें सही हैं तो बढ़ियां तैयार कर देने वाले ठेकेदार के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार रेल प्रशासन ने इन शिकायतों के बारे में ठेकेदारों से पूछताछ की और यहां से जो सूचना मिली है उस से मालूम हुआ है कि ठेकेदारों ने इन शिकायतों को बूर कर दिया है ।

(ग) ठेकेदारों को चेतावनी दी गई है ।

Dulcin

2241. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri Fatehsinh Ghodasar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that dulcin is manufactured in large quantity;

(b) whether dulcin is injurious to health, specially heart;

(c) whether dulcin is used in tea, drinks and sweets; and

(d) whether there is any restriction to dulcin manufacturing, stocking and using in tea, etc.?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government have no information in this respect.

(b) Dulcin, it has been reported, is trade from p-phenetidin and is considered toxic to human system.

(c) No complaint to that effect has been received by the Government of India.

(d) The sale of any article of food which contains any artificial sweetener except saccharin or in the preparation of which any artificial sweetener has been used, is prohibited under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954).

Looting of Wagons

2242. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many wagons have been broken and looted between Burdwan and Barakar Stations of the Eastern Railway in January, February and March, 1960 Station-wise;

(b) the approximate value of the articles looted;

(c) the approximate value of the articles recovered;

(d) the number of persons arrested; and

(e) the number of cases pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). There has been no case of looting of wagons on Burdwan-Barakar section of the Eastern Railway during January, February & March, 1960. However, there were 8 cases of running train thefts involving loss of property valued at Rs. 4535 out of

which property worth Rs. 750 has been recovered so far.

(d) 2 persons have been arrested so far.

(e) 6 cases which have been registered by Government Railway Police are pending.

Medical Council of India

2243. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India has decided to start a fund to encourage original research and has sought the aid of Government in this regard; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the scheme under which the fund is going to be started and the nature and amount of aid sought from Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Medical Council of India decided on the occasion of their Silver Jubilee Celebrations held on the 13th February, 1959, to start a Fund to be known as "Silver Jubilee Research Award Fund" to encourage original research in the field of medical and allied subjects. The Fund is intended to make annual awards to deserving research workers whose work in the country is adjudged to be the best and original in the field of medical and allied research. The Government of India have been requested for a contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs a year for a period of five years.

Hours of Work for Telegraph Employees

2244. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Telegraph Department are required to put in more hours of work in a year than the other employees of the Central Government;

(b) if so, how many more hours of work these employees are required to put in and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they are paid any allowance for the extra hours of work they put in;

(d) if so, the extent thereof;

(e) whether these employees enjoy all the declared Government of India holidays; and

(f) if not, whether they are given any compensatory holidays or concession in lieu thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The duty hours in the Telegraph Branch of the P. & T. Department are different for different categories of staff. Similar is the case in respect of employees of other Central Government Departments. The duty hours of the various categories of staff in the Telegraph Branch of the Department broadly speaking do not compare unfavourably with the duty hours of similar categories of staff in other Departments of the Central Government.

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

(e) The staff in administrative offices get all the holidays declared by the Government of India. The staff in Telegraph Traffic Branch get 12 holidays in a year. The Telegraph Engineering staff get 2 holidays.

(f) Compensatory off is given in lieu of the holidays admissible to them.

City Booking Agency at Bhiwani

2245. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to open City Booking Agency for Bhiwani City (Punjab)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The proposal is under scrutiny by the Northern Railway.

टेलीफोन की बढ़ी हुई दरों से प्राप्त होने वाला राजस्व

२२४६. श्री पहाड़िया : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में जो टेलीफोन की दरें बढ़ाई गई हैं उस के परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष कितना अधिक राजस्व प्राप्त होगा; और

(ख) क्या इन बढ़ी हुई दरों में आवश्यक सेवाओं जैसे चिकित्सकों, पत्रकारों और अन्य समाज सेवा संस्थाओं को कुछ छूट दी गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बरायन्) : (क) लगभग २३६ लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Waltair Railway Station

2247. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to remodel Waltair Railway station and to construct an island platform; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to non-availability of adequate funds this work is not proposed to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan.

Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2248. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the order issued by the Railway Board in 1955, in regard to

promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, has been implemented by all the Railways;

(b) when this order was circulated to various Railways;

(c) how long it took to implement the order since its circulation; and

(d) the number of employees promoted under different Railways in terms of this order?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, but the instructions issued in 1955 provide no reservations for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in regard to vacancies filled by promotion. It is, however, provided therein that where the passing of tests or examinations has been laid down as a condition, the authority prescribing the rules for the tests or examinations may issue suitable instructions to ensure that the standard of qualification in respect of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not unduly high. It is further provided that where promotions are made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, cases of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be judged in a sympathetic manner without applying too rigid a standard.

(b) On 5-10-1955.

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

Payment of Compensation

2249. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state at what stage is the question of payment of compensation to the labourers or their heirs who were killed in Kurla Hills while widening the Santa Cruz Airport on the 9th November, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Compensation as admissible under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, is already being paid in instalments at regular intervals to the dependants of 5, out

of 6, labourers who were killed. The dependant of the 6th deceased worker has just been traced and directed to produce the necessary documents before the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay to enable him to pass orders for disbursement of compensation.

Compensation as admissible has also been paid to 7 labourers who were injured and another labourer, who is still under treatment, is being paid provisionally at the half monthly rate of Rs. 30 per mensem as percentage of permanent disablement has not so far been certified by the medical authorities.

Two labourers who were entitled to payment of compensation not exceeding Rs. 104 each on the basis of half their monthly wages have, however, not turned up to receive their compensation.

Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

2250. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1384 on the 23rd March, 1960, and state the total amount paid to the medical colleges of Kurnool, Guntur, Hyderabad and Kakinada, during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The following grants have so far been paid to the Government of Andhra Pradesh as Central financial assistance in respect of the medical colleges:—

(1) Medical College, Kurnool.
Rs. 6,85,464.

(2) Medical College, Guntur.
Rs. 6,66,382.

In addition to the grants mentioned above, lump sum grants of Rs. 4.65 lakhs under the head 'Medical Education and Training' in 1958-59 and Rs. 30 lakhs under centrally sponsored schemes in 1959-60 were sanctioned to the State Government. It is not possible to say how much of these amounts was earmarked for medical colleges.

During 1959-60, an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was also sanctioned in respect of S.R.M. Medical College, Kakinada, which is a private institution.

Dispensaries in Tripura

2251. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dispensaries in Tripura run without any medical officer;

(b) the number of dispensaries sanctioned for rehabilitation centres of Tripura but which have not yet been started because medical officers are not available; and

(c) the steps taken to recruit more Medical Officers for Tripura.

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

(b) Sixty-seven dispensaries were sanctioned for Rehabilitation centres but 16 dispensaries have not been opened so far for want of medical officers.

(c) Advertisements are made frequently for the recruitment of Medical Officers, but the response is not encouraging. Stipends are also being sanctioned to local students for studying in M.B.B.S. courses in Medical Colleges outside the Territory.

Travel Agencies

2252. { Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Tourist Division of Government of India maintains a list of approved travel agencies; and

(b) if so, their names?

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

(b) A list containing the names of recognised i.e., approved travel

agencies is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure 31].

Unsettled Claims on N.E.F. Railway

2253. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claim cases lying unsettled in the North East Frontier Railway till 31st December, 1959; and

(b) the number of cases that have been disposed of during 1958-59 and the amount refunded?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 7,077 cases.

(b) Total number of Claims disposed of by payment or repudiation or by tracing and delivering the goods or similar unconnected goods, during 1958-59, was 29,092, and net amount paid as Claims compensation was Rs. 41,63,797.

Master Plan for Utilisation of River Waters in Andhra Pradesh

2254. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Master Plan for the utilisation of the waters of Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and other rivers in Andhra Pradesh has been prepared and sent to the Centre by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the plan; and

(c) whether any action is being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). An outline Master Plan for development of irrigation in Andhra Pradesh, which *inter-alia* deals with the utilisation of waters of Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and other rivers has been received in the Planning Commission. It has been estimated by the State Government in their outline Master Plan that with a total cost of

about Rs. 650 crores, irrigation facilities can be provided to a total area of about 141.2 lakh acres by taking up irrigation, flood control, drainage schemes etc.

The outline Plan is only informatory in nature. The details have not been examined or approved by the State Government; nor are they intended for publication.

Anti-Fly Drive in Punjab

2255. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for anti-fly drive in Punjab has been received by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether any assistance has been requested for by the Punjab Government;

(c) the extent thereof; and

(d) the nature of the scheme?

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

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

Under-bridge near Vinay Nagar

2256. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 906 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on the construction of under-bridge near the Vinay Nagar Railway Station in New Delhi has not so far been completed; and

(b) if so, how long it is likely to take further for its completion?

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

(b) The work has been held up since the end of February, 1960 due to the New Delhi Municipal Committee not having shifted an 18" diameter filtered water pipe running across the road, despite issue of several reminders by the Railway Administration. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the

date by which the work is likely to be completed as this will depend on the shifting of the pipe. The Railway's portion of the work is, however, expected to be completed within about 6 weeks after the pipe has been shifted. The roadway under the bridge is to be completed by the Central Public Works Department at whose request and cost the work has been undertaken by the Railway Administration.

Maternity Home in Vinay Nagar

2257. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a maternity home in Vinay Nagar (Main) in New Delhi like the one which already exists in Lodhi Colony; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee are constructing a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Vinay Nagar.

(b) The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by November, 1960.

Food Habits

2258. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have proposed any scheme to change the food habits in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The predominance of cereals in the Indian dietary is well known and the need to diversify it so as to make it nutritionally richer, particularly in respect of proteins, has been generally recognized. Certain programmes have been tentatively drawn up for popularising non-cereal and high protein foods with the object of achieving a more healthy and balanced diet. Attempts are also being made to utilize the results of some of the research work which has been done in the

Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore in this and other directions.

Stoppage of Trains by workers in Bombay

2259. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers going to places of work in south Bombay, stopped trains from Andheri as a protest against the cancellation of some trains under the new Time Table on the 1st April, 1960 and threw stones on the trains and squatted on the tracks;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this connection; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). On 1-4-1960, Suburban train No. SW 48-Up from Borivli to Churchgate started from Andheri at 07.25 hours as per schedule. It was stopped immediately after its start by some passengers who pulled the alarm chain. After the train stopped, some persons squatted on the track and prevented the train from moving. The demonstrators were a leaderless mob and no particular leader or spokesman was there who could represent as to what they actually wanted. From the general trend of conversation, it was gathered that their grievance was the absence of a train originating from Andheri between 7.10 and 7.30 hours. They were repeatedly persuaded by the Divisional Superintendent, Bombay Central and the Superintendent, Railway Police to clear the track and discuss any grievance, which they might have later on with the Railway authorities, but no heed was paid to these requests. When attempts were made to start the train under police escort, the crowd became violent and pelted stones. With a view to controlling the situation, a light cane charge was made and 20 persons were arrested.

There has been no cancellation of trains and the number of the trains running as per April, 1960 Time Table is the same as the number which was running according to October, 1959 Time Table. However, in April, 1959 Time Table, two trains which used to start from Andheri itself were extended to Borivli. This was done in order to meet the requirements of the section as a whole and also with a view to complying with the requests for additional trains from Borivli to Churchgate. In view of paucity of stock, it was not possible to run additional trains from Borivli to Churchgate.

Assistance for Minor Irrigation Schemes in Punjab

2260. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the financial assistance asked for by the Punjab Government or proposed to be given towards the minor irrigation schemes during 1960-61 in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): As against a provision of Rs. 123.86 lakhs asked for by the State Government an outlay of only Rs. 92.92 lakhs was agreed to as the State Government decided not to take up the programme of fresh tube-wells.

Development of Horticulture in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

2261. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount proposed to be given for the development of horticulture in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh separately during 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The amounts proposed to be spent on the development of horticulture in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during 1960-61 are as under:—

(i) Punjab State: Rs. 12,15,510 (including a loan of Rs. 11 lakhs).

(ii) Himachal Pradesh: Rs. 6,64,400 (including a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs).

Answer of Reply to
Half-An-Hour
Discussion held on
10th March, 1960

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SUMMARY THEREOF

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

- (i) Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1959-60.
- (ii) Summary of the above Report. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2105/60].

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Audit Report, Railways, 1960, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2106/60].
- (ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways for 1958-59, Part I—Review. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2107/60].
- (iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1958-59 Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2108/60].
- (iv) Block Accounts (including capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance-sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1958-59. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2109/60].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-

section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. GSR. 386 dated the 4th April, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2110/60].

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1960, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 31st March, 1960.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 1957-58 (RAILWAYS)

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to present a statement showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1957-58.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE EIGHTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Eighty-Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—The State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER OF REPLY TO HALF-AN-HOUR DIS- CUSSION HELD ON 10TH MARCH, 1960.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): In reply to the half hour discussion on 10th March, 1960, notice for which was given by Sarvashri A. M. Tariq, Badakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra and K. T.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

K. Tangamani regarding foreign tourists, I had stated as under:—

"The Industrial Finance Corporation has relaxed its rules and that the State Bank Act has also been amended in order to qualify certain hotels and the hotel industry to get the required loans for promotion and for development".

The correct position in this respect is that the Industrial Finance Corporation has agreed to entertain applications for loans without any floor limit from hotels which are public limited companies or co-operative societies under their usual terms and conditions. With a view to enabling the hotels which are run by private limited companies or by private individuals to qualify for loans from the State Finance Corporation the question of amending the State Finance Corporation Act is also under examination.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FOOD SUPPLY POSITION IN MIZO HILLS DISTRICT OF ASSAM

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): With your kind permission, on behalf of Shri S. K. Patil, I beg to make a statement.

On 2nd March, 1960, a statement was made in the Lok Sabha explaining the difficulties that had been caused by the damage to crops in the Mizo Hill District by the phenomenal multiplication of rats. The statement also indicated the efforts that were being made to send supplies of rice and paddy to this district.

2. Rice and Paddy is being despatched to this District by air, road and river routes. Six aeroplanes are now lifting rice from Silchar and dropping this rice in the Mizo Hill District.

Movement by road and river routes is also continuing. Up to 3rd April, 1960, about 1,90,000 maunds of rice and paddy had already been sent to the Mizo Hill District as follows:—

Period	Means of transport	(Figures in maunds)		
		rice	Paddy	Total
Up to the end of January, 1960				62,449
1st February to 3rd April, 1960	Road	63,379	4,025	67,404
	Air	37,137	Nil	37,137
	Boat	22,740	865	23,605
	Total	1,23,256	4,890	1,90,595

3. 600 tons of rice are also being shipped from Calcutta to Chitagong from where it will be despatched by the river route to Demagiri in the Mizo Hill District.

4. According to the estimates of the Assam Government, about 5 lakh maunds of rice is required for feeding the population of this district upto the end of October when the new crop will be harvested. Since 1,90,000 maunds of rice and paddy have already been despatched up to the 3rd April, 1960, there is no reason why the supply position in the Mizo Hill District should be as serious as has been made out by some members.

5. So far as the Government of India are concerned, it had been agreed to make available, 10,000 tons of rice to the Assam Government for distribution in the Mizo Hills District. 6,389 tons of rice have already been supplied. The Central Government hold adequate stocks of rice in Assam and can make available the balance quantity of rice immediately but owing to the limitation of storage accommodation and handling facilities the Assam Government are not in a position to lift more than 2,000 tons

of rice per month. They have been advised that they could lift whatever quantity they can from Gauhati Central Reserve Depots.

6. In the Mizo Hill District, rice is being distributed by the Assam Government at the subsidized price of Rs. 21.60 per maund. The Assam Government have sanctioned transport subsidy for this purpose and according to their estimate they will have to spent about Rs. 3 crores in all to provide relief to the people of this District.

7. There had been reports about starvation deaths some time back, but enquiries made by the Assam Government towards the end of February, 1960, indicated that these reports were absolutely baseless. Since then again the Chief Executive Officer of the Mizo District Council has reported starvation deaths. The Assam Government have been requested to make further enquiries and their report is awaited.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I ask for a few clarifications?

Mr. Speaker: Not a few, but just one or two.

Shri Hem Barua: It has transpired of late that some fifteen people have died there because of these famine conditions, and this was reported at the Eastern Tribal Union's office at Shillong; and as a result of that, the Chief Parliamentary Secretary of the Government of Assam, Mr. Thanrula has resigned in protest. In regard to the six aircrafts that are engaged there in the air-dropping of food, may I know whether there were only four till the other day, when the Defence Minister visited the area, found these things inadequate, and then commissioned, I believe, two aircrafts from the Kalinga Airways?

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. Member's question? He is not putting a question.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: What is he asking for?

Shri Hem Barua: I shall put the question. The thing is this..... (Laughter). What is this? People are dying there, and Members are laughing here. I do not understand why they should laugh.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The hon. Member is putting it in such a way.

Shri Hem Barua: I shall put it straight now. May I know whether it is a fact that when the Defence Minister visited that area, he found four aircraft engaged in air-dropping of food, found them inadequate and then commissioned another two, belonging to the Kalinga Airways? May I also know whether it is a fact that people in the Mizo Hills are engaged in road-building work and as such the fields are not attended to, and they are also apprehensive of the fact that cultivation might be destroyed by rats once again? May I know whether these are facts, and whether this is going to affect also the future harvest in the Mizo Hills District?

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is this. Is it only after the Defence Minister went there and reported that the measures were inadequate that two more aircraft were added, and still then there were not adequate arrangements? Secondly, are the people drawn there for road-building work, without even allowing them opportunity to attend to their cultivation and prevent rats from coming and spreading? These are the two points on which the hon. Member wants clarification.

Shri Hem Barua: There were fifteen deaths.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the facts, it is true that the Defence

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Minister visited Silchar and also supervised the air-lifting operations. But it is not correct to say that the supplies are inadequate. As the quantity supplied already comes to 1,90,000 maunds of rice and paddy, and the total quantity that will be required till the end of October will be only 5 lakhs maunds, there is no question of inadequacy of supplies to meet the present situation.

With regard to the starvation deaths, I have already made a mention of it in my statement that the report of the Assam Government indicates that the reports of starvation deaths are baseless. We have also seen some reports in the press with regard to starvation deaths. I have been also going through some reports. One report says that there was the death of a six-month old boy, and that is also attributed to starvation.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall just read out the press report. It says:

"Chakma, son of..... died on March 3. He was an infant boy six months old".

If on the basis of such reports, hon. Members say that there have been starvation deaths and other things, it is difficult to answer it.

Shri Hem Barua: Out of 15 deaths reported, the hon. Minister catches hold of a single case of death of a six-month old baby and tries to defend himself.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not speak as an expert but as a person who was in Assam only yesterday, and discussed this matter. There is always a tendency in such cases to report every normal death as a starvation death. It is difficult to distinguish. People do unfortunately die in the normal course of affairs, even without

famines. But where any such thing happens, every case like this, a normal death, whether from disease or old age or whatever it may be, is reported, it is very very difficult really to distinguish between these reports. Often they are based on hear say too, so that nobody can, I suppose, precisely, without any full inquiry, say what is the position, as to how a person died or not. We should be a little chary in accepting these reports from people who are naturally excited about the situation.

As for sending foodgrains etc., every possible means at present available has been employed. The Defence Ministry has given every help not only in aircraft, but in placing a very large number of jeeps because no other transport can go there—with drivers and everything at their disposal. Everything has been done.

I must say I was astonished to find the rate at which so-called relief was given there. The quantity was very big and was more than the normal ration in a 'healthy' time when there was rationing. I was really surprised at it, when there is scarcity and one tries to cut down the ration.

The real difficulty is not lack of food but the inaccessibility of some particular areas, not of the whole area. The area affected is large; much of it can be reached, but there are certain small parts there which are very difficult of access. Of course, they are being reached, but it is not very easy to reach them.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the charge against the Assam Government that there is defective distribution in spite of the foodstuffs being there?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has returned from there and he has given a correct report. There should be neither exaggeration nor indifference. Everything is being done.

12.14 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May 1960 and ending on the 30th April 1961".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May 1960 and ending on the 30th April 1961".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May 1960 and ending on the 30th April 1960."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the

Statement by Minister

manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May 1960 and ending on the 30th April 1961".

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

CORRECTION OF STATEMENT
BY MINISTER

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, on page 14,597 of the uncorrected transcript of the proceedings of Lok Sabha of the 9th of April, the following appears:—

"In regard to this report, all items but Chapter 8 have been seen by us and we have sent our comments".

I request that the last part of this sentence be corrected to read:

"have been seen by us and on many we have sent our comments" . . .

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): On a point of order. If this refers to the Audit Report, I would like to raise a very important point of order and draw your attention to a gross violation of article 151 of the Constitution . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will give the hon. Member an opportunity. Let him first hear the hon. Defence Minister. If any hon. Member or hon. Minister makes a statement here and wants to correct that statement, I do not know how article 151 of the Constitution stands in the way. I will hear him later. He possibly has got an objection to refer to this matter.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It has been referred to and it is being corrected. It is too late to go behind it now. Let the hon. Defence Minister be allowed to complete his statement.

Shri Krishna Menon: (2) On page 14,617 of the same proceedings, there appears the following:—

“Audit Report refers to a loss of Rs. 50 crores”.

This is a reference to Rs. 57 lakhs mentioned in this item in the Audit Report. The figure ‘Rs. 50 crores’ is an obvious mistake. I therefore request that the words ‘of Rs. 50 crores’ be corrected to say ‘of over Rs. 50 lakhs’.

(3) Mr. Speaker, in view of the wide publicity that this Audit Report has obtained, I would ask permission to lay on the Table of the House on an early date before the end of the session the statement of Government in regard to each of the items by way of relevant factual information, so that the same is available to the House in their thinking and consideration of these problems.

Shri Feroze Gandhi rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is aware—I will allow him to raise it if necessary—and all hon. Members are aware that I do not like anything to be raised in this House unless previous notice is given to me and my consent is obtained. I have not given my consent to raise any point to the hon. Member.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I am rising on a point of order for which no consent is required. This is a point of order arising from the statement of the hon. Minister of Defence. I want to draw your attention to the Audit Report and point out that certain grave violations of article 151 of the Constitution have been committed.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it now.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Then when can it be allowed?

Mr. Speaker: There is no hurry. I will allow every hon. Member to make all reasonable representations in this House. I am not going to prevent any hon. Member from making proper representations. But the point here is that the hon. Minister made certain statements the other day which he wanted to correct now. Assuming that the hon. Minister did not want to correct the statements, would not the hon. Member be out of court in raising this matter without notice to me? How can he take advantage of the statement made by the hon. Minister to correct his earlier statement?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I am not taking advantage of the correction. I am taking objection to the Report itself.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot do that now.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is a point of order. You must hear me. Under the rules, I have the right to raise a point of order. I raise the point of order because a grave violation of the Constitution has taken place. Where else can I go?

You allow every Member there to say what he likes, but when we want to say anything, you say we cannot. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am sorry. The hon. Member is casting an aspersion that I am not allowing some hon. Members to raise points.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I am sorry. But I want to draw your attention to certain facts. If you feel that the facts are correct you may allow; but you must listen to my point of order because the point of order arises immediately out of the submission made by the Defence Minister (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: My point of order is.....

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): On what is this?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to raise a point of order on what the Defence Minister has stated just now.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: My point of order is this. A reference has been made to the Audit Report—Defence Services—1960 by the Defence Minister in the statement. It does not conform to the Constitution and a violation has been committed by going against article 151 of the Constitution which says.....

Mr. Speaker: Is it the statement or the Audit Report?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The Report (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: How can we consider the Report here?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I want to point out to you that the manner of presentation of this Report to the House violates article 151 of the Constitution, and..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I understand the hon. Member's point of order. The point of order only must be stated; and if I am still in doubt and want to ascertain from him the reasons for my deciding one way or the other, I will do so. But I have understood his point of order. The point of order really is.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of the hon. Member saying that I have not understood his point of order? I have understood his point of order. The point of order is simply this, that the Report itself ought not to have been presented. But we are not going

into that matter. We are only going into the matter of the correction of some statement made by the hon. Defence Minister which might refer to that other thing. But we are not going into the original question.

Of course, the hon. Member has been taking some interest in this and he has seen me also. But there must be a proper motion before the House. I only say that that matter cannot be brought up here without getting my consent. I find we are not going through that today. We cannot decide that unless, under the rules, the hon. Member makes a motion and gives notice of it. Then, I will certainly bring it before the House tomorrow if not today. There is no point of order.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: If the Constitution is violated it is my duty to bring it to your notice.....

Mr. Speaker: Not at any time.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: You must allow me to have my say. You are gagging me (Interruption). I must be allowed to have my say.

Mr. Speaker: I only say, let him give notice. Let him give proper notice so that I may bring it before the House if necessary. I am not preventing him at all.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On a point of order no notice is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. My position is clear. There is no point of order. A point of order can only be raised on a matter which is before the House. Here it is only a correction to his statement made by the hon. Defence Minister. I have heard the hon. Member's point of order. The point of order does not arise here. This closes the chapter. (Interruptions).

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Mr. Speaker, the Defence Minister has said that he is going to lay on the Table soon

[Shri Feroze Gandhi]

a statement with regard to the statements made in the Audit Report. I say the House cannot take cognizance of the Audit Report because the manner of presentation of the Audit Report is invalid. It is not a valid document as provided for in article 151 of the Constitution. You must allow me to explain that. (*Interruptions*). The proposal made by the hon. Defence Minister is wrong. That is what I want to point out.

Mr. Speaker: But even with respect to that I would immediately state this. The hon. Minister wanted only to correct his statement. In the statement he has added a last paragraph that he wants to make a detailed statement regarding some of the portions of the Audit Report. I have not applied my mind to that. He merely says that he will do so. I do not know whether it would be right or wrong or whether it has to be sent to the Public Accounts Committee. I do not want to anticipate all that. Simply because he says that he proposes to make a statement here later on.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I ask you.....

Mr. Speaker: Should the hon. Member go on disturbing me? I cannot understand this. When the matter will arise here, when the Defence Minister makes any such statement then it is for Shri Gandhi to raise the point of order and say that this ought to be looked into or ought not to be looked into. Merely because the hon. Minister says that he will do so later on should the hon. Member raise a point of order and should I be committed even before he does so?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sir, may I ask you a question? (*Interruptions*). If the House has been given the Audit Report, may I know where the Appropriation Accounts are on which

this Audit Report is based? We should first have the Appropriation Accounts on which this Audit Report is based. Under article 151 the House is entitled to the Accounts. And 'Accounts' are defined by the Auditor General himself as meaning the Audit Report and the Appropriation Accounts. Today, just now, the Finance Minister has placed on the Table of the House—as stated in the Agenda—the Audit Report on the Railways, the Audit Report and the Appropriation Accounts etc. Every year it is the custom. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is a very serious matter. It is my suggestion that in the absence of the Appropriation Accounts the Audit Report has got no meaning. The two must come together. Otherwise, it is like the body without the head or the head without the body. The Parliament is entitled to have the Appropriation Accounts and not the Audit Report alone. I can point out the law; I can point out the appropriate order; I can point out the provisions in the Audit Code..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him enough. It is unfortunately a case where I am feeling helpless. It is improper; the hon. Member ought not to say so. The other day the Audit Report was placed on the Table of the House. This is not the occasion for the hon. Member to raise this question. I am not preventing him. But merely because the Finance Minister placed the Appropriation Accounts of the Railways on the Table of the House today, the hon. Member cannot make a reference to these Appropriation Accounts.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: An irregularity is committed.

Mr. Speaker: How can I get over.....

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I appeal to this House. Either this matter is important or it is unimportant. If it is important it should be dealt with in the proper way. I do not think it can be pushed in in this way as a kind of addendum to the statement of the Defence Minister. I am not seeking any legal way of approach. If the hon. Member feels that an important constitutional issue has been raised, let it be considered. If he wants, let him bring a proper motion to consider it. I do not think it would be proper to consider it in this way (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: That is all that I have been saying. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I am sorry. I would like to express my regrets to you. This is the first time I got a little excited. If I have said anything please forget it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir is it possible to have a discussion on this?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a lawyer. How can I give him an assurance? If a proper notice is given, then, I will consider it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will the Government give the time for it? There may not be any spare time. Unless the Government is agreeable to spare time it cannot be discussed. I want to know from Government whether they can spare time to discuss that.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The hon. Member has not given any notice. How can we go on with this?

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I have given a regular notice so far as this is concerned. I am afraid that there would not be any opportunity provided for discussing this on the floor of the House. And now you are

coming out with another explanation, 'How can I assure anything about'.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid every hon. Member is trying to take advantage of this and say something to suit his own purpose. I have not said that I am not going to allow any motion of censure on the Auditor General, in some way, directly or indirectly. If we want to get rid of one of the dignitaries, there is provision in the Constitution. Therefore, I did not want to give specific orders on the issue. When I received Shri Khadilkar's notice I said there is no way of introducing it. I do not want to shut out legitimate criticism allowed under the rules. Therefore, I cannot give an assurance in advance. When the proper notice comes I will deal with it properly. There is no use of anticipating my ruling.

Next item.

12.29 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA

Shri Barman: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1960 and ending on the 30th April, 1961 and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1960 and ending on the 30th April,

[Mr. Speaker]

1961 and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTIETH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th April, 1960."

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, I wish to make a submission. I wish that at least 15 minutes are given for the Bill relating to the validation of divorces within a certain time. The Bill have been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. If the Lok Sabha can find at least 15 minutes—it may not even take fifteen minutes—it would be good. So many women are affected by this; the position of so many children who are today according to the law illegitimate can be safeguarded. It is very important that at least a few minutes should be spared for this important Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have given an assurance that we shall try to find time. We are trying to provide time.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East-Khandesh): May I request you to say whether the Bombay Reorganisation Bill is going to be taken up in the course of the day? Or, shall we sit full day tomorrow for that Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It will be taken up only tomorrow. We are not taking it up today.

Mr. Speaker: We are not taking up that Bill today. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th April, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

12.33 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Eight hours were allotted and 3½ hours had been taken and 4½ hours remain. It is now 12-30 and the House shall rise at 5 PM, when guillotine will be applied to all the other Demands. How long will the Minister take?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A little more than an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at 3-30. Then, we shall put the other Demands to the vote of the House. Now, Shri Braj Raj Singh may continue his speech.

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, परसों मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारा कर का ढांचा खास तौर से आज़ादी के बाद से जो बना है, वह इस तरह का बना है कि इसमें अधिक से अधिक कर गरीब लोगों पर लगते रहे जा हैं। अप्रत्यक्ष कर बढ़ रहे हैं और प्रत्यक्ष करों में उतनी बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हो रही है। यदि हम १९४७ से ले कर अब तक की समीक्षा करें तो पता चलेगा कि आज़ादी के तुरन्त बाद हमारे करों में ७५ प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष कर थे और लगभग २५ प्रतिशत अप्रत्यक्ष कर थे। आज व्यवस्था बिल्कुल उलटी हो गई है। आज ७५ से ८० प्रतिशत तो अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं और करीब २०-२५ प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष करों का अनुमान लगता है। इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या बन रहा है। सरकार जो रुपया इकट्ठा करती है उसे खर्च करने का जब सवाल आता है तो देखा जाता है कि थोड़े से लोगों को जिस से लाभ पहुंचता है, वही योजनाएँ हाथ में ली जाती हैं। इन योजनाओं के लिए धन इकट्ठा करने का जब प्रश्न आता है तो इस तरह के कानून बनाये जाते हैं जिन से अधिक से अधिक भार गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है। मैं आंकड़ों में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह मोटी सी बात है कि हम ने जो भी कर या तो पिछले साल लगाये या इस साल लगाये हैं उनका अधिक से अधिक भार आम जनता पर पड़ा है और जो लोग टैक्स देने की सामर्थ्य रखते हैं, उन पर हम टैक्स नहीं लगा रहे हैं।

प्रश्न उठ सकता है कि हमें योजना को चलाना है और योजना को चलाने के लिए कहीं न कहीं से पैसा इकट्ठा होना ही चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि विकास योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए हमें पैसा नहीं मिलना चाहिये, मैं चाहता हूँ कि पैसा मिले इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन हमें देखना पड़ेगा

कि क्या योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए हमें पैसा उन लोगों से इकट्ठा करना है जिन के पास देने की सामर्थ्य है या उन से इकट्ठा करना जिन के पास खाने के लिए भ्रष्ट नहीं है, पहनते के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, जो अपने बाल बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं, जिन के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इन्हीं लोगों पर आज कर पर कर आप लगाते जा रहे हैं, इन्हीं पर आप कर भार बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इसका यह नतीजा हो सकता है कि आज जनता के दिमाग में यह विश्वास पैदा हो जाए कि जो कुछ योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, वे जनता के लिए नहीं हैं, थोड़े से इने-गिने लोगों के लिए, निहित स्वार्थ वालों के लिए हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने कर-ढांचे में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश करें। आपने ऐसा नहीं किया है और मुझे भ्रष्टाचार के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण कुछ दूसरी तरफ ही जा रहा है। जब प्रत्यक्ष करों का सवाल आता है तो बार बार यह एलान कर दिया जाता है कि वह तो अब संचुरेशन प्वाइंट पर पहुंच चुके हैं, ऐसी हद तक पहुंच चुके हैं जहां पर और कर नहीं लगाया जा सकते हैं और जब अप्रत्यक्ष करों का सवाल आता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि उन का हमें अधिकाधिक सहारा लेना चाहिये।

इसी संदर्भ में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तृतीय योजना के लिए जो खबरे खबरों में छप रही हैं, जो रिपोर्टें निकल रही हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि साढ़े सौलह करोड़ रुपये के नए टैक्स राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्र की सरकार लगायेगी। यह कहा जा रहा है कि ११०० करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स केन्द्र की सरकार को लगाने होंगे। खबरों में यह भी कहा गया है कि आयोजकों का कहना है कि जो लगान लगता है किसानों पर, यद्यपि वह राज्य सरकारों का विषय है, लेकिन चूंकि तृतीय योजना में कर लगाने की बात है, इस लिये संसद को यह बात तय करनी है कि लगान

[श्री बजरज सिंह]

को दुगुना कर दिया जाए। मैं मानता हूँ कि लगान एक प्रत्यक्ष कर है लेकिन यह कर उन लोगों पर पड़ता है, जो गरीब हैं, जो कि भ्रष्ट के उत्पादक हैं, जो देश के भविष्य के निर्माता हैं। तृतीय योजना को चलाने के लिए, तृतीय योजना के नाम पर यदि आपने इस तरह की कोशिश की जिससे कि किसान पर लगान का भार बढ़ा, लगान की राशि को दुगुना करने की आपने कोशिश की तो मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आप कितनी भी कोशिशें क्यों न करें, आपकी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकेगी। बात दूसरी तरह की होनी चाहिये थी। जिन किसानों के पास अनाधिक जोते हैं, जिन को उनसे लाभ नहीं होता है, उन जोतों से आपको लगान माफ करना चाहिये था, लेकिन उन पर से लगान माफ करने की बात तो दूर रही, हमारे आयोजक यह सोचने लग गए हैं कि किसानों पर लगान दुगुना होना चाहिये। यह दृष्टिकोण ठीक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरह का अपना दृष्टिकोण बनायें जिससे जिन लोगों में कर देने की सामर्थ्य है उन पर ही करों का बोझ पड़े और जिन में सामर्थ्य नहीं है, उन पर कर-भार न पड़े।

मैं इस संदर्भ में कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में कुछ विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है। वह ऐसी पूंजी है जिससे कि जितनी पूंजी थी, उसके बराबर मुनाफा कमाया जा चुका है और कहीं कहीं तो उससे कई गुना अधिक मुनाफा कमया जा चुका है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के विकास के लिए विदेशी पूंजी को आमंत्रित न किया जाए। जो विदेशी पूंजी आ रही है, जिन सूत्रों से आप इसे ले रहे हैं वह एक भ्रम प्रश्न है। लेकिन पहले से जो विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है जिस पूंजी से काफी मुनाफा कमाया जा चुका है, और ऐसी पूंजी के लिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि सरकार निश्चय करे कि उसका बिना मूआवजा दिये हुए

राष्ट्रीकरण हो जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे हमारे आयोजकों को योजना को चलाने के लिए काफी पैसा प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

इसी तरह से हमारे देश में बहुत सा सोना छिपा पड़ा है। उस सोने को बाहर निकालने के लिए पता नहीं सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं बनाई है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि कई योजना नहीं बनाई है। और अगर कोई योजना है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसको आप कब कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं? आपको कोई योजना ऐसी बनानी पड़ेगी जिससे जो सोना देश में छिपा हुआ है वह बाहर आ सके और उत्पादन कामों में उसको इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि सिर्फ आभूषण बनाने में या साज-सजावट के काम में ही वह आए। टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी कमेटी एक बनी थी। उसने कुछ सिफारिशों की थीं कि टैक्सों की चोरी को किस प्रकार रोका जा सकता है, इवेंशन को किस प्रकार से रोका जा सकता है, किस तरह से भारी पड़ी हुई बकिया को कम किया जा सकता है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक सरकार इसके बारे में कोई निश्चित कदम नहीं उठा सकी है। १९५४-५५ में इनकम-टैक्स की बकाया रकम २०५.३ करोड़ रुपये बताई गई थी। १९५५-५६ में वह २२६.५८ करोड़ हो गई। १९५६-५७ में वह २६२.०४ करोड़ थी। १९५७-५८ में वह २८१.२८ करोड़ थी और १९५८-५९ में वह २७१.६० करोड़ थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो हमें दस बीस करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा करने के लिए नए टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत पड़ती है और दूसरी तरफ जो रुपया बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, थोड़े से लोगों पर बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, उसे सरकार क्यों वसूल नहीं करती है। अगर सरकार उनसे इस रकम को वसूल करना

नहीं चाहती है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है। एक सवाल के उत्तर में उम दिन माननीय वित्त उप मंत्रीणी महोदया ने यह बताने से इन्कार कर दिया कि कानपुर के जिन लोगों पर करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है, उनके क्या नाम हैं। हो सकता है कि आज के कानून के तहत आप नाम न बता सकते हों, लेकिन पार्टियां तो बता सकते हैं कि कितनी पार्टियों पर है। इसको बताने से भी इन्कार किया गया। मैं कहूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की सिफारिश पर अमल किया जाये जिस में कहा गया है कि जिन लोगों पर बकाया है, या इस तरह की टैक्स की चोरियों के जो मसले हैं, उन को आप जनता में प्रकाशित करें और लोगों को उन को बतलायें।

इस के साथ साथ मैं इवेजन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कितने सौ करोड़ रुपयों का इवेजन हुआ है इस के बारे में विभिन्न मत हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस के बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि टैक्सों की चोरियां होती हैं और हो रही है। जो टैक्स दे सकते हैं वे दे नहीं रहे हैं। अभी २२ तारीख के सवालों का पर्चा आया है उस में एक सवाल है जिस में पूछा जा रहा है कि क्या यह सही है कि किसी मिनिस्टर का केन्द्र के हों या राज्य के हों, कोई एकाउन्ट खोला गया है और इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट की दफा ३४ के मातहत उस के असेसमेंट के लिये कोई फाएल खोली गई है अगर यह खोली गई है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन से ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं, चाहे वे राज्यों के मिनिस्टर हों या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अथवा कौन से ऐसे आफिसर हैं। जब मिनिस्ट्रों में ऐसे लोग हो सकते हैं तो किस तरह से जो हमारा राजस्व है वह बढ़ सकता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा साफ-तौर से वित्त मंत्रालय से कि आखिर कौन से मिनिस्टर हैं जिन के नाम में असेसमेंट हुआ है और दफा ३४ उन के लिये इस्तेमाल हो रही है।

जहां तक धन एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, उस के साथ कई और भी प्रश्न सोचने पड़ेंगे। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कौन से तरीके हो सकते हैं जिन से कि हम अपनी योजनाओं को चला सकते हैं और कौन से तरीके या साधन हो सकते हैं जिन से हमें योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये राजस्व मिल सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां एक तरफ राजस्व को इकट्ठा करने का प्रश्न है वहां दूसरी तरफ यह प्रश्न भी है कि हम अपने राजस्व को ठीक तरह से खर्च भी कर रहे हैं या नहीं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जिस वित्त मंत्रालय को काम राजस्व की रक्षा करना होना चाहिये, वह अपने कर्तव्य में पूरी तरह असफल रहा है। हमारा धन बेकार खर्च किया जाता है और इस के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय कुछ कर नहीं पा रहा है। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारा एकानमी बोर्ड बना या जो सरकार की तरफ से एस० आर० यू० अर्थात् स्पेशल रिअर्गनाइजेशन यनिट बना जोकि वित्त मंत्रालय का एक यूनिट है, उन की कार्रवाइयों की वजह से कहा जाता है कि ५० या ५५ लाख रु० बचाया गया पिछले साल में। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप और सक्रिय हो जायें और अधिक प्रभावकारी कदम उठायें तो और भी बहुत रुपया बचाया जा सकता है। लेकिन आप ऐसा करते नहीं हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री एक तरफ जा रही है और आप दूसरी तरफ जा रहे हैं। आप का कर्तव्य है कि धन के सम्बन्ध में जो उन की अनियमिततायें हैं उन को रोकें और राजस्व की रक्षा करें। लेकिन आप उस की रक्षा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इस के लिये भी मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने सेक्शन आफिसर्स के दो ग्रेड बना रखे हैं। सेक्शन ३ और सेक्शन २। अगर वे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट देखी जाय तो उस ने सिफारिश की है कि इस तरह के दो ग्रेड नहीं होने चाहिये। २४ अगस्त

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

को पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई, लेकिन उस की रिपोर्ट मिलने के बाद २० नवम्बर को होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से एक एलान किया जाता है जिस में १५० बर्ड ग्रेड के सेक्शन आफिसर्स को सेकेन्ड ग्रेड का सेक्शन आफिसर बनाया गया। इस तरह से तीन या साढ़े तीन लाख ६० सालाना का खर्च ज्यादा किया जा रहा है। पे कमिशन कहता है कि दो ग्रेड्स नहीं होने चाहियें, ग्रेड ३ और ग्रेड २ सेक्शन आफिसर्स के होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। दोनों का एकसा काम है, इसलिये एक ग्रेड से ही काम चल सकता है। लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री दूसरा काम करती है पर वित्त मंत्रालय हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठा रहता है जिस में तीन या साढ़े तीन लाख ६० का अपव्यय हो रहा है। मैं यह उदाहरण इसलिये दे रहा हूँ कि इस तरह की अनियमिततायें चल रही हैं जिन से राजस्व का अपव्यय हो रहा है। वित्त मंत्रालय का काम है कि वह उस को रोके, लेकिन वह इस में समर्थ नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि हर मंत्रालय अलग से एक साम्राज्य बना हुआ है। दूसरे मंत्रालय हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय की बात सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री साफ तौर से कहें कि हमारे फाइनेन्सेज अर्थात् राजस्व का जो अपव्यय हो रहा है उस को चेक करने में असमर्थ हैं। और अगर वे असमर्थ नहीं हैं तो उन को साफ तौर से घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि यह जो सेक्शन आफिसर्स ग्रेड २ से ग्रेड ३ में किये गये हैं, जिन की वजह से तीन या साढ़े तीन लाख ६० सालाना का अपव्यय होगा, उस को आप रोक देंगे, उस पर वे सहमति नहीं देंगे। इस तरह से आज लोगों में जो असन्तोष फैला हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ जो अपव्यय होने जा रहा है और पे कमिशन की सिफारिशों के बारे में जो भ्रम फैला हुआ है, वह सब रुक जायेंगे। मैं समझता

हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जो राजस्व का अपव्यय हो रहा है, उस को रोकने की कोशिश अवश्य करेंगे।

अब पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का सवाल आता है। आप उस की बहुत सी सिफारिशें तो भ्रमल में ले आये हैं, लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ आप को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जो ऐसी बातें हैं जिन पर आप भ्रमल कर सकते हैं लेकिन जिन को आप अभी तक भ्रमल में ला नहीं पाये हैं, हालांकि उन में और अधिक व्यय का सवाल नहीं है, उन को भ्रमल में लायें। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि आज तक किसी अफसर या अधिकारी को जितना पैसा मिलता रहा है उस को पे कमिशन की सिफारिशें मंजूर करने के बाद कम पैसा मिले, यह सिद्धान्त निश्चित रूप से बनाया जाना चाहिये और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय इस पर जरूर ध्यान देगा। साथ ही जब पे कमिशन का सवाल उठता है तो यह प्रश्न भी उठता है कि हमारे देश में जो आमदनियां हैं उन के बीच में अधिक से अधिक अन्तर निश्चित किया जाय। बड़ी से बड़ी आमदनी क्या हो सकती है और छोटे से छोटा वेतन कितना हो सकता है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पे कमिशन का यह काम होना चाहिये था, और अगर अभी यह नहीं हुआ है तो निकट भविष्य में इस बात को तय किया जाना चाहिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो वेतन हम अपने लोगों को दे रहे हैं उस की क्या सीमा होना चाहिये, वह कितने दूर तक जाना चाहिये और उससे ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमें अपने देश की योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये धन इकट्ठा करना है, तो अवश्य ही हमें अपनी बड़ी बड़ी तनखाहों को कम करना पड़ेगा। आज की अवस्था में १ और १० का फर्क आप सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाये और जो प्राइवेट क्षेत्र हैं उन में भी लगायें। जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं, उन पर भी इसे लागू किया जाय

तब मैं समझता हूँ कि आप अपने देश की योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये धन बचा सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक बेतन १००० रु० से ज्यादा न हो। इस बात को जब आप निश्चित करेंगे तो उस से हमें धन ज्यादा मिल सकेगा और देश में इस तरह की भावना पैदा हो सकेगी कि अपनी योजनाओं को हमें चलाना है और जो लोग देश का नवनिर्माण करना चाहते हैं, वे भी इस पर झगल करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज तो स्थिति यह है कि भले ही आप नवनिर्माण की बात कहते रहें, दूसरे लोगों में टैक्सों की बातें कहते रहें, लेकिन खुद नवनिर्माण के कार्य के लिये जो वातावरण और जो वायुमंडल चाहिये, उस वायुमंडल को पैदा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

इसी सदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि दस साल से ऊपर होने को आये, हमारा पाकिस्तान के ऊपर भारत विभाजन के समय का जो ऋण चला आता है, जोकि पाकिस्तान को हमें देना चाहिये, उस पर कोई समझौता नहीं हो रहा है। सन् १९५२ में पहली किस्त मिलनी शुरू हो जानी चाहिये थी, अब सन् १९६० चल रहा है आठ साल गुजर गये लेकिन हमें एक भी किस्त नहीं मिली है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री पाकिस्तान के वित्त मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में मिले, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि उस में कुछ नहीं हो सका। इस पर जल्दी ही कोई समझौता होना चाहिये। जब हम को पैसे की जरूरत है तब कोई दूसरा मुक्त जिस पर हमारा ऋण है, पैसा न देने के लिये बहाना बनाये, इस बात को सहन नहीं किया जा सकता। मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री जल्दी से जल्दी इस विषय में कार्रवाई करेंगे, और ऐसा प्रयत्न करेंगे कि जिस से हमारा पाकिस्तान से फाइनेंशियल सेटलमेंट हो सके और जल्दी से जल्दी हमें वह रकमा मिल सके।

इस के साथ ही जो नये टैक्सेज हैं उन में से भी कुछ की चर्चा मैं करना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई कि मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट पर इस का असर हुआ है और मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट वालों ने हड़ताल भी की और कुछ लोग अब भी कर रहे हैं। मैं यह चर्चा इसलिये नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट यह टैक्स दे सकता है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट पर जो भी टैक्स लगाते हैं उस का अप्रत्यक्ष नतीजा यह होता है कि रेलवे अपनी अनियमितताओं को और अपनी अकुशलता को आगे बढ़ाती है। चूंकि रेलवे सरकारी क्षेत्र में आती है इसलिये उन लोगों के सामने यह प्रश्न आता है कि हमारे ऊपर टैक्स लगा कर आप रेलवे को अधिक सुविधायें देना चाहते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं बतलाऊँ कि यहाँ पर एक सवाल पूछा गया कि रेलवे ने हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को मिले हुए वैगन्स को पकड़ लिया। जब पूछा गया कि क्या इस के लिये कोई कानून है, तो कहा गया कि इस के लिये कोई कानून नहीं है। आप के पास ट्रान्सपोर्ट है उस की वजह से आप जिस को चाहे रोक लें यह बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक व दुःखपूर्ण है। अगर किसी प्राइवेट आपरेटर का मामला होता तो इंडियन पेनल कोड की धारा ४०६ में उस को दंड दिया जाता, लेकिन चूंकि आप की सरकार है, आप की रेलवे चलती है, इस के लिये आप पर कोई कानून लागू नहीं होता इसलिये यह मामला चलता रहेगा। तो जहाँ तक मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट का सवाल आता है, आप को सोचना पड़ेगा कि इस के लिये कुछ किया जाये। रेलवे आप के अधिकार क्षेत्र की चीज है इसलिये उसे फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये, उस की अकुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिये आप मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट पर टैक्स लगाते हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जो टैक्स मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट पर लगाया गया है, आप उस पर पुनर्विचार करें। आप सोचिये कि जो गरीब लोग हैं

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

उन पर कहीं असर तो नहीं पड़ता । यह निश्चित बात है कि अगर यह टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो इस का असर गरीबों पर पड़ेगा । यह नहीं हो सकता कि प्राइवेट आपरेटों पर इस का अधिक प्रभाव न पड़े । जहाँ कहीं भी मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट चलता है, उन को चलाने वाले गरीब हैं और इस तरह का टैक्स लगाने से उन पर असर जरूर पड़ेगा और उन की जिन्दगी दूबर हो जायेगी । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें ।

यहाँ पर साइकिल टैक्स की चर्चा हुई थी । इस साइकिल टैक्स से वित्त मंत्री ने जितनी आय का अनुमान लगाया है, अगर आप उसे जारी रखते हैं तो उस से आप को कम से कम उस से साढ़े तीन गुनी आय होगी । लेकिन अगर आप इस से उतनी ही आमदनी चाहते हैं, जितनी आमदनी का आप ने अनुमान लगाया है तो आप १० रु० की जगह पर ४६० प्रति साइकिल टैक्स कर दें । इस से १ करोड़ रुपया आप की आमदनी हो जायेगी । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से आप गरीबों पर जो टैक्स लगा रहे हैं उस में कुछ राहत हो जायेगी ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं एक बात अन्त में यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आडिट रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में जो आज सदन में फिर जो चर्चा हुई मैं उस के गुण और दोषों की विवेचना नहीं करना चाहता कि वह यहाँ पर किस तरह रख दी गई लेकिन आप ने उस पर ठीक ही व्यवस्था दी है कि आडिट रिपोर्ट जोकि सदन में रख दी गई है उस पर मैं किसी वक्त डिसकशन एलाऊ करूँगा लेकिन यह कि एक ऐसे निष्पक्ष संवैधानिक अधिकारी के लिये आज हाउस में इस तरह कहना ठीक नहीं है । अब यह कौन सी दलील है कि चोर तो आज पकड़ा जाय लेकिन सजा उस को एक साल के बाद दी जाय । अब मैं यह तो मान सकता हूँ कि सदन की टेबिल पर

उस आडिट रिपोर्ट को कब आना चाहिये था उस में शायद कोई अनियमितता भले ही हो गई हो लेकिन जहाँ तक उस रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है वह बिलकुल जस्टीफाइड है क्योंकि औडिटर जनरल का कर्तव्य है कि वह देश के वित्त और फाइनेंस की रक्षा करें और उस की देखभाल करें । अब यदि उस को एक साल के बाद यहाँ सदन की मेज पर आना चाहिये था तो यदि उस के बजाय आज वह रिपोर्ट आ गई है तो इतना उस के विरुद्ध हो हल्ला क्यों मचाया जा रहा है ? यह तो कोई दलील नहीं हो सकती कि चोर तो आज पकड़ा गया है लेकिन सजा उस को आज नहीं बल्कि एक साल के बाद दी जायेगी । अगर आज चोरी पकड़ी गई है तो उस को आज ही क्यों न टैकिल किया जाय ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान में इस सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की गई है तो उस में कहीं कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं है कि वह किस तरीके से सदन की मेज पर रखी जायेगी । मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस तरह की क्रियायें और इस तरह की कार्यवाहियाँ, आडिटर जनरल को जोकि एक निष्पक्ष पद है और जोकि हमारे देश के वित्त की रक्षा करने का पद है उस के रास्ते में खतरा सिद्ध हो सकता है । जिस तरह से हमें हाईकोर्ट के जजेज और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज की पोखीशन को रखना है उसी तरह से औडिटर जनरल की पोखीशन को बनाये रखना है । अब यदि सरकारी पार्टी की ओर से या किसी भी देश के व्यक्ति की ओर से उस की पोखीशन को अंडरमाइन करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो यह बात नितान्त अनुचित है

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) सरकारी पार्टी की तरफ से कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है इस का मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : सरकारी जर्नल में कोई वास्ता नहीं है ।

Shri Tyagi: It is not on behalf of the party. An individual Member has raised that question, not the party; I want to make that quite clear.

श्री बजरज सिंह : मैं जानता हूँ कि इस में क्या हो रहा है । इस में दो गुट्ट बने हुए दिखाई पड़ते हैं और एक गुट्ट दूसरे गुट्ट को गिराने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no question of "good" here.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur) This is an unwarranted insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will be pulling the pendulum too much if he says like that. Let him not attribute it to the party as a whole.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is not the opinion of the party.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may proceed. He may try too conclude now. At 3-30 I have to call the hon. Minister. There are many hon. Members who want to participate in this debate.

श्री बजरज सिंह : इस मामले में मुझे साफ तौर से दो गुट्ट दिखाई पड़ते हैं और एक गुट्ट दूसरे गुट्ट को गिराने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है । मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ओडीटर जनरल की पोजीशन को कायम रक्खा जाना चाहिये और उस की निष्पक्षता तभी कायम रह सकती है जबकि संविधान में दी हुई व्यवस्था के मुताबिक उस काम करने दिया जाय । अब अगर सरकार को उन में शिकायत है और वह उन को उस पद पर काम नहीं करने देना चाहती तो जैसे कि संविधान में हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेस को हटाने की व्यवस्था है वह उन को हटाने के लिये हाउस में बाकायदा मोशन

लायें और यदि ऐसा किया जाता है तो इस में किसी को भी ऐतराज नहीं होगा । मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह देश के लिये बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण समय होगा यदि किसी व्यक्ति को इस तरह से डराने और धमकाने की कोशिश की जाये ताकि वह निष्पक्ष रूप में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन न कर सके ।

मैं एक दो बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा । जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के आप ने एक अच्छा काम किया है उस से आप को काफी राजस्व मिल रहा है । लेकिन अभी भी बीमा का एक दूसरा क्षेत्र पड़ा हुआ है जिस का कि आप ने अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया है । यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम उस का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें । बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न भी आ जाता है । आज हमारे बैंक बड़े बड़े लोगों के हित साधन करने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये उधार दे रहे हैं तो उन का भी हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करें और हम देखें कि किस तरह से हम अपनी खेती और छोटे उद्योगों को रुपया दे सकते हैं । साथ ही साथ इस के एक प्रश्न और भी जुड़ जाता है और वह यह कि हम देखते हैं कि कपड़ा उद्योग धमकियां दे रहा है और कपड़ा बेतन मंडल रिपोर्ट को एम्पलीमेंट करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह समय नहीं आ गया है जब सरकार ऐसे बड़े बड़े उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात सोचे ? मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से बहुत सी दलीलें दी जाती हैं कि यह कैसे किया जाय हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है । इस के लिये मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या अब समय नहीं आ गया है जप हम संविधान में यह जो मुआविके की व्यवस्था है उस को चेंज करने की कोशिश करें । आज स्वतंत्र पार्टी कह रही है कि जिस किसी को भी कोई जायदाद ली जाय तो उस को उस के एवज में इक्विटेबुल मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये । अब यदि यह सरकार वास्तव में जनता की सरकार है और गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना चाहती है

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

तो उस को संविधान में इस तरह का परिवर्तन करने पर विचार करना होगा जिन में कि ऐसे उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण बिना मुद्राविज्ञा दिये हुए किया जा सके जिन का कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करना देश की जनता के हित में हो।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to refer to banking with particular reference to the facilities that we give to the banks in the rural sector. If we look at the rural sector and ask the question to ourselves, each Member of this House, as to how many branches of a bank there exist in the rural constituencies, we will invariably get a reply, apart from a few hon. Members who are happy to represent urban areas or big cities, that rarely there is one branch or at the most two branches of a bank for a population of about 7 lakhs to 10 lakhs. This is the state of affairs.

The difficulty is that in the rural areas there is such a paucity of credit facilities. The traditional credit facility that existed at one time is fast disappearing. We discouraged it and it is disappearing for good. It is a good development from the national point of view. But the point is that the gap which has been created is not being filled. Therefore a bottle-neck has been created.

Sir, agricultural production is increasing. New places are being brought under agriculture. Therefore, we are declaring new places as new markets. Even though we are declaring these places as new markets and we want them to be developed, they cannot be developed because there are not enough or adequate banking facilities, enough credit facilities.

Therefore, there is need for a planned expansion of banking industry. From that point of view, we should make up our minds and be very clear as we have done in the case of posts and telegraphs. We must do something on the same lines so far as

banking facility is concerned. We are aware that in the case of posts and telegraphs we made it a point that wherever there was a polling booth we will have a post office in that village or that we will open a telegraph office if the loss per year is not more than Rs. 750. Why did we decide upon this scheme? It is because we wanted to extend these facilities of communication.

In the same way, Sir, I think the time has come when the State Bank should come forward and do something. I think the State Bank has got enough resources. It is making very good profits. Instead of those profits being squandered on increasing demands for wages and salaries, I think they should be spent in subsidising the new branches in the rural sector. There are a number of district headquarters where there is not even a single branch of any bank. I do not want to mention here the number of tehsil or taluka headquarters where are no branches at all of any bank.

Therefore, we should make it a point that before the end of the Second Plan period there should be a branch of the State Bank or some other bank at the headquarter of every district, and before the end of the Third Five Year Plan there should be a branch of the State Bank or some other bank at every tehsil or taluka headquarter, on the one side, and, on the other, in every new mandi, and in every place that is declared as a mandi or market.

When we declare any place as a mandi or a market we collect a good number of taxes. My point is, if at any place we collect more than Rs. 5,000 in some form or other, there is need for subsidisation and opening of a bank branch there. This subsidy may be fixed anywhere. I think for a branch to run economically Rs. 500 a month is adequate. Therefore, Rs. 6,000 would be the total annual

expenditure and if we make a subsidy of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 2,500, I am quite sure that more than 250 or even 1000 branches would be opened immediately.

While I am on this subject of banking, I would like to refer to the attitude that Indian banking has got. I feel, particularly when we compare this attitude with the attitude of banking in foreign countries like the United Kingdom, the United States of America or any other developed country,—I am not happy to make this statement—the outlook of our banking is very conservative, conservative to such an extent that many times it tantamounts to be a reactionary.

13 hrs.

I shall give certain instances or reasons. Cheques are not honoured even when there are only some flimsy grounds for not honouring them. Though the signature is valid, there may be some slight variation in the date, and on that ground they refuse the cheque. On some technical ground, they refuse the cheque. If one just compares the number of cheques refused by Indian banks in India and by foreign banks in India and by foreign banks in foreign countries, one will find that the ratio is 1:10 or 1:25. This is an extraordinary state of affairs. The spirit of banking alone need be taken into consideration, namely, who has signed the cheque and who is the man behind. If the man behind is genuine and if the date is 17, and if the date is not clear—sometimes '17' may appear as '11'—it is not a big matter. It is a small affair, and such cheques should be honoured. Both in this country, they do not honour them.

I have a personal experience of a very strange type in this regard. On the eve of the last elections, I had obtained a demand draft from the State Bank of India, Parliament House, on

the Hyderabad State Bank, Hyderabad. At that time, the Hyderabad State Bank was not amalgamated with the State Bank of India. All the same, it was a State Bank. I had an account with the Hyderabad State Bank at Hyderabad. I went to them and asked them to give me the money. They said: "We would not give you the money unless it is cleared from the State Bank." The State Bank of India was just next door. They said that the banks concerned were the State Bank of India in Delhi and the State Bank of India at Hyderabad. In spite of the fact that the Hyderabad State Bank was a State Bank, they were not prepared to give me the money. It took four long days to collect the money from the bank next door and give it to me. This is the spirit! They should have seen that it was just solid money and that there was no question of any default or anything in the matter. On mere technical ground, the banks refuse to pay by saying that "unless we get the money cleared, we would not pay." This is the spirit of our banking, and therefore banking is not very usefully progressing as it should have been.

The foreign banks use another method. They close the Account even when they have got a certain suspicion about the man who has sent the cheque. We do not close the account. Therefore, what I would suggest is this. If anybody has issued a certain cheque more than twice or three times in the course of his life and such cheques were overdrawn, then they may close his accounts. I can understand such a closure. But they do not close the account but return the cheque. What does it mean? It amounts to certain difficulties both to the man who has issued the cheque and the man who has to accept the cheque. This type of bureaucratic attitude and this type of spirit—namely, of standing on mere formalities and technical aspects—is a hampering feature in the matter of expansion of banking business in India.

[Shri Heda]

In this context, since I have referred to banking, I shall refer to another connected matter. There is a definite paucity of housing accommodation all over the country, whether it is the rural sector or the urban sector. In the rural sector, houses are not good nor are they adequate. In the urban sector, things are very bad. The population of the urban sector is increasing by four per cent every year. There is pressure on the population in the urban areas since the people from the villages come to cities, and thereby the population of the cities and towns is increasing by more than four per cent a year. The new houses that are coming up in the urban sector work up hardly to two per cent or at the most 2.5 per cent. The urban population is increasing, without any dwelling or any roof over the increasing number of people. The number is day by day increasing. In cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, one finds thousands and thousands of people living without any shelter at all. So, while there is paucity of housing, we should have accepted housing as an industry. But the State Bank has not accepted housing as an industry. Therefore, anybody who wants to build a house does not get loan from the banks. When I discussed this matter with the concerned people, I was told that one difficulty so far as housing is concerned was there is no clean title. I was told that if we get a clear title, then the banks would be ready and willing to provide the credit. This can be understood, but the point is, we can find out the ways by which a clean title can be created.

Take, for example, the case of USA or the UK. There you will find that housing societies are established and they get adequate sums from the banks and they loan these sums to their own members, the members who want to construct their own houses. An individual member, as soon as he becomes a member of a housing society,

can apply for a loan and generally this loan is to the extent of about five times his annual income. So, some limit such as this should be fixed in our country also. It may be five times, or four times or three times one's annual income. There, they have also fixed the time within which the loan should be repaid—five years, four years or three years, etc. In the same way, here also we must fix the time within which one should repay the loan as well as the interest accruing. If we adopt this method in our country. I am sure many housing societies will come forward and quite a number of houses all over the urban areas will spring up, whether it is an urban area with a population of 25,000 or one lakh or a big city with a population of a million or over. Thus, there will be a good housing activity and this activity will in rotation provide employment and thereby we may solve the unemployment problem. This will be not a temporary phase. This would be a continuing phase since our population is increasing and our standards are increasing. So, there will always be the need for more houses, and even if one constructs a house, one will always try to improve upon it and thereby everytime there will be something of building activity and there will be in consequence greater employment.

So, clean title can be acquired not only from the housing societies but also from private limited companies. I know that in Bombay quite a number of private limited companies have come forward and they have constructed big buildings for office accommodation. They get 15 per cent for residential accommodation because they do not get that rental value which they get today for office accommodation. They have not gone in for office accommodation but only 9 to 12 per cent for residential accommodation. But if such societies to which I referred are provided adequate amounts

by the State Bank by declaring housing as an industry the result will be that many limited companies will come forward to build houses. Then there will be a good activity in regard to housing and the paucity that we find today in respect of accommodation, etc., in industry, business and trade and by the commercial firms will go away and there will be a good expansion all round.

I would now refer to quite a different point, and that is about the services. Quite a few transfers of the services do take place from time to time, particularly among the services which belong to the Centre. A transfer means a great hardship. Sometimes, transfers are effected in respect of persons from Simla to Gauhati or Ernakulam—from one place to another distant place. There is great displacement of persons through transfers. If the man is young and has no kiddies, there may not be much of a difficulty, but when the question of education of the children comes, schools or colleges of the requisite type may not be always available especially when a transfer is made at a particular time. I think the Central Government should make it a point that transfers should take place only during the vacation period, in the academic year, in the month of May or June. If transfers take place in the month of May or June, there may not be so much hardship caused. One can get admission for the children into the required schools in the new place.

I am thinking of another aspect also in this connection. I do not know how far my suggestion can fit in. We have accepted many services as all-India services—the IAS, the IPS and engineering and medical services, and we are thinking of accepting some more services as all-India services. Why should we insist that all the central services should be directly under the Centre? Why not have a sort of co-ordination between the State services and the Central servi-

ces in such a way that if the Central Ministries or the directorates need certain hands, they can take on loan from the State Governments and those people can be posted on behalf of the Centre to look after the central activities in the States? In that case, transfers, if any, would be in the same State and of short distances and there will not be any big dislocation. The difficulty arises particularly in the case of those officers whose children take their education through the medium of their mother-tounge. So, I would very much wish that there is some co-ordination between the Central and State services, so that many of the personnel required by the Centre can be taken from the State services on loan and these long transfers can be avoided.

Then, I would like to refer to the collection of the taxes at a single point. Today we are suffering not from higher taxation, though there is a good shout going on of late after the advent of a new political party that the taxation is very high, but there is another hardship. The number of taxes is so large that many times we do not know how much taxes of different types we have to pay. Taxes are levied by the municipalities, district boards, State and Central Governments, etc.—so many taxes for the same transaction or activity and they are being collected by various agencies. The multiplicity of the taxes is not conducive to national growth. Whatever the quantum may be, there should be few simple taxes and collected at one point. In many commodities, we have amalgamated sales-tax with central excise. That is a best arrangement and wherever we have done it we find there are many advantages. The first advantage was that expenditure on collection of taxes was decreased. Secondly, tax evasion was not possible. Since we are collecting the tax at the point of production, the entire tax would go to Government and also the burden on the consumer would not be more than what was intended.

[Shri Heda]

Sometimes, suppose a State Government levies a sales-tax of 5 per cent. This 5 per cent is not collected by the State. Many times it is divided and collected in such a manner that the Government hardly get 1 or 2 per cent. But every businessman charges 5 per cent sales-tax to the consumer. So, the consumer from his side pays 5 per cent, but the Government hardly get 2 or 2½ per cent. Thus, the gap in between is a national loss. So, if the taxes are collected at one place, particularly at the place of production, there will be no evasion. The second advantage will be, unnecessary complications creating so many difficulties in procedure and execution will be eliminated.

There is the Central sales-tax, inter-State sales-tax and sales-tax levied by State Government. All these are sales-taxes and they are collected in three different ways. Many times, different types of authorities are to be approached and on the top of that, there is central excise.

13.14 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

If there are fewer taxes collected at one point, procedural delays will also be eliminated. I am quite sure it would be advantageous to all—the nation, the consumers and the businessmen—and there will be very little grouse on this point.

Lastly, I come to the Auditor General's report. As we found today, most of the Members are not aware many times of what is going to come before the House and we are many times taken unprepared. I think we have to develop a convention and tradition that matters regarding certain high officers whose impartiality is beyond doubt should be brought in only when a very strong and *prima facie* case exists and not on flimsy grounds or grounds which may appear as a sort of agitated attitude

or excited attitude, as one hon. Member expressed today. Such things should not be given any scope in matters like this. This and many other matters which concern the impartiality of higher officers may come up for discussion before the House at a proper time and in a proper form, but with adequate notice, so that all Members who would like to take interest in it can come prepared.

Moreover, there should be some scope for the other side also to be heard. Many times we know only one side; the other side is not heard immediately, but only days and weeks after. That creates a sort of difficulty. I do not think there is any lacuna in our procedure or constitution, and yet, this is what I have experienced in the last one or two weeks. I have not made up my mind on the merits of the case itself, but I think there should be some provision, some opportunity, by which we can hear the other side also and then arrive at our decision.

With these words, I support the demands.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji (Raipur): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on these demands. While going through the whole demands, I notice one patent inadequacy, which we have to guard against. That is the wastage that is occurring in most of the departments. It is high time we put an end to that. There are numerous examples I can quote and I think some have been quoted already in different cut motions. One glorified example which I would like to mention is this. A few days ago, most of the Members of Parliament were invited by the Northern Railway to witness the tattoo of the Northern Railway Protection Force. I think this is the most fantastic idea I have ever come across. I have heard about the army putting

up a tattoo, but I have not heard of a police force putting up a tattoo, spending thousands of rupees over that. This is one example.

We have to put a stop to all this wastage. Each Ministry has got its own financial adviser to advise the Ministry concerned. I think it will be better if these officers who are attached to the Ministries are heard more by the department concerned than what they are doing now. I do not know how far I am correct, but there is a feeling that these Secretaries in charge of the financial department attached to the various Ministries are ignored many times. I think this is not a very happy thing.

Shri Morarji Desai: No.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: That is my information. Many a time they are ignored and so much so, the Secretaries themselves find the difficulty whether to meet the demand of the finance department or to proceed with the budget. The hon. Minister has assured me it is not so. It is better that any wastage that is there in the various Ministries is nipped in the bud.

The other point I am most concerned with is about Madhya Pradesh, from where I come. As you know, after the bifurcation of the Bombay State, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in India. So far as the expenditure that has to be met from the Central Government grants etc. is concerned, I am very sorry to say that it gets the least.

Take, for example, irrigation. For the last 15 years, excepting perhaps the Chambal, which has now come up during the Second Five Year Plan—that was also from Madhya Bharat actually—not one major scheme has been given to Madhya Pradesh and, as far as I know, even in the Third Five Year Plan the chances of Madhya Pradesh are very remote. This is only one instance that I am citing from

the Irrigation Department. There are various other matters like road transport, railways etc. where the same treatment is meted out to Madhya Pradesh. The only exception that the Home Ministry is perhaps making is in the matter of keeping down the dacoit menace. For that, of course, money is being granted by the Central Government. Leaving that apart, the grants that have been made so far to Madhya Pradesh are poor and inadequate, considering the size of the State and the necessity of the State.

According to the States Re-organisation plan certain schemes were drawn up and certain quotas were fixed for Madhya Pradesh in clear and unequivocal terms for the grant of money for various things but, I am afraid, none of these things has been carried out so much so that today in the State of Madhya Pradesh there is a growing feeling that if adequate grants are not forthcoming and if there is no development, vis-a-vis the other States, then why on earth keep such a huge or big State in the map of India when different fractions are coming up and when people are dissatisfied one and all. Therefore, the feeling has grown in our State that the State, which is huge and big, should be divided into two so that the administration set up will improve. I would therefore, suggest that the grants, so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, from the Central Government should be enhanced commensurate with the size of the State.

Thirdly, so far as the taxation proposals are concerned, I beg to submit that there is an old saying: do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. I do not mind the imposition of both direct and indirect taxation. They are perfectly all right. But we must sympathetically consider the question of the agriculturists. For example, tax on diesel engine, tractors etc. will hit the farmers and agriculturalists very badly and ultimately it is they who will suffer. They

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji]

are already taxed in many ways by the State Legislature. On top of that, if more burdens are put on them by the Central Government, their lot will become very pitiable.

Then I come to the export of goods like tea, chillies, nuts etc., which are good dollar-earners. We should see to it that our exports to those countries improve. So, we should not impose heavy burdens on the growers of these commodities. Our export duties should be such that they assist rather than hinder the export of these commodities. Unduly heavy duties will create competition & difficulties. If we start imposing heavy excise duties on dollar earning cash crops, it is going to hit our own finances ultimately.

Then, Madhya Pradesh is full of Adibasis. From time immemorial they used to grow tobacco on their own fields. Now the Central Government is levying an excise duty on tobacco. Therefore, they are put to a lot of hardship. So, I would suggest that so far as the Adibasis and tribal people are concerned, the instructions to the officers should be such that the Adibasis do understand them. And, as far as possible, whatever procedure was in the past should be allowed to continue. Also, they should not be disturbed from their present avocations, as there is no other source of living for them.

Coming to defence, I find that actually there has been no increase in the defence Budget. It is true that the Defence Minister has stated that he would come again with fresh proposals. I do not want here to repeat our difficulties which are there. But in real politik—I am using the word politik will be missing if our defence lack in material & efficiency. And when I mean defence, I do not only mean from the point of view of increase of armies or equipment—that, of course, is necessary—but the conditions of service in which our sepoys are today, must be improved etc.

Their quarters and their living conditions should also simultaneously be improved. The Pay Commission which was appointed has dealt with all the other factors but, I am very sorry to say, it has not said one word about the army personnel. I personally think that it is very unfair. After all, there should be some machinery by which the conditions of service, pay or emoluments etc. of the armed forces should be improved. It is high time that the Government of India take action in this matter. It is nearly ten years since we attained the independence of this country. I should add another ten years, for since 1939 the army personnel had been on their tip-toe, first with the second world war and then the other necessities that arose after the independence of the country. So, I am very sorry to say that for these ten years no one has ever thought about their service conditions or their emoluments. There have been several commissions but the unfortunate part of it is that they were absolutely dumb and blind to the requirements of the army personnel. Nothing has been done. The Army personnel also cannot represent in force their case along because they are bound closely. So, some sort of commission should be appointed to go through their salaries and emoluments and see that they get a proper living wage, and other amenities like good quarters. We are spending crores and crores of rupees on housing and other things. I would request you all to go and see how our officers live, very near to us in Delhi. This is one example of how we are treating our army personnel. So, I would request that Union Government to do something about it.

Lastly, I want to say something about the wastage. What actually happens is that we do not decide the priorities first. I can give hundred and one examples and if I go into details it will take a lot of time. It is necessary that before we embark

on anything we must have a measuring rod. That should be clear in our minds and then we should proceed. Suppose we want to construct a road. Under the Community Projects, or whatever it may be, we ask some villagers to start construction of the road. They collect everything; they bring stones, they bring *mooram*, everything. Then the work is held up for want of a road-roller. Everything is put there for several months together and no one bothers about it and there is no road. Take another case. A road is built but a bridge on the road is not built. Now, so far as bridges are concerned, the villagers cannot do anything about it. Ultimately what happens is that within two or three years the road is washed out and becomes deplorable. Therefore, the best thing is that if the Government are thinking of constructing a road, let them first construct the bridges and then the roads. Then there is some meaning in it. So, unless and until we decide about priorities our Targets and Projects will fail.

Another thing when we decide over a thing and politics comes into the picture. I say this with due regard to my colleagues here. For instance, I do not mind wherever the ship-building yard is built there must be several ship-building yards built in India. But what will happen is this. Suppose any area gets a ship-building yard, where coal and iron are far away, the cost of production will go up than places where coal and iron will easily be available. The result will be that the ship-building yard, instead of being built within two or three years, will be built in ten years, and a hundred and one difficulties will arise. So, these things must be thought of first. For instance, if you take any other country, you will find ship-building yard wherever coal and iron is very close. If you take England, there is Newcastle, if you take Germany, you find a place like Hamburg, near about it. All these are places where these things are easily available. Otherwise, the cost price will increase, and again it will be diffi-

cult and fresh taxation will be needed to meet the expenditure.

The second example I would give is this. The railway line from north to south is always blocked. We are having the Grand Trunk Express and so many other express trains. There has always been the necessity for the Hingoli-Khandwa line which we have been trying to complete during the last ten years. It is only a link of fifty miles. I think it is six, seven or eight years since we have been trying to complete it, but that portion has not yet been joined. So much so, that whatever we want to move from north to south, we are running two hundred trains. We do not decide on these priorities first. So what I submit is that let us decide what we want first, and let us embark upon it, rather than going away from one place to another. That is all that I wish to say.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat):
Madam Chairman, the discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61 is coming towards an end, and at the fag end I also wish to speak a few words on the Budget.

In the process of India's economic development, we for a second time, if I may say so, stand in a crucial year. I call it crucial, because it marks the end of the second Plan and the beginning of the third. The development plans of every country depend on financial resources, both internal and external. And in this respect I would like to congratulate our Finance Minister for his significant efforts to tap all possible resources to find money for investment on the numerous schemes which have been drawn up. The fact that the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany, Japan and a few Commonwealth countries have come forward to help India implement her development schemes speaks volumes of the success of our non-alignment policy. I have no doubt, that every rouble, dollar and pound which would be forthcoming from friendly countries would be invested in worthy enter-

[Shrimati Mafida Ahmed]

prises of which the giver and the receiver would both be rightly proud.

Coming to the efforts which are being made to tap the internal resources, the House is aware that besides laying additional direct and indirect taxes the Finance Minister has initiated the Prize-Bond scheme. Already we have started the National Savings programme in different forms of investment, to allow all the income-groups to contribute to the national effort for development. And when the existing schemes have shown good results, I cannot understand the logic to introduce another scheme to mobilise internal resources. The multiplicity of the schemes will create confusion among the common people. The target of collection through small savings, as envisaged in the second Plan would, I have no doubt, been easily reached if the Government spared more efforts to publicise and popularise the scheme. The Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks came into existence eight years back; but I am surprised to find that though the postal facilities have been provided so far to 93 per cent of the Block Headquarters, savings facilities have not been made available even to five per cent of the post offices of these Blocks. So far as the National Savings programme is concerned, there should be proper co-ordination between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Community Development. I would request the hon. the Finance Minister and the hon. Minister of Communications to take special interest to expedite the work so that every post office in the country is covered with adequate savings facilities. To work up the Plan target, the Ministry of Community Development should give equal importance to the small savings programme as to the programme of increased food production. And the State Publicity Division also should be geared up.

Madam, I feel myself not competent to go into the economic merits and demerits of the Prize Bond scheme; however, I am more concerned with the

ethics of this scheme. Apparently, the Finance Minister in introducing the Prize Bond scheme has tried to bring forward by the back door the lottery system, the lucky star game which only a few years back was thought to be in a bad taste, because it encouraged gambling. The Government may try to convince the people that the Prize Bond scheme does not amount to lottery or gambling; but the fact still remains that the long, long queues of men and women which crowded the post offices and State Banks throughout the country are more tempted with the dream to get rich quick than a genuine desire to contribute to the national cause. There is no doubt that the Government will have cashed in a lot of money and a few lucky Bond-holders will also get the prizes; but I am thinking of those vast majority whose money would be blocked without even the interest. My apprehension moreover is that if by luck the winners happen to be big industrialists, Ministers, MPs. or M.L.As., the general impression would be that this is a novel device to make the rich richer. So I would appeal to the Finance Minister to give re-thinking to this scheme.

Now, I come to the Budget proposals. This year's budget is significant, because it has been prepared keeping in view the perspective of the Third Plan which will be much bigger than the Second Plan. Moreover, it has been prepared against the background of the new threat on our northern border. At the beginning I said that there cannot be any development without taxation. But at the same time I am constrained to say that the selected commodities for fresh imposition are not justified. I hold the same views as expressed by many hon. Members of this House that it will hit the poorer section of our population. It is really frustrating that when the success of the Plan eventually depends upon increased food production, tractors, diesel and other small engines needed for agricultural purposes have also been made targets of the new taxation. I hope the hon. the Finance Minister will be pleased

to withdraw the tax levied on machines and oil used in agriculture and also reduce the levies on tin plates and tin sheets, cycle parts and trucks and buses, etc.

There is not a shadow of doubt that India has made considerable progress in the few years of planned efforts. But when the main objective of our Plan is to raise the living standard of the common man, to remove regional disparities and to make provision for fuller employment, the two big Plans that have already been completed could not achieve the desired result. So, in formulating the Third Plan, the planners must take due account of the mistakes committed in the past. I do hope that sufficient care would be taken in shaping the Third Five Year Plan to develop the under-developed regions of the country.

I represent Assam which is an under-developed State but where resources are plentiful. I am sorry to say that Assam had practically been kept out of the Plan picture during the First Plan. In the Second Plan, the Brahmaputra Bridge project, the oil refinery and the Umiyam Hydel project have been included, and they are nicely coming up. But, in my opinion, the mere setting up of projects cannot offer economic justice to the local people, unless employment is provided for them. It will not be out of place to mention here that Assam's just and legitimate claim for a single big refinery was gently brushed aside by the Central Government, and a miniature refinery was offered as a consolation prize. However, the two projects, namely, Brahmaputra Bridge construction and the refinery generated much hope in the minds of the people of that State to get employment. But, disappointingly enough, the authorities of both the projects are ignoring the interests of the indigenous people of Assam. We have nothing to protest regarding recruitment of higher technical personnel from outside, but for administrative services, clerical jobs, semi-skil-

led and non-skilled labour, full justice should be accorded to the people of Assam. And Assam expects that a definite quota for the children of the soil would be allotted in those projects. I am sorry to learn that a similar discriminatory policy has also been pursued by the Posts and Telegraphs, Department in Assam.

The representation of Assam in the Central Services is quite negligible. The hon. Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure, Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, during his visit to Assam assured favourable consideration of the demand for adequate representation of the Assamese in the Central Services, like the Central Excise and Customs Department etc., and we are looking forward with confidence to the fulfilment of the assurance.

It is an irony of fate that oil-rich Assam has been compelled to pay unreasonable high prices for petroleum products as compared to other sister States. We are not able to understand the logic behind it. Now, the additional levy on trucks and buses and the duty on diesel oil will adversely affect the development of motor transport, and ultimately this will affect the economy of the State. I hope the Finance Minister and the Minister of Mines and Oil will leave no stone unturned to make the oil companies change their price policy.

Since the success of the Plan eventually depends on the solution of the food problem, I would like to say something about it. At present crores of rupees are being spent on importing foodgrains from foreign countries, and this cannot be allowed for long. The import of foodgrains not only acts as a drain on our financial resources; it also does not befit a primarily agricultural country like India.

It was a matter of great satisfaction to hear from the hon. Food Minister that he hopes the country would be self-sufficient in food by the end of the Third Plan period, but expectations and achievements are two different things. It appears that out of

[Shrimati Mafida Ahmed]

nearly Rs. 1,000 crores sanctioned under the Third Plan for promotion of agriculture, Rs. 400 crores are to be given over to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. I have nothing to say about the distribution of funds, but I want to say that proper thought should be given to it so that the best results can be reaped with the available funds.

So far as food production is concerned, I think the services of the panchayats and co-operatives should fall strictly within the jurisdiction of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. In the course of his reply to the food debate, the hon. Minister regretted that the States are lacking in enthusiasm to promote agricultural production. He also gave a friendly warning reminding the States that food production is strictly and rightly the responsibility of the State Governments. While I appreciate his views and appeal to the State Governments to attach paramount importance to more food production. I would at the same time, urge the Central Government and the Planning Commission to give due consideration to the schemes of the State Governments and to allocate funds in time so that they may implement the schemes in time.

So far as my information goes, the last Assam floods would not have been so devastating if the flood control schemes had been executed in time. All the schemes undertaken by the State Government had been left half-executed for lack of funds. By saying this, I am not going to compliment the State Government, but I want that what the farmers produce in the fields should be well protected. If the planners do not attach serious importance to irrigation and prevention of flood menace, the food problem, I say, will remain a recurring and continuous problem of the country.

The House is aware that flood is an annual feature of Assam, but it is a pity that Centre's allotment to Assam for flood control is too meagre. May

I, with your permission, read out a few lines from the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister of Assam this year? He said:

"It is indeed a matter of deep regret that neither the gravity of our necessity has been appreciated by the Government of India nor the undertaking given by the Central Ministers has till now been implemented. It is hoped that Government of India shall soon examine the necessity of granting funds to this State for flood control work the suspension of which incomplete work is not only hampering our progress but also destroying a great volume of national wealth."

The increased defence estimates, I should say, are quite justified because the defence of the country is the paramount duty of the Government and the vital concern of its citizens, but the money earmarked for defence should be spent in a well-planned way. Unfortunately, our neighbours in the north and west are already in occupation of a good part of Indian territory in Kashmir, and Pakistan has gone to the extent of issuing stamps which may rightly be called Pakistan's philatelic aggression. Our northern neighbour China is a shrewd expansionist, and this is clear from the fact that she has surreptitiously consolidated her hold on a large part of Indian territory. In the light of this disquieting situation, India must make herself self-sufficient in defence production. Since the northern border has taken the first priority on the list of our defence needs, and since the entire northern region remains bitterly cold all round the year, it is essential that our experts make a study of the military clothing of cold countries like Norway, Sweden, Finland etc. It is necessary to set up a chain of depots in the remote snowy areas, so that in matters of food, clothing, medicine and other essential requirements, our jawans may not feel any dearth or

difficulty. The entire working capacity of our ordnance factories should be diverted to the production of arms and ammunition and general military stores needed by our Army, Navy and Air Force. The present programme of manufacturing civilian goods must be completely stopped and left to the private sector, or that section of the public sector which is already making civilian goods.

I hope the Finance Minister will keep a mother-in-law's watch to see that the money sanctioned to various Demands for Grants by the House is properly utilised. With these few words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं केवल एलमोनियम स्क्रैप के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इनगोट्स पर ३०० रुपये की नई ड्यूटी लगाई गई है और शीट्स-सर्किल पर ५०० रुपये की ड्यूटी लगाई गई है यह ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में कगेब १०० फैक्टरीज ऐसी हैं जहाँ कि एलमोनियम के स्क्रैप से शीट्ससर्किल तैयार करके बर्तन बनाये जाते हैं पात्र बनाये जाते हैं, थाली लोटे वगैरह बनाये जाते हैं जिस तरह से सोने और चांदी पर एक ही बार ड्यूटी ली जाती है और एक बार ड्यूटी लेने के बाद अगर आप सोने या चांदी को फिर बेचने जाय तो दुबारा उम पर ड्यूटी नहीं लगती है ठीक वही बात इस में भी होनी चाहिए। जो बर्तन बनते हैं उन पर ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐट सोर्स पर पहले ही ड्यूटी लग चुकी होती है। दुबारा यह ड्यूटी नहीं लेना चाहिए। एक ही चीज को बार बार यदि आप लेंगे तो उसका फन यह होगा कि उसके दाम अधिक होने जायेंगे। इस वास्ते मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इस को फिर से देखा जाय और एलमोनियम स्क्रैप से जो शीट्ससर्किल बनता है उस पर ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि एलमोनियम स्क्रैप पर

ऐट सोर्स पर आप आलरैडी ड्यूटी ले चुके हैं। जैसे कि पीतल और तांबे के बर्तनों पर एक बार ड्यूटी लगती है और दुबारा उन पर ड्यूटी नहीं लगती है मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा ही यहाँ पर भी हो। आप तांबे की थाली को बेचने जायें और फिर उसकी थाली बनायी जाये तो उस पर ड्यूटी नहीं लगायी जाती। इसलिए मेरा केहना है कि अल्यूमीनियम तो गरीबों के उपयोग की वस्तु है। आज एल्यूमीनियम की थाली अगर १८ आने में या १४ आने में या १३ आने में आती है, तो पीतल की थाली दो तीन रुपये की आती है। इसलिए जो गरीबों के उपयोग की वस्तु है वह तो जितनी ही सस्ती हो उतना अच्छा है। इसलिए मेरा नर्म निवेदन है कि इस नीति पर फिर से विचार किया जाये और जो पात्र स्क्रैप से बने शीट सर्किल एल्यूमीनियम से बनते हैं उन पर फिर से ड्यूटी न ली जाये।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): It is not possible for me to touch even the outer fringes of the activities of this Ministry within the limited time at my disposal, and, therefore, I have to content myself with raising a few points which are of utmost importance.

Some of the taxation measures that this Ministry has undertaken in the present year's budget, I should say, are so unrealistic and devoid of any justification that any amount of condemnation of those taxation measures will not satisfy even the inquisitiveness of common justice.

The first point that I wish to raise is in regard to the taxation measure that the Finance Minister has introduced by way of additional excise duty on films. I do not quite know whether the Finance Minister himself has understood the implications of this additional excise duty on the film industry, because he might be having in his mind certain types of pictures that are run in India, and also the financial state of affairs of certain sections of the film industry. If he spends a minute in looking into the

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state of affairs of the language films today, he will himself feel convinced that not even this additional excise duty, but even one-hundredth of it, is enough to throttle the entire language film industry, because the economic and financial situation of that industry is in such a deplorable condition.

I myself know the situation of one language film industry, namely the Malayalam film industry. It is rather comparatively a new industry. At the time when films began to be shot in Malayalam, there were about 142 producers who entered the field, and now it has come to a stage when out of the 142, only three or four remain in the field, because it was not at all paying, and they could not make both ends meet because of the inadequate collections that they got from the films. In the Malayalam film industry, they spend about Rs. 1½ lakhs on an average on a film which runs to about 16,000 feet; because of this excise duty, one film itself will have to pay more than Rs. 25,000 if this excise duty is calculated.

The net result will be that even the three producers who are remaining in the field and who are making on an average about three films a year for the consumption of the Malayali people will have to close down, because even now, they are not able to make both ends meet. This is not a case similar to what has been experienced by the Finance Minister in Bombay where the Indian film stars, especially, in language films are fabulously paid. A Malayali film star gets a maximum for a picture, in various instalments, of only about Rs. 5,000. And with this sum, a series of artistes are to be collected. And the amount has to be realised from about two crores of people for their entertainment in a particular year.

The immediate result of the imposition of this additional excise duty on

the language film industry will be to completely throttle the language films, and even the three producers who remain in the field will not be able to bring forward a single film from next year onwards. Is it the intention of the Finance Minister to throttle the language films and give some sort of consolidation to the films that are imported into India from foreign countries? When we want a sort of indigenous culture in our own entertainments and in our own films when there is cut-throat competition from the Hollywood films that are just crowding our market in every theatre, is it the intention of the Finance Minister to discourage and throttle this industry so that from tomorrow onwards when the taxation proposal is given effect to, only the Hollywood films could be shown? If that is not the intention, then the Finance Minister will have to think twice about the excise duty that he is imposing on the films. Therefore, I would appeal to him to reconsider this matter. After all, what he is getting out of this is only Rs. 75 lakhs. I am quite sure this House will realise that the Finance Minister, without hurting the hair of anybody in India today can get Rs. 75 lakhs. For getting just this meagre sum of Rs. 75 lakhs, he should not throttle the young language film industry. Therefore, when giving final touches to his concluding speech, he should think a little better about the implications of this excise duty on the language films, and I hope that he will realise that his act has got such wide consequences on the language film industry, and he should give at least a breathing space for this film industry, even if he is not able to give encouragement by means of financial assistance to these language films.

My next point is regarding the excise duty on diesel oil. I do not hold any brief for anyone who is using diesel oil. This duty on diesel oil during this particular year, out of which he is going to get a meagre

amount, shows the lack of co-ordination and lack of planning between one Ministry and another. For the last five years, the Transport and Communications Ministry was encouraging the transport industry in India to go in for more and more dieselisation, to cut down the consumption of petrol and so on. The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel which is in charge of petroleum has been adopting such a policy whereby we are not only not producing any diesel oil here, but emphasis has been placed under the refinery agreement for the production of more and more gasoline, whereas the Ministry of Transport and Communications have been advocating a policy of more and more dieselisation. Now, the Finance Minister is placed in a tight corner. When we are spending more and more of foreign exchange for import of diesel oil, and when the other Ministry is not producing enough diesel oil, therefore, as a matter of policy, he has to cut down the drain on foreign exchange by cutting down the import of diesel oil, and, therefore, diesel oil should bear more excise duty.

All the automobile owners in the country, the truck-owners, and the bus-owners etc. listening to the advice of the Ministry of Transport and Communications three years ago got diesel engines and changed the whole procedure of working. Now, all of a sudden, in the Budget Speech, you say that diesel oil is going to have more excise duty. But it is not these people who are going to suffer, because the lorry-owners, when the additional excise duty is levied, can increase their freight charges, and the bus-owners, when the additional excise duty is levied, can increase their transport charges. Ultimately, the excise duty on diesel oil will directly be passed on to the ordinary man, either in terms of transport charges; in the buses or by way of increased prices for the food materials and other materials that are transported by the lorries.

The Finance Minister has had to adopt this policy because of lack of co-ordination. The other Ministries appear to have thought that when we are spending more and more foreign exchange on the import of diesel oil, the Finance Minister has been driven into a tight corner where he has had to levy this excise duty, not in order to get money in return by way of this excise duty but just to discourage the use of diesel oil and cut down its consumption. This shows lack of co-ordination, for which the ordinary people in this country will have to suffer. Because of the Ministers' lack of foresight, and because of lack of co-ordination between the different Ministries, let not the ordinary people suffer. You may think that the automobile-owners will suffer, but they will not suffer, the ultimate suffering will be passed on to the ordinary consumer and the ordinary passenger. This excise duty on diesel will hit the common man more.

Therefore, two main excise duties that the Finance Minister is imposing this year have a direct effect on the common people and the small people; one of them is crippling the small-scale cultural industry in the language films, and the other would be crippling the entire automobile industry, or rather not the industry itself, but those who are the beneficiaries of this industry. Therefore, the Finance Minister should reconsider these excise duties.

I now come to another point, regarding certain activities of this Ministry, which strictly should be termed as extra-Ministerial activities. We were quite surprised when during the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, and in fact, in each debate that preceded this debate on the Finance Ministry's Demands, the Finance Ministry came into play quite directly, because the Finance Ministry with its many tentacles could be compared to an octopus which spreads its vicious tentacles

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on every branch of administration in this country, and quite rightly, when the debates on the Demands for Grants of the different Ministries take place here, the Finance Ministry comes into play.

During the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee read out a quotation from the magazine *The Time* dated the 14th December. Reading this magazine regularly, I find that the press in India is quite uncharitable to our Finance Minister, because the American press gives more publicity to the good activities of the Finance Minister than the press in India. Shri Vajpayee read out the story of a supposed interview that the Finance Minister had with the Chief of the Army Staff, General Thimayya.

14 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai: I had no such interview.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In the nature of our Constitution where respective Ministries have got respective responsibilities, I do not for a moment believe that the Finance Minister would have dared to call the Chief of the Army Staff and questioned and cross-questioned him.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of daring. The Minister can certainly get information. But in this case the facts are not there. It is all false.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This is the only answer I wanted, because the *Time* magazine gives a long series of stories regarding the Finance Minister right from the time he visited the United States of America two years ago.

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot help it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: If it goes on record and remains unchallenged, if the matter is referred to in the House and none on behalf of Government repudiates it, it is difficult to disbelieve it. But now I am very glad that the Finance Minister has said it is false. I would only suggest to the Finance Minister that instead of reading the Indian newspapers, he would find more falsehood about himself if he were to read it. He should read that magazine so that the Indian public may not be misled about the activities of the *Time* magazine which has a large circulation in India.

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot give sense to the readers. They must utilise their own sense.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Readers are reading more sense into it than the Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not distribute sense. You have your own sense.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am glad that he has repudiated it. I raised this point because it was not repudiated when it was specifically referred to by an hon. Member during the course of the discussion of the Demands of the Defence Ministry.

The next thing I want to refer to is the much controversial Audit Report, I am not going into the contents of the Audit Report. It is quite unfortunate that the Auditor-General, who has been given a very great position in our Constitution and who in the exercise of his powers and in the enjoyment of his immunity, could be compared to the judiciary in our country—which also as one of the foremost pillars of our Constitution has got so much of immunity—has become the subject of so much comment. Any remarks about the Auditor-General made at random either inside the House or outside are highly objectionable, unless the proper procedure laid down in the Constitution is followed. But in spite of the law that we have made, in spite of the sanctity of the Constitution, in spite of the greatness that we put on the

head of a particular man, unless that man himself is capable of keeping that greatness and unless he behaves in a manner which is beyond suspicion, then people begin to talk. In this debate, speaker after speaker referred to the Audit Report.

14.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am sorry this has become a matter of controversy and has come into play in the debate on the floor of the House, just because there is in the minds of hon. Members here, whether on this side or that, and in the minds of the general public, a legitimate ground for certain suspicions arising from the way in which the Auditor-General has behaved in this particular affair. Otherwise, no controversy would have arisen. I am sorry that this controversy should have arisen in this House this way. It might not be this Auditor-General but another Auditor-General. But the sanctity of the post of the Auditor-General as laid down in the Constitution is there. Therefore, my only submission is that the Auditor-General should be above and beyond suspicion and the immunity that has been conferred upon him by the Constitution should be kept—he should be the custodian and guarantor of that immunity.

This morning an attempt was made to raise that particular subject. So far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he is responsible, on behalf of the President, for laying on the Table of the House a copy of the Audit Report. But article 151 of the Constitution makes it very clear that it is not the Audit Report only that is to be placed on the Table of the House but also the Appropriation Accounts. The Finance Minister should, in order to remove doubts and suspicions that legitimately arise in the minds of the people and in the minds of hon. Members here, give a clear explana-

tion why in this particular case the Audit Report was placed on the Table of the House barely 24 hours before the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence was due to start, and without also placing a copy of the Appropriation Accounts on the Table.

Secondly, under article 149, this House is entitled to frame laws defining and controlling the powers of the Auditor-General. Parliament has not yet defined these powers. So till these are defined, he will exercise such powers that the Auditor-General exercised at the commencement of this Constitution. This means that the old Order, the Auditor-General's (Control and Powers) Order of 1936 would operate. In this connection, I make an appeal to the Finance Minister; whatever might be the outcome of this controversy, the Finance Minister should immediately take measures to introduce legislation here defining the Auditor-General's powers so that there may not be any further controversy and in that controversy, hon. Members of this House will not be just speaking 'in darkness'. This alone would put an end to this type of controversy. Ultimately, when a question arises, the Auditor-General can be removed only by a certain process prescribed in the Constitution. It comes to this that whenever the Auditor-General breaks a law or a rule, the House is confronted with a *fait accompli*, that it should take only one course and one course alone, that is, to go through the laborious process of removing him from office. This might not be possible and will not be proper. It cannot be that whenever the Auditor-General infringes a rule, immediately he has to be removed. Therefore, the only solution, the only practical way out, is for the Auditor-General to see that in order to have the immunity given to him and have the respect that he commands under article 151 of the Constitution, he is a bit more careful.

In this Audit Report, certain strange things have happened. This is at the

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root of the controversy. It is not said by anybody that the Auditor-General had any motive in this. But comparing the behaviour of the Auditor-General in auditing accounts and presenting them to the President, one finds that he has adopted a peculiar method as far as the accounts of the Defence Ministry are concerned. If hon. Members look into the audited accounts of the different Ministries and this particular Ministry from the year 1954 onwards, they will find a strange thing. The Auditor-General has shown a great hurry in preparing the Audit Report for 1959-60. When such a hurry is there and there is a further hurry in placing that Audit Report on the Table of the House, so much so the Defence Minister himself—whose Ministry is another arm of the Government—has to say that his explanation has not been given to the House and it is necessary for him, with the permission of the Chair, to place it on the Table of the House, it is clear that all is not well in the State of Denmark. The Members here have a legitimate right in exercising their power to ask Government what is wrong so far as this Report is concerned and why the Auditor-General sent this Report without prior consultation with the Ministry and why he made in this case a departure from the past practice.

While defining the powers of the Auditor-General, Jennings has made it very clear that under British parliamentary practice, it has never been the function of the Auditor-General to pass comments on the policy of Government. Once the Auditor-General does so, he loses his authority of auditing the accounts and transgress upon the realm of the Cabinet and the policies which are the preserve of this House. In Chapter 8 of the Audit Report, we find not an audit report or a statement of accounts. Article 151 makes it quite clear as to what sort of statement he shall forward to the President and

what sort of statement shall be laid on the Table of the House. It says:

"The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament".

I am not taking the time of the House to go into Chapter 8, for I have not the time to do so, but in that Chapter in not a single sentence will you find any reference to any accounts of the Union of India. It is all specific condemnation of certain policies adopted by the Defence Ministry. I may disagree with the Defence Minister or I may not. But here it is a question of the Auditor-General transgressing the limits of his powers and going into realms of policy laid down by this Government. The question is whether, if the Auditor-General transgresses his limits into the realms of policy, he will have so much immunity as is laid down by the Constitution.

Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to clarify the position and offer an explanation, if at all he has any, in relation to the charges that have been made on the floor of the House so that doubts and suspicions that are entertained on this matter might be removed.

My last point is regarding the answer that the Finance Minister gave a few days back when a question was asked about the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations. The Finance Minister was repeatedly questioned from all sides of the House whether he would be prepared to meet the representatives of the organisations recognised by the Government of India. The Finance Minister took such a stubborn attitude that it was made to appear that he retained the stubbornness he had when the report was presented before the House. Right from the beginning he said that these organisations had

already got their opportunities before the Commission to present their case and, therefore, the question does not arise now. But I may tell the Finance Minister that when the decisions were taken at the 15th Indian Labour Conference these poor men did not know that it had no binding effect. Because of the presence of the Finance Minister and because the Conference was being presided over by the Labour Minister, they thought that the decisions had got some moral binding character—some moral binding on this Government. But, when the Finance Minister wrote to the Pay Commission that the decisions had no binding effect of Government—the attitude that he has taken—were the employees given any chance to repudiate the claim that the decisions of the 15th Labour Conference were not binding on Government? It was a closed affair after the employees were given a chance of presenting their memoranda and evidence. They were never given a chance to cross-examine the witnesses tendered by the Finance Ministry. They were not given any chance of cross-examining the Finance Minister as to why he declared that the decisions of the Conference were not binding on Government. Therefore, it is not fair to say that they had enough opportunity. The Finance Minister should at least consider the present trend of the employees' organisations. They want to discuss with the Finance Minister. That, at least, should be conceded. A discussion will not cost anything. He should avoid a situation whereby they will be forced to go on strike.

I hope the Finance Minister will have the patience to discuss with them and settle all these matters amicably.

श्री आसर् (रत्नागिरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय की खर्च की मांगों पर मैं ने कई कटौती के प्रस्ताव रखे हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं कुछ अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि इनकम टैक्स के एरियर्स को वसूल करने का जितना

ठोस प्रयत्न हमारी तरफ से होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं किया गया। इतना ही नहीं। रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जहाँ सन् १९५८ में पेंडिंग केसेज की संख्या ६,६०,३१५ थी वहाँ सन् १९५९ में यह संख्या १०,६२,१०३ हो गयी। अपील के जितने केसेज फाइल हुए उतने नहीं कर सके। उनकी संख्या बहुत कम हो गयी है। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाया जाये और इनकम टैक्स के एरियर्स को वसूल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में पाकिस्तान से बहुत से फोर्ड नोट आये हैं। जिन स्थानों पर इन नोटों का उपयोग किया जाता है वहाँ के लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी है। जहाँ इन नोटों का उपयोग हो रहा है उनको कब्जे में लेने का कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में हमने क्या किया है।

स्मगलिंग के बारे में भी बहुत चर्चा हो रही है। देश के अनेक भागों में स्मगलिंग हो रहा है, लेकिन रत्नागिरी में गोम्रा के बार्डर पर विशेष रूप से स्मगलिंग हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि इसमें हमारे बड़े अधिकारी भी शामिल रहते हैं और इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि स्मगलिंग बहुत होता है। गोल्ड वाचेज का स्मगलिंग बहुत होता है। इनको रोकने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। अफसर लोग इसको रोकने का तो प्रयत्न नहीं करते लेकिन यह दिखाने के लिए कि काम हो रहा है, गरीब जनता को परेशान करते हैं। तो मेरी मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिए हमारी ओर से पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिए। हम वहाँ का स्मगलिंग इसलिए नहीं रोक सकते क्योंकि उसमें आफिसर शामिल हैं। इसकी तलाश करनी चाहिए। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाया है।

[श्री भास्कर]

वहां जाने के लिए बहुत से अफसर प्रयत्न करते हैं और ऊपर के अफसरों को दो दो तीन तीन हजार रुपया देकर वहां जाने के लिए अपना ट्रांसफर कराते हैं। इसका कारण यही है कि वहां उन लोगों को अच्छी आमदनी हो जाती है। इस आमदनी के कारण यह स्मगलिंग का बिजनेस अच्छा चलता है। इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

थोड़े दिन पहले ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर ने कांडला पोर्ट को फ्री-पोर्ट डिक्लेअर किया। यह तो ठीक किया, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि जब यहां चारों ओर स्मगलिंग चलता है तो अगर कांडला को फ्री पोर्ट डिक्लेअर कर दिया गया तो वहां तो स्मगलिंग का सेंटर बन जायेगा। इसको रोकने के लिए हमको कोई प्रयत्न अभी से विचार लेना चाहिए। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी जब बम्बई में चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि Goa is a Paradise for smugglers। मुझे डर है कि इसी तरह से कहीं कांडला भी स्मगलर्स के लिए पैरेडाइज न हो जाये। इसको रोकने के लिए अभी से उपाय सोच लेने चाहिए।

इसके आगे मैं लोन्स और ग्रान्ट्स इन एंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जो हम हर साल लोन और ग्रान्ट्स देते हैं उन में से बहुत से अनकवर्ड रहते हैं। हम हर साल जो इंटरेस्ट देते हैं वह १९६ करोड़ होता है लेकिन जो इंटरेस्ट हमको मिलना चाहिए उसमें अन्तर हो जाता है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें कि क्या हो रहा है। जो हम लोन देते हैं उनका ब्याज समय पर नहीं मिलता इससे भी यह अन्तर बढ़ता है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण किया जाये।

एक बात स्पष्ट दिखायी देती है कि रिजर्व बैंक और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में जितना कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए उतना नहीं

होता है। रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से जो सिफारिशें आती हैं उन पर जितना ठोस विचार करना चाहिए उतना हम नहीं करते। और इसका परिणाम हमको रोज दिखायी देता है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सिफारिशें रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से दी जाती हैं उन पर ठोस विचार हो और सरकार का उससे जो मतभेद है उसको भी बता देना चाहिए।

इकानमिक सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही गयी है :

"The economic survey attempts to analyse the main trends in the economy during the year 1959-60 and to present in broad outline the background against which the budgetary and economic policies for the coming year have to be considered."

लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी ओर से बजट तैयार करते समय इस पर विचार नहीं किया गया। हम ने जो बजट तैयार किया उसमें हमने करीब करीब ८३ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बताया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि महंगाई बढ़ गयी। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग भी बहुत बढ़ रहा है। इस दृष्टि से भी विचार किया जाये।

इसी इकानमिक सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दूसरी जगह यह दिया गया है पैरा ४५ में :

"The rise in the wholesale prices by about 20 per cent since the commencement of the Second Plan is indicative of the continuing pressures within the economy."

इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देकर हमको अपना बजट बनाना था। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया और बजट बनाते समय इकानमिक सर्वे कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसी लिए देश में महंगाई बढ़ रही है।

हम देखते हैं कि हर साल हमारा बजट एस्टीमेट बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक ओर हम

इकानमी की बात करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि हमारा सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ता चला जाता है। और इसीलिए देश में इनफ्लेशन बढ़ रहा है। आप देखें कि सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर सन् १९४८-४९ में हमारा खर्च ३५.५६ करोड़ था, जो कि गत साल २३३.३५ करोड़ हो गया और इस साल २६७.७६ करोड़ अनुमान किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि देश में इनफ्लेशन बढ़ता है और महंगाई बढ़ती है। और कर्मचारी ज्यादा वेतन मांगते हैं। अभी हाल में यहां पर पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहुत चर्चा हुई। आपने पे कमीशन क्यों बैठाया? इसीलिए कि कर्मचारी ज्यादा वेतन मांगते हैं। और इसका यही कारण है कि देश में महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है। अगर चीजों का दाम सस्ता हो तो कोई ज्यादा वेतन नहीं मांगेगा। लेकिन हम महंगाई कम नहीं कर सकते। तो स्वाभाविक है कि कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा वेतन मिलना चाहिए। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

फारिन लोन्स के बारे में मैं ने और मेरी पार्टी ने भी कहा है कि हम जो बहुत ज्यादा फारिन लोन ले रहे हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। हम ने सदन में बताया था कि हमारे प्लान्स बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी हैं, यह हमारी कैपेसिटी के बहुत ज्यादा बड़े हैं। लेकिन हमारे विचार पर आपने खयाल नहीं किया, लेकिन अन्त में वही परिणाम आया जो कि हमने कहा था। कल के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में श्री मॅन्स इकानमिक मिशन वरल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट का कुछ अंश छपा है, उसमें बताया गया है :

"It is believed to hint that the proposed size of the Third Plan is rather too big and reflects an overestimation of the probable resources both internal and external. The Mission has reportedly cautioned against excessive deficit financing".

तो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग और फारिन लोन्स के बारे में हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और ऐसा इन्तिजाम करना चाहिए कि इनके कारण देश में इनफ्लेशन और महंगाई न बढ़े। हमारे देश पर कर्ज का भार दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है और यह हमारी चिन्ता का विषय है। १९६०-६१ में हम ने ब्याज के रूप में करीब करीब ७२ करोड़ रुपया देना है। प्रश्न यह है कि यह रुपया हम कहां से देंगे। बैलेंस में जो कुछ इन्स्टालमेंट्स हैं, वे भी देनी हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विषय में जैसी चिन्ता हम लोगों को है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री को भी होगी और वह इस दिशा में उचित कदम उठावेंगे।

लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस कापोरेशन के बारे में बड़ी गड़बड़ है। इस का कारोबार कैसे चलता है, इसका आज कुछ पता नहीं है। इस कारण जनता में बड़ी आशंका पैदा हो गई है। मुंदड़ा डील के बाद कापोरेशन के व्यवहार में सुधार होना आवश्यक था, लेकिन वह अभी तक बिगड़ रहा है। श्री सुब्बया ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस के बाद जनता में इस विषय में बड़ी चिन्ता फैली हुई है। इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस का स्पष्टीकरण भी आवश्यक है।

यह कहा गया है कि कापोरेशन ने १९५९ में ३७५.४१ करोड़ रुपये का नया काम किया, लेकिन हमें इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि उस वर्ष जो काम हुआ है, उस में कितनी पालिसीज पेड अप थीं और कितनी लैप्स हुईं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि काम के जो आंकड़े बताये जाते हैं, उन में से बहुत से आंकड़े बोगस होते हैं। हर एक एजेंट को कोई काम दिया जाता है और होता यह है कि एजेंट अपना काम पूरा करने के लिए जो पालिसीज कान्टीन्यू करती है, उन को पेड अप करा देते हैं और फिर उन को नये काम के रूप में प्रकट करते हैं। हम इस आशा में न रहें कि हमारा काम बढ़ रहा है। जब यह कहा जाता है कि हमारा काम बढ़ रहा है—और

[श्री भास्कर]

काम को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए- तब हम को इस बात के आंकड़े भी मिलने चाहिए कि कितनी पालिसीज पेड अप हुई और कितनी लैप्स हुई। जनता पालिसी को पापुलर करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

सिटीज को ए, बी, सी क्लासिज में बांटा गया है, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था १९५१ के सैन्सस के आधार पर की गई है। आज शहरों की आबादी बहुत बढ़ रही है और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस प्रश्न पर फिर विचार किया जाये और नये सिरे से ए, बी, सी क्लासिज निश्चित की जायें। आज न केवल महंगाई बढ़ रही है, बल्कि स्थान मिलने में भी मुश्किल हो रही है और रहन-सहन का स्तर बहुत बढ़ गया है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नये सैन्सस के अनुसार ए, बी, सी क्लासिज बनाई जायें।

मोटर ह्वीकल्ज पर टैक्स के बारे में कई बातें कही गई हैं। बम्बई शहर में पांच छः दिन से हड़ताल हो रही है और करीब करीब तीस से पैंतीस हजार मोटर स्ट्राइक पर हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि वहां का सब व्यापार बन्द है। इस का कारण यह है कि मोटर ह्वीकल्ज पर जो टैक्स बढ़ रहे हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाये। हो सकता है कि इन बढ़े हुए टैक्सिज को मालिक लोग दे सकें, लेकिन इन टैक्सिज का अन्तिम प्रभाव तो सामान्य जनता पर पड़ता है।

डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज के बारे में हमारे मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज तो हम बहुत कम लगा सकते हैं और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज हम बहुत लगा सकते हैं। इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज का स्वाभाविक प्रभाव कामन मैन पर होता है। आटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री पर जो टैक्स लगाया जायगा, उसका प्रभाव भी जनता पर पड़ेगा।

टैक्स इवेजन के बारे में हमारे यहां जो कुछ शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश में हर एक स्थान पर टैक्स इवेडजें बड़ी संख्या में बढ़ रहे हैं। इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहा गया है कि उस से इस देश के तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की प्री-पार्टीशन इयूज वसूल करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये गये हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी वहां बात-चीत करने के लिए गये थे, लेकिन वह इस बारे में असफल रहे। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में इस से भी कुछ ठोस कदम उठाना आवश्यक है, जिस से हमारा पैसा कुछ वसूल हो सके।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कई बातें बताई थीं। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज की संख्या बढ़ रही है। उन के मुकाबले में डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज की संख्या बहुत कम है। आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज को कम करने का ही प्रयत्न करते हुए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा वसूल करने के लिए डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज पर बल दिया जाये।

अब मैं स्माल सेविंग्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उस का टारगेट १०० करोड़ रुपये रखा गया था, लेकिन तीन वर्ष के अनुभव के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा वह टारगेट पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। इस साल के बजट में ६० करोड़ रुपये का टारगेट रखा गया है, लेकिन मुझे इस बात की आशंका है कि वह टारगेट भी पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इस का कारण यह है कि छोटी बचत करने वाला जो कामन मैन है, जो सामान्य मनुष्य है, उस की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। वह जितना कमाता है, उस को उस से ज्यादा खर्च करना होता है। जब तक इन लोगों की स्थिति सुधारने का हम प्रयत्न नहीं करते तब तक हमारी यह स्कीम सफल नहीं हो सकती है।

इस दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाये और ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाये कि हम कामन मैन को कैसे सुख दे सकते हैं ।

आडिटर-जेनरल के बारे में इस सदन के बाहर भी चर्चा हुई है और इस सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपने भाषणों में आडिटर-जेनरल के बारे में बड़ी चर्चा की है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आडिटर-जेनरल के बारे में हमारे हाउस में ऐसी चर्चा होना ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि आडिटर-जेनरल ने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया है और जो बातें बताई हैं, वे स्पष्ट बताई हैं । और ऐसी बातें आज ही नहीं बताई हैं, पहले भी वह ऐसी बातें बता चुके हैं । गंगा त्रिज के बारे में आडिटर-जेनरल ने रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट को बहुत क्लिफ्टसाइज किया था और अपने विचार स्पष्ट रूप से रखे थे । लेकिन उस वक्त हमारे हाउस के किसी माननीय सदस्य ने आपत्ति नहीं की । आज जब कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के विषय में उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, तो हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी के कई मेम्बर उन बातों को कनसील करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं । हमारे डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में जीप स्कैंडल से ले कर आज तक बहुत से स्कैंडल हो चुके हैं । आडिटर-जेनरल ने उन में से कुछ की तलाश कर के उन के बारे में अपना निर्णय दिया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ बातें रखी हैं । इस कारण से हमारे कुछ मेम्बर इतने परेशान हों और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की इन बातों को कनसील करने का प्रयत्न करें, यह ठीक नहीं है । दि आडिटर-जेनरल इज एबव ससपिशन । मैं तो ऐसा मानता हूँ कि उन के विषय में हमारे मन में कोई शंका नहीं है और उन्होंने निर्दोष निर्णय दिया है । इस धारणा को ध्यान में रख कर उन के विषय में कोई चर्चा करना ठीक नहीं है । जो चर्चा इस समय हो रही है, वह रूलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बरों की ओर से हो रही है । वह ठीक नहीं है । हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि उन के शब्दों और रिमाक्स का अच्छी तरह से पालन किया जाये और हर एक स्थान पर

उन को सम्मान मिले । इस दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाये ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार देहात और शहरी क्षेत्रों की दृष्टि से रखना चाहता हूँ । अब तक हमारे देश में जो प्रगति हुई है, उस का विशेषांश शहरों में गया है और शहरों को प्रगति देख कर हम आसानी से कह सकते हैं कि इन दस बरसों में हम ने काफी लम्बी छलांग मारी है और देश को आगे ले गये हैं । लेकिन अगर देहात की स्थिति पर दृष्टिपान किया जाये, तो शायद यह भावना उतनी हद तक सही नहीं निकलेगी, जितनी कि हम चाहते थे कि वह हो । अरबन एरिया में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज बड़े बड़े कल-कारखाने खड़े किये गये हैं प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर दोनों में । उस में कुछ लोगों को राहत मिली है और कुछ लक्षपतियों की पूंजी बढ़ी है । अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि जब से स्वराज्य हुआ है, तब से धनी अधिक धनी होते गये हैं और गरीब और गरीब होते गये हैं । ये दोनों बातें सही नहीं हैं । मैं तो यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि गरीब और गरीब होते गये, लेकिन अधिकांश गरीबों की हालत अभी सुधरी नहीं है, ज्यों की त्यों है और उन को स्वराज्य का कोई खास लाभ हुआ हो, ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता । लेकिन धनी और धनी होते गये, यह तो प्रामाणिक है । जिस के पास एक इंडस्ट्री थी, उस के पास दो हो गईं और बढ़ती गईं । हमारी सरकार पर यह चार्ज है कि उसके अधीन धनी अधिक धनी होते गये । कैसे होते गये ? अगर इस विषय में कुछ प्रकट किया जाता अगर गवर्नमेंट इस बात के आंकड़े देती कि कितने आदमी इस व्यवसाय में थे और स्वराज्य होने के बाद आज उन की हालत यह हो गई है, तो हम समझ सकते कि इस चार्ज में कहां तक सत्यता है और कहां तक नहीं है । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इसके

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

बारे में जरूर कुछ आंकड़े देश के नागरिकों के सामने रखें ताकि पता चल सके कि इस में किस हद तक सच्चाई है कि धनी धनी हो गये हैं और गरीब और भी गरीब हो गये हैं।

देहाती और शहरी क्षेत्रों में व्यवसाय के नाम पर हम ने कई कारपोरेशंस बना रखे हैं, फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है, रि-फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है और इस प्रकार के कई और कारपोरेशंस हैं जिन के द्वारा लोगों को भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की मदद पहुंचाई जाती है। जहां तक शहरी क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने देखा है कि बड़े बड़े जो पूंजीपति हैं वे ही इन कारपोरेशंस से अधिक रुपया ले लेते हैं और छोटे छोटे कल कारखाने चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको बहुत ही कम रुपया इन से मिल पाता है। आज हम कहते यह हैं कि देश में छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे शुरू हों और उनको बढ़ावा देना हमारा ध्येय भी है और हम चाहते हैं कि देश की तरक्की उनके द्वारा हो। इनको बढ़ावा देने का मतलब यह है कि अधिक से अधिक आदमियों को रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ हों और धन कुछ एक आदमियों के हाथों में ही न पहुंच जाये। हमारा विचार यह है कि कुछ एक आदमियों को पूंजी बढ़ जाने से, धन बढ़ जाने से देश की माली हालत अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। देश की माली हालत तभी अच्छी हो सकती है जब कि आम लोगों की माली हालत अच्छी हो। अभी कुछ दिन हुए हमारे एक माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बिहार में बड़े बड़े कल-कारखाने खुले हैं लेकिन उससे वहां की आम जनता की गरीबी दूर नहीं हुई है, वह गरीबी ज्यों की त्यों है। हां यह जरूर है कि कुछ आदमी धनी हो गये हैं। लेकिन पंजाब में जहां छोटे छोटे कल-कारखाने बहुत हैं, वहां आम जनता की औसत आमदनी बढ़ी है, लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ी है, आय बढ़ी है। इस वास्ते जहां तक हो सके हम बड़े उद्योगों के मुकाबले में छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना

होगा और यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा। लेकिन देखा गया है कि इन छोटे छोटे कल-कारखानों के लिए कोई भी फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन रुपया नहीं देता है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। गोरखपुर में दो एक आदमियों ने बोन डाइजैस्टर्स के लिए दर-खास्तें दी थीं। वहां पर तीन चार बोन-डाइजैस्टर्स गवर्नमेंट ने भेजे हैं और वे वहां पड़े हुए हैं और उन्हीं को प्राप्त करने के लिये उन्होंने ने दरखास्त दी थी और अपने मकान गिरवी रखने के लिये वे तैयार हो गये थे। लेकिन आज देखा गया है कि मकान अगर कोई गिरवी रखता है, तो उस को रुपया नहीं दिया जाता है। मकान की सिक्योरिटी पर वे नहीं दी गई। उस से कहा जाता है कि ज़मीन लावो, खेत लावो तब आप को रुपया मिल सकता है या दूसरी चीज मिल सकती है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि जिन के पास आज ज़मीन या खेत है, उन की प्रवृत्ति इंडस्ट्री की तरफ या रोजगार की तरफ नहीं हुई है। हो सकता है कि जब ज़मीन पर सीलिंग लग जावे तो वे इंडस्ट्री की तरफ या रोजगार की तरफ आवें। लेकिन अभी तक वे आना नहीं चाहते हैं और वहीं पर लगे हुए हैं। तो जो इस तरह के कामों के लिये सहायता प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वे अधिकतर वे लोग हैं जोकि रोजगार करते हैं, जिन के पास मकानात हैं और मकानात को बन्धक रख कर ही वे गवर्नमेंट से सहायता की मांग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बिना पर उन को सहायता नहीं मिलती है। यह कामजो पर लिखा हुआ है कि लोन बिल्डिंग सिक्योरिटी पर नहीं दिया जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें कि अगर तकावी रूल ऐसा है तो उस को एमेंड किया जाय ताकि छोटे छोटे व्यवसाय करने वाले, जिन के पास अपने मकान हैं या उन की तरफ से कोई दूसरा सिक्योरिटी दे सकता है, मकान गिरवी रख सकता है

उन को उस आधार पर रुपया मिल सके । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि आप की जो मशीनें हैं, वे वैसी की वैसी पड़ी रह सकती हैं जिस तरह से कि वे कई सालों से बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं, कोई काम उन से नहीं लिया गया है और वे खराब हो रही हैं । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लोन के लिये जहां तक सिक्योरिटी का सम्बन्ध है, वह ऐसी होनी चाहिये जोकि लोग आसानी से दे सकें और उन को उस पर रुपया मिल सके, धन मिल सके और आप का जो उद्देश्य है वह भी पूरा हो सके ।

अब मैं खेती के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । खेती का हमारे देश की आमदनी में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है । १९५६ में खेती के काम को बढ़ावा देने के लिये, उस की बढ़ोतरी के लिये हम ने वेयरहाउसिंग एक्ट पास किया था । यह एक्ट रूल इंडेंटिडनेस इनक्वायरी कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया था । यह एक्ट इसलिये पास किया गया था ताकि काश्तकार अपने गल्ले को वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स में जमा करवा सकें और वे वक्त आने पर अच्छे भाव पर बेच सकें और साथ ही साथ काश्तकारों को क्रेडिट आसानी से मिल सके, रुपया आसानी से मिल सके । १९५६ में वह पास किया गया था और १९६० हो गया है । पांच साल का अरसा आज गुजर चुका है । ये कारपोरेशन्स दो प्रकार की हैं, एक तो केन्द्र की हैं और दूसरी प्रान्तों की हैं । जहां तक केन्द्रीय कारपोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है वे शायद बड़े बड़े शहरों में बनी होंगी । लेकिन प्रान्तों ने जो बनाई हैं, उन से देहाती जनता परिचित नहीं है, किसी को पता नहीं है कि वे बनी हैं या नहीं बनी हैं और इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उन को उन से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है और आप का जो उद्देश्य था, वह भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है । देहात के रहने वालों के लिये यही नहीं कि वेयरहाउसिंग कारपो-

रेशन्स हों बल्कि आप ने कहा था कि आप विचार कर रहे हैं कि सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव्स के जरिये से खेतीहरों को काम करने के लिये आसानी से रुपया मिल सके, यह भी उन का उद्देश्य होना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ये सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव्स भी जो बनी हैं, ये कागज पर तो बन गई हैं, लेकिन अभी इन्होंने काम करना शुरू नहीं किया है, वे काम नहीं कर रही हैं । उन के पास काम करने के लिये फाइनेंस नहीं हैं, रुपया नहीं है । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है केन डिवेलपमेंट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ही हैं जोकि रुपया सूद पर देती हैं और जो रुपया वे उधार देती हैं उस पर नौ या सात परसेंट सूद लेती हैं । यह कहा गया है कि सूद की यह दर जो महाजन और बनिये रुपया दिया करते थे, उस से कहीं कम है । यह बात ठीक है । आज भी देहात में जहां कहीं रुपये का सूद पर लेन देन होता है, वह २५ परसेंट सूद की दर से कम पर नहीं होता है । वैसे तो ज्यादा तर इस तरह से रुपये का लेन-देन बन्द हो गया है लेकिन जहां कहीं थोड़ा बहुत है भी वह २५ परसेंट पर होता है । इस वास्ते आज खेतीहर सिवाय गवर्नमेंट का मुंह देखने और किसी का मुंह नहीं देख सकते हैं, उन को सिवाय गवर्नमेंट के और कहीं से रुपया उधार नहीं मिल सकता है । जहां जहां केन डिवेलपमेंट सोसाइटीज बनी हैं, वहां वहां लोगों को कुछ राहत मिली है, नौ और सात परसेंट पर लोगों को रुपया मिल जाता है लेकिन जहां ये सोसाइटीज नहीं, वहां कोई भी राहत लोगों को नहीं पहुंची है । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हो सके, इन वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन्स को आप अधिक से अधिक उन क्षेत्रों में ले जायें जहां पर कि कोई क्रेडिट पाने का जरिया नहीं है ताकि वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों को भी राहत मिल सके, उन को भी रुपया आसानी से सुलभ हो सके । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक जो हम देहाती क्षेत्रों की प्रगति करना चाहते

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हैं, वह नहीं हो सकेगी। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप का अधिक ध्यान जाय।

आज के अखबारों में यह खबर पढ़ कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के सवाल पर नैशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल में डिफेंसिस हो गये हैं। काउंसिल में भिन्न-भिन्न राय होने की वजह से एक सब-कमेटी बनी है। पता नहीं सब-कमेटी किस निर्णय पर पहुँचेगी। लेकिन जो फूड मिनिस्टर हैं वह इस पर तुले हुए हैं कि वह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग नहीं होने दगे। दो बरस हुए हैं कि एन० डी० सी० न कहा था कि होलमेल मार्किट जितनी भी ग्रेन की है, वह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिये से हो। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का आज क्या नतीजा निकला है, इस का आप देखें। पहले जो प्रगति हो भी रही थी, वह भी आज बन्द हो गई है। इस वास्ते जाँ भी निर्णय आप को लेना है, वह आप जल्दी से ले, देरी न करें और उस निर्णय पर आप स्टिक करें। अगर आपने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इन ग्रेन का चालू रखना है तो अच्छी तरह से रखिये और अगर नहीं रखना है तो इस को बन्द कर दीजिये। आज हो यह रहा है कि जो बीच वाले हैं वह इस से गलत तरीके से मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। आपने दाम मुकर्रर कर रखे हैं कि आप दस रुपये या तेरह रुपये मन के हिसाब से गल्ला लेंगे, और इस का कोई और खरीददार नहीं होगा। लेकिन आज जो गेहूँ खरीदता है, वह महाजन या बनिया ही खरीदता है, कोई दूसरा नहीं खरीदता है। गल्ले की स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के नाम से जो एजेंट आप को प्रोक्योरमेंट करता है, वह किस तरह से करता है, यह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। काश्तकार जब गेहूँ उस के पास ले जाता है तो जो बनिया है वह उस को दो आफर्स पेश करता है, एक तो यह कि अगर उसे गवर्नमेंट ने जो भाव निश्चित किया है, उस पर देना है, तो वह तेरह रुपये मन के हिसाब से दे सकता

है और अगर वह चाहता है कि पन्द्रह रुपये के हिसाब से बिके तो वह बनिया उस गल्ले को खुद खरीद सकता है। चूँकि कोई और कम्पीटीशन नहीं होता है, इस वास्ते उस को इन दो भावों में से एक भाव को चुनना होता है। किसान १२ रुपये में न दे कर १५ रुपये में दे देता है और इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि गवर्नमेंट का प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं हो पाता। आज हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब बफर स्टॉक बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि वह इस हेतु अमरीका जा रहे हैं। अमरीका की सहायता से उन का विचार है कि यह चीज हो सकती है। यहाँ पर ऊँचा दाम दे कर बफर स्टॉक नहीं बन पाता है क्योंकि बनिया अपना निजी स्टॉक बढ़ाता है, पन्द्रह रुपये किसान को दे कर गल्ला खरीद लेता है और इस के नतीजे के तौर पर गवर्नमेंट को वह गल्ला नहीं मिलता है और गवर्नमेंट का स्टॉक नहीं बनता है। बनिया लोन पीरियड में, देहात में रहने वालों को ही पच्चीस रुपये या बीस रुपये मन में गेहूँ और जौ इत्यादि को बेच देता है और इस तरह से मुनाफा कमाता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है, इस पर आप को विचार करना होगा। बजाय इस के कि काश्तकार को सहायता मिले, यह तो बनिये की सहायता करना हुआ। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि आप दूसरों के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप दृढ़ता से कोई निश्चय लें और जो भाव काश्तकार के लिये निश्चित करें ऐसे करें कि उस को खर्च निकाल कर कुछ बच सके, उस को लाभ हो सके। यदि आप ने ऐसा किया तो उस को भी लाभ पहुँच सकता है और आप को भी लाभ हो सकता है।

जहाँ तक देहाती क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के बारे में आप के जो कदम हैं, वे तेज़ नहीं उठते हैं, बीले आप चलते हैं और जहाँ तक शहरी क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ पर

इंडास्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, आप के कदम तेज उठते हैं। आप ने रिफाइनर्स कारपोरेशन बनाई है। अगर आप ध्यान से देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि जितने बड़े बड़े कैपिटललिस्ट हैं, वे कैपिटल फार्मेशन के नाम पर काम कर रहे हैं और अधिकतर गवर्नमेंट के रुपये से ही व्यवसाय को चला रहे हैं और मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। टैक्स भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मजबूर हो कर लगाने पड़े हैं। आज यह भी कहा जाता है कि अरबों रुपया टैक्सों का बाकी पड़ा हुआ है जो वसूल नहीं हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुपया किन के जिम्मे पड़ा हुआ है, क्या यह छोटे छोटे लोगों के जिम्मे पड़ा हुआ है या बड़ों बड़ों के जिम्मे है? मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ यह छोटों के पास नहीं, बड़ों के पास पड़ा हुआ है। जो छोटे लोग इनकम टैक्स देने वाले हैं, उन के जिम्मे यह रुपया नहीं है। यह है लखपतियों और करोड़पतियों के जिम्मे और उन से यह वसूल नहीं किया जा सका है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह रुपया वसूल हो गया होता तो शायद जा २५ करोड़ के या कितने के टैक्स आप को लगाने पड़े हैं, वे न लगाने पड़ते

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
२३ करोड़ रुपये के।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : २३ करोड़ ही सही। आप ने टैक्स लगाये हैं लेकिन अरबों रुपया बाकी पड़ा हुआ है जो वसूल होने को है। उस बकाया को वसूल करने के लिये क्या तरीका अख्त्यार किया जाता है, भगवान जाने। कहा जाता है कि यह चीज कैपिटल फार्मेशन से दूर हो जायेगी। कैपिटल फार्मेशन की हमारी गाड़ी न जाने कब तक चलती रहेगी और लोग क्लिटसाइज करते रहेंगे कि छोटों पर टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है, चाहे साइकिल टैक्स के बारे में हो या डीजल आबल के बारे में हो।

मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान सतरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा कि डीजल आयल पर टैक्स लगा देने से खेती पर असर पड़ रहा है जमीन वालों पर असर पड़ रहा है। मेरे जैसे छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार डीजल प्लांट लगाये हुए हैं पानी के लिये। कूड आयल मिलता है ६ रु० में और डीजल आयल मिलता है ६ रु० में। ड्योढ़े का फर्क तो वहीं पड़ जाता है। इस तरह से अगर एक बीघा जमीन पर २ रु० खर्च आता था तो उस पर अब ५ रु० लगता है। डीजल आयल पर टैक्स लगा देने से वह और महंगा हो जायेगा। आप ने रिफाइन्ड डीजल आयल पर टैक्स लगा दिया मगर यह खयाल नहीं किया कि यह खेती पर असर डालने वाला है, मोटर ही पर नहीं। मोटर पर डाले तो डाले। पेट्रोल और डीजल आयल में २ रु० कई आने या ३ रु० कई आने का फर्क है। उस के भाव में करीब ड्योढ़े का अन्तर है अब जबकि पहले उन में कम से से कम दुगने या तिगुने का फर्क रहा करता था। डीजल ऐसी वस्तु है जिस से मोटर के अतिरिक्त दूसरी चीजें भी चलती हैं। उस पर टैक्स लगा कर आप मोटर पर ही टैक्स नहीं लगा रहे, हैं बल्कि खेती पर भी टैक्स लगाते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह बतला दे कि वह खेती के लिये डीजल ले रहा है, उस पर टैक्स न लगे। और अगर आप खेती के लिये भी उस पर टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिये अधिक से अधिक पानी दीजिये, उस की सुविधा अधिक से अधिक पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न कीजिये। अगर आप पानी देने में डीजल आयल का हिसाब लगायेंगे तो वह बहुत महंगा पड़ेगा और वे दो पानी के बजाय एक ही पानी देंगे जिस से काम कम होता है। पानी देने का काम आप खुद कीजिये। डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक वाले कहते हैं कि मूंग बोझो। यह फसल अच्छी है। जो मूंग आज कल बोई जाती है, उस को काट कर असाढ़ में घास बोया जा सकता है, लेकिन जब हम ने कई काश्तकारों से कहा तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि पानी इतना महंगा है

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

कि पता नहीं मूंग का पूरा दाम भी आयेगा या नहीं गर्मी के दिनों में । इस लिये कौन मूंग बोये । अगर मूंग बोई जाय तो उस से बोल लाभ होते हैं । एक तो खेती के लिये खाद और दूसरे खाने के लिये दाल । लेकिन इस पर भी आप ने टैक्स लगा दिया ।

इसी तरह से साइकिल टैक्स है । इस के लिये कहा जाता है कि १० रु० ज्यादा नहीं है, यह तो बहुत कम है । लेकिन आज साइकिल ही एक ऐसा ट्रान्स्पोर्ट है जोकि देहातों में फैला हुआ है । घोड़ों की जगह अब साइकिलों ने ले ली है । हर एक गरीब कहीं न कहीं से रुपया काट कर एक साइकिल खरीदता है ताकि आसानी से सब जगह पहुंच सके । आज दूध साइकिल पर बेचा जाता है, तरकारी साइकिल पर बोई जाती है । आप ने १० रु० साइकिल पर कर लगा दिया है लेकिन जो शस्स १० रु० लायेगा देने के लिये उस से पूछिये । जो शस्स ६० रु० साइकिल के लिये झकट्टा करता है, उस को १० रु० और देने पड़ेंगे और इस का उस पर गहरा असर पड़ेगा । इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर भी आप विचार करें और जहां तक मुमकिन हो, जो गरीबों की सवारी है, उस सवारी पर टैक्स न लगाइये, टैक्स और सवारियों पर लगाइयों तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the Plan period budgets are prepared according to the needs of the Plan. It is true that the resources for the successful implementation of the Plan have to be raised, and the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has rightly pointed out that the country is facing at this time a crisis of resources in developing our economy. He has also given a clarion call to the nation to be prepared for harder work and larger sacrifices by all sections of the community.

Sir, I entirely agree with the Finance Minister that the country has to rise to the occasion to fulfil the requirements of the Plan. But, Sir, we find that there is a shortfall in the execution of the Plan; where a citizen contributes 100 per cent the performance is only about 75 per cent. In such a case, why should a citizen be called upon to contribute 100 per cent?

The Finance Ministry and the Government have to see that the Plan is successfully implemented, that every rupee that is spent on the project is well utilised for achieving the targets. The Parliament is required to vote the Demands without knowing the performance in every direction. So, Sir, I would suggest that in future the Parliament should be given what is called, a performance budget, a review of the work that has been done in the previous year, so that Parliament would be in a position to know the progress that is being made before voting on the Demands that are before the House.

In this connection, I may point out the observation made by the Comptroller and Auditor General in his Audit Report, 1959 (Civil), wherein he observes that there has been loose budgeting. With your permission, Sir, I would like to read a short paragraph from that. He says:

"As in earlier years, the compilation of the budget estimates and the subsequent control of appropriations reveal the same inadequacies and the need for improvement in budgetary standards. There were savings in 118 out of 129 voted Grants, amounting in all to Rs. 218 crores, being 19.2 per cent of the total appropriation. Out of the savings, a sum of Rs. 176 crores was surrendered before the close of the year, but as these surrenders were made towards the close of the year, it was not possible to

reappropriate the savings for beneficial use elsewhere, as for example to accelerate the execution of Projects which were in progress and towards which larger funds could not initially be appropriated, due to limitation of resources."

Likewise, in another paragraph he pointed out:

"It is necessary, however, to stress that the utilisation of the appropriations by itself is no index of the wisdom of the expenditure incurred. Cases have been noticed in which projects and programmes once accepted are continued even when it becomes evident that their initial planning and location were faulty and that they would fail to fulfil largely the purposes for which they were undertaken. Another aspect of injudicious spending is the rush of expenditure in March to avoid lapse of funds."

Sir, these observations are very pertinent. I do not know whether the Government have taken any step to see that these surrenders are not made at the last moment, so that the money available, if properly allotted from the very beginning, could be utilised for the execution of the projects.

Now, much has been said by some hon. Members about the duty on high-speed diesel oil. It is said that the road transport industry is hard hit by that levy. I fail to understand the logic in this argument. I cannot understand why the road transport should be shown any preference why it should be given any protection. The duty on motor spirit is much more than the duty with the present impost on high-speed diesel oil. Certain imbalance in the road transport industry has risen in recent years. Every mode of transport in the country has to be well utilised for the successful implementation of the Plan. It is not correct to say that

this impost is levied with a view to give protection to the railways. It is not a correct argument. On the other hand, I feel that the road transport industry would get great relief if double taxation is avoided. A motor lorry which is registered in one State is required to pay the same tax for the same quarter in another State. If that could be avoided, certainly it would give great relief to the road transport industry, but I cannot appreciate any complaint about the new impost, the new duty that has been levied on this high-speed diesel oil.

My hon. friend Shri Assar has referred to the accumulation of arrears of income-tax. In the first place, I would say that the estimate of Mr. Kaldor is not correct in this matter. The law as it stands today should also be taken into consideration. The law as it stands gives an assessee certain legal remedies. There is a right of appeal after the assessment is made. Then there is an other appeal, and if any point of law is involved, which can be made to the income-tax appellate tribunal. Then there is the high court and the Supreme Court. The party can move the High courts or the Supreme Court under section 226.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Fumbakonam): Mr. Kaldor clubs avoidance with evasion.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Avoidance is quite legal, and further, every tax payer can claim some tax relief to which he may be entitled. But evasion is quite different. When any complaint is made that the arrears of tax are very huge, it is not that the income-tax department is not able to collect the arrears. One should also take into consideration the existing law which gives the assessee a number of legal remedies. If he goes to the court in appeal, a stay order is given and during the pendency of the stay order, no tax is collected.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

Similarly, about the realisation of the tax also, there is bound to be some difficulty. A certificate of demand is sent to the collector of the district and the collector recovers it under the Revenue Recovery Act or under the Public (Demands) Recovery Act. But sometimes the collector is not very much interested in central revenues and in some States, I understand that special collectors are also being appointed to expedite the collection of such taxes.

Further, we find that some of the assesseees who are assessed to these taxes have no assets with them. There is no knowing how the tax could be recovered from such people. So, there are so many aspects which are interconnected, and unless we go into this matter deeply and understand the things, we should not say that the arrears are huge and that the department is not able to cope with the collection work and so on. But I suggest that the tax structure has to be immediately altered or condifed as recommended by the Law Commission so that the machinery and the procedure to be adopted is streamlined with a view to avoiding unnecessary delays.

Regarding tax evasion also, it has been argued that the department is not about to levy the penalty as is required under the Act. It is not correct to say so nor does it show the correct state of affairs. Penalty is levied under section 28 and also under section 52 of Income-Tax Act. A right of appeal is also provided against the levy and the minimum penalty is fixed under the Act. The appellate authority in some cases tries to reduce the amount and till the appeal is disposal of the penalty so levied cannot be collected.

It is also asked why prosecutions are not launched in right earnest against the evaders. In a court of law, it is common knowledge that the prosecutor has to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the assessee as

particularly evaded the payment of tax or has evaded any assessable item from being included in the tax return. When there is a dispute about it, naturally; it takes some time, and in many cases the department would not be in a position to prove that the items which are alleged to have been omitted, are really assessable.

I have a few words to say against the impost on the co-operative sugar factories. I wish to say that may be exempted from the duty that has been proposed in the budget proposals. The position of a co-operative sugar factory is quite different from that of a sugar factory which is owned by a person and which is registered under the Companies Act. In a co-operative endeavour, small producers combine and start a venture. They should be given the incentive and the fillip to carry on the project so that at least for a period of five years or at least till they can stabilise, they are not burdened with this income-tax. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would consider this aspect of the matter.

My hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon referred to the audit report relating to the defence services. I feel that the time has come when this House should frame a law under article 149 of the Constitution defining the powers and the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. At present, the Audit and Accounts Order of 1936 issued under section 168 of the Government of India Act is in force, but under the Constitution the Comptroller and the Auditor-General has a constitutional position and is a quasi-judicial authority. But he is not a super-authority over the executive. He cannot pose himself as an authority to question the policies of the executive. He will be within his powers and within ambit of his jurisdiction if he can point out financial irregularities and deal strictly with matters of any expenditure. But he cannot question any policy or make a roving enquiry and pass a remark.

Much controversy has arisen regarding the audit report for 1960, relating to the Defence Ministry. If you look to chapter 8 of the report, you will find that the words used by the Comptroller give the House an impression that he has not seen the contract or any papers of the Ministry. He has used the words:

"The prices of the Japanese tractors are understood to be favourable, but they must be related to their quality as well as performance".

It relates to an agreement entered into in 1958. If you look into the agreement and the clauses therein, they will clearly show that the performance of these tractors, in Indian conditions, would enable the Government to place an order. If 16 out of 48 tractors go out of order for some time, certainly it cannot be said that it is not a wise transaction, whatever the reasons may be. My submission is that the time has come when we should define the powers and the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

I do not question the procedure, and I do not agree with the view expressed by some hon. Members that the audit report was purposely placed on the Table of the House day on which the defence demands were to come up. The defence demands were to have come in originally on the 4th April. This report was placed on the Table of the House on the 8th April. When the President wants to cause this report to be placed on the Table of the House, it is the duty of the Finance Minister to lay it on the Table of the House. It is not expected of any Minister, must less the Finance Minister, to go into the contents of the report. The Public Accounts Committee is there. I would even say that no hon. Member would have looked into the report if it had come a little later. Because it came in handy on that day, hon. Members could look into it. So, what some hon. Members

said in regard to this matter is not correct. I feel that the time has come when this House should enact a law clearly defining the powers and the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

"I have great pleasure in supporting the Demands for Grants under the Finance Ministry.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों पर मैं कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। मुझे से पूर्व मेरे दूसरे मित्रों ने कई चीजों के ऊपर साफ तरीके से अपने अपने विचार परकट किये हैं। अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जब भी फरवरी का महीना इस देश में आता है तो जनता यह समझती है कि बस अब कुछ न कुछ हमला होने वाला है और जनता की हालत ठीक वैसी ही हो जाती है जैसी हालत कि आज से काफी दिन पहले पुराने जमाने में सोमनाथ मन्दिर के पुरोहित की हो गई थी क्योंकि उसे इस बात का डर लगा हुआ था कि उस पर हमला होने वाला है। मैं ने अपनी आंखों के सामने तीन, चार हमलों को देखा है और मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इस युग के महमूद गजनवी कितनी बार हमारे ऊपर यह हमला करने वाले हैं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के यह अल्फाज कोई अच्छा टेस्ट नहीं रखते कि वे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को इस तरह से महमूद गजनवी कहें। मैं इस तरह की चीजें बिल्कुल नापसन्द करता हूँ और कहूंगा कि यह ठीक नहीं है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के लिये महमूद गजनवी की मिसाल दी जाये और यह कि वे महमूद गजनवी की तरह से हमला करने वाले हैं। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर एक पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर हैं और जनता की सपोर्ट पर चल रहे हैं . . .

श्री त्यागी : वह चाइना के लिये कह रहे हैं। चाइना जो हमला कर रहा है उस के लिये वे कह रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी उसका चाइना से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है क्योंकि उन्होंने तो ऐसा कहा है कि हर दफे फरवरी में कोई न कोई जनता पर नया हमला होता है तो ऐसी तो बात नहीं है कि चाइना का हर फरवरी में कोई हमला होता है। उनका मतलब चाइना से न होकर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं आपको विदबास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपने विजय मंत्री महोदय की बहुत ही इज्जत करता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भले ही अब यह कहें लेकिन आपने जो अल्फाज अभी कहे हैं वे तो बिलकुल उलटे हैं और गैरमुनासिब हैं।

15:00 hrs.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अगर आप समझते हैं कि मेरे वह अल्फाज गैरमुनासिब और औबजैक्शननेबल हैं तो मैं उनको विदङ्गा करने को तैयार हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ वह बहुत काबिले ऐतराज है और मैं माननीय सदस्य को मशविरा दूंगा कि वे उनको वापिस ले लें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं अपने उन शब्दों को वापिस लिये लेता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो कह रहा था कि अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि यह एक इन्डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज की बात सरकार को मिल गयी। मेरे मित्र श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने अभी कहा कि अरबों रुपये का इनकमटैक्स बकाया

है। इनकमटैक्स की चोरी के बारे में अभी ठीक से लोग जान नहीं सकते हैं कि कितनी है लेकिन मेरे ब्याल से बकाया रुपया जो इनकमटैक्स का है वह करीब २७४ करोड़ है।

इसके अलावा इस सदन में कुछ सवालालत पूछे गये और मैंने भी जहमत की कि मैं उस सवाल को पूछूँ। मेरा सवाल यह था कि कानपुर के मिल ओनर्स के ऊपर इनकमटैक्स, वैल्यू टैक्स और गिफ्ट टैक्स का कितना पैसा बाकी है। उसके जवाब में मालूम हुआ कि यह तकरीबन ४ करोड़ ८० लाख है। और जब उसका बैंक अप पूछा गया तो बताया गया कि उसमें एक आइटम है इरिकवर्गेबिल एरियर अवेडिंग राइट आफ और यह आइटम ८१ २६ लाख का है। तो यह ८१ लाख का आइटम रिकवर नहीं हो सकता और इसको राइट आफ कर दिया जाएगा। मेरी सोचने की शक्ति अपनी सीमा पर पहुँच जाती है, मैं आगे सोच नहीं सकता, मैं हेरान हो जाता हूँ कि ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद हैं, खुशहाल हैं और ऐसा नहीं है कि फाकाकशी कर रहे हों या कहीं और चले गए हों, तो फिर यह ८१ लाख रुपया राइट आफ क्यों किया जाता है। और दूसरी तरफ साइकिल पर या मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट पर टैक्स लगाकर ४५ या ७० लाख की आमदनी की जाती है। इससे क्या फायदा होगा।

सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, एक और सवाल इस सदन में पूछा गया कि बम्बई के मिल ओनर्स के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स, वैल्यू टैक्स, एस्टेट ड्यूटी और सेंट्रल एक्साइज का कितना रुपया बाकी है, और हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि :

"The total amount of income-tax, wealth-tax, estate duty and central excise duties outstanding against the mill-owners of Bombay was Rs. 3,21,86,000 as on 31st December, 1959".

इसके बाद एक सवाल मराठवाड़ा के बारे में भी किया गया और उसके बारे में मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि वहां पर करोड़ों का सवाल नहीं है, वहां ३५ लाख ड्यू है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों से इनकम टैक्स वसूल किया जाता है तो हमारे इनकम टैक्स के अफसरान डंट कर बात करते हैं, और अगर वह इनकम टैक्स नहीं देते हैं तो उन पर मुकदमे भी चलाए जाते हैं, और उनसे जबरदस्ती भी वसूल किया जाता है, लेकिन यही शक्तिशाली अफसरान बड़े बड़े सरमाएदारों की कोठी पर जाते हैं, तो इनका गुस्सा सलाह में बदल जाता है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं इस सदन में कि यह टैक्स २३ करोड़ का लगाया गया है। यह ठीक है कि बिना टैक्सेशन के चाहे वह दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना हो या तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना हो, वह चल नहीं सकती, वह कामयाब नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन आखिर में अगर पैसा देश में है तो उसको वसूल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। और कम से कम त्यागी कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर अमल करना चाहिए। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं अपने मित्र त्यागी जी को कि उन्होंने कुछ चीजें ऐसी रखी हैं जो कि एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स के खिलाफ जाती हैं। मैं उनको एंटी सोशल ही कहूंगा, एंटी नेशनल नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि वह सिर से पांव तक नेशनलिस्ट का जामा पहने रहते हैं। आज देश को रुपए की जरूरत है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री को कभी रूस, कभी अमरीका और कभी दूसरे देशों को रुपए के लिए जाना होता है और लोग उनको रुपया देते भी हैं। लेकिन आज देश के सामने आर्थिक संकट है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि देश के सामने कोई ऐसा आर्थिक संकट है कि जिसका हम मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन हमारी तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना है और दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं खटाई में पड़ती जा रही हैं, ऐसे मोके पर वे लोग जिन पर ऐसा पैसा बाकी है अगर पैसा नहीं देते तो मैं समझता हूं कि वे एंटी सोशल जरूर हैं और

मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए और जो भी इस किस्म के लोग हैं उनके नाम सामने लाए जाएं ताकि लोग समझ सकें कि वे एंटी सोशल लोग कौन हैं।

इसके बाद एक सवाल है विदेशी लोन का। मैं विदेशी लोन या एड के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। लेकिन जो हमारे देश में विदेशी पूंजी लगी है उसके एवज में जो वे लोग रुपया बाहर ले जाते हैं, उसके बारे में मैं सोचता हूं कि क्या यह लोन लेना ठीक है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम होगा कि इमी सदन में स्टाल के इम्पोर्ट के लिए फारिन लोन के बारे में एक सवाल पूछा गया था तो उसके जवाब में बताया गया था कि एक तो ८.६ करोड़ का लोन है, जो कि साढ़े तीन पर सेंट के ब्याज पर दिया गया है और उसके साथ शर्त यह है कि :

"This is to be utilised for the import of about 1.40 lakh tons of steel for public utility projects like irrigation and power projects, water-supply schemes, etc."

और दूसरा लोन १०.५ करोड़ का है जो कि साढ़े पांच पर सेंट ब्याज पर दिया गया है और उसके साथ यह शर्त है कि :

"This is to be utilised for the import of 1.20 lakhs tons of steel for industrial enterprises for the construction of Government owned factories like the steel plants, etc."

तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह फर्क क्यों है। एक जगह तो साढ़े तीन पर सेंट है और दूसरी जगह साढ़े पांच पर सेंट है। एक सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल में पूछा गया था कि यह फर्क क्यों है। तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि जिस लोन पर साढ़े तीन पर सेंट ब्याज है उसका इस्तेमाल किसानों, गरीब लोगों, खेतिहार मजदूरों के लिए किया जाएगा

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

मुझे कोई गिला नहीं है अमरीका से। वह मदद करते हैं, उसके लिए हम उनके आभारी हैं। लेकिन एक जगह साढ़े तीन पर सेंट है और दूसरी जगह साढ़े पांच पर सेंट है, इससे मुझे खतरा लगता है कि कहीं यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हितों की हिफाजत के लिए तो नहीं किया गया है, कहीं यह इसलिए तो नहीं किया गया है कि हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर का और हमारे स्टील प्लांट्स का एक्सपेंशन न हो सके और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हितों को फायदा हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह फर्क क्यों है कि कहीं साढ़े तीन पर सेंट है, कहीं साढ़े पांच पर सेंट है और कहीं नहीं पौने छः परसेंट है। मुझे डर है कि इस विदेशी पूँजी के साथ कहीं हमारे देश में दूसरी ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी न आ जाए।

इस सदन में पे कमीशन के बारे में सवालालात पूछे गए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर हड़ताल की धमकी देकर उनसे कोई जवाब नहीं लेना चाहता और मैं जानता हूँ कि वह इस धमकी से डरते भी नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जिसमें तकरीबन २० लाख हमारे मेटल एम्पलाईज के भाग्य का निर्णय होने वाला है, जब वह ६४० पन्ने का महाभारत हमारे सामने आया तो हमने देखा कि उसमें १५वीं लेबर कानफ्रेंस की सिफारिशों को नहीं माना गया है जिसने कि एक राय में अपना फैसला किया था और जिसमें सरकार के नुमायंदे थे, जिसकी अध्यक्षता हमारे श्रम मंत्री श्री नन्दा जी कर रहे थे, और जिसमें सरमाएदारों के प्रतिनिधि श्री नवल टाटा थे और मजदूरों के भी प्रतिनिधि थे चाहे वह आई० एल० टी० यू० सी० हो, या ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० हो या यू० टी० यू० सी० हो या हिन्दू मजदूर सभा हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि जरूरत इस बात की थी कि पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू करने से पहले कर्मचारियों के संघ के प्रतिनिधियों

से बातचीत होनी चाहिए थी। वह बातचीत करने से क्यों बेजार हैं, वह क्यों नागज हैं। वह क्यों नहीं चाहते कि बातचीत की जाए। इसी सदन में जब चीन के मिलमिले में लद्दाख के बारे में चर्चा हुई तो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को सलाह दी की इस बारे में चीन से बातचीत मत करो, किमी ने कहा कि उन पर हवाई हमला कर दिया जाए, लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा :

we shall negotiate and negotiate till the bitter end.

यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय मर्यादा का सवाल था और इसमें समझौते के लिए हम बिटर एंड तक जाने को तैयार थे। तो एक ऐसे मामले में जिसमें कि आपके एम्पलाई यह समझने हैं कि उनकी नमन्नाएँ पूरी नहीं हुईं और उनके अग्रमानों की किश्ती भंवर में है क्योंकि आपने लेबर कानफ्रेंस की सिफारिशों को मंजूर नहीं किया है, आपका बातचीत करने से क्यों इन्कार है। इसमें आपकी इज्जत नहीं घटेगी, न हमारी इज्जत घटेगी, बल्कि ऐसा करने में आपकी इज्जत बढ़ेगी। मैं यह इसलिए निवेदन नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मैं हड़ताल का निश्चय करके आया हूँ मैं आपको विश्वास दिला रहा हूँ कि आज देश में कोई भी हड़ताल नहीं चाहता। लेकिन बातचीत करने से देश में ऐसी आबोहवा पैदा होगी कि लोग महसूस करेंगे कि उनकी बात कम से कम मंत्री जी ने सुन ली।

इसके बाद पे कमीशन के सवाल के साथ क्लामिफिकेशन आफ मिटीज का सवाल है। मैं जयपुर गया था। जयपुर की पापुलेशन डेढ़ या दो लाख थी। इस वक्त वहाँ की पापुलेशन पांच छः लाख है। वे महसूस करते हैं कि उस सिटी का रीक्लासिफिकेशन होना चाहिए। आज कलकत्ता और बम्बई के सिवाये हिन्दुस्तान में कोई शहर एक्लास नहीं है। पहले दिल्ली की पापुलेशन सात आठ लाख थी। आज वह २६, २७ लाख हो गई है। कानपुर की पापुलेशन पहले ६५, ७५

लाख थी जब कि आज वह १४ लाख हो चुकी है। यही हालत जयपुर, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद और जबलपुर वगैरह की है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि इन शहरों की आबादी कितनी बढ़ रही है, यह देखने के लिए मर्दम-गुमारी की जाये और उस के बाद हम उस सवाल पर गौर करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है। ये छोटी छोटी बातें हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि जब लोग पे कमीशन के लिए या क्लामिफिकेशन आफ सिटीज के लिए बात करते हैं, तो अक्सर हमारे जितने भी नेतागण हैं, वे कहते हैं कि क्या छोटी छोटी बातों में पड़ रहे हैं, जरा दूसरे देशों की तरफ देखो, वे चन्द्रलोक में जा रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि चन्द्रलोक की बात माँचने सोचते हमारे नेतागण कहीं सकोर न बन जाय और घरती से उनका सम्बन्ध न रहे। इसलिए इस सवाल को इस तरह से देखना चाहिए कि आज ये छोटी छोटी बातें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को ऐजीटेड करती हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे वेल-पेड हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि तकरीबन बीस लाख, या अठारह लाख लोगों में से १४,७६,००० ऐसे हैं, जिन की तन्स्वाह माँ रुपये में कम है। जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज कहते हैं कि हमारी तन्स्वाह बढ़ाई जाये, तो यहां पर कहा जाता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज की तरफ देखो कि उनकी तन्स्वाह कितनी कम है। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज कहते हैं कि हमारी तन्स्वाह बढ़ाई जाये तो कहते हैं कि कारपोरेशन और म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के लोगों की तरफ देखो उन की तन्स्वाहें कितनी कम हैं। जब कारपोरेशन वाले कहते हैं कि हमारी तन्स्वाह बढ़ाओ, तो कहा जाता है कि एम्पलाय-मेंट एक्सचेंज की तरफ देखो, बेकारों की तादाद कितनी बढ़ती जा रही है, आखिर आज तुम्हारे पास नौकरी तो है, वह गनीमत है। यह तो बही बात हुई कि फ्रज करो मैं जूते के लिए गया, तो लोगों ने मुझे लंगड़े की

तस्वीर दिखा दी कि तुम्हारे पैर तो है, उस के तो पैर ही नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में विचार किया जाय। और पे कमीशन के बारे में जो मैं कहता हूँ, वह मैं दिल से कहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री विश्वास मानें कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को मिनिमम वेजिज मिलें या न मिलें, अगर देश की पुकार हो—चाहे वह किधर से भी हो—तो मिनिमम पैट्रियाटिज्म उन लोगों में रहेगा, उस का सुबूत हम उन को देंगे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम बातों के बारे में वह अच्छी तरह से सोचें।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ प्रोजेक्ट हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि ठीक है, माताटीला प्राजक्ट को हम बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है। आप जानते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड के इलाके में सिवाय इस बात के कि बंजर जमीन हो, वीराना हो और डाकुओं का जमघट हो, वहां कुछ और नहीं है। माताटीला प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है, इसलिए वह प्राजेक्ट खैदाई में पड़ा हुआ है। रिहंद डैम के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस के लिए कुछ पैसटाक या गेट विदेशों से आने वाले थे, लेकिन फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी की वजह से वे नहीं आये। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे इंडिस्ट्रियल मंत्री जी ने यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि वे आर्डिनेंस में बनने जा रहे हैं इसलिए मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के कम्पलीशन में वाकई फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की दिक्कत है, पैसे की दिक्कत है, तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बतायें कि वह कितना पैसा देना चाहते हैं, क्या दिक्कत है हमारे सामने। हमारी वे दिक्कतें हल की जायें, क्योंकि जब हम इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमतो करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मदद नहीं मिली इन प्राजेक्ट्स के लिए। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

सही बात क्या है वह हमारे सामने आनी चाहिए ।

अन्तिम बात मैं सेल्व टैक्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । यह अच्छा है कि हमारे कुछ मुख्य मंत्री उस के बारे में फ़ैसला कर रहे हैं । सेल्व टैक्स का होल सिस्टम इतना काम्प्लीकेटिड है कि अगर उस का सिम्प्ली-फ़िकेशन नहीं हुआ, उस को सहल नहीं बनाया गया, तो मुझे मालूम नहीं कि सेल्व टैक्स का पैसा कैसे वसूल होगा । आप जानते हैं कि कानपुर में इनकम टैक्स का पैसा लोग नहीं देते हैं, बैल्य टैक्स नहीं देते हैं, २१ लाख सेल्व टैक्स नहीं देते हैं, पानी का पैसा नहीं देते हैं, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का पैसा नहीं देते हैं, जो गुड्ज क्लार्क्स काम करते हैं, उन का—कामशियल स्टाफ़ का पैसा नहीं देते हैं और ६६ हजार उन का बाकी है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेल्व टैक्स के बारे में सही तरीके से सोचा जाये कि किस तरह से वह पूरी तरह वसूल हो सकता है ।

आखिर मैं मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को दोबारा विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं विरोधी जरूर हूँ, मैं विरोधी दल से हूँ, लेकिन यहां पर मैं एक विरोधी की हैसियत से नहीं आया हूँ और मैं वाकई सही तरीके से समझता हूँ इस पार्लियामेंट को । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यहां पर जले हुए लोग जितने भी हैं, चाहे वे इधर के हों, चाहे उधर के हों, उन के दिल की पुकार को मैं सही तरीके से यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ । यह हो या न हो, यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता । लिहाजा मैं ने उन के सामने जो सवालात रखे हैं, वे किसी विद्यार्थी की तरह मैं ने रखे हैं । अगर मैं ने गलती की है, तो वह मुझे बतायें, लेकिन नाराज न हों । हड़ताल की बात मैं ने कही है, उससे वह नाराज न हों । कभी कभी इन्सानी जज्बा जो होता है, वह उभर जाता है । उन के भी जज्बात उभरे थे उस वक्त, जब कि अन्नमदाशद में लोगों ने कह दिया था

कि हम तुम्हारा भाषण नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं और उन्होंने इस पर भूख हड़ताल की थी । आखिर सोय हुए जब त कभी कभी उभर जाते हैं । आज बीस लाख लोगों के जज्बात उभरे हैं, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के क्लास फ़ोर और इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स की हालत इतनी खराब है कि अगर भगवान भी उन की कुटिया में आना चाहे तो वे कहेंगे कि वह रोटी और कपड़े की शक्ल में आये, वरना वे भगवान को भी कहेंगे कि रहो मन्दिर में, मस्जिद में, रहो गुरुद्वारे में ।

टैक्सिज के बारे में माननीय मंत्री दोबारा सोचें । साइकिल जनता की सवारी है । दिल्ली शहर में पूरा खानदान साइकिल पर चला जाता है । खुद सीट पर बैठते हैं । कैरियर पर बीबी बैठती है । सामने सीट लगा कर बच्चा बैठता है । उस के बाद एक टोकरी में सामान रखते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान का पूरा खानदान साइकिल पर घूमता रहता है, भले ही पुलिस वाला नाराज हो । साइकिल जनता की कनवयन्स है, जिस पर पूरी फ़ैमिली चली जाती है, जिस के जरिये पूरी फ़ैमिली माबाइल हो जाती है । इस लिए साइकिल पर टैक्स न लगाया जाय । मुझे को एक साइकिल डीलर ने तार दिया था कि “हाउ इज इट, मि० बनर्जी, दैट यूअर सिम्बल हैज बीन टैक्सड, दि बैकबोन आफ़ यूअर सिम्बल हैज बीन टैक्सड” । मैं ने जवाब दिया कि मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि मेरा बैकबोन और मेरे सिम्बल का बैकबोन बचा रहे । मैं उन से कहूंगा कि बचना, न बचना उन के हाथ में है ।

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़िनांस के जो फंक्शन हैं उन में से दो सब से जरूरी हैं । उस का एक फंक्शन तो यह है कि वह एक्स-पेंडीचर को कंट्रोल करती है और दूसरा फंक्शन यह है कि वह टैक्सिज वगैरह के बारे में निर्णय करती है । टैक्सिज का जहां तक ताल्लुक है,

हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिए कि जो टैक्स लगाय जायें उन का बोझ गरीब जनता पर कम से कम पड़े। सैकंड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान में हमारा एक मकसद तो यह है कि इनकम और वैल्य में जो डिसपैरिटीज हैं व कम हों और दूसरा यह कि टैक्स ईक्वन—टैक्स में जो चोरी होती है, वह—कम से कम हो। इन दोनों प्वायंट्स को मेद्-नज़र रखते हुए मैं दो चार तजवीज़ हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक टैक्सिज़ लगाये जाने का सवाल है, इस साल एक दो टैक्स इस प्वायंट आफ़ व्यू को मेद्-नज़र रखते हुए लगाय गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छा किया गया है। उन में से एक टैक्स फ़िल्म मैनफ़ैक्चर की बाबत है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तजवीज़ पर पूरा अमल किया जायेगा और किसी डिमांस्ट्रेशन वगैरह के दबाव में आ कर इस को विद झा नहीं किया जायेगा, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में जितना फ़ायदा फ़िल्म इंडस्ट्री में होता है, शायद ही किसी दूसरी इंडस्ट्री में होता हो। इस मामले में मेरी यह भी तजवीज़ है कि इस को अगर नेशनलाइज़ कर दिया जाय, तो और भी अच्छा है।

टैक्सिज़ के एरियर्ज़ का सवाल भी बहुत अहम है। हाउस में इस की बाबत भी ज़िक्क किया गया है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी पच्चीसवीं रिपोर्ट में इस को रेफर किया है और कहा है :—

¹"The outstanding arrears of income-tax on 1-4-1959 stood at Rs. 293.71 crores against Rs. 287.32 crores on 1-4-1958".

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारा जो एरियर है, वह घट नहीं रहा है बल्कि बढ़ता जा रहा है। १ अप्रैल १९५८ को वह २८७.३२ करोड़ था जब कि १ अप्रैल १९५९ को वह २९३.७१ करोड़ हो गया। हो सकता है कि अब १९६० में वह इस से भी ज्यादा हो गया हो।

इसलिए मेरी सब से पहली अपील यह है कि हमें सब से ज्यादा कोशिश यह करनी चाहिए कि हमारा जो एरियर है, वह कम हो और आईन्दा का एरियर उस में शामिल न हो। मैं ने इस किंस्म का एक सवाल हाउस में किया था। उस सवाल का जवाब देते हुए यह बतलाया गया कि मौजूदा कानून के तहत फुल इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन नहीं दी जा सकती। यह एरियर्ज़ ज्यादातर उन लोगों की तरफ बाकी हैं, जो कि बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट हैं लेंडलार्ड और बिजिनेसमैन हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस कानून को अमेंड किया जायेगा और मैं इस के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल का जवाब देते हुए कहा कि बहुत जल्दी ही इस एक्ट को अमेंड किया जा रहा है ताकि टैक्सों वगैरह के बारे में फुल इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन का पता चल सके। जब ऐसा होगा तब आपको पता चल सकेगा कि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों की तरफ कितने करोड़ रुपये या कितने ज्यादा रुपये बाकी है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि एरियर्स को इकट्ठा करने के लिए, कलेक्ट करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी। इसके बारे में दो तीन तजवीज़े हाउस के सामने आई है। कई तजवीज़ें इनकम-टैक्स इनवैस्टीगेशन कमिशन ने आपके सामने रखी हैं। उनमें से एक तजवीज़ यह है जिसका कि कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में ज़िक्क किया है कि जो टैक्स इवेशन होता है, उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमें इस बारे में पता नहीं लग सका है कि जो बड़े बिजिनेसमैन हैं, कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, वे अपनी नाजायज़ कमाई को कहां रखते हैं। इसलिए आज सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि जहां वैल्य कोलेक्ट की जाती है, होर्ड की जाती है, उन सॉसिस का पता लगाने की कोशिश की जाए। इसके बारे में उन्होंने यह भी तजवीज़ की है कि बैंक्स पर कुछ न कुछ कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। जैसे मैंने कहा यह टैक्स ज्यादा तर उन लोगों की तरफ बकाया है जो कि बिग-बिजिनेसमैन हैं। इन लोगों के अपने अपने

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

बड़े बड़े बैंक भी है और वहां पर वे फिक्डिशन नामों से रुपया जमा करवा देते हैं और इस तरह से वे इनकम-टैक्स की चोरी करने में कामयाब हो जाते हैं। इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैंने एक बिल हाउस में पेश किया था। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो कम से कम इतना कंट्रोल गवर्नमेंट जरूर इस मामले में अपने हाथ में ले ताकि जहां रुपया इकट्ठा किया जाता है, होर्ड किया जाता है, उस पर हमारा पूरा कंट्रोल हो। इस बारे में त्यागी कमेटी ने भी कुछ तजवीजें पेश की हैं। मैंने उस रिपोर्ट को बड़े गौर से पढ़ा है और मैं समझता हूं कि जो तजवीजें पेश की गई हैं, बहुत अच्छी हैं और उनको अमल में लाने से टैक्सों की चोरी कम हो सकती है। मैं आशा करता हूं और मेरा पूरा विश्वास भी है कि उस रिपोर्ट पर जल्दी विचार किया जाएगा और उस कमेटी की सजेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। इसके बारे में जो दो तीन तजवीजें और भी हैं मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमारी सरकार इस चीज पर विचार कर रही है कि सेंट्रल रेवे यू रिक्वर्ग एक्ट को भी एमेंड किया जाए और इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर्स को ज्यादा पावर दी जाए जिससे कि ये एरियर्स कम हो सकें। यह बड़ी अच्छी तजवीज है। प्रेक्टिस में यह देखने में आया है कि जो आथोरिटी इनकम टैक्स इम्पोज करती है और जो कोलेक्ट करती है, वे दोनों अलग अलग हैं। इससे बमूली में काफी दिक्कत आती है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो आफिसर्स कोलेक्टर्स खंगरह होते हैं वे इनकम-टैक्स की बमूली के लिए इतनी कोशिश नहीं करते हैं जितनी कोशिश वे स्टेट रेवेन्यू के लिए करते हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि इस बात पर भी विचार किया जाएगा और इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर्स को और ज्यादा पावर दी जायेगी। बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक चाहता हूं कि टैक्स कोलेक्शन की भी पावर उनको दी जाए ताकि ये एरियर और भी कम हो सकें। ला कमिशन ने भी

इस बारे में रिपोर्ट पेश की है मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का दूसरा जरूरी फंक्शन यह भी है कि वह एक्सपेंडीचर को कंट्रोल करे और देखे कि जो रकम सबसिडी या लोन या ग्रांट के तौर पर दी जाती है, उसका प्रापर इस्तेमाल हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के दो फंक्शंस हैं एक तो उसका यह काम हो कि वह देखे कि रुपये का यूटिलाइजेशन हो, वह लैप्स न हो और दूसरा यह कि उसका इस्तेमाल ठीक हो। मैंने यह बात इसलिए कही कि हमारे सामने जो बहुत सी रिपोर्टें आती हैं, खास तौर से पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की, उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि बहुत सी रकमें लैप्स भी हो जाती हैं और बहुत सी मिस-यूज भी होती हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि वह देखे कि रुपया यूटिलाइज हो और साथ ही साथ उसका प्रापर इस्तेमाल हो। इस काम को करने के लिए उसका पूरा कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। इसके बारे में मैं एक दो मिसालें, हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पिछले दिनों सिड फार्म्स के लिए बहुत सा रुपया दिया गया था। जब यह रुपया दिया गया तो प्लानिंग कमिशन की तरफ से और फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से साफ तौर पर जो इन्स्ट्रक्शंस इशू की गईं, वे ये थीं:-

"States have also been requested to give priority in the setting of seed farms to areas which have irrigation or assured rainfall and where the principal crops grown are wheat and rice. As a rule, for these two crops improved seeds are now available for the great majority of areas."

कहने का मतलब यह था कि सीड फार्म्स के लिए जितनी भी ग्रांट या लोन दी गई, उसका इस्तेमाल उन जगहों पर ही किया

जाए, उन जगहों पर सीड फार्म्स बनाए जाएं जहां कि बरसात काफी होती हो, या वह नहरी इसका हो और वहां की मेन क्राप व्हीट और राइस हो। लेकिन देखने में आया है कि पंजाब में यह रुपया ज्यादातर मिस यूज हुआ है और आपको यह जानकर हैरानी होगी कि जहां ये दो क्राइटीरियन थे कि व्हीट और राइस जहां मेन-क्राप्स हैं रेनफाल या इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज जहां हों वहां यह रुपया दिया जाए वहां पर जिन लोगों को रुपया दिया गया उन्होंने वह रुपया अपनी जमीने बेच कर इसी फार्म्स बनाने में खर्च कर दिया। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना भारी नुक्सान हुआ है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस मामले की पूरी तहकीकात की जाएगी। मैंने यह बात इसलिए हाउस के सामने रखी है ताकि जो रुपया ग्रांट या सबसिडी के तौर पर दिया जाता है उस पर पूरा कंट्रोल हो। मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूं कि हमारी पी० ए० सी० और एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी भी स्टेट्स के एकाउंट्स को ऑडिट और चेक करें और देखें कि जिस काम के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से सबसिडी या ग्रांट दी जाती है, वह उसी काम में खर्च हो रही है या नहीं।

अब मैं कुछ स्मगलिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसका जिक्र भी सालाना रिपोर्ट में किया गया है। उस में कहा गया है कि स्मगलिंग को चेक करने की पूरी कोशिश की गई है। रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है :—

"Apart from the tightening of anti-smuggling measures on the land frontiers, better co-ordination between the police force of the border State and the land customs organisations has been achieved."

यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को इसके लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूं। लेकिन मैं साथ ही साथ यह भी चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर कंट्राबैंड ओपियम के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का पूरा कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। इसको

मैं इस लिए कहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों अखबारों में एक खबर छपी थी जिसमें कहा गया था :—

"Contraband trade in opium provides a flourishing occupation to about two thousand people in Amritsar according to a police officer. Women and children are also being used for this purpose".

इस तरह से आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी जगहों पर कंट्राबैंड ओपियम की बहुत ज्यादा तजारत हो रही है और इसका देश की आमदनी पर, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की आमदनी पर भी असर पड़ता है। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए और इसको रोकने की भी पूरी कोशिश की जाए।

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very sorry that I was not present here on the 16th April when the Demands of my Ministry were discussed. I had to be away because of an engagement which I could not change. But I have informed myself about the discussion on that day, and I shall try to meet the criticisms which have been made or the suggestions which have been offered in the course of the debate during the last three days.

Before I deal with various matters raised in connection with the Ministry, I should like to mention one criticism or one reference which was made by a few hon. Members during the debate, and that was in relation to the Audit Report on the Ministry of Defence presented in this hon. House on the 8th of this month.

I do not want to enter into the controversy because that is not my function, but the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who is an independent limb of the Constitution, functions through the Finance Ministry in this House. Because he cannot appear in this House, not being a Member, it is the Finance Ministry which functions and presents his case or his Reports in this House, and it is therefore that I have

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got to mention a few matters in this connection which, if I did not, I would be failing in my duty, especially when specific questions have been put to me.

I consider it very unfortunate that there should have been a controversy in this matter. An independent judiciary and an independent audit play vital roles in a democratic form of Government, and it will be most unfortunate if either of them becomes the subject of a controversy.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Their person cannot be criticised, but their judgments can be criticised; otherwise, they would become autocrats and tyrants.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have absolutely no quarrel with anybody if he wants to question even the judgment or anything he dislikes. I am only referring to the institution. I do not refer to a person at all

15.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The provisions regarding the duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General are laid down in articles 149 to 151 of the Constitution. According to those articles, the duties and powers in relation to accounts are to be prescribed by law made by Parliament, and until such a law has been enacted, he has to perform such duties and exercise such powers as were performed by him before the commencement of the Constitution. Such powers and duties were prescribed before the Constitution by what is known as the Government of India Audit and Accounts Order, 1936. The Comptroller and Auditor-General has been asking me for some time now to enact this law and put this law on the statute-book. I have taken up the matter, and the Bill is being framed, and I hope it will come as soon as it is possible for me to frame it.

I do not propose to go into technicalities, but the broad features of both the provisions of the Constitution and of the Audit and Accounts Order are that while in the matter of maintenance of accounts the Comptroller and Auditor-General has to obtain the approval of the President regarding the form in which they should be kept, there are no rules in existence either in the Constitution or in the Order which lay down the manner in which he will conduct the audit of the accounts. Paragraph 18 of the Order merely lays down that it shall be his duty to audit all expenditure and to report on the expenditure, transactions or accounts so audited by him, but it does not in terms state how he will conduct such audit and what he should say in the Report.

Paragraph 19 of the Order, however, lays down that whatever in the Order is directed to be done by the Auditor-General may be done by an officer of his department authorised by him either generally or specially. It is in pursuance of this authority that the Comptroller and Auditor-General frames rules and gives directions to the officers of his department in all matters pertaining to audit of expenditure. It is these rules and regulations which are embodied in the Audit Code, and this Code is, therefore, issued on the sole authority of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and is binding on no body except his own officers. The provisions of the Audit Code can be amended or altered in the sole discretion of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Indeed, he need never have published a Code at all, but could have given, as he presumably does, instructions to his officers from time to time regarding the manner in which such officers should perform their duties delegated to them by the Comptroller and Auditor-General himself. I have thought it necessary to explain this because the significance of the provisions of the Audit Code should be considered in its proper perspective.

Some reference has been made to the haste with which the Defence Audit Report, 1960 was prepared by the Comptroller and 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. The House will be glad to note that lately there has been a considerable improvement in the time-lag in the presentation of Audit Reports.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: How many advance Reports have been produced in the case of the other Ministries?

Shri Morarji Desai: Indeed, the Audit Report, 1960 for the Posts and Telegraphs Department was received by me on the 4th March, 1960, the Defence Audit Report on the 30th March, 1960, and the Railway Audit Report on 2nd April, 1960.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That is together with the Appropriation Accounts.

Shri Morarji Desai: May be, yet they are Audit Reports.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Not the Audit Report alone; it is the Audit Report with Appropriation Accounts.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think I am going to enter into a discussion with my hon. friend here. It is not my function to do so.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: At least you must give correct facts.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am giving more correct facts than the hon. Member can give.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I am doubtful.

Shri Morarji Desai: He may be doubtful about everything, but I am not doubtful about the law or facts.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: He must state the facts as they are.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to excite him in any case.

As these Reports relates to the Financial Year 1958-59, it means even now there is almost a year's time-lag in the presentation of the Audit Report. I am sure the House will join with me in expressing the hope that it would be possible for the Comptroller and Auditor-General to accelerate the presentation still further.

As regards presentation of the reports to Parliament, the procedure is that as soon as the Finance Ministry receives the Audit Reports from the Comptroller and Auditor-General, these are submitted to the President, and under his instructions, these are sent to the Secretariats of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha respectively for laying before the Sabhas. Every effort is made in the Finance Ministry to see that this process is carried out as quickly as possible, and I would like my Ministry to be ordinarily as efficient as it apparently once was when the Appropriation Accounts for 1956-57 and Audit Report, 1958, (Central) (Civil) was laid on the Table of the House within a day of its receipt from the Comptroller and Auditor-General. It was not, therefore, for the first time that reports have been placed before this House very quickly. As a matter of fact, the quickest thing was within one day by the Finance Ministry.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shri Feroze Gandhi did not know that.

Shri Morarji Desai: As for these three reports which have been placed now, the first report on P. & T. was placed, I think, within twelve or fourteen days from the date of receipt; the report on the railways was placed within twelve days; and this report was placed before the House in ten days; that is, it was received on 30th March, and on 8th April, it was presented here.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Nobody has taken objection to that.

Shri Morarji Desai: As regards the propriety of the remarks or otherwise, it is not my function to get into them. It will be for you, Sir, and for the Public Accounts Committee to go into them, and then the House can consider those things. That is how I would look at it. I do not think I should involve myself into any further controversy in this matter, because I find that my hon. friend Shri Feroze Gandhi already finds that I am not giving the facts as he would desire me to give them.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On a point of personal clarification. I am very sorry that the Finance Minister is saying that. All I meant was that the Audit Reports and the Appropriation Accounts are given together. I only wanted to know if there were cases where the Audit Report alone had been given, and if so, the number of occasions, and when it was given. That is all that I wanted to know.

Shri Morarji Desai: They have been given on three or four occasions; there may not be more occasions, but they have been given. So, this is not the first instance when it has happened. That is all that I would like to say.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We would only like to know when it has happened.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to turn my reply into a debate only on this question, and, therefore, I hope that my hon. friend will remain satisfied with what I have said.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Not satisfied; but I am helpless.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said, satisfied for the present.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Satisfied, but helpless.

Shri Morarji Desai: When a person feels helpless, he does all sorts of wrong things. I hope my hon. friend will not feel helpless.

I would then like to refer to another matter which is in relation to the Institute of Public Administration, about which there was a half-an-hour discussion; and not being satisfied with that, some hon. Members drew my attention to that institute and the expenditure incurred on it in the course of this debate in this House.

This institute is one of the very important institutions that have been set up at the instance of Government in this country. I consider it a very important institution, because public administration is a subject which requires research and study from time to time, if it is to be constantly kept up-to-date and completely efficient.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No research has been done so far.

Shri Morarji Desai: It has only recently been set up, and it is beginning to function for the last three or four years properly. And research is not a matter which can be made to order. It takes some time, and, therefore, we should have some patience about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Poetry cannot be made to order. But research is not poetry. Research is a matter which can be tackled at any time, and you can ask people to do research on a particular project.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: My hon. friend is also feeling helpless.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really sorry that the hon. Member should use this expression. I used this expression this morning, that I was helpless, at a particular stage.

An Hon. Member: When you were.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really surprised that Shri Feroze Gandhi should go on using that expression. I felt that at a particular stage I was helpless. This morning, Shri Feroze Gandhi came to me and . . .

Shri Feroze Gandhi: There is nothing unparliamentary about it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not unparliamentary. Otherwise, I would not have used it. But there is meaning in it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What is unparliamentary about it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of anything unparliamentary. I shall leave it to the hon. Member himself to decide whether it is desirable from the point of view of courtesy to the Chair to go on repeating an observation which had to be used by me at a particular moment, and again and again refer to it. I leave it to his own good sense to decide. I do not want to take it further.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What I said was that not only I but my hon. friend also was feeling helpless.

Mr. Speaker: Let him use it as often as he likes.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is not unparliamentary.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If some other Member had said that, he would have been suspended for the rest of the session.

An Hon. Member: That is a very bad insinuation.

Shri Morarji Desai: This Institute is also the national section, *ex-officio*,

of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, and it has been recognised as a training centre for the Eastern Regional Organisation for Public Administration, when its plans materialise. It will thus be seen that it is a very important organisation.

The status obtained by this institute in five years is indicated by the fact that recently at the request of the United Nations and of E.C.A.F.E., the Ministry of Commerce and Industry entrusted to it the work of organising in Delhi a regional seminar on public enterprises.

The amount spent on buildings appears large, but, after all, if the purpose is to be done well and for a long time and continuously, buildings are certainly necessary.

Shri Tyagi: Not when we are running with loans.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whether we run with loans or whether we run with taxes, we have got to do some, of the things which are useful, and to my mind, this is a very useful institution.

There is an expenditure on it, which is incurred on account of books . . .

Shri Tyagi: I agree.

Shri Morarji Desai: . . . on account of the professors who are working there. And the professors who are there are all eminent people very well qualified.

The chairman of the institute is the Prime Minister. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is the executive chairman. There are various eminent people in the country who are on its executive committee. The Building Committee is also a very responsible committee; it is headed by the Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There is also a representative of the

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Finance Ministry on it; and they scrutinise everything before they spend the money. The Ford Foundation also has thought it fit to give it grants. They do not give grants to anybody or any institution which does not do useful work.

An Hon. Member: Sometimes, they do.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sometimes, it may be happening. But when it happens, it always happens at the instance of some individual who tries to sponsor it.

The publications issued by this institute are a whole list coming to one full page. I would not like to recount them all. They are not few publications, but they are many, and they are good publications.

I only hope that the hon. Members of this House will from time to time take advantage of this institute and will attend the lectures and the discussions and the seminars which take place there, to realise the utility of this; and if they want to go there at any time, I shall certainly see that all facilities are given to them to go into the affairs of the institute, so that they are better informed about it. Government is as much interested as they are in seeing that this Institute is worked economically, but not in a miserable and miserly manner so that work is not done. This Government is responsible for the major part of the expenditure. The Institute is a registered society and, therefore, works independently. Yet there are two representatives of Government on the Board who look after these things. Their accounts are audited by their own Auditors. But they are also audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Therefore, it is not that there is no check on it or on the expenditure, but that it is an institution which cannot show a quantitative thing but can

show a qualitative thing. This aspect of the qualitative use of this institution ought to be borne in mind and kept in view when one looks at its usefulness and at the amount of money spent on it.

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North): Why are the audit reports not made available to this House?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know. I shall try to see that the reports are available.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They are available at the counter.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will try to see that even more information, if it is required, will be put out and made available.

Shri Tyagi: Will the Institute oblige us if we want any particular information with regard to administrative problems?

Shri Morarji Desai: Most certainly. They are bound to help, and they should help. If there is any default in this, I shall certainly be prepared to take necessary action, if it is brought to my notice.

Then I should like to refer to the criticism as regards the foreign loans received by us. I hope it will be recognised by all hon. Members that if we have to advance as quickly as we want to, and if we want to make progress in the industrial field, which we must if we want to remove poverty in this country within a measurable distance of time, we cannot do so entirely on our own resources. We will have to take loans from friendly countries, but we have to take them with due care and caution and in such a manner that they help us and do not involve us in a burden which crushes us. Our policy in this matter, therefore, has been to secure as favourable terms as

possible such as a low rate of interest, a moratorium on repayments for as long a period as possible and spreading of the repayments over a longer period. It will be seen that we are now trying to extend the period of repayment of loans and we have gone to 15—20 years.

We have received loans from various countries and we are thankful to all of them. The loans from the U.S.S.R. have been at the lowest rate of interest, 2½ per cent, and we are very grateful to them. But these loans are for twelve years only. The loans from other people are at a rate of interest which varies from 3½ per cent to up to 6 per cent. The governments which give us loans do so by going to their own markets and getting loans. Therefore, they cannot give us at rates lower than those obtainable in their countries. That is what governs the rates of interest. The U.S. Eximbank gives loans at a rate of 5½ per cent. It cannot be suggested that this is a very high rate of interest, considering the rates of interest which obtain in various countries. The World Bank gives us loans by borrowing from various countries and adding on to the rate borrowing 1½ per cent for its expenditure. We cannot say that this is something extraordinary or exorbitant. We may—we would certainly very much like we get loans at very low rates of interest, but we cannot also say that the other Government must incur losses in order to give us loans. It was said here that the Eximbank was established in order to increase the exports of the U.S.A. I do not see any illegitimate purpose in that establishment. If it did so and if it gives us loans, and if it benefits us and also benefits itself, I do not see where the grievance lies. After all, we are not looking for philanthropy anywhere. It is after all a business deal, more or less, and friendly help. But if the friendly help is given in such a manner that it helps both the countries, I think we should be very happy, because if it is done other-

wise and there is more obligation on us, we would always have to remember that obligation. Therefore, it would not be right to criticise it on that account.

The D.L.F. and T.C.M. loans are on very favourable terms. The years of repayment range from 10 to 40 years. The D.L.F. loans are to be paid, again, here in rupees which again are loaned to us here. Therefore, they have a greater advantage.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They are almost free.

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot say if they are almost free. We need not want to have things free. But these are on better terms than any other loans. That we must recognise. But I would not like to make any comparisons between the loans given by one country and by another country. Each country is trying to help us to the best of its capacity and in a very friendly manner. Comparisons in these transactions are odious and will not be fair on our part to make at all. That is all I have got to plead with my hon. friends opposite.

Until recently, it was only the U.S.A. loans from D.L.F. and T.C.M. and the World Bank which were not tied to purchases from any one country. Recently they have changed—the World Bank has not changed. But all other countries also have the same conditions. If they change the conditions, it is better for us. We are trying to see the conditions are changed in several countries. I do not know how far we will succeed; we will go on trying to get these conditions changed. But I may assure my hon. friends in this House that we are always vigilant and we try to see that we do not by these loans overburden ourselves or mortgage our future in any manner. As a matter of fact, it is only to secure the future that we are bearing the burden today. If there are any deficiencies found, I shall always certainly be grateful for their being pointed out to me, and

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we shall try to improve by the suggestions, if it is possible to do so.

Then in this very connection, it was urged that gold bonds ought to be issued. I have spoken about it some-time ago. We have found after very careful examination that under the circumstances obtaining in the country, the chances of a gold bonds scheme succeeding are small and the risk of failure, and consequential setback to confidence, quite formidable. It may be that my estimate is wrong or I am timid. That is very possible.

An Hon. Member: We cannot blame it

Shri Morarji Desai: I am prepared to be educated in this and to be made more brave. But I hope Members will grant that I should not launch into any scheme which will not bring credit to us or which will not help us in any particular way. But, may I say that we have not given up that scheme or any such scheme which can be taken up at any time? It is constantly under review and under consideration; and if we find that it can be taken up we shall take it up.

16 hrs.

The prize bonds have also come in for criticism and also for congratulations. Those who are for it and they are much larger in number than those who are not for it—some of them say that we should pay interest. I do not see how that will be profitable to us. Then the bonds will be very costly for us. We are not issuing the bonds in order that we may profit those who take the bonds only. We want that they should benefit by it and Government, that is people, should also benefit by it. Therefore, we are issuing interest only as prizes.

The argument that there is not much difference between this and a lottery does not stand examination. In the lottery, whatever is put into

it is lost and nothing is gained by the persons who does not get any prize in the lottery—and they are the largest number, 95 per cent or more. They lose all their money. In this particular scheme nobody loses his capital. Whatever he puts he gets back (*Interruptions*). We enable him to save the money by putting into these bonds for 5 years. That is how we benefit them too. But, there are many people, not only in this country but elsewhere also, who always keep small sums with themselves which are fetching no interest. And, if these people put this money here they lose nothing as a result. Therefore, there can be no comparison about gambling or lotteries and this scheme. And, it is the interest of all the people which will be distributed amongst a few.

Now, for a Rs. 5 prize bond, if a man gets interest, it would be very little and if a few people profit by it more than others, many people would have benefited those few and they would also have done some service to their fellowmen. Therefore, from that point of view also I consider this a good scheme. There has been very good response to it; and I hope the response will continue. One may note that the experiences elsewhere have not been very happy always. But we must always try to see that this scheme succeeds and succeeds well.

Then, there was a question raised about the profits earned by foreign investors in this country. It was said that they were larger than others. These people do not get any more advantages than the local investors. The advantages are the same. We want foreign investments, of course, on our terms and for our benefit. But we cannot say that they will be entirely for our benefit and they will not benefit them at all. Then, if we say that the profits are allowed to be repatriated, we are doing nothing wrong. If we do not allow them to

do so, then no foreign investment will come. This is a matter of policy and if we do not want them the straighter course would be to say that we do not want them. I do not think, barring a small minority, who will be governed by political considerations, the largest majority will be of this view that we should not have foreign investments in this country. No country has progressed without this. But the only thing that we have to see is that foreign investments here are so invested that they benefit us, that they help in our development and they are not a clog, under any circumstances, either socially, politically or morally. That is all that we have got to consider.

A comparison was made with the East India Company days. There is no question of any comparison with the East India Company days in this country now. Why should we have such a low opinion about ourselves after freedom, that any people coming here are going to involve us into any servitude in future? That only means that the persons who think so have no confidence in themselves. I do not want to be their companion. That is all that I can say.

When we allow them remittances of profits, please do not understand that all profits are remitted. A large part of the profits are re-invested in this country; and, as a result of that more investments do come. Therefore, that also is profitable. It is not by restricting them that profits remain here. But, as a matter of fact, by the freedom to allow them to take away that more profits are remaining here and more developments are taking place.

I would now refer to my hon. friend Shri Muniswamy, who made several suggestions as regards improvement in the presentation of the Budget. He said that the Demand for Grants should be regrouped and should be made more intelligent. I can appreciate his desire and I am one with him in his intention. But

all desires cannot be satisfied and all intentions are not always based on practical realities. We are making a continuous effort in this matter to improve the budgeting and I believe the hon. Members in this House are seeing every year some change is made and more and more information is given. It is given in order that more and more help may be received by the Ministry in making the presentation better and better day by day and more and more people take more and more interest every day in the Budget so that any chance of mistakes becomes less and less.

But it has to be remembered that these documents have to be prepared, on the one hand, in conformity with the Constitutional provisions and, on the other, from the point of view of form and pattern of accounting of government transactions. And, therefore, it cannot be simplified as it is supposed to be done or as it is sought to be done. But, we shall, certainly try to see that we continue our search for simplification further and we will never cease that search whatever be the simplification achieved in future because that is the only way to achieve progress in such matters.

I would give one or two instances. Shri Muniswamy had referred to the provision of Rs. 44.5 lakhs included in Demand No. 32, for repayment of capital expenditure on grants for development to States. There is nothing unusual about this expenditure. That is explained on pages 72 and 73 of the Explanatory Memorandum. The expenditure on grants to States for the various development purposes is, in view of its magnitude, debited to the capital head in the first instance and is written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. And the expenditure of Rs. 44.5 lakhs represents the write back to be made in the current year of the capital accounts advanced to some Part B States in earlier years.

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He also questioned the expenditure on the purchase of Mysore gold being debited to two different Demands. The provision made in Capital Demand No. 112 represents the purchase price of Kolar gold at the official rate of Rs. 62.5 per tola. The other payment provided in the Revenue Demand No. 32 is the subsidy to the Government of Mysore to compensate them for the financial dislocation caused by the sale of their gold at the official rate. This payment is an item of revenue expenditure and must consequently be debited to capital head. Likewise, the purchase of gold is correctly debitable to the capital head. These two, therefore, cannot be brought in one place and that is why this is done in this manner. It will thus be seen that we are trying to see that we do not do anything which is redundant.

Then, the hon. Member suggested that the details of the various items such as pay of officers, pay of establishment, honoraria etc. need not be given in the Demand for Grants. These details are intended to assist the correct appraisal of the provisions included and the growth of expenditure from year to year in which the hon. Members are keenly interested. In the absence of these details the House would be greatly handicapped in scrutinising the Demand for Grants. I am sure the hon. Members will agree that the elimination of these details would not be a step in the right direction. Therefore, I am not able to accept the suggestions of my hon. friend, Shri Muniswamy. It is not because I would not like to accept them but because I feel that by accepting them, the Budget will not be better but it will be worse.

It was said that many Ministries surrendered funds very late in the financial year and this resulted in those amounts not being utilised for other projects, etc. where they were actually required. I cannot say that

there is no basis whatever for this criticism. But whatever one may do, it is not possible to do it in such a manner that there will not be some lag left in these matters at any time. The administrative Ministries are now holding quarterly meetings to see and review the progress of expenditure with the help of the internal financial advisers. They try to avoid untimely surrender of funds. Where necessary, they also try to divert these funds to other purposes. Therefore, we are taking steps to see that unnecessary provisions are not made and proper causes are not neglected.

Shri Bimal Ghose raised the question of guaranteeing of loans made by commercial banks and certain other financial institutions to small-scale industrial units. This has been under the consideration of the Government for sometime now. A detailed scheme for this purpose has now been drawn up in the light of discussions held at Hyderabad in July 1959. A Bill to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act in order to enable the bank to offer this guarantee on the behalf of the Government is being drafted and will soon be before House. We want that those people who take to small industries are able to take to them and are not in any way thwarted because they do not get funds as they have no other securities except their own capacities and circumstances which they can mobilise in order to utilise their capacity.

Reference was made to the silver refinery project at Calcutta. It is true that this project started perhaps in very unfavourable circumstances or unfavourable circumstances arose soon after it was started. It had to undergo various mishaps. But, fortunately, now we have been able to see that the machinery has been installed completely and it comes into working order. Since the middle of March, the plant has been running as a complete unit and its performance is being watched now. From the calculations that we have made, we feel

that there will be work for refining silver—that is extracting silver from the coinage—for more than five years. After that we might utilise this project for the refining of copper. Electrolytic copper is essential for the development of electric power generation and distribution industry but it is at present mostly imported from abroad. Therefore, this machinery will be utilised for that purpose. It will be thus useful as time goes on.

It has been argued that it is a waste of money to construct the security paper mill at a different place from Dehra Dun where there is a pilot plant working already. It is there. But a pilot plant is quite different from a mill which will be producing this paper on a large-scale. Moreover, facilities which are required for a full scale mill are not obtainable at Dehra Dun for this purpose. Therefore, we have decided that this should be erected at Hoshangabad.

Shri Tyagi: Wrong decision.

Shri Morarji Desai: May be; I will not quarrel with that; it is possible to have a better decision. But with all the advice that was obtainable to us we found that it was better to have it at Hoshangabad. There is no quarrel with Dehra Dun because there are a lot of activities in Dehra Dun. Let not everything be concentrated in Dehra Dun.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Who is the foreign participant?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are Messrs. Portels Limited, who are the most reputed paper manufacturers of this kind in the world. We are spending on this about Rs. 2.5 crores. It will save Rs. 1.5 crores of foreign exchange per annum. That is how this project is going to be beneficial to us.

It has been said that the provision of rural credit should not be done in such a way as to affect the basic relationship between the co-operative

central financing agency and other co-operative institutions or the integrated system of rural credit. We are trying to see that this is done and the State Bank provides finances directly only to co-operative societies in those States where the co-operative central financing agencies are not well developed. In areas or States where they are sufficiently developed, the bank limits its operations only to giving certain facilities to co-operative financing agencies. This is done in respect of remittance of their funds from one place to another and in the form of advances to these central financing agencies to supplement their own resources. If indirect assistance that is given to the central financing agencies is also taken into account the picture will be quite different and it will be seen that the remittance facilities granted by the banks to the co-operative financial institutions during the year ended June 1959 amounted to Rs. 120 crores as against Rs. 84 crores during the year ended June 30, 1958. The amounts sanctioned to co-operative societies by the State Bank of India for advances against various types of securities stood at Rs. 21.8 crores on September 30, 1959 as against Rs. 14 crores on 30th November, 1958 and Rs. 10 crores on 31st December, 1957. It will thus be seen that the figures have increased from 10 crores to 21 crores and from Rs. 84 crores to Rs. 120 crores.

About the R.F.A.—the Rehabilitation Finance Administration—it was said that we were trying to put this down in favour of the R.I.C.—the Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation. That is not so. The work of the RFA now is very little. Hardly four or five claims come; hardly four or five loans are given.

Shri Bimal Ghose: My contention was about the employees.

Shri Morarji Desai: We will try to see that the employees are not put out or they are engaged where it is

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possible to do so. But it is not to strengthen the R.I.C. that RFA is put down. But it is because the utility of the RFA now after all this period of rehabilitation is over that we have got to wind it up and its work is to be done by a cell in the Finance Ministry. That is all the purpose behind it. It is not in order to bolster up RIC that RAF is being now wound up. We have not yet wound it up. We are considering it. That is what I said at that time.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose raised a question about the claims of migrants from East Pakistan regarding their provident fund, postal insurance policies, post office savings bank deposits, etc. and he said that we should meet them initially here and then settle it with Pakistan in due course. Well, in this matter I should like to give the details of what we are doing at present. The pensions of displaced pensioners who migrated from East Pakistan upto 31st December, 1951 are already being paid provisionally in India pending settlement with Pakistan. As regards postal insurance policies, the Government of India are meeting all claims except where an insurer opted for service under the Government of Pakistan or was residing in that country on the 31st March, 1948. Even in the latter cases where the claimants have migrated to India, arrangements exist under which their claims are entertained here and met after verification by Pakistan. In the case of post office savings bank deposits and cash certificates which were registered at post offices now in Pakistan and in respect of which application was made for transfer to India after Partition, the claims are met by the Government of India after verification by Pakistan. As there was some delay in getting verification reports from Pakistan, the Government of India decided in 1957 to pay off such claims provisionally in anticipation of verification by Pakistan with fulfilment of certain conditions

such as production of indemnity bond, etc. As regards provident fund, it was agreed at the Indo-Pakistan financial conference of July, 1959 that the claims of those who migrated from one country to the other upto 30th June, 1959 may be allowed to be paid either through our respective High Commissioners or through the normal banking channels. No progress has, however, been made in implementing this decision due to the delay in coming to an overall financial settlement with Pakistan. I hope my hon. friend is interested in having an overall financial settlement. He will also have to be a bit patient if the settlement is to be arrived at without detriment to ourselves.

Sir, there was again some criticism about the various excise duties levied. I shall have to deal with several of them in the course of the debate on the Finance Bill. I would not, therefore, like to go into that question at this stage. I have considered all the representations that have come to me and I have given full thought to the various suggestions that have been given to me. While trying to see that we recover the necessary revenue as planned, I should like also to see that no cause for unnecessary grievance, or a grievance which can be avoided is given and adjustments are made accordingly. But it will not be at the cost of revenue that I must specify.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about aluminium scrap about which we are more concerned?

Shri Morarji Desai: I will be able to speak about it when I move for consideration of the Finance Bill and it is better that I do so at that time in a proper coordinated manner. But I should like to speak about the argument that we are very wrong in taking more and more to indirect taxation rather than to direct taxation. Sir, it will be seen that in countries which are undeveloped it is not

possible to have all the revenues only by direct taxation. As regards direct taxation, the number of assesseees is only 10 lakhs and from them we cannot get whatever we want. It is indirect taxation alone which has got to give us the revenue which we want and, therefore, it has to spread over to many commodities, trying to see that we receive only revenue for things utilised. I had given some figures about various countries and the proportion of direct taxation to indirect taxation in those countries. But this is lost sight of every year and this becomes a perennial argument. I would also like to give perennially the figures. It would not be out of place for me to say that the total indirect taxation with reference to the total tax revenue of Central Government is less in India than in many other countries. Here it is 67.2 per cent, in Pakistan it is 70 per cent, in France it is 74 per cent, in Switzerland it is 73 per cent, in USSR it is 83 per cent, and even in U.K., though lesser than in India, the proportion of indirect taxation to the total tax revenue is as high as 45 per cent. It will have, therefore, to be seen that while theoretically it may be all right to say that there should be more and more direct taxation, it will not be a practical proposition at all in this country if we are to develop and go to a stage where direct taxation will bring us more revenue.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Binajpur): The position is that there should not be more taxation.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, Sir, I said the other day that if all of us are satisfied that we can continue in the poor conditions in which we are and if we are agreeable to reduce also those who are well-to-do to the poor conditions so that there are no jealousies, we need not have any taxation at all, that is, any more taxation. Even then, there will have to be some taxation even to maintain that poor state. I do not see that any intelligent consideration of these

circumstances will lead us to any other conclusion except this that we have to tax ourselves more and more from year to year. But we have also to see that we are able to pay more and more taxes from year to year so that the amount of tax received from any one item does not go down or does not decrease but increases every year. That is all we have got to see and that is what we are trying to see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the figures of income-tax arrears in other countries?

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, I will come to that. Let there be a little patience.

Sir, I would like to refer here in this matter to the argument that we are taxing the road transport very heavily. I cannot say that the taxation is not heavy. I am not prepared to say that. But I cannot say that it is either unbecomable or unjustified. That is all I have got to say. I would like, therefore, to give some figures in this connection. The number of motor vehicles in 1953 was about 3,25,000. The number of vehicles in 1959 was 5,37,000. Then, one of the spokesmen of the industry himself stated that about Rs. 1400 crores is a total investment in road transport. Now, if that figure is taken and with these additions on taxes which are made, the total Central taxes by way of excise duties on motor vehicles as well as on the refined diesel oil would amount to Rs. 28.40 crores or about 2 per cent. of this out of which the recent increases account for only Rs. 9.08 crores, that is, 0.65 per cent.

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): Why do you want to tax the farmer's tractors?

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, I will not say anything about it just now. I am considering that.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is good.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will see what can be done. Sir, I would like again to specify, as I specified before, that the increase in duty on diesel oil is not merely for revenue purposes. As I said, it is in order to correct the imbalance between the use of petrol and diesel oil. Diesel oil costs us far more exchange and, therefore, we have got to see that we do not go more and more to diesel oil.

It was said here that there should be more co-ordination between the different Ministries regarding the use of this. It is true, but, yet, all the co-ordination will not prevent some diesel oil being used. Even then, what we did last year has brought down the percentage of increase effectively, and I am quite sure that we will succeed in this matter in future. In fact, with the last increase in excise duty in March, 1959, as against the increase in the consumption of 25 per cent. for 1958 over the consumption of diesel in 1957, the increase came down to 15 per cent. in 1959 as compared to the consumption in 1958. It will thus be seen that we have been effective in this particular matter. This is one way, Sir, of co-ordination also.

Sir, I will now come to the matter of income-tax arrears about which my hon. friend opposite was very impatient. This is not a matter which has been brought in here for the first time. I had tried to explain this last year, and even year before last it was explained. And yet, Sir, it was here argued that it was not understood what "effective arrears" mean. Well, effective arrears mean that they are the arrears which can be recovered and the rest cannot be recovered for various reasons.

An Hon. Member: Write them off.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult to write them off, because I do not know what attitude will be taken by hon. Members in this House. One has therefore to be very careful. They

will be written off sometime or the other at a later date.

Shri A. P. Jain: They do not become irrecoverable immediately you write them off.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then they will cease to be arrears. They will not then remain arrears and they will go out of account.

Shri C. D. Pande: The classification should be changed.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to hide anything. It is no use trying to place one thing in one place and another in another place so that nobody can know. I want to remove that state of affairs. I want to see that the budget is understood by any layman and everything is understood, whatever is done and whatever is not done. Otherwise, one does not know what might happen. Therefore, it is necessary to go in that direction rather than in this direction.

In this matter, the gross figure of arrears includes not only items which may ultimately prove to be quite irrecoverable, such as amounts due from persons who have left India leaving no assets behind or who though staying in India have no visible assets, but also items which are outstanding merely for later adjustments, such as settlement of double income-tax relief, disposal of bills etc. The gross figure of arrears as on any date would also include demands raised towards the end of that period but had not actually become due for payment. Adjustment is made for items such as these and the balance is considered as effective arrears.

Then, Sir, I was very much amused to hear one argument from my hon. friend, Shri Prabhat Kar. He said that if the arrears of direct taxes are promptly collected there would be no need to resort to more and more indirect taxation. Let us now examine what the figures are. It will be seen that on 31st December, 1959 the

figure for effective arrears stood at only Rs. 143·8 crores as against the indirect taxation, according to the Budget, of Rs. 531 crores. Even supposing I get all this Rs. 143 crores or supposing I get all the Rs. 250 crores or Rs. 290 crores, as they call it,—suppose I get all of them immediately—how do I give up the use of Rs. 531 crores every year? I cannot understand. Once this goes away, how is it going to be recovered next year,—the same amount? I do not know how these excises are going to be reduced even by Re. 1 in that case. This is just an argument made and that is how such arguments are made. It is perhaps all right to bamboozle somebody who does not know any figures at all, but it would not be right to say that this will save us in anyway.

I may say that our demand of income-tax every year is about Rs. 240 crores, and Rs. 143 crores of effective arrears mean a little more than half of that. I cannot say that at any time to come in the future you can ever reduce it to zero or even to half or three-fourth of this amount. Every year, what is done is, about 75 per cent. is collected from that particular year's dues and the rest, namely, 25 per cent., is collected from the previous years. We are always collecting a year's demand and something more. It is not that we are collecting less than a year's demand at any time. Therefore, it appears large, but it does not stand to reason to say that we must wipe out the arrears somehow or other. It is not possible to do so. That is what must be understood. We must try to see that no evasion is done and certainly we are trying to see to it.

Even in the matter of evasion, somebody comes from outside and says: "There are Rs. 23 crores of arrears", and it is believed. I do not see on what basis it is said. A man by staying here for a month or two months,—he may be a brilliant person—I do not know how he is going to understand this country.

Shri C. D. Pande: Government accepted many things from him.

Shri Morarji Desai: No. I do not know what Government accepted from him. One may accept many things from a person but one need not accept everything from that person; then we may be mortgaging our intelligence to other people and I do not know why we should do that. Let us adopt whatever is useful to us; but let us reject also what is not useful to us. We do not think in the Ministry that the evasion can be more than Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores at any time and in no country are they able to avoid this. But we should constantly make an attempt to see that evasion is reduced from time to time. But let us not have any evasion mania. Otherwise it would lead us to a persecution mania in this country, which will be a terrible thing for all of us. I do not think that we should go in for that persecution mania or any mania for the matter of that. We want to advance ourselves.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: We should have evasion phobia.

Shri Morarji Desai: We should have no phobia or no mania, because the phobias kill us and manias lead us into a lunatic asylum. I do not think that is what we want!

In this connection, it was argued that income-tax officers are corrupt and therefore all this is happening. May I plead with my hon. friends in this House that it is not right to condemn a whole lot of officers in this summary manner? May I say that it has been investigated by me and I have convinced myself that a very large majority of the officers do their work in an admirable manner? There are a few black-sheep; there are black-sheep everywhere. I do not see if any company can be excluded, if any section of society can be excluded from them. But we are trying to see that we do not allow them to have

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a preponderating voice in the administration. We are trying to reduce that number from time to time.

It is argued sometimes that these people go in the cars of other people and therefore they are all corrupt. If going in the car of somebody else corrupts us, I do not know what will happen to all of us here. Most of us are travelling sometimes in the car of somebody or other!

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): That is no argument.

Shri Morarji Desai: But may I say that we have issued strict instructions to all those people not to travel in the cars of any of their assesseees.

An Hon. Member: Even then they are doing.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let it be pointed out. I would like to know the case of any officer who has done so, and then I am prepared to take action against that person. But what is the use of merely saying in the air that officers travel in the cars of other people. That would not be right. It is something like persecuting the people without any facts. If specific cases are pointed out, I shall certainly be the first person to thank those who point them out and take necessary action, so that we may remove that sort of grievance always. But it is possible that somebody might be going somewhere and he gets a lift for some time—half an hour or 15 minutes—I do not think that will fall in the category of corruption at any time. Let us have a sense of proportion in this matter. I do not want to go on saying all the while that in this country, there is nothing but corruption. Those who say that tar themselves with the same brush. I do not see how any person in this country can be free from the general characteristics of the country. If any of us thinks that he is a saint, he is not fit to live in this society. That is all I would say. Nobody is a saint when he

says he is a saint. That is what I am coming to. If anybody thinks he is a saint, he is no saint at all.

Shri Tyagi: He is a hypocrite.

Shri Morarji Desai: Saints never claim they are saints. As a matter of fact, our saints have sung

"मो सम कौन कुटिल खल कामी"
but we sing:

"तो सम कौन कुटिल खल कामी"

That is what we do and that is what is wrong. I do not say saints are not good persons. But not those persons who say they are saints. Those whom others call saints are really good saints. We have produced many saints in this country and that is why the country is living in spite of all the vicissitudes. I have no doubt that such saints will always be produced, but this is not the way of producing them. This is the way of making everybody absolutely hopeless in this country. Let us not live in an atmosphere of complete distrust. That is all I have got to plead in this particular matter.

I would like to refer to the criticism about the L.I.C. It has been said that there should not be concentration and there should be five different corporations. It would have been something to consider when the L.I.C. was first made. But today it is not a practicable proposition to set about dividing one corporation into five corporations. I do not know whether it will be useful too, because it will not be possible to have different rates of premium for all of them or different patterns for all of them. That sort of competition between Government institutions will not be healthy at all. On the contrary, there will be wrong jealousy and wrong competition. Therefore, it is not a very useful thing to consider just now.

We have divided the corporation into five zones for working purposes and the L.I.C. is trying to decentralise its functions more and more, to authorise the zonal managers and zonal committees to perform more functions and is trying to see that the central organisation looks only to matters of policy and supervision and guidance. That is what they are trying to do.

I was glad in this connection to hear a compliment from my hon. friend opposite, Shri Prabhat Kar, who said that he was happy that the L.I.C. settled the issue of bonus with its employees. If he was glad to see that that was done, he should also grant that the L.I.C. is always prepared to behave in a reasonable manner. It is the others who have to behave in a reasonable manner, so that decisions can be reached. Therefore, I would request him to advise those on whose behalf he speaks to be reasonable. If he does that, there will be no difficulty. We are always prepared to discuss and come to conclusions. But we cannot come to wrong conclusions. We cannot accept demands which are not right at all. If I use the word "fantastic", it will be objected to, but sometimes that is the only description which can be given to some of the demands. The field officers who have profited the most by this nationalisation are the loudest in their protest. The incomes of many of them have doubled and some of them have trebled, and yet these people say that they are not well off, whereas they were on hire and fire basis in the beginning, that is, they were kept and removed if they did not do anything. Now they are on a permanent basis and they receive all sort of incentives and incomes in a legitimate manner and yet they are not satisfied. If they do not do their work, certainly even now they should not be kept; otherwise, the L.I.C. work will not be done properly. Therefore, I may say that the L.I.C. is always ready to consider all legitimate grievances and demands of their officials and their administration.

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It was said that we should nationalise general insurance business also. This is also a perennial subject. The general insurance is concerned more with private trade, industry and business and it is better that it remains where it is. It is not even profitable to the Government. There is not much money which can be utilized also. There are hardly more than Rs. 50 crores in that, and that cannot be utilized. Again, the liabilities are very great. It is a very risky business and I would not advise the Government at any time to enter a risky business and involve the hard-earned money of the people which goes into the coffers of the Government.

It was said that the figures of paid-up policies should be indicated and that the increase in business is not real. This is not a very legitimate criticism. It is true that, out of the total new business, the ratio of policies that lapse in the calendar year of issue as compared to the following years was much and is much even now. But it has reduced considerably. The following are the figures:

1952	..	31.3 per cent.
1953	..	32.1 "
1954	..	25.2 "
1955	..	29.0 "

The ratio in respect of new business for 1956 was 25.6 per cent. It showed a decrease over the previous years. The downward tendency now is substantial and in 1957 the ratio fell to 18 per cent. It will thus be seen that there is considerable improvement in this matter after nationalisation. Therefore, we are progressing in the right direction.

Also, the overall lapse ratio, that is, the ratio of the sum assured lapsed less the sum assured revived to the main business in force during the year, the figure was 7.3 per cent in 1954 and 7.6 per cent in 1955, that is, before nationalisation. It rose to

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9.1 per cent in 1956, because of nationalisation and the disturbance at that time. But, afterwards, it has fallen and went down to 6.4 per cent in 1957 and was 5.2 per cent in 1958. It will thus be seen that there is considerable progress made in this direction.

A question was asked about the position of the shares of Richardsons & Cruddas and Osler Lamp in the Corporation. The position has been mentioned in the report for the year ending 31st December 1958. I must say that the position has not improved since then. The position remains as it is. It has not been possible to find out the genuineness of the scrips further in this matter. But, subsequent to the above report, 700 more shares of the BIC have been transferred to the LIC, leaving only 200 shares now remaining to be registered.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore). It must be 7,000.

Shri Morarji Desai: Here it is mentioned as 700 and 200.

Shri Bimal Ghose: 9,000 was stated to be outstanding some time ago.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then they must be 7,000 and 2,000. But I do not think so. These are large shares. I am talking of BIC.

An Hon. Member: BIC has small shares.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then it must be a mistake.

Then it was suggested that loans on mortgages should be revised by the LIC. I have said before also that this is being done. This work has been done by now. They have finalised their rules and procedures. And they are going to give loans on the security of property situated in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Hyderabad. That is how

they are going to start. Then they will extend further as they go on getting more and more experienced. Surely, you do not want to make them go headlong into it, so that there may be some difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to apply the guillotine at five o'clock.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, Sir, I shall finish just now. I will mention only one more matter which was referred to. (*Interruption*). I do not want to enter into that question about nine hundred or nine thousand. It may be. This is in the report, nine hundred, that is seven hundred and two hundred.

Now, there was a question about the controversy raised by Shri Subbiah who was a member of the Investment Committee and who resigned from the Investment Committee and made several charges against the Corporation. There is not much time for me just now to go into this matter. I had gone into it before. But I would like to give one or two instances, and also make a general observation. I do not say, Sir, that Mr. Subbiah can have no cause of grievance, or that whatever he said is all wrong. I would not say that. It is possible to take some view as he has taken. But, on the other hand, it is also to be seen whether what he says is right that he alone had a proper view and that all the other seven members of the Investment Committee were all wrong and were all corrupted or had taken a wrong view in everything. Then again, it has also to be remembered that, barring one occasion, he has never demurred from the decisions of the Investment Committee, in the meetings where he was there. He protested either before or afterwards; but there, he never opposed, except in one case. Afterwards to rake up this is not proper.

About one company, about the copper people, what he has raised was something done before he came in, and there also he has tried to say "this was done wrongly". But in all these transactions I have seen that they have not done anything in any way which can be called malafide or dishonest or something which will harm the LIC at any time. As a matter of fact, take the case of the Calico company. In respect of the Calico company he said that this should not have been taken because the rate of interest was less than 5 per cent. But the share was purchased at Rs. 503 and today it is Rs. 803. Therefore, it cannot be said that that was a bogus thing and that it was wrongly valued. As a matter of fact, it was one of the best scrips. Opinions can differ. But because opinions differ, to say that other people are all wrong is not correct.

And then, the Investment Committee is not a committee appointed by me or by the Government: the Investment Committee is appointed by the LIC, which is their right under the law. And the Committee, when he was member, was consisting of Mr. Gopalakrishnan, Mr. Bhabha, Mr. Das Gupta, Mr. Parikh, Mr. Premji, Mr. Subbiah and Mr. Sundaresan; and the executive on that was Mr. Srinivasan. Thus, it will be seen that there is no question of neglecting any region. As a matter of fact, if the southern region is to be neglected, out of seven plus one executive, that is eight people, four are from the south and four are from the rest of the country. Even then to say that the south is neglected would not be a proper argument at all. But this is how things are said. Well, one cannot help it.

If it is said that Bombay people are more favoured, there is a concentration of industries, there, and the stock market in Bombay is different from others, and it has a far larger reputation and a far larger transaction. If, therefore, there is more work done there, one cannot

help it. But they are trying to see that it is distributed everywhere. And then, the L.I.C. is also giving money to all States. They are subscribing to the loans of all States according to their needs. There is no question of not doing it.

Then there is the question of giving brokerage for getting government securities from the Reserve Bank. We have stopped it during the last year, and I shall try to see that it is not given in future. That is what we are doing. As soon as it came to my notice last year, we stopped it. They were giving it because they were giving it before, and that was the custom.

Then again, there was also the question of a large amount remaining in some banks. Sometimes that has to be done. As a matter of fact, at the time when Government loans have to be purchased, when loans are out for subscription, money has got to be put in by the LIC and other banks. That is how they contribute to Government, and that has to be done. They have to collect some amount in order that they are able to subscribe to these loans, and keep it for some time, because at the time they want it they cannot get all the money for subscribing to the loans of the States and the Centre. That is why some money has got to be accumulated. Even here some brokerage is given for depositing in the banks. I have told them that this must not be done.

Whereas I think that the criticism which Shri Subbiah has made against the committee is not justified, I have told the LIC to take a serious note of what Shri Subbiah has said, and to the extent practicable to review their procedures to make them fool-proof so that there is no occasion for having such allegations against them at all. That is how I warned the LIC as soon as this came to my notice. I have done that irrespective of what I have said just now. Therefore, it will be seen that Government is trying to do whatever it can in

[Shri Morarji Desai]

order to see that its obligation is fulfilled, in order to see that the LIC works on right lines, but when a huge corporation like this has to work and invest large amounts, to expect that some such will not be said is expecting the impossible. We have got to see that they work honestly, sincerely and for the benefit of the Corporation and the benefit of the country, and if they do so, then we ought to be satisfied, and we ought not to hamper them in their work. This is what the Government is trying to do, and I have no doubt that all my hon. friends in this House will also have the same purpose in view. I have no hesitation in saying that the LIC now has profited by all its past experience and is doing better and better work, and I have no doubt that it will go on doing better and better work in future.

Mr. Speaker: Does any hon. Member press any particular cut motion? No.

I now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 21 to 35 and 111 to 117 relating to the Ministry of Finance."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 22—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,10,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,46,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 25—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 26—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 27—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,95,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 28—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,32,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 29—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,65,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 35—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 114—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 115—PAYMENTS OF RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,50,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 117—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 168,43,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Mr. Speaker: Now I take up the Other Demands which have not come up before the House so far.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 99, 100 and 138 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy, No. 101 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, No. 102 relating to Lok Sabha, No. 104 relating to Rajya Sabha and No. 105 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 99—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 100—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 101—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 102—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 104—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 105—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Conso-

lidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 19th April, 1960/Chaitra 30, 1882 (Saka).

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, dated 18-4-1960.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Monday, April, 18, 1960/Chaitra 29, 1882 (Saka)]

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QUESTIONS.....

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1544.	Survey ship 'Darshak'	12151—54
1546.	G.T. Road	12154—56
1548.	Reinstatement of railway employees	12156—59
1549.	Allowance for T.B. patients	12159-60
1550.	Misappropriation of funds	12160—64
1551.	Supply of waters from Tungabhadra	12164—66
1552.	Theft at Calcutta docks	12166—70
1555.	Violation of Indian Aircraft Rules by Kalinga and other Airlines	12170—72
1556.	Aerodromes in Jammu and Kashmir	12172—74
1557.	London-Lahore- New Delhi Bus service	12174-75
1558.	Cholera in Delhi	12175—78
1559.	Train accident on Jubbulpore- Itarsi section	12178-79
1560.	India-New York air service	12179-80
1561.	World Bank teams visit	12181-82
1562.	Pay Commission's Recommendations	12182—84
1563.	Traffic deptt. in Delhi Administration	12184
1565.	Bhakra mishap enquiry report	12184—86

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QUESTIONS.....

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S.Q. No.		
1545.	Railway sleepers	12186-87
1547.	Loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation	12187
1553.	Theft of postal articles in Delhi	12187-88
1554.	Plane crash at Jorhat	12188
1564.	Contraceptives	12188
1566.	Medium wave lengths of the A.I.R. . . .	12189

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2199.	Road accidents in Delhi	12189-90
2200.	Waiting rooms in N. Railway	12190-91
2201.	Railway quarters	12191-92
2202.	Irrigation and Power works under Bhakra Nangal Project	12192
2203.	Thefts in railways	12192
2204.	Railway guard acting as Polling officer	12192-93
2205.	Roads serving Tourist centres in Orissa	12193
2206.	Japanese Method of cultivation	12194
2207.	New stations buildings	12194-95
2208.	Post Offices in U. P. . . .	12195
2209.	Acquisition of railway land by U. P. Govt. . . .	12196
2210.	Sheds on railway stations	12196-97
2211.	Corruption cases on Ferozepore Division of N. railway	12197
2212.	Railway protection force on N. Railway	12197-98
2213.	Fisheries in Punjab	12198
2214.	Fruit preservation factory at Kulu	12198-99
2215.	Derailment of Nainital Express	12199
2216.	Lay-out plan for Kotla-Mubarakpur, Delhi	12199-200
2217.	Alarm chain pulling on Ballia-shahganj railway line	12200-01
2218.	Theft cases on railways	12201-02
2219.	Plant protection scheme in Himachal Pradesh	12202-03
2220.	Cattle Breeding Farm Kataula (H.P.)	12203-04
2221.	Sugercane cultivation in Bombay State	12205
2222.	Tube-wells in Bombay State	12205-06
2223.	Family Planning in Bombay State	12206
2224.	Platform Tickets	12207
2225.	Minor Irrigation schemes in Bombeay State	12207
2226.	Co-operative societies in Himachal Pradesh	12207—09

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2227.	Road accidents	12209-10
2228.	Deaths due to Electro- tion.	12210
2229.	Forests in Andamans	12211
2230.	Telephone connections	12211
2231.	Outstanding siding charges against a Kanpur Mill	12211-12
2232.	Agricultural production	12212-13
2233.	D.V.C. canal	12213-14
2234.	Fisheries Development	12214-15
2235.	Quarters for P&T employees	12215-16
2236.	Ever-bearing Strain of Apple	12215
2237.	Public Call Offices	12215-17
2238.	Akbarpur Tanda Line	12217
2239.	Charging of Excess fare	12217-18
2240.	Uniforms for railway staff, Ratlam	12218
2241.	Dulcin	12218-19
2242.	Looting of wagons	12219-20
2243.	Medical council of India	12220
2244.	Hours of work for tele- graph employees	12220-21
2245.	City Booking agency at Bhiwani	12221
2246.	Revenue from increased telephone rates	12222
2247.	Waltair railway stations	12222
2248.	Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	12222-23
2249.	Payment of compen- sation	12223-24
2250.	Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh	12224-25
2251.	Dispensaries in Tripura	12225
2252.	Travel agencies	12225-26
2253.	Unsettled claims on N.E.F. railway	12226
2254.	Master Plan for uti- lisation of river waters in Andhra Pradesh	12226-27
2255.	Anti-fly drive in Punjab	12227
2256.	Under-bridge near Vinay Nagar	12227-28
2257.	Maternity Home in Vinay Nagar	12228
2258.	Food Habits	12228-29
2259.	Stoppage of trains by workers in Bombay	12229-30

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2260.	Assistance for Minor Irrigation Schemes in Punjab	12230
2261.	Development of Horti- culture in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.	12230

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 12231-32

- (1) A copy of each of the following papers :
 - (i) Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1959-60
 - (ii) Summary of the above Report
- (2) A copy of each of the following papers :—
 - (i) Audit Report, Railways, 1960, under Article 151(i) of the Constitution
 - (ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways for 1958-59, Part I—Review
 - (iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, 1958-59, Part II Detailed Appropriation Accounts
 - (iv) Block Accounts (including capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts) Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, 1958-59
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 386 dated the 4th April, 1960, under subsection (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT
TO BILL 12232

Secretary laid on the Table the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1960, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL—*contd.*

Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 31st March 1960

DEMANDS FOR EX- CESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1957-58

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) presented a statement showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1957-58 .

REPORT OF ESTIMA- TES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Eighty-sixth Report was presented

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

1. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement correcting the information given on the 10th March, 1960 in reply to half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri A. M. Tariq regarding Foreign Tourists

2. The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) made a statement on the food supply position in Mizo Hills District of Assam

3. The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement correcting certain errors appearing in his earlier statement made on the 9th April, 1960 during the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence

ELECTION TO COMMI- TTEE

1. Shri Dasappa moved further election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the Estimates

ELECTION TO COM- MITTEE—*contd.*

Committee. The motion was adopted .

2. Shri Upendranath Barman moved for election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the Public Accounts Committee. The motion was adopted

ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH PUB- LIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Barman moved the motion *re* : association of Members of Rajya Sabha with the Public Accounts Committee. The motion was adopted

BILLS INTRODUCED .

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill .

2. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill .

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COM- MITTEE ADOPTED .

Fiftieth Report was adopted .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Finance concluded. The Demands were voted in full

The Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Secretariat of Vice-President's were also voted in full

AGENDA FOR TUES- DAY, APRIL 19, 1960/ CHAITRA 30, 1882 (*Saka*)

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill and Bombay State Reorganisation Bill as reported by Joint Committee