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**Tuesday, March 14, 1961
Phalguna 23, 1882 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 14, 1961/Phalguna 23,
1882 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Administration of Waqfs

*804. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inter-State Waqf Conference has recommended to the Government the setting up of a Central Advisory Council with powers to examine the administration of Waqfs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Conference has expressed concern over maladministration of Waqf property; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have a Central legislation to evict illegal occupants thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The matter has not yet been considered by the Government but attention is invited to the Public Waqfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Do Government propose to empower the Board to impose fines on the defaulting waqfs on the lines of the practice in U.P.?

2182 (Ai) LS-1.

Shri Hathl: That was one of the items considered at the Conference, but Government is considering the waqfs?

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have any idea to investigate matters relating to Hindu Religious Endowment Boards and also the institutions of the Christians which run such organisations as the waqfs?

Shri Hathl: I do not think so.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know, since a Bill to regulate religious trusts is already pending before the Joint Committee, whether this question will be finalised, so that a new Bill may be introduced, if necessary, to take in waqfs also, instead of the Bill that is pending at present?

Shri Hathl: I do not think that is the intention.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हुकूमत को इस बात का इल्म है कि वक्फ का बहुत सा रुपया वक्फ के कारिन्दे अपनी मोटी-मोटी तनख्वाहों और दूसरी गैर-जरूरी चीजों पर खर्च करते हैं और अगर यह दुस्त है, तो इस सिलसिलेमें हुकूमत क्या कदम उठा रही है।

[मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
हुकूमत को नस बात का علم है कि वक्फ
का बहुत सा रुपया वक्फ के कारिन्दे अपनी
मोटी मोटी तनख्वाहों और दूसरी गैर-जरूरी
चीजों पर खर्च करते हैं और अगर यह दुस्त है,
तो इस सिलसिलेमें हुकूमत क्या कदम उठा
रही है।]

Shri Hathl: The question about the properties being not properly administered was also considered at the Conference and certain recommendations were made. They are also before Government.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There was a point raised in a Conference held in December in which it was suggested that Government should survey all the 'waqfs' properties in the country. May I know what has been done in connection with that recommendation?

Shri Hathl: In fact, this question relates to that very Conference which was held in Delhi on the 26th December, 1960.

Advertisement of Vanaspati in Government Publications

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*805. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Raghubir Sahai:
Pandit K. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the subject of advertisements of Vanaspati in Government papers and periodicals has been examined further;

(b) what is the revenue derived out of such advertisements in 1959 and in 1960;

(c) whether advertisements correspond with the Government view; and

(d) what publicity has been made by Government to put Vanaspati in correct perspective?

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

(a) The matter has been examined.

(b) Revenue derived out of advertisements on Vanaspati is as under:—

1959 Rs. 17,526.40 np.

1960 .. Rs. 12,566.50 nP.

(c) Nothing objectionable has been observed in the advertisements.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister's attention has been attracted by the vicious propaganda carried on by the vanaspati manufacturers against the proposed colourisation, which is an accepted policy of Government? Do Government not consider it necessary to put the thing in the correct perspective?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not understand what the hon. Member means by 'vicious propaganda'. As far as Government is concerned, it has not been able to find anything objectionable in these advertisements.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether colourisation of vanaspati is the accepted policy of Government or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true, as far as Government is concerned, that it is the accepted policy that whenever a suitable colour is found, vanaspati should be compulsorily coloured; but, so far we have not succeeded. Experts have gone into it. As I have said very often in the House, the remedy should not be worse than the disease.

Mr. Speaker: This has been asked again and again. I allowed this only for further confirmation. So far as vicious propaganda is concerned, whoever sells vanaspati is entitled to say: 'My vanaspati is good.'

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is there not some deviation in the policy of Government, inasmuch as Government stand for colourisation, while anti-colouring advertisements are appearing in Government papers and periodicals?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far, as Government is concerned, we stand committed to what we have said again and again that as soon as a colour which is suitable is found we shall do that. That does not mean that in the meanwhile any such advertisements

should not appear. They are bound to say that it is good.

Mr. Speaker: The whole complaint seems to be that when Government's policy is that there ought to be colourisation and there must be something distinct, why should Government accept advertisements which are against it?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not Government propaganda. Government publications take advertisements just like any other publications. That by itself does not mean that we shall be deprived of that revenue with no advantage whatsoever to anybody.

Shri Tyagi: It is a matter of principle. Is the Government prepared to publish advertisements which say that socialist pattern is injurious to the nation? Will they also publish such advertisements?

Shri S. K. Patil: There are objections. Even our Chemical Director is of the same view. There are opinions and opinions. We cannot say that no such advertisements should be published.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture has taken note of a statement made by the Minister of Health on the floor of the House that they have not been able to meet this propaganda and that they would henceforth take necessary steps in the matter. May I know whether any steps have been taken in that direction?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think the Minister of Health has made any such statement. The very committee which we had appointed and had recommended this colourisation has laid down certain safeguards. They have repeated those safeguards in this advertisement.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow hon. Members sufficient time during the Food Debate.

दिल्ली-सन्धन बस-सेवा

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*८०६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री वारियर :
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री सिद्ध्या :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली से मन्दन तक सीधी बस-सेवा चालू करने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में इस बीच किये गये निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : इस विषय पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मातृतीय मंत्री जी यह बता सकेंगे कि इस विषय पर कब तक विचार होता रहेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में शीघ्र ही विचार पूरा हो जायेगा । इसमें कई बातें देखनी पड़ती हैं । पहले वह देखना पड़ता है कि देश से बाहर जो कोच-सर्विस जायेगी, उस पर जो व्यय होगा, उसके लिये फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी, उसको चसाने और खाने-पीने के बारे में क्या खर्च होगा और उसकी क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है, कई प्राइवेट कम्पनियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं । क्या शासन यह उपयुक्त नहीं समझता है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह स्वयं ही इसको चलाये और स्वयं इस की व्यवस्था करे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसमें जो आवश्यक सुविधायें हैं और आवश्यक कदम हैं, वे उठाये

जायेंगे। कारण यह है कि जिन देशों में से हो कर वह जायेगी, उनसे पूछना पड़ेगा और उनकी अनुमति लेनी पड़ेगी कि क्या वे इस सर्विस के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मेरा मतलब यह था कि अभी तक कई प्राइवेट पार्टिज ने आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं कि वे अपनी मोटरें चलायें, लेकिन चूंकि यह विषय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है, इसलिये क्यों नहीं सरकार इसको चलाती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी सरकार की ओर से ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि सरकार इसको चलाये। अभी यह एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेज पर है।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : यह सर्विस किन-किन मुल्कों से हो कर जायेगी और कितना वक्त लगेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is not bound by any rules and regulations of this House, is it? I have called Shri D. C. Sharma:

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मैं जरा कम सुनता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी ही आवाज नहीं सुनते हैं, दूसरों की सुनते हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, this bus service will naturally have to pass through some other countries including our own. May I know if prior to starting of this bus service, the opinions of those countries in this matter have been asked for and if not, when that will be done?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is exactly what I said in reply to another question of Shri Bhakt Darshan and this is what is being done.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know through which countries this bus service will go, how long it would take and what would be the charge for the journey?

Shri Raj Bahadur: On the London-India route Messers Garrow Fisher Tours (Kingston) London brought one of their buses known as the *Indiaman*. That will pass through France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan and the period taken by them, normally, from London to Bombay will be about 45 days.

Mr. Speaker: What is the charge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not exactly sure about the charge.

Triple Vaccine for Children

*807. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the progress made so far in the manufacture of triple vaccine for children to be used for conferring immunity against whooping cough, cholera and diphtheria?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The triple vaccine is intended for conferring immunity against whooping-cough, diphtheria and tetanus and not against whooping cough, cholera and diphtheria.

A WHO short-term consultant has arrived recently to advise on the structural alterations to the existing laboratory and on the techniques to be followed in the production of the triple vaccine on a large scale. The UNICEF equipment is also likely to arrive shortly and the production will commence thereafter.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is our present requirement in this regard and how is it to be met?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that this vaccine is being sold at a high price and it is beyond the approach of the common man and if so what steps have been taken to see that the prices are reduced to reasonable levels?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of the high price being charged and I shall look into it.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether this vaccine is being tried anywhere in the country?

Shri Karmarkar: The vaccine is a foolproof one. The vaccine that is to be there in the country after it is produced here is yet to be produced. But so far as the general desirability of producing this vaccine is concerned there is absolutely no doubt that this triple vaccine will result in good.

Thermal Power Plant in Bihar

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*808. { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;

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

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the Soviet Government for setting up of a Thermal Power Plant in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the place where the power station is to be located?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Yes, Sir but the contracts for the plant and equipment to be procured have yet to be executed.

(b) Two turbo-alternator sets of 50 MW each, complete with boiler, would be procured from Russia.

(c). Pathratu, near Ranchi in Hazaribagh District.

Shri Osmal Ali Khan: What is the total cost of the project and what is the amount of aid expected from the Soviet Union?

Shri Hathi: The total cost is about Rs. 15 crores. The foreign exchange needed is about Rs. 9.05 crores and that will be got from Russia.

Shri Kamal Singh: As Ranchi is in the DVC belt, may I know why it is necessary to put this up in that place?

Shri Hathi: We are short of power in Bihar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the main features of the agreement with the Soviet Union?

Shri Hathi: They have not yet been finalised.

Rice from U.A.R.

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*810. { **Shri Assar:**
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 983 on the 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered offer of rice received from U.A.R. Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). An agreement was signed on the 18th February, 1961 with the Misr Foreign Trade Co., Cairo for the purchase of 50,000 tons of U.A.R. rice.

Shri Assar: What is the difference in the prices of Burma and UAR rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to mention the exact price but I may assure the House that it is not more than the price that we pay for Burma rice.

Shri Assar: How is the quality of that rice compared to that of the Burmese and American rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It compares favourably.

Shri Tangamani: By what time will these 50,000 tons of rice from UAR be reaching the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think the shipments are to commence from the second half of March and are to be completed by December, 1961.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this consignment of rice from UAR will be on a barter basis or on rupee payment basis?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is under certain conditions. The payment for rice shall be made in non convertible Indian rupees to be utilised for financing additional exports of Indian goods to the UAR.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has said just now that he does not want to give the exact price. I am surprised. After the agreement has been arrived at, the price must have been fixed. Why does he not take the House into confidence?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We may enter into negotiations with several other countries for import of rice and so it is not desirable. If the House insists, I can give it but the House may kindly consider whether it is desirable.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How much of these 50,000 tons will be shipped by Indian ships?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The entire quantity will be shipped in vessels chartered through the Central Chartering Committee of the Transport Department.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister is not prepared to give the price of rice. May I know how it compares with the price that we are paying to the other countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that it is not more than the price that we pay for Burma rice.

Shri Radhedral Vyas: May I know whether this rice will be sold in our country at the subsidised price or it will be sold on no-loss-no-profit basis?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be said that it would be on the basis of no-loss-no-profit. We sell Burma rice at the rate of Rs. 16. We will consider at what price this rice has to be sold.

All India Super Grid for Power Generation

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*811. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Beddy:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 722 on the 6th December, 1960 and state the nature of further progress made so far for establishing an All India Super Grid for generation and distribution of electricity?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The results of the Network Analyzer studies undertaken by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore have been made available to the Central Water and Power Commission who are examining them. The report from Madras is awaited. Preliminary work in connection with combined Network Analyzer study for the Southern Region as a whole has also been commenced by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether any priority has been fixed for establishing the zonal grids?

Shri Hathi: The priority we have fixed is for the southern zone.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know with the coming of the all India super grid whether we will bring uniformity in the supply of electricity to the agriculturists at concessional rates?

Shri Hathi: Not yet.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What steps are we taking in this connection?

Shri Hathi: A committee is being set up to look into all these various things.

Shri Kasiwal: The hon. Minister has said that this will be for the southern region. What would be the total quantity of electricity which will

be generated and distributed after the entire all India super grid has come into operation?

Shri Hath: I have not got the figures at present. But all the power in all the southern zone will be connected through the super grid.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: While introducing the Electricity Bill, the Government announced that they are going to have an all-India super-grid. How long will it take for them to have this super-grid installed so that we may have equal price for all types of electricity?

Shri Hath: We are starting with the southern zone. That will be taken up by the end of the Third Plan or even the Fourth Plan and then we can go to the other zones.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Will there be a uniform tariff rate for the electricity supplied in the southern zone when this grid comes into being?

Shri Hath: That will be considered at that stage.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know if all the three States mentioned—Andhra, Mysore and Kerala—have agreed to come into the all-India super-grid system in the southern region?

Shri Hath: By all means. They have agreed and they have started the work of investigation.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: If so, will there be self-sufficiency in that region?

Shri Hath: I cannot say whether there will be self-sufficiency or not because the demand is increasing day by day. But the States have agreed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it is going to be called an All India Super Grid when you are going to have one grid for South India and another for another region? Moreover I want to know why this hope is being given to the public when you are not

sure of having it in the Third or even the Fourth Five Year Plan?

Shri Hath: This is a preliminary step to the All India Grid. Because we are starting from the southern zone we call it the Southern Region Grid, but ultimately it is going to cover the whole country.

Shri Achar: There is a proposal now only for the Southern Grid. May I know whether there are any other proposals being contemplated for other regional grids in the north in Punjab or in Bengal?

Shri Hath: In fact, this question of having one All India Super Grid was considered by the Seminar and the Board of Co-ordination of Ministers, and all the States have agreed. So in contemplation there is the idea to have an all India Super Grid.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government can give an assurance now that after the grid system comes into operation the tariff rates for electricity, which are now cheaper in States like Kerala, will not be enhanced?

Shri Hath: I think that should be the reasonable or logical consequence, but I cannot give an assurance now.

Shri Shankaralya: May I know whether the formation of this grid is confined only to thermal power or hydro-electric power or both?

Shri Hath: It will be both.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know the reason why this experiment has been started only in one zone and not in the other zones also in view of the obvious advantages?

Shri Hath: It is because they are for linking transfusion connections in this zone.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: How are the existing grid systems in the States working?

Shri Hath: There is actually no grid system existing. We call it "inter-linking system". What you call "grid system" is actually not there.

टेलीफोन

*८१२ श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन विभाग दिल्ली टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत सारे टेलीफोन नहीं लगाता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति आवेदन-पत्रों की सूची की जांच करती है और टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये नामों की सिफारिश करती है। टेलीफोन लगाने का वास्तविक कार्य जहां टेलीफोन की आवश्यकता है वहां केबल के तार उपलब्ध रहने तथा कुछेक ग्रन्थ तकनीकी बातों पर निर्भर करता है। अतः जिन टेलीफोन-संयोजनों के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति द्वारा सिफारिश की जाती है, उनमें से कुछ में मंजूरी देने और उन्हें लगाने के कार्य में देरी हो सकती है।

Shri Tangamani: The answer may be read in English.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may give the English version also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: (a) and (b). The Telephone Advisory Committee scrutinises the list of applications and recommends names for provision of telephones. The actual installation of telephones is dependent on cable pairs being available where the telephone is required and certain other technical considerations. The sanction and provision of telephones recommended by the Telephone Advisory Committee may, therefore, involve delays in some cases.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की सूची जाती है तो उस में यह कहा जाता है कि वह इतने कनेक्शनों की सिफारिश कर सकती है, और वह कमेटी उतने ही कनेक्शनों की सिफारिश करती है, फिर भी जिन की सिफारिश वह करती है, उन्हें टेलीफोन नहीं मिलता ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जब सिफारिश करने के पहले यह गिनती बताई जाती है कि इतने टेलीफोनों की सिफारिश हो सकती है, उस के सम्बन्ध में भी बहुधा सामान मिलने, स्टोर्स मिलने और केबल आदि की बात रहती ही है।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any proper assessment was made of our requirements of telephone cables, and what is the performance to that effect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the question is related to some particular town or locality I can give the information.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Apart from the fact that the Advisory Committee recommends what is the basis on which decision is taken and which is the authority that takes that decision? Is there any committee that decides it or is it done on an individual basis?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think invariably the recommendations of the Telephone Advisory Committee are accepted by the Administration which acts upon them. It may be that in certain cases where telephone connections have already been provided or in some other cases which I might not have been able to cover in my reply to the question it might not have been done.

Shri Goray: May I know whether requests for telephone connections are first submitted to the Advisory Committee or whether in addition to what that Committee recommends, telephone connections are given directly by the Department?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a certain percentage—I do not exactly remember the percentage now—which

is submitted to the Committee for recommendations. Then there are some which are given on the basis of "in turn". They will be given only in turn and not out of turn. There is also some little percentage left in the discretion of the Department.

Shri Goray: Is the hon. Minister aware that because this authority has been given to the Department it leads to corruption, because all the names are not submitted to the Committee it leads to corruption.

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir. They are submitted. The quota fixed for the Advisory Committee is open to the decision or recommendation of the Advisory Committee. There is some percentage given strictly in turn. There is no question of any discretion coming in.

Shri Goray: I am asking about what is being given outside the quota.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as I know, barring connections to the Government or certain organisations everything goes to the Committee.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब वह सूची सलाहकार समिति के सामने आती है तो उस में अधिकांश टेलिफोनों की संख्या ऐसी होती है जिन को पहले से टेलिफोन मिल चुका होता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरी नोटिस में यह चीज नहीं है, अगर कोई ऐसा केस आया हो तो माननीय सदस्य बतलायें ।

Unauthorised Localities in Delhi

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*813. { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many unauthorised localities have crept up so far in Delhi/New Delhi and how many families reside there; and

(b) whether a survey has been conducted of these areas and action to regularise these constructions taken?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b): The information is being collected from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कुछ इस तरह की अनअथोराइज्ड कालोनीज दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में बसी थीं जिन को सरकार ने आथराइज्ड घोषित किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कालोनीज की संख्या कितनी है और उन को आथराइज्ड घोषित करने का आधार क्या रखा गया है ।

श्री करमरकर : नोटिस मिलने पर हम इस के बारे में म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन से इत्तला मंगावेंगे ।

श्री बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इस समय भी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर अनधिकृत रूप से मकानों का निर्माण हो रहा है, और दिल्ली कारपोरेशन उन के निर्माण को रोकने में पूर्णतया असफल सिद्ध हुआ है ?

श्री करमरकर : इस के बारे में नोटिस मिलने के बाद हम इत्तला मंगावेंगे । जब मैं घूमने जाता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे नये मकान यहां वहां आ जाते हैं ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतावेंगे कि इन अनधिकृत बस्तियों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन और सरकार में कुछ मतभेद है इस लिये कोई बात तय नहीं हो पाती है ?

श्री करमरकर : जितनी हद् तक मुझे इत्तला है उतनी हद् तक हम में कोई मतभेद की चीज नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सरकार ने कुछ अनधिकृत बस्तियों को अधिकृत घोषित किया है और इस के सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों में भी सूचनाएँ निकलीं, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि हम इस की जानकारी लेंगे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी बस्तियों को अधिकृत घोषित किया गया है उन की संख्या और आधार क्या है ?

श्री करमरकर : मेरी समझ में यह चीज नहीं आई क्योंकि चन्द महीनों पहले जिन के ले आउट प्लैन्स मंजूर नहीं किये गये थे, उन के ले आउट प्लैन्स मंजूर होने के बाद उन को जो रियायत मिलनी चाहिये थी उन को देने की बात ही सरकार ने मंजूर की है। इस के माने यह नहीं होते कि जो अनधिकृत कालोनी थीं, उन को हम ने अधिकृत किया। ऐसा कोई उदाहरण मेरे सामने नहीं है।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad : May I know the names of unauthorised localities, the number of families living in those unauthorised localities and since when they are living there?

Shri Karmarkar : I have already asked for notice. I see from the walls that something unauthorised comes up somewhere. So I wanted to have the latest position. On notice being given I will get the latest position.

Mr. Speaker : The question itself is there. What further notice is necessary?

Shri Karmarkar : I want notice for these details. For the question itself I have already answered:

“(a) & (b): The information is being collected from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.”

Railway Lines in Madhya Pradesh

*814. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has stressed the need for giving priority to the expansion of rail routes in Madhya Pradesh in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the Railways' plans and proposals in this behalf;

(c) whether it is a fact that the M.P. Chief Minister had also discussed the matter of equitable sharing of costs of building level crossings between the State Government and the Railways; and

(d) if so, what decision, if any, has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : Has the Government noticed the recommendations made in the report of the States Reorganisation Commission to the effect that the new State of Madhya Pradesh, when formed, would require new lines of communication, particularly railways, and, if so, may I know whether this recommendation has been accepted or not and whether that recommendation has come to the notice of the railway administration?

Mr. Speaker : Only yesterday detailed replies were given in respect of all these matters. State after State was taken up.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Some lines have already been constructed in Madhya Pradesh; others are under construction and others are being considered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : That is not my question. I want to know whether the Government have notified the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission about providing new railway connection for the Madhya Pradesh State, when formed, whether that recommendation has

been accepted or not, and whether the railway administration knows this recommendation.

Shri. Shahnawaz Khan: Of course, we are aware of the recommendation. It is up to the Planning Commission to come to a decision.

श्री खादी वाला : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि होलकर स्टेट के वक्त से इन्दौर दोहद रेलवे लाइन निकालने की बात चल रही थी और इसके बारे में बार बार कहा गया है। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा है कि इस लाइन को निकालना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि उससे इन्दौर के व्यापार को बहुत फायदा पहुंचेगा। क्या उसके बारे में कुछ विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : हर एक लाइन जिसके लिए कहा जाता है उसको बनाना मुमकिन नहीं होता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इत्तला के लिए यह खबर करूँ कि चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए २७ लाइनों की एक फेहरिस्त दी है जिनकी कुल लम्बाई ३००० मील है और कहा है कि इनको बनाया जाये।

ज्वार-बाजरे का आयात

*८१६. **श्री खुशवंत राय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर राज्य में खाद्यान्न की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये पिछले साल तीन करोड़ रुपये का ज्वार-बाजरा अमेरिका से मंगाया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैसूर राज्य ने उसे लेने से इन्कार कर दिया;

(ग) आयात किये गये ज्वार-बाजरे को अब किस काम में लाया जायेगा; और

(घ) उससे होने वाली हानि कौन उठायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In view of the anticipated shortage of coarse grains as a result of drought in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, etc., about 53 thousand metric tons of milo worth about Rs. 1.5 crores was imported from U.S.A. in December, 1960, and January, 1961. As the position in Mysore State had considerably improved by the time this milo arrived, the Government of Mysore did not take any milo.

(c) About 12,500 metric tons of milo have already been taken over by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Efforts are being made to dispose of the remaining quantity by issue through fair price shops or through auctions.

(d) The loss, if any, will be borne by the Central Government.

श्री खुशवंत राय : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो माइलो है वह किन किन राज्यों में फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर बिकेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे हिन्दुस्तान में।

Shri A. M. Thomas: Whatever State wants it, we are prepared to supply and the intention is to supply it through fair price shops also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A report appeared in the newspapers that large quantities of consignment of milo imported from the USA had been landed at Bombay and were left lying in the open and were exposed to the rains and so on. I want to know whether this is a fact?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There was a previous question on this subject and it had been answered in the House. There is absolutely no basis for the news that any quantity has been damaged.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What was the necessity for importing the milo when there was no such excessive demand for it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was anticipated that there would be large scale failure of coarse grains crop in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. So, we thought that it would be better to stock some quantity which we can distribute in case of need.

Shri Tangamani: Is it an act that 50,000 tons out of the 53,000 tons imported is still remaining without being distributed to the States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. As I have said in the main answer, we have now imported 53,000 metric tons which cost about Rs. 1.5 crores. I do not know what the hon. Member means.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how much of it is in stock and how much has been disposed of.

Shri A. M. Thomas: 6,999 metric tons have already been distributed between some States. Andhra Pradesh has been given 5,552 metric tons. The rest is now with us. A quantity of 1,300 metric tons has been put to auction in Madras.

Mr. Speaker: Nearly a thousand tons are still with them.

Shri Vajpayee: May we have an estimate of the loss that is likely to be incurred by selling the milo at a cheaper rate?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think there will be any substantial loss. The landed cost would work to about Rs. 11.28. We are now disposing of it at the rate of Rs. 11. So the element of subsidy will be about 28 naye paise per maund. Because of other contingencies we may have to incur some loss. But, as I have said in the main answer, it is too early to estimate the loss at this stage.

Commercial Clerks of Ex-S.I.R. on S. Rly.

*817. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of commercial clerks of ex-S.I.R.

on Southern Railway was fixed at Rs. 55 p.m. instead of Rs. 65 p.m. as per award of the First Pay Commission;

(b) if so, whether the same has since been rectified;

(c) whether it is a fact that nearly 1000 employees are still getting salary on the original basis;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether final decision has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is not a fact that for a number of employees the scale was fixed at Rs. 55 to start with and that it was subsequently rectified by the order of the Railway Board?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I think the mistake arises in the question itself. My hon. friend is probably referring to those who were formerly in the South Indian Railway—the ex-South Indian Railway employees called probationary relieving clerks. They were fixed on this scale, and subsequently, they have been agitating, and there has been a demand that at least the pay of the relieving clerks, for absorption as commercial clerks, should be fixed at a higher stage, reckoning the service in the scale of Rs. 50—130 as qualifying service for the scale of Rs. 60—150. The counting of service in one time-scale for increment in the higher scale is not possible.

Shri Tangamani: As a result, may I know how many employees were benefited by this rectification and how many employees are still there whose pay has been fixed at Rs. 55 instead of at Rs. 60?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The number of persons who come under this category of ex-probationary relieving clerks is 529 now.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what steps will be taken to see that the scale of pay of these 525 employees is re-fixed? Because of this wrong fixation, the loss of each of them runs to the tune of Rs. 1,000.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There has been no wrong fixation. It has been correctly fixed and they have been treated very liberally.

Railway Line in Dandakaranya Area

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*818. { **Shri Sanganna:**
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 307 on the 10th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the survey and investigation work of the proposed Railway line in the Dandakaranya area has been completed;

(b) if so, what is the alignment; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the stage at which it stands?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Final location has almost been completed except for a length of 25 miles in the Ghat section.

(b) The alignment via Jagadapur, Jeypore and Koraput has been adopted.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the policy adopted by the Government in the matter of fixation of compensation?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is the normal policy. The State Government acquires the land and we pay the State Government who disburse the amount to the people concerned.

Shri Sanganna: Are the Government aware that the land involved in the railway line belongs to Adivasis and therefore they will levy only a nominal rent, whereby the Adivasis will get only a very low rate of compensation?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is up to the State Government to decide the amount of compensation to be paid.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether, in regard to the payment of compensation for the land taken, there will be any discrimination between tribals and non-tribals?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): As has been stated by the Deputy Minister land is acquired by the State Government under the Land Acquisition Act. I cannot see what discrimination can be there. There should be no discrimination at all.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: When is the construction likely to start on this line?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Very soon. The earthwork will be started in the next few months.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the alignment of the line will pass through the settlement of displaced persons who are going to be settled in the Dandakaranya area and, if not, how far will it be from the settlements?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I presume the settlements would be located in the areas nearer the railway line.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the railway line will be close to the settlements.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I hope the settlements should be close to the railway line.

Shri Sanganna: There was a proposal to join the alignment at Rayagada, and it was under consideration of the Government. I want to know what has become of it.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Nothing has become of it, because we considered it and we thought that the alternate line which would touch important towns such as Jagdalpur, Jeypore and Koraput would be better. So, the alternative line is under consideration.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what will be the consideration that will govern the decision about the alignment? May I know whether the idea of distance is going to govern the alignment or whether the idea of opening up the areas for trade and commerce is going to govern it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The opening up of the area is a very important factor to be borne in mind. But what would suit the operational requirements of the railways also has to be taken into consideration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What about the settlement of displaced persons that have already come into existence? How far will the railway alignment be from them?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Everything about the alignment is done in consultation with the Dandakaranya Development Authority. It should be presumed that they will keep all these considerations in view.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: May I know whether at least the unskilled labour will be taken from the people who will be settled in this area as also from the Adivasis and local people?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As many people as possible will be taken; we will welcome them.

बोइंग ७०७ विमान

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*८१६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 { श्री इन्द्रजीतलाल मल्होत्रा :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने अब तक कितने बोइंग ७०७ विमान खरीदे हैं;

(ख) कुल मिला कर इन विमानों पर कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ग) इन विमानों को उड़ाने के लिये कितने कुशल भारतीय चालक प्रशिक्षित किये गये हैं और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(घ) आरम्भ में किन-किन मार्गों पर ये विमान चलेंगे; और

(ङ) इनमें कितने यात्री जा सकेंगे ।

असैनिक उड़ान उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) तीन । चौथे बोइंग हवाई जहाज के लिये कारपोरेशन ने आर्डर दिया है और उसके अप्रैल, १९६१ में मिलने की उम्मीद है ।

(ख) पहले तीन हवाई जहाजों के लिये ११.५० करोड़ रुपये और चौथे हवाई जहाज के लिये ४.०० करोड़ रुपये ।

(ग) ३५ पायलट जिनकी तालीम पर ३४ लाख रुपया लागत आई है ।

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान से इंगलिस्तान, इंगलिस्तान से अमरीका, हिन्दुस्तान से जापान और हिन्दुस्तान से पूर्वी अफ्रीका ।

(ङ) १३० सवारियां ।

Some Hon. Members: The English answer may be read.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Mohiuddin: (a) Three. The fourth Boeing ordered by the Corporation is expected to be delivered in April, 1961.

(b) Rs 11.50 crores for the first three aircraft and Rs. 4.00 crores for the 4th aircraft.

(c) 35 pilots at a cost of Rs. 34.00 lakhs.

(d) India|UK., UK|USA., India|Japan and India|East Africa.

(e) 130 persons.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि तीन बोइंग ७०७ विमान खरीदे जा चके हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विमान किन किन रास्तों पर चल रहे हैं ?

شی موہیذدین : تین بوئنگ ہوائی جہاز جہاں
اس وقت یہاں سے انگلستان، انگلستان سے
امریکا اور ہندوستان سے جاپان چل رہے
ہیں اور تینوں کے لیے یہاں سے افریقہ کے
لیے بھی استعمال کیے جائیں گے۔

[تین بوئنگ ہوائی جہاز اس وقت
یہاں سے انگلستان - انگلستان سے امریکہ
اور ہندوستان سے جاپان چل رہے ہیں
اور توقع ہے کہ یہاں سے دوری افریقہ کے
کے لئے بھی استعمال کیے جائیں گے۔]

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know
how much time will be taken to cover
all the international routes by Boeing
aircraft?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure
what is meant by all the inter-
national routes. At the present
moment, the scheme is that Air India
International should have services to
Europe, England, USA, Japan and
East Africa. Of course, we are also
running services to Australia. Whe-
ther the Boeing should cover the
Australian route also will be
considered.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the
estimated additional revenue which
the Air India International is likely
to earn as a result of replacing the
Super-constellations by Boeing 707
aircraft?

Shri Mohiuddin: The estimated
revenue will be given in the budget
which will be placed on the Table
of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I do not think
there will be anything in the budget
about this particular point. We want
this separately.

Shri Mohiuddin: The budgets are
placed on the Table of the House both

for the Air India International as well
as the IAC.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He says the
budget for the Air India International
is placed on the Table of the House.
Shri Gupta's question was specifically
in respect of the earnings from Boeing
707. That will not be given in the
budget.

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon.
Deputy Minister to say that the Boeing
cost Rs. 4 crores each. At 4 per cent
interest, I have calculated and per
year it comes to Rs. 16 lakhs. For
three Boeings it comes to Rs. 48
lakhs. or half of a crore, which should
be the earning every year. There is
depreciation which must be provided
for. So, hon. Members are right in
asking how far separately going in for
Boeings is a financially economic pro-
position.

Shri Mohiuddin: I may inform the
House that the preliminary estimate
for 1961-62 shows that after payin/
interest on the loans taken for the
purchase of the aircraft and after pro-
viding for depreciation and also for
instalments in due course when the
loan is to be repaid, there will be a
profit of about Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: You
called me to put a question; this is a
very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to
allow. I am satisfied with the hon.
Deputy Minister's answer.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My
question is different.

Mr. Speaker: It may be reserved for
some other occasion. Hon. Members
should remember that I have the dis-
cretion to cry halt at a particular
stage. Next question.

Diesel Engines

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*821. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to attach diesel engines to Mail and Express trains running between Delhi and Madras to reduce the running time; and

(b) if so, from when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No. It is, however, proposed to speed up Nos. 15Dn/16Up Grand Trunk Expresses and Nos. 17 Dn/18Up Madras-Delhi Janata Expresses considerably in the Time Table to come into force from 1-4-1961. I would like to add that the total proposed acceleration from the 1st April, 1961 as compared to the time-table in force on the 1st October, 1960 is as follows:

15 Down Madras to New Delhi 2½ hours.

16 Up New Delhi to Madras 3 hours 15 minutes.

17 Down Madras-Delhi Janata Express 4 hours 55 minutes.

18 Up Delhi-Madras Janata Express 2 hours 55 minutes.

The over-all journey time as from 1st April, 1961 will be as follows:

Madras to New Delhi G.T. Express 43 hours 15 minutes

New Delhi to Madras G. T. Express 41 hours 15 minutes

Madras to Delhi Janata Express 47 hours 55 minutes

Delhi to Madras Janata Express 48½ hours.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will look into the time-table.

Shri Tangamani: He has mentioned only about two express trains. There is a third train, air-conditioned de luxe train.

Mr. Speaker: I am also from Madras and I am not able to make head or tail out of this 41 hours, 43 hours, etc. When do we start and when do we come? If 43 hours ends only at midnight, God help us. Let it go after 50 hours, but in the morning. Therefore, this has no relation to when it starts and when it goes. Next question.

Viscount Service to Srinagar

*823. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether the Viscount service between Delhi and Srinagar will be operated daily during the summer months?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Yes, Sir.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have requested the Central Government to operate these services during the winter months also?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes. It has been considered and it has been found technically difficult for Viscounts to be operated in winter. But it is expected that in due course when we have a better aircraft the services to Srinagar will improve.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Once I say "Next question", hon. Members may take it that normally I am not calling them again.

Use of Isotopes in Food Production

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*825. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) the extent to which it has been possible to use radio isotopes to help increase the production of food crops in the country;

(b) whether any assessment as to the requirement of such isotopes during the Third Five Year Plan has been made;

(c) if so, the extent to which such requirement is going to be met during the same period; and

(d) the purpose for which radio isotopes have been used so far?

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Radio isotopes have been used as instruments of agricultural research and results of substantial significance in crop production have been obtained.

(b) A preliminary assessment has been made.

(c) The preliminary estimate is for the requirements of radio isotopes like P 32, S 35, C 14 etc., and a few compounds like superphosphate and certain insecticides containing active components.

With the coming into operation of the Canada-India reactor at Trombay, adequate quantities of radio-isotopes will become available; and our requirements to a large extent are expected to be met from this source.

(d) Radio isotopes have been used as (1) tracers in studies on the fertility status of Indian soils and on fertilizer uptake by crops like wheat and paddy and in plant physiology, biochemistry, entomology and mycology; (2) mutagens in a wide variety of crop plants

and micro-organisms and (3) sterilizing agents in the control of insect pests.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just now stated that radio isotopes are used in increasing production. May I know in which parts of the country these isotopes are used and the comparative advantages by the use of isotopes in increasing production?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Since 1954 research is going on in three institutes in India, mainly in our Pusa Institute, and by using these radio isotopes as tracers very important results have been obtained in making out how the fertilizers are taken by the plants and how various soils in India are deficient in either phosphates or nitrogen.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether the radio-active isotopes have been used in the research programmes on root and leaf disease of the coconut trees, which is devastating millions of coconut trees in Kerala, and, if so, with what results?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I would invite the hon. Member to make a visit to our Gama gardens where we have started research work. Now the coconut trees cannot be grown in Delhi. But, I think, perhaps very soon, they will conduct some research on coconut trees also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The coconut research station has been specifically devoting its attention to the control of this disease, which is affecting several millions of coconut trees in Kerala. Though experiments have been carried out, as yet no control measures have been evolved and the disease is spreading, which is creating a very serious situation in Kerala. I want to know whether the radio-active isotopes have been used in the pathology of this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): This is a suggestion for action. This disease of coconut trees in Kerala is engaging our attention for a long time, because that Government has been writing to

me very often and we have asked our research workers to see whether they can meet the challenge. I would convey to them the suggestion whether the radio-isotopes would be useful for this purpose.

Water Supply in Tripura

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people belonging to some parts of Sadar Division, Tripura such as Konabon and other adjacent areas are facing crisis due to want of water, both for drinking and for general use;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the same reason a new Government Dispensary which was constructed long ago in that area, could not be opened; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to solve the problem?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The same stock answer.

Shri Karmarkar: The question is a wide one, because it asks about certain localities, and we are awaiting the report of the Administration. The reply is yet awaited and that is why I said the information is being collected. It may interest the House and the hon. Member to know for whatever it is worth, that up to the 31st March 1960 the following works have been completed: tube wells 425, masonry 251, partly brick lined wells 138, RCC wells 85. The programme for the current year is to construct 21 ring wells and sink 242 tube-wells. Out of that, 12 ring-wells and 167 tube-wells have been sunk. But for the precise question this is no answer.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Is it not one of the main reasons for the crisis that tube wells are not sunk and ring wells and ponds are not dug properly? Whether the Government thinks that

thorough and proper enquiry is necessary to remedy all these?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not been able to appreciate the question, because tube-wells are not dug but they are bore. As you know, Sir, the tube well is a mechanism and so I should like to have notice. In digging a surface-well there can be mistakes but not in the boring of tube-well because of the mechanism. Therefore, I shall find out as to whether there is anything wrong with the tube wells. Anyhow, I am not able to appreciate the question that tube wells are not dug properly.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Both tube-wells and ring-wells are there. But they are not properly sunk and dug. That is the problem. I want to know whether Government will make a proper and thorough enquiry for all these?

Mr. Speaker: He will make enquiries. If the hon. Member gives some more details about this, the hon. Minister will make enquiries.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Speaker: In any case, he will make general enquiries.

Wheat Under PL 480 Programme

***828. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) who would bear the loss of damage to 1300 tons of wheat being transported by "Portland Traders" from U.S.A. to India under P.L. 480 programme; and

(b) how much is the estimated loss?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) This would depend upon the determination of the legal liability between the owners of the ship and of the cargo.

(b) This would be known only after the sale of damaged wheat, determination of government's contribution

towards salvage, shipowners liability towards refund of freight etc.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether that shipment was insured?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been stated on the floor of this House many a time that we carry our own insurance risk and we do not insure with the insurance companies.

Catering Establishments on Railways

*829. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what recommendations of the special officer deputed for enquiring into the working of the catering establishments on Railways have now been accepted; and

(b) what is the total cost incurred on this enquiry and report so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 59 of the 103 recommendations, which had a direct bearing on the term of reference of the Special Officer, have been accepted and 8 not accepted. The balance are under various stages of consideration.

(b) Rs. 21,745.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why is it that it was not possible for the hon. Minister to give us an idea of the recommendations which have been accepted and which have not been accepted by placing a statement on the Table of the House? That is the object of putting the question.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There is no difficulty about it. If it is so desired, it can be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there was any specific recommendation in regard to appointing a special officer with all-India jurisdiction for the purpose of seeing that the services were satisfactory?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The actual position is that out of 154 recommen-

tions 86 had been dealt with. 68 are still under consideration. So, it is not as if the whole thing has been completed. The report is receiving attention and on this matter we have not come to a final decision.

Shri Tangamani: On the question of catering, is there a recommendation that the catering department must be directly under the Railway Board and not under the General Managers of each zone?

12.00 hrs.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: India is a big country and I think it was my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, who complained that there was not enough decentralisation in the Railway Ministry. I think the General Managers are quite competent to deal with catering on their railways.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that even when catering is done by the railways unwholesome food is still being served because of lack of supervision? If so, what are the steps which Government propose to take in order to ensure that wholesome food alone is served?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: According to our information that food served is quite wholesome and it has generally been approved by the public.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: After so many days of debate on the railways, during the Question Hour are hon. Members going to settle the problem?

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister did not refer to this in his Budget speech.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members did not stay here sufficiently long last evening to find out what the hon. Minister has to say. It is really strange. Hon. Members want a lot of opportunity to discuss and place before the Government the various inconveniences and the new amenities that are to be provided for railway passengers. I tried to accommodate as many hon.

Members as possible. But they make a speech and do not care to be here to listen to what the hon. Minister has to say and then complain that the hon. Minister has not referred to it. Shall I ask the hon. Minister to go to the houses of hon. Members hereafter and tell them from time to time these things? It is rather strange. Yesterday we sat till 6-30. The hon. Minister was on his legs and went on answering the points that were raised. I even suggested that those hon. Members who raised those points were not there. But he said that they had made their points and they were not the only persons who were to be satisfied. They had to satisfy the country at large. I would request hon. Members to be here when the hon. Minister replies to the debate. It is a courtesy to themselves, to the House and to the Government. If hon. Members are here, hon. Ministers will answer their points. If any hon. Minister skips over any particular point or does not take notice of it and does not give as much emphasis on it as is necessary, the hon. Member may get up and say, "I want this particular point to be explained." I am saying this because we are going to have the general debate on the General Budget and I expect that from ten minutes before 11 o'clock to ten minutes after the House rises every hon. Member will try to be here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Including the hon. Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: Very often such of the hon. Ministers as are necessary will be here, but all of them cannot be here. I do not want all of them to be here. Anyhow their deputies will be here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: So is the case with the hon. Speaker also. He will also remain here from 11 to 5.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members ought not to say anything about the Speaker though it may be very interesting. There will be somebody in the Chair always.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We have to remain here all the time.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must put a limit on themselves.

There is a short notice question, Shri Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, he was raising a very humorous point.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Oil Strike at Ankleshwar

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Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
SNQ No. 6. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
{ Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil of a high quality has been struck in a well at Digas in the Ankleshwar area; and

(b) what are the possible quantitative and qualitative estimates of the find

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Oil has been struck in Well No. 8 in village Digas in Ankleshwar area. The testing operations are still in progress and it is premature to say anything regarding the quality and quantity of oil in that well.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many wells have so far been dug in this particular area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Nine wells have so far been drilled, out of which seven have been completed and two are still not complete.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many of these wells are yet in the experimental stage of this kind of oil finding business, or have some of them reached the final stage where you can get a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, so far as quality is concerned, assessment is generally complete. So far

as quantity is concerned, each well has its own potentiality and out of these nine wells two are still being drilled. Out of the remaining seven, the potentiality of four wells has been assessed and three are still under testing operations.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How many more wells have to be sunk to assess the commercial potentiality of the area and what time will it take?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The first indication of the commercial possibility is already there. Detailed investigation is always a continuous process. Perhaps half a dozen more wells will give us the second indication of the commercial possibility of the oil.

Shri Tangamani: Out of these seven wells which have been drilled, how many have touched oil so far besides the one which was referred to?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Out of these seven wells that have been completed, two will perhaps not give oil and the rest will give oil.

Shri Tyagi: Are Government going to take any action against those parties which have spread damaging news in papers etc. about that well which is otherwise successful?

Mr. Speaker: We will come to that. He will answer it later.

Shri Tyagi: Are these wells open for inspection to Members of Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: Can Members of Parliament go and have a look at these seven wells?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We have already extended our invitation to some hon. Members and if those who want to go give us notice, we will make arrangements for them to see them.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister has said that the Commission has undertaken qualitative analysis of

this oil. May I know the percentage of wax which has been found in it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got with me the details of the analysis, but so far as Ankleshwar is concerned, it does not contain any wax.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The hon. Minister said that he has not got the details of the qualitative estimate with him. Would he then confirm that it is of high quality as reported in the press?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Quality is high or low in relation to the products that we want to get out of the oil. So far as our requirements of diesel, kerosene and some other products are concerned, we consider this oil to be of a high quality.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In view of the high potentiality of this area for oil, what efforts are being made to intensify the search for oil in this area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are doing our best to intensify the exploration activities in this area. A larger number of geological and geophysical parties have been attached to this area. A larger number of drills have been purchased and more exploratory wells are now being drilled there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Defalcation in P. & T. Deptt.

*809. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of defalcation in the Posts and Telegraphs Department during 1959-60 as compared to the previous financial year;

(b) the steps taken in connection therewith; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1958-59 Rs. 9.80 lakhs.

1959-60

Rs. 6.81 lakhs.

(b) These include tightening up of supervision, deterrent action against delinquents and specialised control by the Vigilance Organisation.

(c) The loss during 1959-60 has decreased despite an increase of Rs. 56 crores in the total financial turn over.

Steel for Nagarjunasagar Project

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

(a) whether the allotted quota of steel required for the execution of the Nagarjunasagar Project has been supplied;

(b) the quota allotted to the project for 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(c) the quantity of steel supplied as against the allocations made in part (b) above;

(d) whether representations that on account of the very short supply of steel for the project, the progress of the execution of the project is very likely to be retarded have been made by the State Government to the Centre; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The allotted quota of steel has been supplied in part only.

	Tons
(b) 1958-59	12,595
1959-60	7,077
1960-61	5,959
(c) 1958-59 ..	5,435
1959-60 ..	1,905
1960-61 ..	Nil.

(d) No representation has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. It is, however, understood that representations were made by the State Government to the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel.

(e) There are two main reasons for the shortage of steel in the Nagarjunasagar Project—one is the overall shortage of steel in the country and the second is the transport difficulties. The Iron & Steel Controller has accorded top priority for the supply of about 5,300 tons of steel. Special steps have also been taken for the movement of steel in block rakes from January, 1961. There has been an improvement in despatches during the last two months.

Bhakra Nangal Project

*820. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rise in the overall cost of Bhakra Nangal Project; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) Although no formal communication from the Government of Punjab has been received regarding an increase in the present sanctioned estimate of Rs. 170 crores for the Bhakra Nangal Project, the financial stock-taking for the period ending March, 1959 indicates that the total estimate is likely to go up to about Rs. 175 crores. The Bhakra Control Board has advised the State Government to submit the revised estimates to the Planning Commission for their approval. These revised estimates are awaited.

(b) The increase of about Rs. 5 crores is mainly attributable to the following reasons:—

- (1) Increased drilling and grouting necessitated by the foundation conditions of the Dam.
- (2) Repairs to the Hoist Chamber.
- (3) Increase in the cost of establishment for the Dam and the Power Plant and the canals.
- (4) Increase in cost of land for the Dam.

- (5) Increased cost of Nangal Power Houses and stepping up substation equipment.

Purchase of Railway Sleepers from Burma

*822. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Railway officials has been sent to Burma to negotiate an agreement for the supply of sleepers for Indian Railways;

(b) if so, whether the sleepers to be purchased are of special type;

(c) whether an agreement has since been entered into; and

(d) if so, what are the main terms of the agreement?

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

(d) About 7.19 lakh cft. of Bridge & Crossing timber and narrow gauge sleepers are to be supplied at rates ranging from Rs. 365.00 to Rs. 540.00 per cubic ton (50 cft.) F.O.B. Burmese ports. Payments are to be made in Indian Rupees in terms of the protocol to the 1956 Trade Agreement between India & Burmese Govt. signed on 25-9-1958.

Railway Employees in Hirakud Construction Area

*824. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensatory allowance admissible to all the Central Government employees working in the Hirakud construction area has not been paid to Railway employees working in the actual project area;

(b) whether the Railway staff working between Jharsuguda to Sambalpur stations have not received this allowance while Postal, Excise and other Central Government employees in these Stations are receiving the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons for withholding the allowance from March, 1956 to September, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Railway staff working in the Hirakud Project area have been paid compensatory allowance; staff working between Jharsuguda to Sambalpur stations have not been paid this allowance.

(c) These stations are not within the Hirakud Project area proper.

National Highway System

*826. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian Roads Congress at the annual session in Bhopal on 4th January, 1961 pointed out a number of deficiencies in our National Highway system;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the entire length of the National Highways is 15,000 miles as compared to Railway track of 3,500 miles and there is no bridge on them on an average of 187 miles; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken to improve the National Highway system?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 12].

(c) The present length of the National Highways is 14,880 miles. There are 80 unbridged crossings each costing above Rs. 5 lakhs. Work on 47 bridges is in hand.

(d) Due to paucity of funds for National Highways in the Third Five-Year Plan, it may not be possible to undertake new bridge projects in that Plan but the works in hand will be completed. In case more funds become available construction of some new bridges will be undertaken.

World Bank Loan for National Highways

*830. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to give a loan of 9 crores of rupees for construction of a National Highway from Bhubaneswar to Howrah via Kharagpur;

(b) whether this scheme was approved after a discussion with the Government of Orissa; and

(c) whether time schedule has been agreed upon for completion of this scheme including bridges over Mahanadi, Bimpa, Brahmani, Kharaswan, Baitarani and Subarnrekha?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Recently a team of the World Bank discussed the possibility of the International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the World Bank, giving a loan for some selected road and bridge works in the country. The team visited the headquarters of the States concerned also and discussed the matter with the State Authorities. The Bhubaneswar-Kharagpur-Howrah road, including the bridges thereon, is one of the projects considered by them. The whole matter is, however, in a preliminary stage of examination at present.

रेलों में ठेके

*८३१. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने फैसला किया है कि रेलवे में भोजन-व्यवस्था

के ठेके और फल आदि वस्तुयें बेचने के ठेके हरिजनों को भी टेन्डरों के आधार पर दिये जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए यह कहां तक ठीक है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी):

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। नीति यह है कि स्टेशनों पर नोटिस लगा कर या प्रेस में विज्ञापन देकर प्रार्थना-पत्र मांगे जाते हैं और उनके आधार पर ठेके दिये जाते हैं।

साथ ही ठेके देते समय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के प्रार्थियों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Vamsadhara Project

*832. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Andhra Pradesh State Government has already laid the foundation stone of the Vamsadhara project at a site called Neradi which goes against the agreement arrived at between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh State Governments; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

De-control of Sugar

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Shri S. L. Saksena:

Shri Pangarkar:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

*833. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**

Shri Bibhu(i) Mishra:

Shri Rajendra Singh:

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:

Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for de-control of sugar; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Sion-Panvel Road

*834. { Shri B. C. Mullick;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission refused to include in the Central Sector the scheme for a Sion-Panvel Road, sponsored by Maharashtra Government in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, on what grounds; and

(c) what was the cost of the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Sion-Panvel road project estimated to cost by the State Government at Rs. 4.21 crores, was discussed at the meeting of the Working Group on Transport held in the Planning Commission on the 10th October 1960 in connection with the State's Third-Five-Year Plan. It was pointed out at the meeting that owing to financial limitations, the proposed road could not be included in the Central Sector and that if the State Government considered it to be urgent, they might include it in the State Plan within their approved plan provision. The State Government have been apprised of this position and further action mainly rests with them as it would largely be a State road project. The matter is still under consideration.

Separate Directorate of Tourism

*835. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Bibhuil Mishra:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have suggested to State Governments to set up separate Directorates for promotion and development of tourism;

(b) if so, full details of the suggestions made; and

(c) reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Tourist Development Council at its first meeting held at Srinagar in August-September, 1958, recommended that the State Governments should appoint whole-time officers of suitable status with adequate staff to deal with matters concerning Tourism and that where, in a particular State, the amount of work was not considered to be sufficient to justify the appointment of a highly paid officer, a senior official should be appointed as part-time head of the Tourist Department but given a whole-time deputy to give proper attention to the work of tourist promotion. The Department of Tourism has communicated the above recommendation of the Tourist Development Council to all the State Governments.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Tourist Development Council, the following State Governments have instituted separate Directorates of Tourism and appointed officers with regular staff for the promotion of Tourism in their States:—

Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh,
Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala,
Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab,
Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras and Orissa, the Directors of Information and Public Relations deal with matters concerning Tourism. In Madhya Pradesh, an Under Secretary in the Commerce & Industry Department and in West Bengal, the Deputy Secretary in the Home (Transport) Department deal with matters concerning Tourism.

Democratic Decentralisation

*836. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Kalika Singh:

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

(a) what progress the scheme of Democratic decentralisation has been made;

(b) whether any study has been made of the working of the scheme in certain States; and

(c) what is the nature of the study and its outcome?

The Deputy Minister of Community, Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Panchayati Raj (Democratic Decentralisation) Scheme has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Madras, Mysore and Orissa. In Madhya Pradesh, the necessary legislation is now before the State Legislature. The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act has recently been passed. The Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads Bill is before the Vidhan Parishad. In Gujarat, the Committee appointed by the State Government has submitted its report to the State Government. Bihar is likely to introduce legislation soon.

(b) and (c). No such study has been made by Government.

Telephone Manufacturing Factory

*837. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to start one more

telephone manufacturing factory in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is in a preliminary stage and is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Meals for Millions

*838. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that an organisation "Meals for Millions Association of India" has been formed in India in collaboration with some International organisation;

(b) whether Government have provided some financial aid to this organisation;

(c) whether Government would have any control over this organisation; and

(d) what are the main objects of this organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government exercises no special control over the Association, apart from the fact that the Association is required to conform to the terms and conditions usually imposed on bodies receiving grants-in-aid from the Government, with a view to ensuring that the grant is spent for the purposes for which it is sanctioned.

(d) The main object of the Association is to popularise protective foods by means of free or partially free distribution, demonstrations etc., with a view to promoting their increased consumption in the country.

Smoking and Non-Smoking Compartments in Trains

*839. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce smoking and non-smoking compartments on Express and Passenger trains as are in vogue in the U.K.;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal is be-set with practical difficulties. The number of smokers/non-smokers in a train cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. With the limited accommodation available on trains, either smokers or non-smokers would have to be deprived of adequate accommodation.

Statutory provisions requiring passengers not to smoke in trains without the consent of co-passengers already exist. Notices to this effect are also exhibited in compartments of all passengers carrying trains.

Free Pass for Dependent Father Railway Employee

***840. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an aged dependent father of an employee is debarred from being included in the free pass as a privilege granted to other members of the employee's family although he has been declared to be a scheduled member of the family under the extant rules of the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Under the extant Pass Rules, the father cannot be included in the passes/privilege ticket orders issued to a railway employee. The term 'family' has been defined in a number of ways in the Railway rules and each definition is framed to suit the relevant context. For the purpose of issue of passes, the term family has been defined so as to exclude the father.

Arbitration for Settlement of Disputes

***841. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2296 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the resolution passed by the General Council of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen regarding the acceptance of principle of arbitration for settling all disputes; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The general question of setting up of a new Machinery for joint consultation between Government and its employees for negotiation and settlement of disputes is at present under consideration.

Loading of Raw Materials and Finished Goods

***842. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have repeatedly impressed upon the industries to start loading their raw materials and finished goods on all days of the week;

(b) if so, whether the response has been encouraging; and

(c) if not, what steps are envisaged against such industries as do not respond?

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

(b) There has been response to a certain extent though it is still far from cent. per cent.

(c) It has been impressed on the industries that if they fail to load on Sundays and Holidays, whatever is lost by their refusal to load on those days will not be made good on subsequent days. In other words, their present daily loading quotas which have been fixed on a 6-day week basis would be

reduced *pro rata* to what they would be getting on 7-day working basis.

Yoga Research-cum-Treatment Centre at Jaipur

*843. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has sanctioned the establishment of a yoga research-cum-treatment centre at Jaipur; and

(b) what is the nature of the scheme and administrative arrangement?

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

(b) To conduct research in the treatment of diabetes under Yogic Padhati in the Prakritic Chikitsalaya, Gandhinagar, Jaipur.

State Ministers' Conference

*844. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the State Ministers' Conference on Community Development held on 9th December, 1960 have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted; and

(c) the steps taken for implementing the same?

The Deputy Minister of Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix, III, annexure No. 13].

Corruption Cases on N. Railway

1560. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the Northern Railway as on the 1st January, 1961; and

(b) the nature of cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 152.

(b) The cases fall under the following broad categories:—

- (1) Accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income.
- (2) Acceptance of illegal gratification;
- (3) Cheating;
- (4) Mis-appropriation of Government money;
- (5) Falsification of records;
- (6) Misuse of passes and PTOs;
- (7) Misuse of railway materials and labour;
- (8) Accepting materials and works below specification; and
- (9) Issuing excessive materials to contractors.

Train Accidents

1561. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many accidents occurred since July, 1960 throughout India zone-wise, due to (i) collisions, (ii) derailments, (iii) trains running into road traffic at level crossings and (iv) fires in trains;

(b) in how many cases, deaths occurred and total number of the dead and injured, zone-wise;

(c) how many of them in each case were due to (i) failure of human element, (ii) failure of other than Railway staff, (iii) failure of equipment namely, (a) mechanical, (b) Track, (c) Electrical, (d) sabotage or tampering with track, (e) accidental, (f) causes could not be established, (g) causes sub-judice or not finalised, zone-wise;

(d) how many employees have been punished, zone-wise and category-wise;

(c) the loss sustained by the Railways; zone-wise; and

(f) the compensation the Railways had to pay, zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 14].

Crop Competitions in 1960-61

1562. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any crop competitions were held for the principal food and cash crops in the 1960-61 season; and

(b) what was the yield recorded in the various States per acre?

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

(b) The results of the crop competitions are reported by the States after the close of the season. As the 1960-61 agricultural season is not yet over, the information is not yet available.

Drug for T.B.

1563. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a useful drug was found out by the former Medical Superintendent of the King George Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali, U.P. for the treatment of Pulmonary tuberculosis; and

(b) if so, the results of clinical trials?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). The former Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium used a drug on about 25 cases for three months. The drug, the name of which has not been disclosed, did not show any anti-tuberculosis effect.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

1564. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation schemes completed during the Second Five Year Plan period so far in Maharashtra State; and

(b) the places of their location?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The following 7 medium irrigation schemes have been completed in the Second Five Year Plan so far in Maharashtra:—

- (1) Bendsura Project—Bhir Distt.
- (2) Khasapur Project—Osmanabad Distt.
- (3) Bandhara on Urmodi River—Satara Distt.
- (4) Ranand Tank—Satara Distt.
- (5) Pushpavati Bandhara—Poona Distt.
- (6) Kamli Project—Bhir Distt.
- (7) Talwar Project—Bhir Distt.

Water Rates

1565. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1367 on the 6th December, 1960 and state how far the question of refixation of water rates has further progressed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement showing further progress in this regard is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 15].

Suspension of Strikers on C. Railway

1566. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many employees have lost services and how many employees are still under suspension for participation in the last strike, category-wise, in

Secunderabad Division of Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 16].

Demurrage Charges

1567. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of demurrage charges collected during the year 1960; and

(b) how does it compare with the year 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Separate statistics are not maintained for demurrage collected by the Railways. However, the combined figures of demurrage and wharfage charges collected during the financial years 1958-59 and 1959-60 compare as under:—

1958-59	Rs. 4,36,02,752
1959-60	Rs. 5,08,87,462

Leprosy in Rajasthan

1568. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial aid given year-wise, by the Central Government to the Rajasthan State for prevention and cure of leprosy during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the number of centres, homes, or/and clinics opened during the period in the various parts of Rajasthan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Unpaid Money Orders and Insured Parcels in Orissa Circle

1569. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Money Orders and Insured Parcels are lying (unpaid) and pending in the Orissa Circle;

(b) if so, the amount unpaid and the nature of such cases pending at the end of February, 1961 in various Postal Divisions of the Circle; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Circuit Houses for Tourists

1570. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to open new Circuit Houses for Tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Tourist Development Council at its first meeting held at Srinagar in 1958, *inter alia* recommended that the Rest Houses and Circuit Houses owned by the State Governments near important tourist centres should be thrown open to tourists and the allotment of the accommodation made on the principle of "first come—first served", in the whole of the Rest House and if this be not possible, a part of the Rest Houses may be reserved for tourists. The above recommendation was brought to the notice of the Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan, and the Himachal Pradesh Administration, in whose territories the Circuit Houses so selected were situated, and they were requested to throw open to tourists a few of these Circuit/Guest Houses etc. which were situated near important places of tourist interest.

2. The State Governments of Madras and Kerala and the Himachal Pradesh

Administration have accepted the recommendation. The State Governments of Mysore and Maharashtra are agreeable to accept the recommendation, subject to certain conditions which are under examination. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have not found it feasible to accept the above recommendation. It is proposed to pursue the matter further with the State Governments who have not yet accepted the recommendation.

Medical Education and Training in Punjab

1571. Shri D. O. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lump sum grant has been made to Punjab Government during 1960-61 for Centrally sponsored schemes under the Head 'Medical Education and Training'; and

(b) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 4.29 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for 1960-61 for Centrally sponsored schemes of the Punjab under the Head 'Medical Education and Training'. Payment of the amount due will be made shortly.

Tourist Information Centres in Punjab

1572. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places selected for establishing tourist information centres in Punjab;

(b) what is the pattern of amenities to be provided in each of these centres; and

(c) the amount allotted to each centre and the pattern of financing these centres between the State Government and Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 17].

mation is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 17].

Beggars at Guntakal and Dronachellam Stations

1573. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that beggars are a nuisance to the passengers at the Guntakal and Dronachellam Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop the beggars from entering the platforms at the time of arrival of the trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A few beggars manage to enter Guntakal and Dronachellam stations.

(b) Anti Trespass Squads and Special staff are employed to drive beggars away from Railway premises during train times.

Movements of Foodgrains

1574. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains which moved out of Punjab during the year 1960-61, so far, and the quantity of foodgrains brought to Punjab during the same period by Railways;

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

(c) the number of wagons used for these movements?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the year 1960-61 (upto Feb.) 18,026 BG and 13,636 MG wagon loads of foodgrains were moved out of Punjab and 2,028 BG and 33 MG wagonloads of foodgrains were brought to Punjab.

(b) The freight charges earned on these movements of foodgrains are as follows:—

From Punjab—Rs. 2,39,15,079.

To Punjab—Rs. 13,89,483.

(c) The reply is already covered in answer to part (a) of the question.

Per Capita Availability of Foodstuff

1575. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 52 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the special increase in the per-capita availability of the following protection foods since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan viz., (i) Milk (ii) Eggs, (iii) Fish and (iv) Meat; and

(b) which are the States wherein the increase has been more marked in each of the above items?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A statement showing the estimated all India per capita availability of certain protective foods is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 18]. The Statewise break-up of these figures is not readily available.

Production of Ducks

1576. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken during the Second Five Year Plan towards increasing the production of ducks;

(b) what was the estimated number of ducks eggs available in 1960 as compared to the 1st year of the Second Plan; and

(c) what is the food value of the duck's egg as compared to the hen's egg?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) In 1959-60, 18 duck breeding centres, each with a capacity of 100 breeding birds, were allotted to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, West Bengal Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh under

the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Plan it is proposed to establish 2 regional duck breeding farms and 15 duck extension centres, all of which are expected to produce about 8 lakhs duck eggs and 2 lakhs ducklings annually.

(b) The production of duck eggs is estimated at 228.96 millions on the basis of the Livestock Census 1956. There has been no survey since then.

(c) Calories per 100 grams of material are 163 in hen eggs and 189 in duck eggs.

Arecanut Research Station, Palode

1577. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Arecanut Research Station at Palode, under the I.C.A.R. is not properly equipped for research in various diseases;

(b) the number of microscopes with high magnification in the Station;

(c) whether any electric microscope has been given for the station;

(d) the number of microtomes; and

(e) the number of post-graduate researchers working at present?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The sub-station is equipped properly for its present work.

(b) None at present; orders have been placed to procure one.

(c) No.

(d) One; another freezing microtome has been ordered.

(e) One.

Arecanut Research Station, Palode

1578. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the Arecanut Research Station at Palode in Kerala; and

(b) the specific research programmes in hand, with the number and qualifications of the Researchers working in each such programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) About Rs. 2 lakhs till the end of January, 1961.

(b) Following research programmes are in hand:—

I. AGRONOMY:—

1. Comparison of seedlings raised from seednuts collected from young, middle-aged and old-trees.
2. Study of different positions of seednuts cum depth of sowing.
3. Standardisation of media of sprouting.
4. Effect of shade vs. open on seednut germination and growth of seedlings with particular reference to sun scorch, Pest (mites) attack.
5. Influence of post harvest treatment and period of sowing on seednut performance.

II. BOTANY:—

1. Collection and maintenance of indigenous and exotic species and types of areca.
2. Detailed survey of arecanut gardens to assess genetic variation and select superior types.

There are four technical posts in the Station. The Officer-in-Charge is a Doctor in Science. The other three posts have fallen vacant recently and arrangements are being made to fill them.

Air-Conditioning in Arecanut Research Station, Palode

1579. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any air-conditioning in any laboratory has been provided in

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the Arecanut Research Station at Palode; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the laboratory is not equipped for any detailed study in Virology?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

Research Stations in Kerala

1580. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the various Research programmes now in hand in the different Research Stations in Kerala for (a) Coconut (b) Arecanut (c) Cashewnuts and the progress, if any, made in each such programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Pisciculture

1581. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 62 on the 16th February, 1961 regarding production of fish and state:

(a) how the production figures of pisciculture are made available to Government of India;

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table regarding the production figures of pisciculture as reported by each State for the 1st three years of the Second Plan each year;

(c) the total Central expenditure, if any, on Pisciculture in each of these years;

(d) what were the important varieties of fishes in which higher production has been reported by the State concerned; and

(e) what is the mechanism of collecting data on production in pisciculture in (a) Centrally administered territories and (b) the States?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Production figures of pisciculture are collected by the State Governments and made available to the Government of India.

(b) to (d). The data are being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(e) The estimates of fish production are worked out by the Fisheries Departments of the State Governments and the Centrally administered territories from their data on stocking of tanks, ponds, reservoirs, etc., total yield and marketing and revenue figures.

Inoculation for Poultry Birds

1582. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what percentage of the poultry birds in India get protective inoculation for poultry diseases?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Flocks maintained at all Government poultry Farms and also some organised private farms are fully protected against important poultry diseases. There has been no scheme/campaign for mass inoculation of birds in rural areas on an All-India basis.

'Coryza' among Poultry Birds

1583. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of incidence of "Coryza" among poultry birds in the country at present;

(b) what is the causative organism and how is the disease communicated from bird to bird;

(c) what is the cost of a course of treatment referred to in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 63 on the 16th February, 1961 with shark liver oil and strepto penicillin; and

(d) whether this epidemic has been known before or discovered recently?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Mortality Rate in Poultry Farms

1584. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 63 on 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) how the mortality rate in Government of India poultry farms compares with the mortality rate as observed in other countries; and

(b) what are the special reasons for a mortality of 24.1 per cent. in Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar as compared to a mere 1.2 per cent. in the Regional Poultry Farm in Bangalore?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) According to a random survey of 19 poultry farms in the U.S.A., the average annual mortality of birds is 23.2 per cent. (ranging from 10.7 per cent. to 49.3 per cent.) In U.K. the average annual flock mortality is reported to be 22 per cent.

(b) The Regional Poultry Farm at Bangalore has been started very recently and is at present engaged on the multiplication of chicks, the majority of which is supplied to the neighbouring States when they are one day old. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute is engaged on intensive research and experiments on feeding, breeding and disease control of birds. In the course of experiments conducted at the Institute it has to feed the birds on deficiency diet, use infective material for transmitting diseases to them experimentally and test the efficacy of various vaccine on them. All these result in considerable mortality.

Poultry Birds

1585. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise distribution of poultry birds, fowls, ducks and guinea fawls;

(b) whether the Government of India have set up regional farms in all the States and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Kerala State has one of the best production figures for eggs; and

(d) whether the Government of India have rendered any financial or other assistance to Kerala for further development of poultry keeping, and if so, what are the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (c). The State-wise population of fowls, ducks and other birds is available in the Eighth All-India Livestock Census 1956 published by the Economics and Statistics Directorate. Kerala ranks eighth in so far as poultry population is concerned.

(b) State Poultry Farms are already functioning in most of the States to meet internal demands. The purpose of setting up 5 Regional Poultry Farms at Delhi, Bombay, Bhubaneshwar, Bangalore and Kamla-hi (Simla) is, on the other hand, to produce, acclimatise and supply high-bred day-old chicks, suitable for use as foundation stock, to other State Poultry Farms in the region.

(d) A sum of Rs. 6.6 lakhs was allotted to Kerala Government for setting up 21 poultry development-cum-extension centres under the Second Plan. 17 out of these centres have been established.

Diseases in Arecanut Palms

1586. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States are worst affected by diseases in the arecanut palms;

(b) why the extent of damage by disease has not been assessed so far; and

(c) what is the extent of spraying one per cent. bordeaux mixture (the number of trees annually covered)?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madras, West Bengal and Assam.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Damage to Coconut Crop

1587. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present extent of damage to the coconut crop in India, estimated to be caused on account of the root and leaf disease;

(b) for how long research has been carried on for arresting this disease;

(c) what is the result in terms of (i) controlling the spread of the disease and (ii) curing the disease-affected trees; and

(d) how is the disease communicated from tree to tree or area to area?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Disease in Coconut Palm

1588. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 77 regarding Coconut diseases, on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) when the Government of India first took steps to investigate the root and leaf disease in coconut palms; and

(b) what is the estimated loss in terms of rupees on account of this disease since the 1st year of the First Five Year Plan to 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Research on Coconut Root and Leaf Disease

1589. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has requisitioned the help of any foreign scientists to guide the research on the root and leaf diseases in coconut trees and if so with what results; and

(b) what was the area affected by the disease in Kerala in 1959 as compared to 1960?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No foreign scientist has been called to guide research but the views of many foreign scientists on the research work that is being carried on are available.

(b) In 1960 about 1 lakh acres were affected. Information relating to the year 1950 has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Per Acre Yield of Coconuts

1590. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how does the average per acre yield of 2750 coconuts in 1957-58 compare with the corresponding figure for 1947-48?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Control of Pests

1591. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to part (b) of the

answer given to Unstarred Question No. 78 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of stations set up to breed parasites for control of pests;

(b) the specific programmes, if any, assigned to such stations and the progress made in effect by biological control of pests;

(c) whether the Government of India consider that the figures of increased production given in answer to part (b) of the question are solely due to the steps taken by the Government of India or whether the cultivators had apart from these steps; any role in raising the production; and

(d) whether Government of India have any idea of the additional acreage of coconuts which had started yielding in 1956-57, 1957-58?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Bananas

1592. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 80 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the figure of 18.73 lakh tons for the estimated production of bananas including plantains is arrived at on the basis of figures furnished by each State and if, so, will Government lay on the Table a statement showing the production in each State for the year 1958-59; and

(b) whether Government are aware that in Kerala there are several important commercial varieties and not the only two varieties indicated?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The figure is based on the reports received from the various States by the Economics and Statistics Directorate of this Ministry. A statement giving State-wise production of bananas including plan-

tains of all varieties during 1958-59 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 19].

(b) The other commercial varieties of bananas grown in Kerala are Palayamkadan or Mysore Poovan, Kadali, Poovan, Monthan, Padatti, Rasakdali, Kappapazham, Malam-poovan, Peyan, Kannan, Chingan, Mannan, and Koampilakannan.

Production of Pigs

1593. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether in view of the prolific multiplication of pigs, as compared to other animals used for meat, Government have any scheme to increase the production of pigs, in such a way as to substantially reduce the deficit in the per capita consumption of food?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Government of India have already sponsored, under the Second Five-Year Plan, the All-India Piggery Development scheme which aims at the production and multiplication of breeding stock and upgrading of the local stock in selected Development Blocks. One Regional Pig Breeding Station, 13 Pig Breeding Units and 27 Piggery Development Blocks have already been established under this scheme against the Plan targets of 2, 10 and 51 respectively. In addition, the draft Third Five-Year Plan provides for the establishment of two Regional Pig Breeding Stations, 10 Units and 154 Development Blocks. A Bacon Factory will be established at each of the Regional Stations set up or proposed under the Second and Third Plans and will be responsible for production of pork and pork products.

Piggery Industry

1594. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what, if any, is the target for the production of products of piggery

Industry set for the Third Five Year Plan as compared to the Second Five Year Plan; and

(a) whether Government have any target for the distribution of piglings of imported varieties for the Third Plan and if so, what is that target in "Middle Yorkshire", "Large White Yorkshire" and "Berkshire"?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. target has been laid down in this regard. Under the Second and Third Five-Year Plans emphasis has been laid on the production of superior boars and their multiplication in selected development blocks. The Bacon Factories to be attached to one Regional Pig Breeding Station already set up under the Second Plan and three more proposed under the Third Plan will, however, utilise surplus animals not fit for breeding for production of pork and pork products. It is estimated that when the Bacon Factories are in full swing, each of them will produce pork and pork products worth about Rs. 3 lakhs annually.

(b) According to the provisions of the All-India Piggery Development Scheme, each of the Regional Stations is expected to maintain a herd of 200 pure bred Middle White Yorkshire breeding sows and supply 1,000 stud boars annually for upgrading the indigenous stock in the Region. In addition, about 3,000 boars will be produced annually at 23 existing proposed Pig Breeding Units for extension work in the Piggery Development Blocks within the States concerned.

Production of Pork

1595. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the scope of increasing the production of pork in India and if so, whether any target for this has been laid down in the Third Plan; and

(b) what, if any, is the reason for not conducting a survey to find out the availability of pork since 1949?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1594 of date, no target has been laid down for the production of pork under the Third Five-Year Plan. Each of the four Bacon Factories proposed to be set up under the Plan is, however, expected to produce pork and pork products worth about Rs. 3 lakhs annually.

(b) All-India survey of commodities is conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection according to a phased programme depending on the importance of the commodity and the availability of resources for conducting the surveys.

Consumption of Beef

1596. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 69 dated 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government of India not to increase the consumption of beef in India;

(b) what is the total yearly consumption of goat meat and sheep mutton in India as compared to beef and Buffalo meat; and

(c) which are the States where beef is consumed in large quantities?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The policy adopted by the Government of India in this regard is one of non-interference, the enactment of legislation to ban slaughter of cattle and buffaloes being in the jurisdiction of the State Legislatures.

(b) According to the Survey Report on the Marketing of Meat issued by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in 1955, the estimated production of meat in India is as follows:—

	Quantity in tons
Beef	95,847.0
Buffalo meat	73,976.7
Sheep mutton	1,12,150.0
Goat meat	1,55,638.3

(c) According to the same source, the major beef producing States are Madras, according for 34.1 per cent of the total production, Bombay (17.3 per cent) West Bengal (15.5 per cent) and Bihar (14.2 per cent).

Papaya Production

1597. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 70 of 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) which organisation under the Government of India makes yearly estimates of papaya production;

(b) how are the estimates made;

(c) whether the States report the production of fruits and if so, what was the production of papaya fruits in each State in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(d) whether the Government of India have explored the possibility of increasing the export of papaya fruits products?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The annual estimates of papaya production in the country are prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the basis of data furnished by the State Governments.

(b) The method followed by the State Government for the estimation of production of papaya is generally the traditional method whereby the production is arrived at as the product of area and yield per acre the latter, in turn, being estimated as a product of normal yield and the condition factor.

(c) Papaya is a minor crop and *ad hoc* estimates of area and production of this crop are collected on an annual basis by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics from the

various State Governments. A statement showing State-wise production of papaya during 1957-58 and 1958-59 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 20].

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Imported Birds

1598. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 72 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) when were the few thousand birds referred to in part (a) of the answer imported;

(b) how long did it take to get the encouraging and promising results from the progeny of the imported chicks referred to in part (b) of the answer; and

(c) the number of birds in such progeny on which the results were worked out and the average duration of experimental rearing of birds in the progeny?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) In October, 1960.

(b) and (c). About 2,000 chicks became suitable for table purposes after being reared for 10 weeks.

Tapioca

1599. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the statement II furnished with reply to Unstarred Question No. 74 regarding Tapioca on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) how many plants raised from the 10,000 stems distributed in 1958-59 have been raised in the last crop season;

(b) the estimated number of plants of M1, M5 and M6 now growing on account of the distribution of 10,000 stems; and

(c) how was their distribution made?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Tapioca

1600. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 74 regarding Tapioca on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the specific schemes or research programmes worked on the Central aid referred to in Statement II in Kerala and the results obtained in each of them;

(b) which are the places and institutions where such schemes and programmes are being worked out;

(c) the number of post-graduates in Botany and Agriculture engaged in such schemes and research programmes; and

(d) what are the sources of statement III?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The only scheme being worked in Kerala with financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the "Scheme of Research on Tapioca and other Tuber Crops". This scheme was sanctioned in 1951 and the results reported so far have already been furnished in Statement II enclosed with the Reply to Unstarred Question No. 74 answered in the Lok Sabha on 16th February, 1961.

(b) The above scheme is being worked at the Tapioca Research Station, Trivandrum.

(c) Information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) State Governments.

Bhadrachalam Bridge in Andhra Pradesh

1601. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the construction of the Bhadrachalam Bridge in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the foreign exchange required for high tensile Steel wire and sheathing material for the project;

(c) whether foreign exchange has been released; and

(d) whether the progress of the construction of the Bridge has slowed down on account of non-availability of the above steel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayat Deptt. etc.

1602. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Community Development, Cooperation and Gram Panchayat Department of Orissa State;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees grade-wise in this department; and

(d) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes among them, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). Information has been called from the Orissa State and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Damage to Rabi Crop in Orissa

**1603. { Shri Kumbhar:
Shri B. C. Mullick:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent heavy rainfall with hailstorm in various districts of Orissa State has caused considerable damage to the rabi crops there;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of crops damaged;

(c) whether there was also any loss of human life and domestic animals;

(d) if so, the number thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for cultivation of next crops?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). Recent heavy rains or hailstorms as reported in the State Weekly Weather and Crop Condition Reports indicate that the standing crops in Cuttack, Puri and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa have been affected. No quantitative estimates of damage to crops or the number of human beings or cattle lost as a result of the unseasonal rains or storm are however available.

(e) The required information is not available.

Town Planning

1604. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by U.N. sponsored Seminar on the public administration problems of new and rapidly growing towns in South Asia for the establishment of development authorities for town planning and public control over all land;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No recommendations have been received by the Government so far. The matter will be examined in due course if any recommendations are made to the Government.

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

Targets of Food Production

1605. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets of food production with proper emphasis on protective and supplementary foods have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. The provisional targets proposed for the Third Plan have been indicated by the Planning Commission in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan. These would, however, undergo a revision in the light of the recent discussions held by the Planning Commission with the States. The final targets and the programmes for the Third Plan are still under consideration of the Planning Commission. It is expected that Planning Commission would indicate these in the full report of the Third Five Year Plan which they might be bringing out.

(b) Does not arise.

Bigger R.M.S. Division

1606. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1991 on 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal for creation of bigger R.M.S. Divisions in charge of senior scale officers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Tobacco Development in Andhra Pradesh

1607. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Central Tobacco Committee has made recommendations for the development of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the major recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

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

(b). (i) Financial assistance to tobacco growers to improve their existing curing barns.

(ii) Grant of subsidy in the form of insecticides.

(iii) Establishment of 7 Tobacco Development Units in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The first two recommendations are under consideration. As regards the third, the Andhra Pradesh Government propose to establish four Tobacco Development Units in the State.

Development of Ports in Third Plan

**1608. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warlor:**

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

(a) what is the total allotment made for the development of major ports during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the share of the Cochin Port out of this allotment; and

(c) the main details of the development works proposed for Cochin during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 75 crores.

(b) Rs. 302.24 lakhs.

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 21].

Cultivable Waste-Land in Union Territories

1609. { Shri Kodliyan:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the total acreage of cultivable waste-land available in the Union Territories;

(b) whether any portion of this land has been distributed among the landless workers for cultivation;

(c) if so, how much;

(d) the number of families benefited by the distribution of waste-land;

(e) whether financial assistance is also being given along with land; and

(f) if so, the total expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this connection?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (f). A statement giving the information laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 22].

Rural Electrification in Kerala

1610. { Shri Kodliyan:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the financial assistance sought for by the Kerala Government for rural electrification in the State during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the assistance given so far; and

(c) what progress has been made in the State in implementing the rural electrification scheme during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, no specific allocation of central financial assistance was being made for rural electrification schemes. A scheme for grant of central loan assistance to State Governments specifically for rural electrification schemes was introduced for the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan (viz., 1959-60 and 1960-61). No loan under this scheme was granted to the Government of Kerala during 1959-60, nor has any request in this behalf been received for the year 1960-61. Some rural electrification schemes have been financed by the State Government from the loan assistance provided by the Centre from year to year for miscellaneous development scheme.

(c) During the Second Five Year Plan, 993 villages had been electrified upto the end of September, 1960.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कार्य मछली

१६११. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कार्य मछली के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय किये गये; हैं; और

(ख) उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) १२५ एकड़ क्षेत्र में प्रदेश के बन्द पानी में मिरर कार्य मछली को रखा गया है। इसकी संख्या को बढ़ाने के लिए विविध प्रजनन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है जहां से और अधिक प्रचार के लिए प्रति वर्ष ३०,००० फिंगर लिग्स को पैदा किया जाता है। देओली में जो बिलासपुर जिले में है, मिरर कार्य का एक

बड़ा प्रजनन केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है जिसकी क्षमता १५ लाख फिगर लिग्स प्रति वर्ष उत्पन्न करने की है, इनको ३६,००० एकड़ क्षेत्र में संचित किया जाता है।

(ख) अभी तक के परिणाम बहुत उत्साहवर्धक हैं। मिरर कार्प की हिमाचल प्रदेश में सफलतापूर्वक नीव डाल चुकी है जहाँ पर यह बहुत अच्छी तरह से संवर्धित हो रही है।

पर्यटन

१६१२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार की केन्द्रीय पर्यटक यातायात सलाहकार समिति ने पर्यटन बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष, १९६० में क्या कार्य किया है; और

(ख) इस समिति के वर्ष, १९६०-६१ के व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). मांगी गयी सूचना से सम्बन्धित विवरण समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वेबिधे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २३]

[हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहरें]

१६१३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सहायक तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासु की रोड तहसील के करासा, रणोल तथा गण्डानावर की कूलों की जांच पूर्ण हो चुकी है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला;

(ख) क्या ये कूलें चालू हैं या बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं;

(ग) इन कूलों पर कितना बन व्यय किया गया; और

(घ) धन के प्रपञ्च के लिए उत्तर-दायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) से (घ). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही समा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी।

C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi

1614. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what is the cost (average) of an in-patient of Class I officers as compared to Class II, Class III and Class IV employees, under the C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Separate accounts of expenditure incurred on hospitalisation of Class I and Class II, III and IV officials under the C.H.S. Scheme in the Central Government hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi are not maintained. As such, the required information is not available in this Ministry.

Export of Fish

1615. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what are the incentives given, if any, for the export of prawns and processed fish and what are the items for which imports are allowed against such exports?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Imported materials required by exporters of prawns and processed fish etc. are allowed under the Special Export Promotion Scheme for packed sea foods and frog legs.

Under this scheme, import is allowed of items like fibre board cartons for packing canned shrimps, cartons for frozen shrimps, master cartons, labels and cellophane paper, to registered exporters of packed sea foods; the scheme also provides for allowing import of marine diesel engines.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

1616. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the practice followed in constructing buildings etc. for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) whether the estimates are scrutinised by the C.P.W.D.;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are the steps taken by the management of this Institute to get the lowest terms for such construction and to give the widest publicity therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) (i) Preparation of detailed estimates.

(ii) Technical sanction of the estimates by appropriate authority.

(iii) Calling of open tenders.

(iv) Awarding the work to the selected firms.

(b) Yes, detailed estimates beyond the competence of the Superintending Engineer are scrutinised by the Central Public Works Department.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Public Works Department's practice is followed by the Institute. Wide publicity is given for various works by publication in a number of Newspapers.

Cardamom Production

1617. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research and development schemes for increasing cardamom cultivation in Orissa was sanctioned for Orissa in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature of those schemes and the financial aid sought for by the State in this respect?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, only one research scheme was sanctioned.

(b) The scheme was for undertaking research on pepper and cardamom at Pottangi in Koraput District at an altitude of 3,000 ft. above sea level on 50:50 sharing basis of the recurring expenditure. The share of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the period of four years from 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1961 will be Rs. 12,180.

The objective of the scheme is to investigate into the possibilities of growing black pepper and cardamom in Orissa State and to determine appropriate cultivation operations, to work out optimum and manurial requirements and to ascertain the most suitable variety of each crop.

Tourism in Orissa

1618. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had submitted any scheme to the Central Government for development of tourism in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes; and

(c) the extent of financial aid sought for by the State in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 24].

Fruit Preservation Units

1619. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four small scale fruit preservation units in Orissa for which money was sanctioned have been established by now; and

(b) if so, where and the nature of fruits they are preserving?

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

(b) Two units are located at Cuttack and one each at Parlakimedi (Distt. Ganjam) and Angul (Distt. Dhenkanal). The units at Cuttack and Parlakimedi have already started production and the units at Angul is likely to start production soon. The fruits being processed are Oranges, Pineapples, Lemons, Mangoes and Tomatoes.

LAC

1620. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to promote the industrial utilisation of lac produced in the country; and

(b) the expenditure met by the Centre so far for the purpose?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The steps taken are:—

(i) Establishment of a Production unit at the Indian Lac Research Institute for manufacture, sale and popularisation of bleached lac, autoclave shellac, water-soluble lac and lac based products like dry mounting tissue paper.

(ii) Establishment of a French Polishing Unit at Delhi in collaboration with a private furniture manufacturing firm for popularising polishing of furniture.

(iii) Periodical holding of lac exhibitions and participation in trade fairs etc.

(iv) Regular contracts with and issue of propaganda literature to prospective consumers of lac.

(v) Experiments are in progress for formulation of suitable lac wash primers for coating in rail coaches and lac based materials for making models.

(b) No expenditure is incurred by the Central Government directly. The

Indian Lac Cess Committee which is financed out of the cess collected on the export of lac and refused lac incurs average annual expenditure of Rs. 25,000 on this work.

Koyna Project

1621. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work at Koyna Project is being delayed due to shortage of steel; and

(b) the steps taken so far to see that adequate quantity of steel is supplied in time?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Monkey Menace in New Delhi

1622. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the further action taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to remove the monkey menace in North and South Avenues in New Delhi; and

(b) the number of air guns purchased and results achieved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Services of monkey catching experts could not be secured from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi or other agencies in Delhi. As a last resort the Municipal Supervisor of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is being deputed to Mathura and Agra to negotiate with monkey catching experts and bring them to Delhi for undertaking monkey catching operations.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee do not approve the use of air guns for scaring away monkeys as that will not be a permanent solution of the monkey menace.

Taxation on Motor Vehicles

1623. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1618 on the 9th December, 1960 and state the result of efforts made to have a uniform policy in fixing a single point taxation to all kinds of motor vehicles?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Efforts are still being made by the Government of India to persuade the State Governments to adopt a uniform policy in regard to taxation on motor vehicles plying on inter-State routes. As however, the subject of taxation on motor vehicles is in the State field, it is likely to take some time before the State Governments concerned agree to adopt the policy of single-point taxation.

Justice Shankar Saran Tribunal Award

1624. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1397 on the 6th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government in the matter of accepting the award of Justice Shankar Saran Tribunal; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Tribunal are still under consideration.

Ships from Yugoslavia

1625. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1148 on the 1st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the offer received from the Yugoslav Government to build ships

for India to the extent of 10 million dollars on rupee basis; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Indian shipowners.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

१६२६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में टेलीफोनों की कितनी मांग है; और

(ख) इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १ फरवरी, १९६१ तक जिन टेलीफोन-संयोजनों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र रजिस्टर किये गये हैं उनकी संख्या २८,७५० है ।

(ख) निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :

(१) १६,८०० लाइनें लगाने की योजना पहले ही मंजूर की जा चुकी है और उसका कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

(२) लगभग १२,००० लाइनें लगा कर मौजूदा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का विस्तार करने की योजनाओं को तीसरे योजना-काल में मंजूरी दी जायेगी ।

(३) नौ नये टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के लिये भवन बनाने तथा लगभग २५,००० लाइनों के लिये प्रारम्भिक उपस्कर लगाने की एक दीर्घकालीन योजना तैयार की गई है तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में प्राथमिक कार्रवाई जैसे स्थानों का चुनाव और

उन्हें प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था, इमारतों के नक्शे आदि तैयार करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

B.C.G. Campaign in U.P.

1627. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state why only 21 per cent population in U.P. is tested in B.C.G. Campaign in India upto March 1960 whereas 36 per cent is the average testing of India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The B.C.G. Campaign has covered about 24.4 per cent of the population in U.P. by December 1960. The comparatively low percentage is due to appointment by the State Government of a comparatively smaller number of teams for the B.C.G. Campaign.

किसानों का श्रमराजनीतिक संगठन

१६२८. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों का कोई श्रमराजनीतिक संगठन बनाने की बात सोच रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) :

(क) जी नहीं । किसानों के कुछ श्रमराजनीतिक संगठन जैसे भारत कृषक समाज, यंग फार्मर्स एसोसियेशन और ग्रामीण महिला संघ पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Hirakud Dam Project

1629. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before 1st April, 1960 and afterwards huge

establishment expenditure amounting to more than two lakhs of rupees per month without any out-turn is being incurred for the workshop division, Central stores and transport sub-division of Hirakud Dam Project; and

(b) what is the out-turn and expenditure year-wise from 1951 to March, 1961 on these wings?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hirakud Project

1630. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the temporary and semi-permanent buildings built for main dam, quarry sub-division on right and left of Mahanadi under Hirakud Project excluding the canal system;

(b) what is the value of the buildings demolished or allowed to be razed to ground so far by the Hirakud Project authorities; and

(c) whether it was not possible to hand over those buildings for proper utilisation by the local homeless labourers and villagers?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) According to the Hirakud Dam Project authorities, the cost of buildings both temporary and permanent at Hirakud as well as at Burla amounts to Rs. 1,97,36,830. The buildings were constructed to meet project requirements and were not meant exclusively for any particular Division or Sub-division.

(b) The value of the buildings demolished is approximately Rs. 6,45,000.

(c) No. By the time the construction of the project was over, these temporary buildings had outlived their life and were unsuitable for living.

Residential Buildings at Hirakud

1631. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many residential buildings and quarters at Hirakud have been handed over to Indian Aluminium Company for its use;

(b) if so, at what difference of cost between the final completion cost and sale price; and

(c) whether it is not possible to utilise those buildings for the rented offices now taken at Sambalpur town as well as to meet the house difficulties of the low paid employees staying at Sambalpur?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) According to the information furnished by the Hirakud Dam Project authorities, 436 residential buildings and quarters of different types have been handed over to the Indian Aluminium Company for its use.

(b) The capital cost of the buildings including land was Rs. 15,74,400. The buildings including land were sold at their depreciated value of Rs. 15,29,562, that is, at Rs. 44,838 less.

(c) The buildings were sold to the Indian Aluminium Company five year ago, when there was no demand from other Departments of Government for provision of housing facilities for employees or for office purposes.

Foot Ball Ground at Hirakud

1632. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hirakud Project authorities are proposing to sell over the public foot ball ground and a drama pendal of Hirakud to the Indian Aluminium Company; and

(b) whether Government are aware that this will put the local people into great difficulties?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Hirakud Dam

1633. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical College Building Division has been disallowed to be located at Burla in preference to Northern Irrigation Division;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been any differences of opinion between the Hirakud Dam authorities and other local authorities of the State Government; and

(d) if so, how they are proposed to be ironed out?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No such preference has been made. For convenience of work the Medical College Building Division, which is a Division under the Northern Circle of the Roads and Buildings Wing of the Public Works Department, has been located at Hirakud, the headquarters of the Circle. For the same reason, the Northern Irrigation Division, which is a Division under the Hirakud Dam Circle, has been located at Burla, the head-quarters of the Circle.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Hirakud Dam

1634. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a permanent bungalow of Hirakud Dam Project valuing to Rs. 30,000 or more has been sanctioned by the Government under the recommendations of the Chief Engineer Roads and Buildings of Hirakud Dam Project for

demolition to suit the Master Plan of the Medical College at Burla; and

(b) what is the amount of demolition and what is the difficulty in retaining the permanent residence?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

1635. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any phased programme has been sent up by the Government of Mysore for the construction of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme stage I; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Belt in Gurgaon District, Punjab

1636. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether water belt has been discovered in Gurgaon district of Punjab; and

(b) if so, what is the potentiality of the water and what steps are envisaged to exploit it?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, in the Dehina-Zainabad, Darauli and Shamaspur areas in Gurgaon District.

(b) In these tracts there are prospects of constructing deep tubewells that can irrigate 150—250 acres each. It has been recommended to the Government of Punjab to undertake further ground water development by means of heavy duty tube-wells, with water out-put of 20,000 Imperial Gallons per hour and above in the Dehina-Zainabad and Darauli areas

and by means of moderate capacity tubewells i.e., about 10,000 Imperial Gallons per hour in the Shamaspur area.

Thefts from Bombay Port Trust Area

1637. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are continuous thefts from Bombay Port Trust area; and

(b) if so, action being taken to check the thefts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Cases of pilferage of goods at the Bombay Port have been reported from time to time.

(b) The Docks are already surrounded by high boundary walls. Surplus gates in these walls have been closed as an additional precaution. Barbed wire fencing has also been erected on top of these walls. Port Trust staff who report cases of pilferage of cargoes or assist in the arrest of the pilferers are given cash rewards. The staff of watchmen has been strengthened. The Port Trust also has mobile squads to carry out surprise checks. It has also a watch and ward organisation. In addition, a strong Police force headed by a Deputy Commissioner of police is in charge of the Port area. Lockfasts are being provided wherever necessary. This facility is provided free and the trade has been invited by the Port Trust to send advance intimation to the Docks Manager of the arrival of their valuable cargoes with a view to safe custody. The lighting of the Docks has been improved. Entrance to the Docks is regulated by the issue of entry permits. The system of warehousing of uncleared cargoes has been reorganised with a view to ensuring that congestion in the transit sheds does not occur.

Further the problem of pilferage in the Docks is constantly under review by the Port Trust. They now propose to reorganise their Watch and

Ward Section with the assistance of a senior and experience Police Officer.

Males and Females

1638. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to the fact that there has been a general rise in the male population and a decline in the female population of India despite fall in deaths at child birth;

(b) whether any investigation has been undertaken in regard to this matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to prevent social disequilibrium occurring in regions having very low sex ratio?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. The slow decline in the female population of India in several parts of the country has been reflected in the decennial census reports.

(b) and (c). The phenomenon of the slow decline in the female population has been examined in a number of reports and also independently but it does not seem to yield to clinical or public health scrutiny.

(d) The causes of the decline in the female population are yet unknown. However, a number of public health and social measures are directed to the reduction of material and infant mortality and the removal of disabilities of women.

Egg-Powder Manufacturing Plants

1639. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish in the country Egg-Powder manufacturing plants during the Third Five Year Plan; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A scheme for the establishment of one egg-powder factory on a pilot basis has been tentatively proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan pending examination of the details. The location of the factory and the financial outlay required and some other technical details will be finalised in due course.

Locust Invasion

1640. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that the State of Orissa was invaded by the swarms of locusts more than once in the months of October and November, 1960; and

(b) if so, what assistance was given to the Government of Orissa to combat them?

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

(b) Two senior technical officers of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage along with another officer and staff stationed at the Central Plant Protection Station at Cuttack, assisted the State Government in conducting locust control operations in Orissa, by supplying requisite number of hand dusters, power sprayers and dusters, and one vehicle. One aeroplane belonging to the Government of India was also placed at the disposal of the State Government for aerial spraying, but since the locusts were destroyed by ground operations, it was not commissioned.

Multi-purpose Tribal Block at Boipariguda

1641. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a non-official Multi-purpose Tribal Block at

Boipariguda in the District of Koraput (Orissa) is applied for by the Nikhil Bharat Sarva Seva Samaj during the period of Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Vegetable Oil

1642. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether any researches in the direction of new uses of non-fat oil components of vegetable oil have been made in India;

(b) if so, the results of such researches; and

(c) the nature of the uses of such components as indicated by such researches?

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

(b) (i) Phosphatides have been isolated from cotton-seed, rapemustard, sesamum and rice-bran oils. Pilot plant experiments for manufacture of phosphatides are proposed to be undertaken.

(ii) Two organic compounds, sesamin and sesamolin.

(c) Work of the uses of these products has so far not been carried out. However, phosphatides find use in food industries (chocolate, ice cream, bakery goods), pharmaceuticals, paints, cosmetics etc. Sesamin and sesamolin are reported to be effective synergists (i.e. substances which improve the efficacy of insecticides although they may themselves not have insecticidal value) when mixed with pyrethrum insecticide.

"Holdings Tax" by Imphal Municipality

1643. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the holdings tax of Rs. 10 proposed to be levied by the Imphal Municipality has been cancelled by order of the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur as a result of a writ petition; and

(b) if so, whether any alternative is proposed to be levied by the Municipality?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes.

(b) The date for the meeting of the Imphal Municipal Board for consideration of the matter has not yet been fixed.

Water Supply in Imphal

1644. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal villagers of Tuikun Kanch village have to be evicted as the village is required for the new water supply scheme in Imphal; and

(b) if so, whether alternative lands have been granted for their resettlement and what compensation has been offered to them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of settling the evicted families is being considered by the Deputy Commissioner, Imphal. The amount of compensation, if any, can be determined only after the final award is made.

Training of Farmers

1645. { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to train farmers by Krishi Pandits; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the scheme and the States where it will be enforced?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No specific scheme of this nature is under the consideration of the Ministry. However, information regarding cultural practices adopted by Krishi Pandits is given wide publicity through extension literature for the benefit of other farmers.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-payment of Dues to Railway Staff

1646. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large amount of pay and contributory fund of employees are withheld at the time of their retirement on mere suspicion without making an enquiry to assess the responsibility of the staff; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to check the cases of hardships to innocent people?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No portion of the settlement dues of a retiring employee is withheld on mere suspicion or without adequate justification.

(b) Does not arise.

Panchayat Raj in Tripura

1647. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rules have been drafted for setting up Panchayat Raj in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether such draft rules seriously curtail certain rights and functions of Tripura Territorial Council;

(c) whether any objection has been received by the Tripura Administration to the draft rules from the members of the Tripura Territorial Council; and

(d) if so, whether those objections would be taken into consideration while finalising Panchayat Raj Rules?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Yes.

Water Supply Scheme in Delhi

1648. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation had taken loan from the Central Government for its water supply schemes;

(b) if so, how much does the Corporation owe to the Government; and

(c) the annual interest chargeable against these loans?

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

(b) Rs. 10,26,79,612.45 nP on 31st December, 1960.

(c) The amount of interest payable annually depends on the balance of the loan and varies from time to time.

Jamuna Bridge

1650. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to construct new six feet wide paths on both sides of the Jamuna Bridge between Delhi and Shahadara in order to relieve the main bridge of excessive pressure;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered unfeasible; and

(c) the grounds therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. There was proposal by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the provision of footpaths on both sides of the Railway bridge across River Jamuna at Delhi. Technically it is not

feasible to provide a footpath on the up-line girders as these are not strong enough to carry the additional load, but it is feasible to provide a six feet wide footpath supported on cantilevers on the outside of the down line girders. Under the extant rules, the initial cost as well as the maintenance charges of the foot paths would be chargeable to the Municipal Corporation who have already been advised accordingly. The work will be undertaken as soon as the acceptance of the cost of the Municipal Corporation is received.

(c) Does not arise.

Railways Mail Service

1651. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to the East of Gorakhpur the dak is carried by mail train;

(b) whether this is not being doing on the West of Gorakhpur and the dak is delayed by one day;

(c) whether there is persistent demand that the dak on this side may also be carried by mail train; and

(d) if so when this is going to be done?

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

(b) This is not being done on the West of Gorakhpur because there is no advantage in doing so. The mails are not delayed under existing delivery arrangements.

(c) No, there has not been any demand.

(d) Does not arise.

S.C. & S.T. in P&T Department

1652. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only the aggregate marks obtained by a scheduled caste candidate are taken into consideration in the selection to the posts of IAS, IPS, irrespective of the candidates' performance in the various subjects separately;

(b) whether such a procedure is not being adopted in the matter of selection to various posts in the P&T; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt the procedure followed by the UPSC in the Posts and Telegraphs Department as well?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications—(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Union Public Service Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination. All candidates including those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe are ranked on the basis of aggregate marks in all the papers and not on the basis of their performance in individual subjects.

(b) The same procedure as is adopted in the Union Public Service Commission examinations is being followed in the P. & T. examinations.

(c) Does not arise.

Zoological Park, Delhi

1653. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the expansion and improvements done at "Zoological Park", New Delhi during 1960;

(b) what new animals were added to the animal population of the Park; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred during the year 1960 and income earned by "tickets" sold during the year 1960?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) During the year 1960, the following expansion and improvements were done:—

- (i) A further area of 21 acres was developed. Plantation in the developed area and the dressing up of the area between the main entrance and the the administration block was completed. Roads, pathways and approaches were developed further. The laying of unfiltered water lines in the Botanical Park area was completed.
- (ii) The work relating to food stores and kitchen blocks which was started earlier was completed.
- (iii) Work on 9 animal enclosures, which was started earlier was in progress.
- (iv) Construction of the Director's Bungalow Veterinary Hospital and Quarantine Stations and Cafes and kiosks, was in progress.
- (v) Further improvements have been made in the Indian swamp making it possible for the migratory birds to come and nest in the area.

(b) The following animals and birds were added.

Animals:

- 4 stump tailed monkeys,
- 4 pig tail monkeys,
- 4 euros,
- 6 quokkas,
- 4 nilgiri langurs,
- 2 polar bears,
- 2 sika deer,
- 2 racoon dogs,
- 2 Japanese monkeys.

Birds:

4. black swans;
2. jungle crows;
8. mute swans;
2. white pheasants;

9. green pheasants;
4. bamboo partridges;
10. quails;
4. mardarin ducks;
2. white naped cranes;
2. hunting pheasants;
4. golden pheasants;
4. silver pheasants;
2. crossopilon;
1. amherst pheasant;
6. macaws.

(c) The accounts of the project are maintained according to the financial year. The total expenditure incurred during the financial year 1960-61 upto the 31st December, 1960.

On works. Rs. 3,49,000

On other items, Rs. 3,20,319.64 nP.

Total income earned during the financial year 1960-61 upto the 31st December, 1960:—

By sale of tickets. Rs.82,827.40 nP.

By joy rides. Rs. 4,888.00 nP.

Employees under Suspension on Railways

1654. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are still under suspension for joining the strike last year in Eastern and South-Eastern and North-Eastern Frontier Railways separately;

(b) the categories to which these employees belong in each Railway separately; and

(c) the time within which the cases of each of them are expected to be disposed of?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of employees who are still under suspension in connection with

the strike of July, 1960 on the Eastern, South-Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways is as follows:—

Eastern	..	46
South-Eastern	..	21
Northeast Frontier	..	nil

(b) The categories to which they belong are given below:—

Eastern

Category	No.
Personnel Inspectors	2
Office clerks	11
Booking & Commercial Clerk,	2
Asstt. Station Masters	2
Engine cleaners/cleaners	3
Firemen/2nd firemen	6
Fitter khalasi	4
Chargemen	2
Erector	1
Line Jamadar	1
Boiler Maker	1
Keyman	1
Ticket Collector	1
Gangmen	3
Khalasi (Signal)	1
Conservancy staff	5
Total	46

South Eastern

Category	No.
Clerk	3
Sub-head Accounts	1
Skilled Artisan Workshops.	1
Section Controller	1
Guards	2
Parcel Clerk	1
Fitter	2
Asstt. Station Master	1
Bas'c Tradesman	1
Shunter	1
Shed Khalasi	1
Shunting Jamadar	2
Shuntman	1
Ticket Collector	1
Firemen	2
Total	21

(c) Every effort is being made to expendite the finalisation of the cases.

Mail Trains between Mayavaram and Karaikkudi

1655. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Railway Passengers' Association, Pattakokai and the public requesting to replace the light Rail with the heavier one and run Mail trains in Chord Section between Mayavaram and Karaikkudi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The suggestion to run mail trains via chord section between Mayavaram—Karaikkudi has not been found feasible.

Derailement between Dootuhaja and Maibang Stations

1656. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a train running between the Dootuhaja and Maibang Stations of the North East Frontier Railway was derailed on the 6th February, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident;

(c) what loss of life and property, if any, was involved in the accident;

(d) whether train accidents on the N.E.F. Railway have of late been on the increase; and

(e) if so, the numbr of such accidents during the last 3 months and the number of such accidents in the corresponding period of the last year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). At about 12:35 hours on 5-2-61 (and

not on 6-2-61) while No. 255 Up Mixed train was on run between Daotuhaja and Maibang stations on Badarpur-Lumding hill section, the train engine and eight wagons next to it derailed and capsized causing interruption to traffic. The obstruction was caused by a buffalo run over and killed by the train engine.

(c) As a result of the derailment seven persons received minor injuries.

Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rupees Eight Thousand.

(d) No Sir.

(c) Number of train derailments on North East Frontier Railway during the last three months as compared with the corresponding period of last year are as under:—

1959-60	49
1960-61	33

Post Offices in Rented Buildings

1657. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether still large number of post offices, sub-post offices, and branch post offices are housed in rented buildings in Madurai Division;

(b) if so, the rent paid during the current year;

(c) what steps are proposed for reducing this expenditure during 1961-62; and

(d) what will be the saving during that period?

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

(b) Rs. 48,123.

(c) During 1961-62 one departmental building is expected to be completed in the Madurai Division which will mean a reduction of Rs. 300 in rent per annum.

(d) There will however be no overall saving since the annual recurring (revenue) expenditure on the proposed building in the shape of interest on capital cost, maintenance and depreciation will be much more than the rent now being paid.

Madurai Airport

1658. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Airport building at Madurai has been completed;

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

(c) by what time will the construction be completed?

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

(b) and (c). The work was started in October, 1960 and is scheduled to be completed by about August, 1961.

Sub-Post Office at Madurai Airport

1659. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a Sub-Post Office at Madurai Airport;

(b) if so, from which date;

(c) what arrangements are made for providing necessary facilities for R.M.S. pending the opening of such Post Office?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no proposal to open a sub post office or a sorting office at Madurai Air Port.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) At present the mails are sorted at Madurai R.M.S.—4 miles from the Air Port. Adequate arrangements for delivery, despatch of mails and sale of postal stationery at the Air Port already exist.

Robbery in Train between Ludhiana and Khanna

1660. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an armed robbery took place in the running train between Ludhiana and Khanna on the 17th February, 1961;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It was late in the night between February 15 and 16, 1961 when one Shri Kartar Singh, a Travelling Agent of Subzimandi, Delhi entrained at Ludhiana in a Shuttle train which runs between Ludhiana and Sirhind. The compartment which he got into had already 3 young passengers. Soon after the train started Shri Kartar Singh went to sleep and woke up only when he found that his 3-passengers had started belabouring him. One of the culprits inflicted Takwa blows on him, while others relieved him of 2 gold rings, a wrist watch and a purse containing Rs. 55 at the point of a knife. A suitcase containing soem clothes and a blanket was also taken away and the culprits, after pulling the alarm chain, escaped in darkness near the outer signal of Khanna station.

Although no arrests have so far been made, vigorous police investigations continue.

Excavation of Konga River

1661. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for excavating the lower reaches of the Konga river in Manipur has been implemented; and

(b) whether any other scheme for improving the drainage of the said river and expediting the outflow of

the water into the Imphal river has been taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) No.

(b) No.

Power Supply Schemes in Manipur

1552. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the physical targets of the Power Supply schemes in Manipur for the Second Five Year Plan could not be fulfilled due to the non-availability of diesel sets and Pen stroke pipes

(b) if so, the amount of shortfall in the achievement of physical targets in power units; and

(c) whether the above materials can be obtained during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) Achievement of targets for power generation was not possible due to the delay in the procurement of penstock pipes. The proposal for installation of additional diesel sets was, however, dropped on account of the feasibility for generation of hydro power at economical rates.

(b) Initially, targets of 1165 kW of diesel generating capacity and 600 kW of hydro capacity were fixed under the Second Five Year Plan. Later on, however, on further hydrological investigations, it was found feasible to develop a hydro power station with 700 kW firm capacity on Kharmaok river for implementation during the Third Plan in lieu of part of diesel capacity envisaged during the Second Plan. 650 kW of diesel generating capacity has already been installed. As such the short-fall in the diesel generation is 515 kW against which it is proposed to instal in aggregate hydro capacity of 1200 kW at Kharmaalok. In addition, a Hydro Power Station at Leimakhong river, of 600 kW capacity, is under installation.

(c) The generating units for Leimakhong Hydro-Power Station with part of penstock pipes and switch-gear are at site, and the rest are on order. They are likely to be made available during 1961-62.

Hotel Accommodation in Delhi

1663. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of hotel accommodation in Delhi and a lot of tourists are put to great inconvenience during the tourist season;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct more hotels to solve this problem; and

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

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

(b) All possible assistance is extended to hoteliers who come forward to build new hotels or extend the existing ones. Besides the 350-room Oberoi International Hotel which is coming up on the Mathura Road, there are indications of one or two small hotels coming up in the Connaught Circus—Janpath area. It is true that this is not going to solve the accommodation problem to any appreciable extent but it is hoped that with the proposed extension of the Income Tax Holiday facility to the hotel industry, more hoteliers will come forward with proposals for constructing new hotels.

(c) Does not arise.

Bridges in Tripura

1664. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Rehabilitation Ministry have sanctioned about one lakh rupees and paid to Tripura Administration for constructing bridges on the road leading to Raima-Saima, from Jagatbandhu Para to Rambabu Bari; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far regarding the 73 miles road and the bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Ministry of Rehabilitation sanctioned in December 1960 an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1:00 lakh for the construction of semi-permanent timber bridges on the road from Jagatbandhu Para to Rambabu Bari for facilitating the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(b) The Tripura Administration have reported that the total length of the road from Ambassa to Rambabu Bari is 44 miles. The entire road has already been completed to a fair weather jeepable standard. Bridges in the first 32 miles of the road are nearing completion. Tenders for the work of construction of bridges in the remaining length of 12 miles from Jagatbandhu Para to Rambabu Bari have been received and are under scrutiny. The cost of the work is expected to increase and the Ministry of Rehabilitation are being approached by the Tripura Administration for revised sanction.

High Prices of Rice in Tripura

1665. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of some parts of Tripura such as Chha-manu of Kailasapar, Amarapur, specially Raima-Saima are in serious distress due to exorbitant price of rice; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted so far to cope with the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Rice prices have risen in these areas, but there is no serious shortage to cause distress amongst people in these areas. In order to arrest the rise in prices and to afford relief to the people, fair price shops have been opened in these area, and

rice is being issued to the consumers through these shops at Rs. 18.00 per maund.

Irrigation Projects

1666. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have been asked to adopt measures for improving financial returns from irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the actual measures taken by the States in this regard; and

(c) the total cost of irrigation projects so far completed and annual financial return from each?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 25].

(c) The information is being collected.

Shortage of Coal Booking for Assam

1667. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of coal booked to Assam was found short when checked at the destination Station during the last year;

(b) if so, the total shortage occurred during the year; and

(c) the compensation paid by the Railway authorities to the parties concerned as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No. However, during the year 1980 only 3 claims for alleged shortage of 21 tons of coal were preferred on the N.F. Railway and these were found inadmissible on merits.

Ex-Servicemen in Railways

1668. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-servicemen appointed in Railways

against temporary vacancies after 1st June, 1948, are not given the benefit of seniority for the continuous service rendered by them in the Armed Forces of India;

(b) whether the ex-servicemen employed in the Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices other than Railways are given the benefit of their service in the Armed Forces; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for denying the benefit of seniority to such employees of Railways?

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

(b) Yes, in accordance with the various orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The practice in other Ministries till 21-12-59 was that credit for Government service rendered earlier in equivalent grades is given to all employees including ex-servicemen. The adoption of this practice on the Railway side was not considered justified as experience gained as a result of service rendered elsewhere is generally of little use in the Railways.

Ex-Servicemen employed on N. Railway

1669. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-military personnel employed in the Ministry of Railways and its attached and subordinate offices are given benefit of pay and seniority for service rendered by them in the Armed Forces of India;

(b) if so, the number of ex-military personnel employed in the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway; and

(c) how many of them have not so far been given such benefits and what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) War Service candidates recruited against the quota of 70% of the permanent vacancies arising between 1-6-42 and

31-12-45 which was reserved for them are given the benefit of 'war service' for the purpose of fixation of pay as well as of seniority. Others recruited against unreserved vacancies are given the benefit of their war/military service for the purpose of fixation of pay only.

(b) Rs. 61.

(c) 20. Their cases are still under the consideration of the Railway Administration.

Willingdon Hospital

1670. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases for throat operation are lying pending in the Willingdon Hospital since November, 1960;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in calling the patients for operation; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to expedite these cases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 181.

(b) There are only 9 E.N.T. beds (6 male and 3 female) in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, and operations are conducted twice a week. Since the above beds are also meant for patients who require operation on ear and nose, some delay in the case of throat operations is unavoidable.

(c) Every possible effort is being made to expedite the work in the E.N.T. Department. As soon as more beds are available in E. N. T. Department, difficulties will be lessened.

Suratgarh Farm

1671. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenses and economic value of food and other products in Suratgarh Farm have been assessed

by taking into consideration the intake by the Farm and its out-put; and

(b) if so, what is the production value of each food and agricultural product?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The most of production and value of each crop grown at the Suratgarh Farm during the year 1958-59 have been worked out and a statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 26]. Similar figures for the year 1959-60 are not yet ready. Such figures for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 were not worked out as the necessary data for the purpose was not collected. However, the full potentialities of the farm have not yet been realised as most of the cultivated area is receiving only non-perennial supplies. The perennial irrigation is likely to be received by the farm during 1962 from the Bhakra irrigation system.

Purna Project

1673. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the technical sanction for the Purna Project in Maharashtra has not yet been given by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that construction work of Purna is suspended on that account?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The Central Water and Power Commission have just completed the technical examination of this project. This will be put up before the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Power & Flood Control Projects for consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Medium Irrigation Projects

1674. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have asked for foreign exchange of about forty-two lakh rupees for the medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that several medium irrigation projects are pending for want of foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, a request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 44.16 lakhs for the import of earthmoving machinery for certain medium irrigation projects in the Marathwada Region.

(b) The matter is under consideration. There is a possibility of some of the requirements being met by Ordnance Factories, in which case foreign exchange will be required only for the remaining items.

(c) Yes, it is fact that several projects, not only in Maharashtra, but in other States as well, would not be taken up for want of foreign exchange, although every effort is constantly being made to find the foreign exchange necessary for the import of essential items.

• Leprosy

1675. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Japanese Leprosy experts visited India recently to help combat leprosy under

Japan's technical co-operation with India under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, their recommendations; and

(c) whether any scheme has been finalised in regard thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) On the request of the Government of India the Government of Japan have agreed to depute a team of experts. They have not yet arrived in India.

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

कमलाही (हिमाचल प्रदेश) का कुक्कुट-पालन केन्द्र

१६७६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुक्कुट-पालन केन्द्र, कमलाही, में १९६० में कितने पक्षी थे;

(ख) (१) कितने पक्षी लकड़ बग़चे में खाय, (२) कितने मरे और (३) कितने लोगों को बाँटे गये; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६०-६१ के लिए इस केन्द्र फ़ाम की अनुमित आय तथा व्यय का विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० लुण्णावा) :

(क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही हाउस की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुक्कुट-पालन का प्रशिक्षण

१६७७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६० तक कितने कृषकों को कुक्कुट-पालन का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है;

(ख) प्रशिक्षित कृषकों में से कितनों ने इस उद्योग को सक्रियतापूर्वक चालू किया है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इन लोगों को कौन कौन सी सुविधाएँ दी हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही हाउस की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बतख-पालन

१६७८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों पर बतख-पालन का काम चालू है;

(ख) क्या इस दिशा में सरकार ते कोई प्रशिक्षण देते की व्यवस्था की है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६० में लोगों में कितनी बतखें बांटी गईं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही हाउस की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में 'डाक्टरों' की कमी

१६७९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने अस्पताल बिना डाक्टरों के रहे और कितने अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों के स्थान पर कम्पाउंडर कार्य करते रहे; और

(ख) डाक्टरों के अभाव के क्या कारण हैं और इस अभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अस्पताल

१६८०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सदैव इलाकों के अस्पतालों में रोगियों को शीत से बचाते के लिए सन्तोष-जनक प्रबन्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी विदित है कि इन अस्पतालों से शीत के कारण कई रोगी बिना पूर्ण स्वस्थ हुए अपने घर चले जाते हैं; और

(ग) रोगियों की दिक्कत दूर करने के लिए क्या पग उठाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मछली पकड़ने का प्रशिक्षण

**१६८१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त वर्शन :**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का जापान सरकार की सहायता से देश में मछली पकड़ने का प्रशिक्षण आरम्भ करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिये स्थान का चुनाव कर लिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह प्रशिक्षण कहाँ दिया जायेगा; और

(घ) एक बार में कितने लोग प्रशिक्षित किये जायेंगे ?

कुछि उपमन्त्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) से (घ). जापान सरकार के सहयोग से मछली-विधायन के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक केन्द्र की स्थापना का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। एक व्यांसे सहित परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

Departmental Catering

1682. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to put the entire departmental catering in Railways under one officer of the grade of the Deputy Director;

(b) whether the proposal has now been kept in abeyance or abandoned;

(c) if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that owing to lack of proper supervision and co-ordination, the standard of catering on Railways is going down?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No. Standard of Departmental Catering on Railways has been found to be generally satisfactory and efforts continue to be made to effect a further improvement.

Arecanut Research Station, Palode

1688. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state, whether Government of India have any plans to improve the equipment etc. so as to enable research work being carried on in the Arecanut Research Station at Palode?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Yes. Some new equipment is being procured for the Station by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee.

Block Staff of Orissa

1684. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 187 on 21st February, 1961 regarding confirmation of block staff and state:

(a) whether the block staff of Orissa has been made permanent so far;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the number of employees made permanent so far grade-wise; and

(d) the number of employees among them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d): Information has been called for from Orissa State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Panchayat Samiti in Orissa

1685. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the Scheduled Castes has not been taken so far to the Panchayat Samiti, Santala in Balangir District, Orissa according to section 16(1)(d) of the Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 for representation of scheduled castes and tribes in the Samiti;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken on the representation of the Scheduled Castes people?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

12-07½ hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED MISHAP AT RUDRASAGAR OIL WELL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: There is a motion for adjournment which has been standing over. The hon. Minister of Mines and Oil promised to make a statement thereon.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Ma'aviya): Sir, I promised yesterday to inform the House of the facts regarding the alleged major mishap to the first oil well at Rudrasagar as reported in the *Hindustan Times* of March 13, 1961. The news as it appeared in banner headlines on the front page of the paper, to say the least, is most unusual in character. It sought to allege that the well caved in, exploration abandoned, Rs. 30 lakhs wasted, all efforts to salvage the well failed and that the mishap might affect the original time schedule in that region.

The statement which I made yesterday was based on indistinct telephone conversation between Delhi and the Drill Site Authorities at Sibsagar. Accurate information which has now been received confirms that the report published in the *Hindustan Times* is absolutely baseless in all its details. The well has not caved in, exploration has not been abandoned, no loss has occurred and the time-schedule of the Commission in that region will not be disturbed in any way. In fact, there is no mishap whatsoever.

The position is that the Rudrasagar well No. 1, as is usual after the completion of drilling, was waiting to be tested for determining its potentialities. In order to expedite the work of exploration it is usual to use a worker rig for the purpose of testing a well and the main rig which is used for drilling is removed for drilling of additional exploratory wells. For this reason the main rig had been removed and the Commission were awaiting

arrival of the worker rig. In the meanwhile the well, according to routine plan, had been shut in. The flow of the well can be revived by activation at any time.

The question of abandoning the well for any reason whatsoever does not arise. Further exploration activity in the region is in progress and the second well in Rudrasagar area is expected to be spudded in, as I stated yesterday, on the 17th March, 1961.

I take this opportunity to reiterate the statement I made early this year that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have discovered a new oil-field in Rudrasagar.

You, Sir, directed me yesterday to find out how the newspaper concerned has published the news that was described baseless. While I would have been glad to undertake such investigations in my own interest and that of the Commission which is doing such a splendid work, I think, Sir, that in a democracy which is dedicated to freedom of press, one has to put up with baseless reports, even though they sometimes become malicious. I think, Sir, through this process of patience and perseverance, public opinion will be educated to a satisfactory standard when newspapers in their own interest will become more careful in publishing news. I further think that such sporadic anger of the critics of the public sector will not stop the onward march of its progress.

The press are generally careful in checking news that is published in their columns and I am deeply grateful to them for helping the Government in making our people oil-minded. I would, however, hope that due credit will be taken before giving credence to news of such important nature which have international repercussions on the reputation and functioning of an important public undertaking like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which Parliament has itself entrusted with the vital task of the development of the country.

While all this is said, I must make it clear that the technical problems involved in understanding the progress that we are making in oil exploration will always be somewhat new and not quite within the grasp of a layman. What has happened in this oil well during the time of testing is nothing unusual. Its behaviour is like most first wells of an oilfield, peculiar to itself, and undoubtedly presents problems of a technical nature. I therefore make an offer to such hon. Members or the representatives of the press who are interested in oil news, including *The Hindustan Times*, to attend a talk which I will arrange for them, so that by maps and charts our specialists can explain to them as to what happens in new oilfields and test wells.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: No more questions need be answered. The answer is very encouraging; I mean, it has cleared up much of the misunderstanding.

So far as these adjournment motions are concerned, I would like to save the trouble of the House. Whenever hon. Members find such alarmist reports in the newspapers—they are no doubt entitled to have information so that not only themselves and this House but the country at large may know exactly the situation; in that way the adjournment motion that has been brought in is all right—I would request them in the future to verify the facts. They can easily ring up the Minister and find out if there is any basis for the news. Therefore, they should also inform me, apart from the newspapers. In the House of Commons and elsewhere also, the practice is not to accept and act merely upon a newspaper report; no adjournment motion is even received. That is the advice I would like to give to hon. Members. Let them check up, and if they say that they have checked it up, then I will certainly bring it up here for getting further information.

2182 (Ai) LS—5.

So far as the hon. Minister is concerned, we will assume that I do not admit the adjournment motion. But this is a case where so much of damage will be done to further progress in this matter. So in all such cases, just as I have requested the Railway Minister and the Minister concerned with civil aviation to report to the House the major accidents that occur from time to time, if there are such alarmist reports I leave it to the Minister himself, as early as possible, to come and make a statement here so as to clear up that matter.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I have always done so.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I am glad.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, since I have tabled the adjournment motion, may I request you to suggest to the hon. Minister that when such adjournment motions are brought up and the Minister concerned feels that the news is unfounded and baseless he may be pleased to inform you, and through you we may be informed that this is the position and the news is not a fact. In that case we will not be pressing the motions at all. Because, we have not got so much apparatus to get correct news.

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: So the Ministers should get it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission? In regard to adjournment motions, when they are tabled, they are naturally based on newspaper reports. As far as I know, this is the first occasion when a newspaper report has gone wrong. You have said that it should be checked up and so on. I would like to submit that it is difficult for us to check it up. For instance, I gave notice of an adjournment motion regarding air space violation. It is not possible for me to run to the spot and check it up.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I think the hon. Member has misunderstood me. I do not want him to run up to Cachar Hills and try to find out and check it up. He can check it up with the Minister here. When a newspaper report is published, the officers also must be in a position to report on those matters. I only asked hon. Members to check up from the Minister. Every hon. Member has got a telephone, I am sure. He can ring up the Minister and find out what exactly the facts are. I never said that the Minister ought not himself, to come and make a statement. In all serious cases I leave it to the Ministers to decide, and they themselves do so. The hon. Minister has been doing it, and I am sure he will continue to do so. (*Interruption*). Should there be any argument on this matter. We will proceed now, there is another adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: This is not a personal matter. This involves the security of the country and public interest. Therefore, adjournment motion is the only medium of our getting enlightened.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Even here the hon. Member has not understood what I said. I did not mean to say that mere ringing up the Minister is enough. I only said that he may ring up the Minister and find out if there is any truth in it or not, when there are such broad banner headlines, and when it is brought to my notice I will also request the Minister to make a full statement so as to clear up the misunderstanding that might have arisen by such newspaper reports. It is complementary and supplementary.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a false report that has come out in the paper. I thought my conduct will not be judged by the Members of the Opposition on this, but that something would be said about the way in which such news items are brought out. So far as I am concerned, even if less important news had appeared which had any relevance or truth in it, I

myself would have come and informed the House as to what has happened. But there is no truth in it. Members should not expect me to come and say, "Look here, this news is not correct".

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He may inform us in the lobby. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Then the old practice will continue.

I withhold my consent to the adjournment motion.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF INDIAN TERRITORY BY THE CHINESE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion which reads as follows:

"On the 10th February, 1961 in violation of the agreements entered into by the Prime Ministers of India and China in 1960, the Chinese forces crossed one mile into the Nathu-La pass and thus they violated Indian territory."

And I find three columns have been devoted to this in *The Hindustan Times*.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, there is some substance in this report, though it may not be strictly accurate in all particulars.

On the 10th of March this year, at about 1-30 in the afternoon, a burst of firing was heard near Kupup from the direction of Bitangchho, along the Sikkim-Tibet border. Kupup is in miles east of Gangtok and 4 miles inside Sikkim. Our patrol was sent immediately to investigate. They found one armed Chinese soldier close to a stone enclosure. He attempted to shoot at our patrol but was overpowered and captured. An automatic rifle and some rounds of ammunition were recovered from him.

The Chinese personnel concerned is now in our custody.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): The report is correct.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise, I would not have brought it up. I only said that hon. Members when they table adjournment motions based on newspaper reports, will also try to verify the facts from the Minister and if they are not satisfied with what the Minister says, then certainly, they may say, I am not satisfied and there must be some truth and table an adjournment motion. I will consider whether it is right or wrong. I am not saying that you cannot proceed upon a newspaper report. It is not that every newspaper report is wrong or wholly correct.

Shri Hem Barua: Does it mean that we have to obtain the prior permission of the hon. Minister for every adjournment motion? I do not understand it.

Mr. Speaker: Prior information from the Minister, if possible. Hon. Members who do not want to do that, need not do so.

In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, I do not give my consent to the adjournment motion.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ATTACK ON A TRAIN BY NAGA HOSTILES

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabdwip): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Reported firing by the Naga hostiles at a train on the Lumding Badarpur section of the N. F. Railway on the 25th February, 1961.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): At about 10.45 hours on the 25th of February, 1961, while No. 254 Down Passenger train was running between Langting and Mupa Stations on the Lumding-Badarpur Section of Northeast Frontier Railway, it was stopped by Naga hostiles by placing sleepers and tree trunks across the Railway track. The Nagas thereafter fired at the train, as a result of which one Fireman working the train received minor injuries; no other person received any injury. The Railway Protection Force Escort on the train also fired 76 rounds in return. It is reported that the hold-up was with the intention of looting cash and valuables from the train.

After rendering First Aid to the injured Fireman, the train was brought back to Langting at 11.05 hours. After the passage of a Patrol Special. 254 Down, which was waiting at Langting since 11.05 hours, left for Mupa at 17.30 hours. Two passenger trains were terminated short of destination and two others were cancelled.

Night running of passenger trains on the affected section between Langting and Mupa has been temporarily suspended and arrangements have been made to run two Up and two Down Passenger carrying trains on revised timings.

As desired by Army authorities, running of a pilot ahead of passenger carrying trains has been arranged between Lumding and Maibang.

The injured fireman has been admitted into the Railway hospital, Lumding and he is progressing satisfactorily.

An Administrative Officer of N. F. Railway has been posted at Lumding to liaise with Civil and Military authorities.

At about 00.50 hours on 1st March 1961, the driver of 841 Up Goods train;

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

after passing through Chandranathpur station on Lumding-Badarpur section, while approaching a tunnel two miles short of Damchura station, observed some persons focussing torch lights on the track. The train was stopped and pushed back to Chandranathpur station by the Driver. It is reported that a piece of rail was lying across the track. Army and Police authorities were intimated and investigations are being made.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This is not the first time that Naga hostiles have fired on running trains resulting in suspension of train service in this area. In the hill areas of Assam, thick jungles and dense forests spread up to the margin of the railway line. Incidents of this nature occurring in this area have resulted in the death of railwaymen also. Naga hostiles are there and they fire from the jungle. To the Railway Minister we made a suggestion that the forests that spread to the margin of the railway line must be cleared to the extent beyond one rifle range of the Naga hostiles. That was not being done. Because these forests provide a hide-out for the Naga hostiles, these things are repeated.

Mr. Speaker: Any action on that?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I wonder if the hon. Member is aware of the fact that the effective rifle range is anything up to 1000 yards. Clearing jungle up to 1000 yards on either side of the railway track is almost an impossible job.

Shri Hem Barua: How can it be impossible, I do not understand, to clear up jungles beyond the rifle range? The Railways have made a profit. By spending a few thousand rupees, that can be achieved.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The hon. Member speaks as if he comes from an area other than Assam. It is not so easy

to clear the jungle. There is such a luxuriant growth. It has been cleared once or twice. But, it has grown up within a few days so to say, not even a few months.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister should have given the information that it is difficult to clear the luxuriant growth. Why should the hon. Minister go about making comments? If he chooses to give me a scratch on my back, I know how to give it back on his back.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody need be scratched.

12.27 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO PUNJAB MOTOR VEHICLES RULES AS APPLIED TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No. H(T)14-427/59 published in the Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendments to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as applied to Himachal Pradesh. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2729/61].

12. 27½ hrs.

ORISSA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1960-61, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of State of Orissa for for the services of the financial year 1960-61, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL, 1961

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the

service of the financial year 1961-62 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.30 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the General discussion of the General Budget for which 20 hours have been allotted. Under rule 207(3), I fix that fifteen minutes will be the time ordinarily allowed for every hon. Member except for Leaders of Groups who would be allowed up to 30 minutes, when necessary.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Sir, this is the first Budget for the first year of the Third Five Year Plan. Therefore, the basic indications of the policy that the Government will follow in the next few years are available in this Budget.

The Budget has had already some kind of reception in public and in the press. Of course, it is not always safe to rely on the immediate reactions either of one shop-keeper

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

or one newspaper as regards the effect of the Budget. But, they may, to a certain extent, give an indication of the general trends of the budget. Everybody knows that the Budget as such should, in a planned economy, try to shift incomes in a particular direction. When the whole of society is engaged in putting forth its maximum effort in industrialising the country and in strengthening its economy, the pertinent question that must arise always in framing the budget would be how this development and its fruits are being shared.

The Budget gives a picture of the achievements in the field of production. We have already had an occasion to refer to the achievements in the field of production. Production has increased; national income has increased; the *per capita* income has increased, and so in the sphere of production and the outlook for the economy, the achievements are quite sizable and are of a type of which everybody in the country including the Government and the ruling party should be proud. As I said once, some of the industries that are being built and have been built in the Second Five Year Plan have enabled us to break the blockade which was being imposed on us or which we had inherited historically from the previous conditions of subjection, and the basic lines of production in the direction of strengthening the economy are being developed, and developed in a satisfactory way. On that point, I have no difference, so far as the picture presented in the Budget in this sphere is concerned.

But the relevant question, which the Finance Minister also has raised is: What is happening to the fruits of this development? If we look at the fruits of the development, do we continue the direction in which they are being cornered, or are we going to change the direction? The fruits of this development are mostly being cornered by those who own industry in the private

sector, and even amongst them, by those who have monopoly hold on the economy of the country.

12.33 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

The development of monopoly capitalism in this country, during the First Plan and the Second Plan, particularly in the Second Plan, has been already noted by several economists. In fact, the Panel of Economists, headed by Professor D. R. Gadgil, when it submitted its notes to the Planning Commission, pointed to this danger. The Panel pointed to three or four dangers, the first among which was that if monopoly capital seizes hold of the economic bases of development of the country then the fruits of development will not flow to the people, but will in fact harm them; secondly, development in the direction of monopoly capital will not lead to the desired results which we want to bring about through planned economic development; thirdly, there will be inflation in the price structure in the country; and fourthly, there will be political complications unhealthy for democracy. All these things were pointed out not only by the Communist Party but also by leading members of the Panel of Economists, who were certainly not by any means communists. Has this development come about in the economy of the country? It has. Does the Budget in any way try to correct it? It does not.

The drawbacks of the Budget are already being pointed out in the Press and have been the subject of discussion in the Rajya Sabha also. The Budget, in fact, frankly follows the direction of taxing the common man. Indirect taxation is increasing. These facts are not denied even by the Finance Minister. In fact, he says that it is a fact and he thinks that this direction is necessary and has got to be followed. Indirect taxation, for example, which in 1948 was 50 per cent of the revenue, went up to 67.3 per cent in 1960, and is now about 69 per cent in this Budget.

When the point is raised that this indirect taxation is hitting the common man, and generally that section of the population which is least fitted to be taxed so heavily, the reply is that consumption must be restricted. When somebody pointed out to the Finance Minister that 'You are taxing tea and coffee and biri and tobacco and cloth and so on, he, in fact, laid out a whole plan which shows the philosophy on which the Budget is conceived. If a thing is taxed it is being taxed either for the health of the person concerned or for the morals of the person concerned, or for some other motive, except the motive of helping the people to conduct a peaceful life on growing standards of living. It is accepted that the objective of the Plan is to raise standards of living. And the moment a man's standard of living just goes up a little, then, the Finance Minister says that 'since his standard of living is going up, he must pay me a price for taking the standard of living up', and that price must be such that his standard of living must come down. This is the contradiction which is being put forward in the Budget and in the speech that the Finance Minister made in the Rajya Sabha—if I have taxed tea coffee, then do not drink it; I do not mind if I do not get revenue; in fact, I shall be pleased if I do not get revenue; I shall find some other ways of taxation, but I do not want you to drink tea and coffee; if I tax biris or cigarettes, then, do not smoke; I shall be very glad if you do not smoke, and if because of that I do not get any taxes, I do not mind, I shall rob you in some other way, but then, for your health and for your morals, do not smoke; if your standard of living has gone up, and instead of wearing coarse cloth, you are wearing fine or medium cloth, then, for the sin of having raised your standard of living, you must pay me a tax, and for that medium or fine cloth, you should pay me a tax on cloth, and, thereby, again go back to coarse cloth, if you cannot go back to something less than that! So, the philosophy would be, do not smoke, do not drink tea and coffee, do

not wear cloth and so on; and population also is a problem, so do not go further in that line also. So, ultimately, why do you live with an ambition to raise the standard of living? I do not quite understand. The simple answer would be that the common man, to the Finance Minister, is a tax-paying machine; and if he has to live, then, he must live for taxes; otherwise, he must not live. This is the simple conclusion of the Budget and the reply that the Finance Minister gave in the Rajya Sabha.

In the face of such a philosophy, what criticism can you make against the Budget except to say 'Throw that Budget out'? There can be no other criticism. But, of course, we have not got the power to throw the Budget out. Even those who criticise the Finance Minister from his own Party ultimately will have to vote for it. Therefore, the Budget cannot be thrown out, but at least, let us tell the people what the philosophy in the Budget is, which he is propounding for the benefit of the country and for the benefit of the people, as he says. It was not a chance that as soon as the Budget was published, the prices started soaring up. When this thing was pointed out to the Finance Minister, he said, 'there might be some shop-keepers who do that, but I am not responsible for it, society should look into the matter'. Now, if society does start looking into the matter, the simple result would be that society would go at those profiteers who are doing this thing, and there would be a veritable civil war, which certainly is not what the Finance Minister wants. Therefore, his call to society to intervene against such profiteering and such prices, when he publishes his Budget, is not a call which fits in with his own philosophy, because whenever society wanted to resolve such problems on its own, he was the first man to run against that society.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Not your society.

Shri S. A. Dange: Therefore, I do not know why he gave that call; most probably it came out of his mouth inadvertently.

Shri Morarji Desai: Nothing inadvertent.

Shri S. A. Dange: In that case, if it is deliberate, I shall be very glad if, when society organises itself against these price-racketeers and gives them the punishment that they deserve, the Finance Minister at that time, I hope, will join that side of society which does these things.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will tell you what I will do.

Shri S. A. Dange: Since for the present he has occupied the Home Minister's seat.....

Shri Morarji Desai: I am in the Finance Minister's seat.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am just talking of the seat only, not the *portfolio*.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am in the Finance Minister's seat.

Shri S. A. Dange: So, Sir, the Budget, in its total effect, is an anti-people Budget. Let me congratulate him on being very frank. He says that taxes are meant to restrict consumption. Kill consumption, where it starts to rise, and kill it by taxation. So I do not know whether to call it a killer's Budget or a builder's Budget, because the Budget is supposed to build up the economy of the people. Instead of that—it does not do that—it wants to kill consumption, in order of course to build the economy in the future. This is, in short, the general characteristic of the Budget.

Now, without going into the details of taxation—everybody knows what they are—let me point out one or two things. Does the Budget in any way help to reduce the price level? No. In fact the Finance Minister has made a

statement, a theoretical statement—he is one of the authorities on theories of finance; so I have to take note of it—that in a developing economy, price rise is inevitable. That is one statement which he has made. He also made another statement, which I will take note of later on, which is still more interesting.

Now as regards price rise in a developing economy, he does not say what kind of developing economy, socialist or capitalist. In India, if it is a capitalist economy which is developing, then he says price rise is inevitable. Is price rise inevitable even in a capitalist economy? If he goes into the history of the development of England, which was the first capitalist country to lay down the foundations of a capitalist economy in the world, he will find that when furious development was taking place, prices were falling and not rising. Even in a period of capitalist development, the economy does not necessarily lead to price rises. If you scan the history of economic development of England on the capitalist basis, you will find this, that prices rise and fall. In India, continuously prices are rising and never falling. May be here and there, a change of one or two per cent may be there, but the continuous trend for the last 13 years of development is a rise in prices.

Now, production rises. Should rise in production lead to rise in prices or fall in prices? If you again pay attention to the development of the capitalist economy, you will find that since the last 20 years, after 1930 and particularly after the Great Depression and the starting of the war, prices have continuously been rising throughout the capitalist world, the reason being that monopoly has seized hold of the machinery of money supply, banking, the whole governmental apparatus and main source of production. Therefore, they can peg prices in the way they like, and they refuse to allow the prices to fall. This is the phenome-

non of monopoly capital throughout the world. Therefore, we can say that prices rise continuously when monopoly capital seizes hold of the economy, and that is exactly what is happening slowly in our country.

Now, another statement which he has made, as an abstract statement, is that prices are bound to rise in a developing economy of any kind. I would like him to show any socialist economy where prices have risen when planned economy started. There is not one single example.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): What about the turnover tax? That is an addition to the price.

Shri S. A. Dange: Excuse me. I am talking of prices, not of taxes. Let him understand the subject and then ask. I am not talking of turnover taxes. What can I do? Therefore, the phenomenon of prices has got to be studied in the context of a given society, and you will find in a socialist society that prices do not rise. I am coming to taxation later on. Therefore, you find this statement, an abstract statement, which wants to condition the people in the belief that if they want development, if they want production and if they want rising standards of living, price rise is inevitable, and thereby he wants to demoralise them from struggling against the rise in prices, by putting forward a theoretical concept in their mind so that psychologically they cannot struggle.

May I submit and ask whether he would pay more attention to this problem and study the matter and not make a general statement like that, that necessarily, if you want to develop the economy, price rise is inevitable?

Another element in price rise, to which I want to draw his attention—he knows it already—is this. It was stated that in the five year plans, because of deficit financing, price rises take place. In the last year, deficit

financing was at the lowest, almost nil, very little. Production was the highest. Money supply from the governmental side was less. Yet prices shot up. In the previous year, I think the rise in prices was 4.1 per cent or something like that. In the last year, it went up to over 6 per cent. With deficit financing at the lowest and production at the highest, why are prices rising?

Then you will find that in the sphere of banking, more than necessary money supply has been poured into the system, and the banks have been the greatest criminals in the rise in prices in the last year. The *Economic Survey* frankly admits that speculative tendencies appeared, there was too much money in the market, in the private sector, and that it vitiated the price structure. Every year on the budget, I draw his attention to the fact that this banking system in this country ought to be taken over by the State, because it is the greatest criminal vitiating our price structure and money structure; and he has always been telling me that it is not possible to do so, not healthy to do so and not advisable to do and that it is my particular mania. But there is this perpetual mania in the *Economic Survey* exhibited by the banks, that they pump money into the system and hold society to ransom and price rises take place. Instead of referring to my mania which demands that banks be nationalised, why does he not refer to the mania of the banks which is recorded in the *Economic Survey*—that these are the culprits responsible for the rise in prices? When there was no necessity for deficit financing, there was plenty of injection of money into the system, and it has been raised by several economists as a question: why is it that in the last year when deficit financing was so low, when the food situation was not so very bad and when production was the highest, price rises took place? Why? The reply was: the banks, the criminals who poured money into the system for speculative and other purposes, which thereby led to price rises.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

What is the cure for this in the Budget? None. The cure for this in the Budget in fact is a greater encouragement for converting reserves into bonus shares by reduction of tax for floating bonus shares. For example, the money supply increased as follows: 1958 Rs. 21.8 crores, 1959 Rs. 128 crores and 1960 Rs. 246 crores. All this was not for business interest. No. Not for purposes of trade. The *Economic Survey* says that part of it at least was for speculation. The Finance Minister's speech itself mentions that speculative tendencies were there. What do they do in order to check this speculative tendency? Every year money supply is poured in. Then the prices rise, speculation grows. Then the Reserve Bank comes in and raises the rate of interest. Take July 1960. Till then, prices were shooting up. Speculation was taking place. After that, the Reserve Bank comes and says: 'Gentlemen, you are doing the crime on too high a level, too much of it. So raise the rate of interest'. Then equity prices break down a little and come down. But again the same course they follow later on, in the next year. This is an annual performance of criminals which cannot be checked up by the budgetary structure which the Finance Minister places before us. And, again, therefore, I would say that his Budget is not a Budget for the people. That is on the question of prices. Taxes I have already mentioned.

Then there is the question of some major measures taken. If you compare the two layers of taxes which he has provided for in the Budget, you can see why some of the financial papers were quite jubilant. In fact, this time the Finance Minister has got more praise from the business houses than he ever got. They have congratulated him on his courage, that in a year of election he has dared to tax the people and that he has shown what a strong man he is who can impose taxes even in the election year without caring for the votes. And then a particular journal notes at the same time that he has had to impose certain tax-

es on industry, for example on the machinery and so on, but that journal advises "Don't look at these taxes. He had to do that; otherwise he would have been accused of only hitting the people. Therefore, that is a smoke-screen, and industrialists should not be worried about it." This is the advice given to certain Chambers of Commerce by an eminent writer in the journal called *The Eastern Economist*, whose daily side—the *Hindustan Times*—was just debated five minutes back in this House. So, you will see that the Budget is definitely weighted in favour of the richer classes. I do not have to go into details. I do not have to discuss new points at all. These things ultimately reflect on the common man. The result is deterioration in the standards of living, while our ambition is to raise the standards of living.

There are one or two small things, to which I want to draw his attention. For example, I do not understand one or two of these figures. So, I hope will be enlightened later on if I am wrong. For example, what is this type of development that is planned? There is a Central Government Account No. 3—called Transactions in Commodities and Services and Transfers—Capital Account of Government administration in departmental commercial undertaking. We are told, and partly it is true, that development is taking place on right lines, but then there are certain drawbacks, and here I would like to point out one of these figures which pointedly draws attention to certain drawbacks. The Gross Fixed Capital for machines in Account No. 3 shows: Buildings and other construction: New Outlay Rs. 202 crores; Renewals and Replacements: Rs. 77 crores. So, buildings and other construction in the Gross Capital formation on Government account comes to Rs. 279 crores. I am just pointing out the relation between the two. Buildings and other construction: Rs. 279 crores; machinery and equipment: renewals and new outlay: Rs. 110 crores. So, in the Gross Capital formation of

Rs. 390 crores, nearly Rs. 280 crores go in for buildings and other construction. Is this ratio healthy for the economy? I should only like to put this question to the Finance Minister and to those who plan the economy, whether in the Gross Capital formation of Rs. 390 crores, it is advisable to put in so much amount on construction of buildings and so little on machinery and equipment. Of course, somebody is bound to give us an explanation for it, but I should like to hear that explanation.

One more thing I want to point out. The Finance Minister is worried about export-import, incomes and so on, and one of the methods he found for developing his export resources was not so much to develop the other ports in the country as to establish a new port called the Kandla Port. But it is an old port, and is new in the sense that recently a new qualification was conferred on that Kandla Port. What was that qualification—that an area called a free port area is to be built in that Kandla Port. And what would a free port area in that region be? It would be a smugglers' den and nothing else.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): How?

Shri S. A. Dange: Everybody knows. In the conditions of today in that area, in the economy, in which we are subsisting, if you establish a port like that at Kandla with a free area, it would result in nothing but smuggling, and an indirect reflection on the development of other ports and certain other industries in other areas. Many economists have objected to the establishment of a free port area in that region, but no attention was paid. There are certain interests who want development, no doubt. Let them have all the encouragement that they legitimately should have for the development of

that port. That port we know. We know there is a ridge there which crumbles every time, which has to be maintained by dredging and nothing else. It cannot be a very healthy port for purposes of development, but it was to be built for strategic reasons or what I do not know. It was built. Instead of now allowing it to have a certain normal development, a new element of a free port area is introduced, which, I think, will ultimately affect the economy in that region also.

Such measures are carried out on the one side, and on the other side, when people want some share of the production that is developing, they are denied that share in the name of taxation and further development. For example, as I have already quoted once upon a time, the fact is that for every one rupee paid to the worker, he produces Rs. 2.39 as net addition to value. That is the way in which the working class is reproducing its wages. When he wants to tax, my suggestion would be: bring out all your sources of taxation from the Rs. 2.39 net value added. You need not go around casting your net wide on indirect taxes through excise duties, but if you go to the points of production and find out the net value added to the product, and take a certain percentage of that product into the State sphere, you resolve your problems of taxation and Budget.

At a certain stage he says that indirect taxation is unavoidable even in a socialist society. He referred to a certain speaker who was a Communist and he said even in those countries with which we have spiritual affinity, indirect taxes exist,—not in the countries with which the Finance Minister perhaps has his physical and spiritual affinity, but we are supposed to have spiritual affinity. As far as I am concerned, I have spiritual affinity with the whole world's people, and for this country particularly. Anyway, that is a side remark, that

[Shri S. A. Dange]

has nothing to do with the main problem. Even there, he said indirect taxes exist. He should know that indirect taxation in socialist countries goes on falling. Why? For this reason, that the main instruments of production, that is the main sources of production, are nationalised, and the surplus of that production enters the Budget, and thereby reduces indirect taxation. If the State sector in this country were to enlarge, if the main lines of production were to be transferred to the State sector, then the surplus from the State sector should enter into the Budget and the part played by indirect taxes would go down. This is just simple arithmetic, and simple financial theory. It is applied in the socialist countries, and that is why, if you permit me to mention, in the Soviet Union now taxes on income are being abolished, and taxation on commodities is going out very soon, because the whole social sphere of production is held by the State as yielding a certain surplus. The surplus can be calculated in a capitalist economy and a socialist economy, both, as they do in the State Sector. In the State Sector, as you know, we are proposing, I think, to take credit of about Rs. 450 crores for the Third Plan. These Rs. 450 crores come from the State Sector of industry. If the State Sector were to expand, this could be expanded to Rs. 1,000 crores, and thereby reduce the necessity of indirect taxation. This is what a simple remedy can be in order to do away with taxes on the commodities consumed by the poor people. But this involves a certain policy, a certain policy which means a policy will not allow monopoly capital to grow, a policy which will not allow two families in this country to control a capital block of Rs. 700 crores.

13 hrs.

The Finance Minister speaks of the power of money not getting concentrated to the detriment of society. But, here, a study in the *Economic*

Weekly, a financial paper in Bombay, shows very clearly that two families are controlling Rs. 700 crores of capital in this country. Is this healthy? And, when people ask that they should be allowed to buy instead of coarse cloth medium cloth, then he says that money is concentrated, that the poor man has raised his standard of living and he is earning too much and he should take it away. But, no, notwithstanding their taxation two families can have Rs. 700 crores and something more.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 600 crores.

Shri S. A. Dange: That is what is happening. What is happening to these two families in their relation to the Budget and the Finance Minister's concentration of wealth? He says: 'Well, I am taxing them through dividend taxation, through income-tax and corporation tax and so on'. But how is the mechanism of taxation made that in spite of the huge taxation on our part, this kind of multiplication of wealth in the hands of these two families goes on increasing? The money in the hands of the poor man is going on decreasing; but the money in the hands of the monopoly capitalists increases. And yet he says that he is taxing both equitably, and, in fact, the rich more. If such a claim is made, is that claim justified in the context of the figures we have got of the concentration of capital and money power, and in the context of the figures we have got about the standards of living?

It is a well-known fact that real wages are falling, and have fallen in the last two years. And, yet when the real wages have fallen and the prices have risen and the profits have gone up, yet, they are not taxed more. Corporate taxation does not yield income as much as it should or even on the basis of given taxation; and yet the Finance Minister claims that the Budget is an equitable Budget and it lays down the burden equitably on all sectors of society. I challenge his claim. Therefore, the

Budget, to my mind, cannot evoke any enthusiasm so far as the common man is concerned.

Neither the working class nor the peasantry will be enthused by seeing the Budget which is framed in this way. He has got several explanations as to how only inferior tobacco is being taxed but not biris. He, at the same time says that formerly we used to mix inferior tobacco in the biris and hence he will tax this. What will be the result? Inferior tobacco mixed in the biris will raise the prices of biris—a direct effect of the Budget. It is simple arithmetic and simple law of economics. He knows very well that there is a reflex action in economy, particularly in capitalist economy.

Shri Morarji Desai: And this is the reflex action!

Shri S. A. Dange: The reflex action is that if price rises in one place it goes on rising in other places also. He knows what reflex action of capitalist monopoly is. We are familiar with it. He says that he is not responsible for that. In that case I have a suggestion to make to him. When the Budget is introduced there should be a certain omnibus provision that until the thing has become effective no price rise will be legal. Let us at least have that provision immediately so that the prices in the market may not rise. When the proposals are made, the prices shoot up 2 months or more. Perhaps the prices may stabilise or come down later; but in a period of one month or 15 days hundreds of thousands of rupees are drawn from the purses of the poor people. We are not told by the Finance Minister that people must go and challenge, society should be roused to action. After all, stability might come. But, by that time they have have lost hundreds of thousands. Why should there be not a provision when he introduces the Finance Bill im-

posing a prohibition in regard to any rise in prices whatever may be the provisions of the Budget? Why not introduce such a provision? They are capable enough to frame such measures if they want to; but that is not being done.

On the Budget day there is hectic activity and there is speculation. The prices first rise and stability might come later on. Why should there be this anarchic mechanism? Why not introduce some prohibition like that when we are introducing a taxation Budget? A taxation Budget must not lead to an immediate rise in prices. Why not do it? In short I may sum up the points which I made by making him an offer he might brush aside my remarks with some little criticism, some abuse, something like that and so on. But he cannot brush aside something which a sober economist's says with regard to the developments that are taking place in the economy of the country. I am quoting this passage from a book by Prof. D. R. Gadgil. And, D. R. Gadgil, I think, is as well-versed in financial theory as the Finance Minister is. I do not say, 'more' because he is not a Finance Minister. Therefore he cannot be said to be versed more. But, looking over the Plan of the Government, its development, the way monopoly capital is concentrating and so on—unfortunately, he uses the expression 'monopoly capital' and he avoids all other words—he says this. He is not a socialist; he was a Chairman of the Panel of Economists, quite a respectable citizen, not a member of the communist party. He is discussing how the economy is getting disturbed, how the moral influence of the older leadership which inherited the great traditions of the national movement is not able to control this development from going in the wrong direction. He says, even this leadership is bit by bit being reduced in numbers. Therefore, the moral prestige of the old leadership and the new forces of a new developing economy are not acting together

[Shri S. A. Dange]

in such a way as to stop dissensions in our life. He says: "

"In the not-too-distant future, there is bound to be definite confrontation of the actual possessors of politico-economic power in the country, the larger business interests, the top administrative and professional groups and the political parties supported by them with the mass of the common people, and such a confrontation would have very serious results for the plan and for stability and order in the country. Such a situation could be avoided only if political leadership becomes more intelligent and more perceptive. The present crisis is essentially a moral crisis. If those in power can regain moral authority, which they can do only by showing some convincing overt any signs of their sincerity and sacrifice for planned development of India on democratic lines, the mixed economy may still prove practicable. If not, the last abortive strike of the central government employees may prove to have been only the first in a series of disturbances and conflicts that may shake the country."

This is the fear expressed by an eminent specialist and economist. And this the hope that I am expressing, the hope that the Finance Minister will help the country to avoid such a calamity.

Shri C. D. Pande (Nani Tal): This is your hope, I think.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholly agree with the remark that Prof. Gadgil has made that political leadership should be more intelligent and should show greater insight. I am therefore somewhat sorry when my hon. friend, Shri Dange, more or less made the same mistakes with his figures that he made on the previous occasion. When he was speaking on the President's Address he gave certain figures about

production of steel in communist countries and those figures, you will recollect, were riddled through by the Prime Minister in his reply. Today there are two statements which he has made about communist countries which, I am afraid, are wholly untrue.

First, to suggest that in a developing economy in a communist country there is no price increase is to run counter to the facts of life. In the Soviet Union—I have not the figures with me just now; I am merely relying on my memory; and I hope and trust that my memory is not wrong—in the Soviet Union, during a similar period of development, the price increases were to the tune of 1,600 per cent.

Secondly, I am surprised and I am amazed to find that a responsible person like my hon. friend, Shri Dange, should not realise that the distinction that is sought to be made between the profits of the public sector and commodity taxation is distinction without difference. Even in the United States of America—as I shall give figures later on—a considerable proportion of investments in economy comes from what is known as 'corporate savings'. Now these corporate savings merely take the form of taxation. The only thing is that corporate savings permit the owners concerned to retain and expand their sphere of ownership. In a public sector you might say that the sphere of ownership which would be expanded would remain with the State. That is a very vital distinction. But to suggest that because profits are made, profits are retained and profits are used for the purpose of either expanding the economy, deepening the economy or for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Government and to say that it is something basically and fundamentally different from commodity taxation, is, I think, to miss the wood for the trees. But I am afraid, as I said on a previous occasion, I have got to

devote my attention mainly to the Treasury Benches.

Sir, a distinguished officer of the United Nations, Mr. Paul Haufman, who as you know has the assignment of providing aid to underdeveloped countries under the auspices of the United Nations recently said that the sixties is the "crucial decade" for the world. For our country it is even more crucial. Somebody else called this "the most dangerous decade." I have no doubt in my mind that we are on the threshold of what is both most dangerous from one point of view and most exciting decade from another point of view. And that is why whatever we may do, whatever we may say has a historical importance which transcends anything petty or anything irrelevant.

I can understand that the Finance Minister who exudes confidence should desire to evoke confidence in the country. When we realise that through this Budget we shall be collecting 7 naye paise per day from every single individual in India and when we realise that for our Plan we shall be asking for anything between 4 to 5 naye paise per individual per day as foreign aid, one can well realise the need to create a climate of confidence in the country and outside. But is it consistent with the policies that we seek to pursue that the climate of confidence that we are evoking should be confined only to certain sections of our people? Should the stock exchange alone be permitted to boom? Or should there be a feeling of satisfaction, should there be a better understanding and a better response in the fields and the factories of our country also? I hope we shall not do anything which will undermine this confidence that needs to be created in the country and the world. But at the same time, if we are to fulfill the targets that we have placed before ourselves, if we are to implement the pattern that we have sketched, that confidence should have a much wider impact than the one he has perhaps in mind.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the pattern of development that we have deliberately selected. There are two possible patterns of development. The first is what is known as the maximisation of the rate of return, a pattern wherein our whole attention is devoted on having the highest growth-rate in the economy that is possible for us. The other is maximisation of employment and income. There are many in this House, Sir, who favour that there should be maximisation of employment. Why have we selected the first pattern as against the other? Full employment, I suggest, is possible here and now. It would be possible to have full employment in our country. But it would be full employment at a low level of technique. It would result in raising the current income. But let us realise that while it is true that if an unproductive person is set to work he would add to the stream of income, if his consumption or wages exceed his output, the investment surplus will suffer. There is no doubt that it is possible to develop economy with full employment, but its cost will be greater than the cost of the other pattern that we have selected. It is comparatively simple to provide full employment at the static equilibrium as the Sarvodaya friends desire. To combine it with dynamic development involves many considerations to which the needed thought has not been given. If you have dynamic development with full employment, it will be necessary not only to maintain full employment, but raise productivity at a much larger base of our economy. What will be the result? Where a larger income goes into the hands of the poor in terms of wages, the propensity to save will go down. If the propensity to save goes down, the saving-income ratio will go down, while side by side the capital output ratio will go up. We shall have to put in more capital in order that we are able to have the output that we need where we want to maintain full employment.

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The consequences of this two-pronged impact on our economy would be that on the one side the saving income ratio will go down and the capital output ratio will go up. There will be a gap. This gap has to be filled up either by greater taxation greater commodity taxation, than is being levied today. This is the only way in which the larger income streams that are generated into larger sections of our people are prevented from being wholly used up in consumption, or it will mean forced saving which would mean rise in prices. It is inconceivable, Sir, that you can have the first pattern of development where you maximise employment and income and also not have much higher rate of commodity tax than you are having today. This is what Prof. Galbraith has elsewhere called 'conventional wisdom'. He has said how the conventional wisdom of the past is becoming an impediment in the understanding of the future.

May I point out that we still talk in static terms? We have not fully realised the implications of our dynamic development, what rapid transformation of economy from one stage of technology to another involves. Therefore, a new kind of conventional wisdom needs to be created and it is here that I find that in this House and through this House outside we are not shouldering our responsibility. The crucial decade that we face today, the most dangerous decade that we have entered, we shall be able to pass through properly only if we are able to substitute the right kind of conventional wisdom for the wrong and obsolete kind of conventional wisdom.

Irrespective of any system of development, if we want adjust ourselves with the technological world of widening wants, there are three things that have got to be done. There has got to be scheduling of production, whether Mr. Masani is in charge of it, or somebody else is in charge of it. There has got to be rationing of consumption. Rationing does not mean that

you go and issue coupons. It means there has to be a tax policy, there has to be an economic and fiscal policy, whereby consumption is ultimately restrained in certain places.* Then capital has to be conscripted. These are the inexorable and inescapable consequences of development and intelligence is needed for finding out how best these things are to be done. We only dash our heads against the wall and we wish these three imperatives out of existence. We have deliberately chosen the maximisation of the rate of return because we hoped that that way quickly surplus will be generated. In our economy there are certain sections where we provide a lot of capital and we hoped that it would produce quick returns and these returns would be used to develop our economy further, so that we would be able to provide employment to a larger and larger number of our people at a higher level of income and output. Therefore, it is most important to see that these sectors in our economy which we are trying to develop very fast work efficiently and produce the maximum amount of results. It is here that we are failing.

We rejected the approach that Gandhiji taught us maximisation of employment and income—because we wanted to move on with the technological development. We, therefore, selected the alternate method but we are not able to live up to the demands and expectations and the iron laws of this alternate method of development. Our rate of growth has been only 3.5 per cent in the last 10 years. With two per cent increase in population, it is a miserably low rate of growth. We are not able to have a higher rate of growth nor are we able, therefore, to have the necessary surplus from which we can provide growing employment opportunities to our people. We selected a pattern but are unwilling to understand its implications, to accept the discipline of that pattern imposed upon us. We have increased our taxes at the rate of 14 per cent a year and we have also imposed forced savings on

our people because the prices have gone up. Yet the growth rate is low. The possibility of full employment at higher levels of income and output eludes us. At the end of the Third Plan, unemployment is likely to be greater than what it is today, by 5-6 million. That is where we are going to face a terrible situation. If we accept a certain pattern we have to see that its logic is fully realised and it is fully lived up to.

There are 72 industrial and allied concerns owned and run by the Government. They are all listed in the Budget papers. In them we shall be investing in all a total of Rs. 700 crores. What is the yield? The yield expected is Rs. 3.60 crores or the rate of return will be 0.51 per cent. I recognise that there is a longer gestation period. I also have given the fullest weight and consideration to the arguments that were put forward by the hon. Finance Minister in the other House on this question. Even then, what are we doing to improve the organisation and administration of the public sector enterprises? These public sector enterprises are shaped in the lack lustre image of the post offices. The giant corporations with built-in device for becoming bigger and with remote control administration are preventing us from achieving the kind of results that we desire. I will only invite your attention to chapter X in the annual report that has been made available to us by the Department of Company Law Administration. In this particular chapter, there have been listed together the various deficiencies and I tried to list them elsewhere in some articles I wrote. But may I invite your attention to the deficiencies that have been listed? There is absence of a proper price policy, absence of efficient internal accounting system and there is hardly any internal costing system. I have no time to quote from this and I would like every hon. Member of this House to go through it carefully and find out how things are going and the Finance Minister merely gets up and says: wait for time. Time is the rarest of com-

modities in this country; time is one thing that we cannot spare; we have no spare time and it is criminal to waste time. Therefore, when someone comes and says: give us time, all that I can say is that he is undermining the very foundations on which our future is going to be built.

When I look at the development of our private enterprises, there are certain favourable aspects. The number of small companies is growing and 85 to 90 per cent of the new companies that are coming up have an authorised capital of less than Rs. 10 lakhs. The undergrowth is very large. But I would like to know the rate of mortality. I agree with the Prime Minister when he said somewhere that there was some kind of creative response from the people today, the challenge of development was being taken up by the people. There is no doubt about it.

There is better regional distribution as far as formation of new companies are concerned. In the eastern region from 44 per cent in 1957, it has come down to 32 per cent in 1960. In the western region it has remained almost the same 21-22 per cent. In the northern region it is 17 per cent in 1960 compared to 22 per cent in 1957. In the southern region it has increased from 15 to 29 per cent. There is better regional distribution and everywhere our people are responding. In the eastern region the increase has been only 10 per cent; in the western, 60 per cent, in the northern region, 25 per cent and in the southern region, almost 200 per cent. May I compliment the people of the south for the amazing manner in which they are opening up their entrepreneurial talents. These are the things of which we should be happy and proud.

But there are unfavourable factors also and I would like to invite your attention to them. The proportion of the share of companies with authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore and more they are called the giant companies—are 60-80 per cent. Only ten per cent of the total public companies are listed

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in the *Investors' Yearbook*, in the *Stock Exchange Yearbook* and in the *Investors' Encyclopaedia*. Only ten per cent of the public limited companies have their shares traded upon in the stock exchanges and these ten per cent of the companies among themselves have a capital of 46 per cent of the total capital in all the public companies. The top ten business houses have doubled between 1950 and 1960. Some of them have quadrupled and many of them have become even bigger. Two business houses have doubled, one has trebled and one has quadrupled and two have grown to a multiple extent. The number two business house has now become the number one business house. These ten top business houses between them have 67 per cent of all the total paid-up capital of all the companies that are listed in the yearbooks I referred to earlier.

13.28 hrs. :

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is the shape of the pyramid.

On a previous occasion I pointed out the rise that has taken place in one big business house in the country. I said No. 2 has become No. 1. Now, I find that I have received a letter from the business house concerned. It is said in that letter:

"But as you are very well aware, under the present Companies Act one managing agency house is not allowed to manage more than ten public limited companies."

I had said that one particular business house commands and operates 330 public companies and they refer to that and say in this letter.

"Our organisation which has got three or four managing agency companies is managing less than 40 manufacturing concerns. The total number of manufacturing companies, including those which have no managing agents, will not

exceed 60 but the records of the Government are fluctuating and showing the companies under our management from 280 to 300."

I do not know if the records of the Government are so bad that they do injustice to someone. But I should not be blamed for it. I would like the Finance Minister to look into these records. If the records can be challenged, it is a matter of deepest regret and shame for us. But, if the records are correct, as I believe the records are correct, then they should have to be challenged and for them it is a matter of deep regret and shame.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, the House must know the full contents of the letter. I suggest that it may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Why should the hon. Member know?

Sir, I would therefore further like to.....

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): Sir, is it not a rule that if any hon. Member quotes from a document that document becomes the property of the House and it should be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have read only extracts. I have scrupulously refrained from naming any business house in my previous speech as well as this speech. I would not like to put the letter on the Table because that would be naming the business house. I am willing to show it to you any time. I have scrupulously, on the previous occasion as well as this occasion, refrained from mentioning any names.

Mr. Speaker: He may give the extracts. He need not mention the name.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am quite willing to give you the letter.

Mr. Speaker: Not to me, but he may place the extract on the Table of the house.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is already part of the record.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Also the name of the person.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am also willing to show the letter to the Finance Minister.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I submit, Sir, that the name may be omitted but we have to see the extract in the light of the contents of the letter and therefore the whole letter should be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I shall be willing to put the relevant portion of the letter on the Table.

I would like to point out.....

Shri A. P. Jain: I seek your ruling, Sir, on the point that I raised.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: We want the Chair's ruling on the point of order.

Shri Asoka Mehta: No point of order. has been raised.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There is the usual practice in the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to say.....

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member go on; I will consider in the mean time.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would further like to point out what happens when this kind of growth takes place. It happens that the private sector, the apex of the pyramid becomes stronger and stronger, bigger and bigger. In the United States of America, between 1947 and 1957 three-fifth of the current business savings came from internal resources of the companies concerned, one-fifth came from bank credit and only one-fifth from the market. A similar thing is happening here. Because of the various procedures that we follow certain business houses tend to keep on becoming bigger and bigger, as they must. What are the countervailing forces we are operating?

If we do not do that, if these forces are allowed to grow unchecked, the result will be that our industrial economy will be taken over by a very limited number of business houses. This is the point which I have been raising over and over again and on which we must have a clear policy.

The Finance Minister has suggested one or two measures. He has, for instance, put certain handicaps for subsidiary companies. He has suggested certain modifications for bonus shares. While these things are important and I welcome them particularly as far as the handicaps placed in the way of subsidiary companies are concerned. I do not think these measures by themselves can expand the equity holders' base of our industrial economy.

Sir, I would like to point out that the structure of our economy has changed. Our consumers goods production has increased by 45 per cent while intermediate products and capital goods production has increased by 85 per cent. These two groups have some weight in industrial production and, therefore, there has to be a diversification of tax burden and tax structure. I have, therefore, publicly acclaimed, even at the cost of certain misunderstanding, the technical virtuosity of the Finance Minister in drawing up the Budget. While I applaud him for his sound economic tactics, what I want this House to find out is whether his Budget is equally satisfactory as far as the overall social strategy is concerned.

In the direct taxes, only one tax shelter is sought to be removed, and that is the greater scrutiny on expense account. There are a number of tax shelters. Not only tax dodging but legally certain things can be done. Professor Heller, who is now the Economic Adviser to the new Kennedy Administration, has said that in the United States laws there are so many tax shelters that it would be possible to cut down the rate of tax by about 20 to 25 per cent and still have the

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

present revenue or have a larger revenue. The Economic Adviser to the new American Administration says that he proposes to look into every tax shelter. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi was in charge of enquiring into this. I brought certain things to his attention, but to my regret the various points that I brought to his attention perhaps did not receive the consideration that I thought they deserved.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I have reported on them.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The nation's economy expands and as the nation's economy expands the budgetary field needs to be tilled by fresh inventions and innovations. There are certain innovations in the Budget. There is the innovation, for instance, that I have called the counter-cyclical appreciated depreciation. That has been introduced. But I find there is scope, there is need for more, many more innovations.

For instance, Sir, the Indian Statistical Institute has shown in a study it has brought out that the plant utilisation in India is only 40 to 45 per cent. Can we not have our tax structure so organised, that whoever is able to achieve greater plant utilisation may have certain benefits and whoever fails to have plant utilisation because of their own faults will have to pay higher taxes?

Then, Sir, there have got to be tax measures which would favour capital saving methods by production in this country. As has been shown by various experts—various studies have been carried out by them—there is a constant tendency to adopt capital intensive methods. Capital saving methods need to be given greater attention and greater support. These are some of the areas in which if we want to grow, if we want to develop we shall have to probe into.

The proportion of developmental to non-developmental expenditure has changed between 1951 to 1961 from 48:52 to 66:34. This is something very

satisfactory and for which we should be happy.

When we turn to the economic classification of the Budget we find that 48 per cent of the final outlays of the Central Government constitute direct demands for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. 52 per cent are for transferred payments—I will go into them a little more in a minute. I would like to point out, at the same time, that 50 per cent of net capital formation is mostly through loans, external assistance and loans and deficit financing. If prices will not go up, what else will happen? If practically the whole of the net capital formation has to be done through this internal source, either our savings drive has to succeed more, either our internal loans have to be increased much more or we must be able to raise more taxes or we will have to cut down the Plan; because if we do not do it, if a considerable portion of the net capital formation comes from some of the sources on which we have to rely, I think it is not fair for us to tell the Finance Minister: "you do this but also hold the price line in check". We cannot make inconsistent demand on our economy. Whatever demands we make have to have internal consistency.

When transfers are said to be 52 per cent it is only notional, because in fact when we analyse the majority of transfers we find that about 17 per cent or so of transfer payments are for paying interest charges, something like 26 to 27 per cent are grants to States and local bodies and only 4 per cent of our transfer payments are for helping the people.

Therefore the whole economy, if you see it, while we are giving considerable attention to investment, the investment pattern is permitted to become such that any effort at bringing about a greater social equality gets ignored. Neither through transfer payments are we able to achieve it nor are we restricting large incomes or preventing larger ownership from

distorting the whole structure of our economy. Therefore, as I said, in the limited sphere of economic tactics the Finance Minister has shown great virtuosity but in terms of overall social strategy there is something very much lacking about it.

The Prime Minister while paying his tribute to Shri G. B. Pant called him the anchor of the ship. I think the Finance Minister, Sir, is the ballast of the ship. His personality and his efforts provide a kind of ballast. The majestic and the stately ship of our State undoubtedly requires ballast. But, Sir, the Budget cannot be all be ballast. If it is all ballast there is no journey, there is no voyage. Ballast has to be only a limited part, the rest has to be imagination. The rest has to be vision; the rest has to have a sensitive perception of what needs to be done. May I point out that while I admire the ballast power that the Finance Minister brings to bear on the Government, I deeply regret that he is not able to impart to the budget and through the budget to the economy of the country as a whole that revivifying vision and that forward thrust and impulse through which alone we can move forward, in this dangerous decade, in our journey and reach our cherished goal.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon Shri A. P. Jain, I may point out that so far as laying of papers on the Table of the House is concerned, rules have been framed with respect to papers or documents which are referred to by Ministers. When a Minister refers to a particular document, the House can call upon him, through the Speaker, to place the document on the Table of the House. If he considers that in public interest it is not desirable to do so, he can withhold the document. That is so far as Ministers are concerned.

So far as any non-official Member is concerned, there are two portions. If he wants to lay any paper on the Table—every paper that he offers

cannot be laid on the Table—he has to submit a copy or the original to the Speaker for the satisfaction of the Speaker and for finding out whether the document that the Member wants to place on the Table is an authentic one or not. It is open to any Member to refer to a paper or a book. I am not yet able to lay my finger upon any particular rule under which I may call upon a Member to place the paper on the Table of the House; but normally, when he reads from a paper or document, if there is a demand that it should be placed on the Table, to assure the House that he reads an extract or a portion from an authentic document—he has to satisfy the House—it be good if he offers to place the document on the Table so that Members may look into it. If he does not offer himself, all that I can say is this: Whenever any Member reads from a document to enable the House to give credence to it and know whether it is an authentic document or not, he must be prepared to lay at least an extract from that one the Table of the House. Otherwise it will be only treated as something which he has quoted from his imagination.

Shri Asoka Mehta: May I point out that I made certain observations here? I have been informed that my observations were faulty. In fairness to the party concerned, I read out those observations. Now, I am quite willing to agree and lay any relevant extract from the letter that I read out, on the Table of the House. My only point is, I have refrained from giving any name before the House. Therefore, provided, I am not asked to give the name of the party or the person concerned, I am willing to place any extract on the Table of the House. I said I was willing to show the letter to you and to the Finance Minister to establish my position. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will be satisfied if the extract* is placed on the Table of the House.

*The extract furnished by Shri Asoka Mehta was identical to what he had already read out in the House (See Cols. 4805-06).

Shri Sinhasan Singh: So the name is not required?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri A. P. Jain: About the point of order, surely, it was not my purpose, nor did I say, that the name of the writer of that letter should be disclosed to the House. You may have a look at the letter and see that the exact and such portions of the letter which are relevant to the extract may be placed on the Table of the House. The decision would be yours.

Sir, I have heard with very great respect the speeches of the two eminent Members and leaders of two Opposition parties. Before I come to matters arising from the budget of the Finance Minister. I would like to make a few observations regarding certain points which the two hon. Members have made. I was a little surprised to hear some of the thesis and basic theories enunciated by Shri S. A. Dange. Shri Asoka Mehta has already challenged the correctness of some of them. I also propose to challenge the correctness of the main thesis laid down by him.

Shri Asoka Mehta: By whom?

Shri A. P. Jain: By Shri Dange not by you. The first thing that Shri Dange did was to challenge the statement of the Finance Minister to the effect that in a developing economy the prices have a tendency to go up. At any rate, it is not correct so far as the developments of a socialist countries are concerned. Fortunately, I have had two occasions to visit the Communist countries, and now despite the iron curtain which used to hang rather heavily in the past, certain facts and figures about the Communist countries are available to the rest of the world. What did I find? First, I went to Russia in 1939. The prices of all the commodities, particularly of the consumer commodities, were staggering. I shall relate to you a story which will interest the House. A large number of foreigners were stranded in Moscow when the war started in

Europe. I was among them. We could not get money from home and some of us were put to great difficulties. There were shops where you can sell your second-hand goods and some of us sold old clothes—used and worn-out ones—which, in India would cost very little, say less than Rs. 100 but in Russia they fetched Rs. 500 or even Rs. 600. There was a lady who wanted to fly back to London; she sold an old pair of shoes and got enough money to fly back to London! This was in 1939.

In 1955, I had again the occasion to visit another country, namely, Czechoslovakia. There, I found that price of one kilo of potato was Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. I looked into a shop and found that the price of a pair of shoes which in India would cost about Rs. 25 or 30 was marked a price equivalent of Rs. 250. I went into another shop and found that woollen cloth, which in India even today sells at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a yard, was selling at Rs. 250 a yard. So, these are the prices there. I am not relying on statistics. I am stating simply what I saw with my own eyes and I heard with my own ears. Prices in the Communist countries are phenomenally high, much higher than those prevailing in India. The life there for the citizen is much harder than the life of an Indian citizen.

Shri Dange made another equally astounding statement that in communist countries they do not place reliance on indirect taxes. What is turnover tax? Is it not an indirect tax? Is it a direct tax? Turnover tax is responsible for about 80 per cent. of the revenues raised in Communist countries. He made an equally amazing suggestion that the Finance Minister should have issued an order while imposing excise duties that the prices should not be raised. You can issue an order or a decree but can you enforce it

What is happening in the Communist countries? Side by side, there were two shops. One state-owned shop

where you can get commodities at controlled prices. Close to it is what is known as a co-operative sector shop, a sort of open market shop, which once upon a time used to be a black market shop prohibited by law. There, the price used to be three times or four times or even five times the prices of the controlled shop.

Shri Tyagi: It is known as a red market for them.

Shri A. P. Jain: At one time it was a black market. The Russians found that they could not control it. This market developed both in size and magnitude, and therefore they declared it a white market. Nonetheless, the basic factors remain namely: with its monolithic structure, with its power, with its authority to issue decrees and fiat, Russia has not been able to control the prices in the entire sector of economy. The prices in the open shops are several times higher than those in the controlled shops.

He made another intriguing statement when he said that in future, in Russia and other communist countries, they are not going to place any reliance on indirect taxes, because the entire economy would be nationalised and the State would be run from the profits of the public sector concerns. There is a thing known as the price policy for the public sector concerns and it is the price policy that determines the profit of the public sector concerns. When the entire industry is owned by the State or when the State has the monopoly of distribution of a commodity, it can either impose excise duty or it can raise the price. Both will have the same effect.

The other day, Shri Tyagi asked, "What is the difference between imposing an excise duty and charging a higher price for the pool?" I agree with him that it is both the same. In the later part of my speech, if I have time, I will try to show to the House that some matters such as the fixation

of price where the Government holds the monopoly distribution as in the case of fertilisers and cement, should come before the House, because the raising of price in such case is as much a taxation measure as excise duty or customs duty.

Shri Asoka Mehta has made some constructive proposals which are worth considering. Everyone of us knows that the rich men is becoming richer and the richer is becoming the richest. Some facts and figures have been produced in support of that contention by economists. Shri Asoka Mehta also referred to them. The Government is not unaware of the fact either. It has been admitted on more than one occasion that in a developing economy of the type we have, there is a tendency for the wealth to concentrate into a few hands. That is a very dangerous symptom. A remedy has to be found. It is not for me here within the short time available to suggest the remedy. The Finance Minister is aware of the disease and I am sure he will find a remedy.

Again, Shri Mehta was right when he said that there is a certain amount of conflict between advanced technology and full employment. We have to pay attention to both of them, because we cannot give up advanced technology in the interest of our future and at the same time, in a poor country like India, one cannot ignore the employment aspect. These are some of the constructive suggestions of Shri Asoka Mehta, which I very much welcome.

Now I come to the Finance Minister's speech. Both last year and this year, he has mainly relied upon excise duties. Last year he proposed excise duties amounting to Rs. 24 crores and this year he has proposed excise duties amounting to Rs. 60 crores. (*An hon. Member:* Excise and customs duties.) I mean both excise duties and customs duties; I stand corrected. The total imposition of direct duties is Rs. 3

[Shri A. P. Jain]

crores during the two years. I can appreciate why he has placed greater reliance on the indirect taxes. He has to do it. Yet, I am not quite sure if there is not yet scope for levying more direct taxes.

There are certain of direct taxes to which he should apply his mind. For instance, there is the excess profits tax. I also feel that as a result of the imposition of the customs and excise duties, certain windfall profits are bound to arise in the private sector here. I will give an example. The Finance Minister has proposed an increase of customs duty on certain types of machinery and parts from 5 to 10 per cent and from 10 to 15 per cent. There is no countervailing excise duty imposed. What would be the result? The result would be that every indigenous manufacturer of machinery will get 5 per cent more on his total production in the year. Let us assume that as in the case of machine-building industry, the ratio between investment and output is 1:2. In other words, if you invest Rs. 1 crore in setting up a machine-building factory, you turn out Rs. 50 lakhs worth of goods every year. Assuming that 6 per cent is a fair profit, on an investment of Rs. 1 crore, an entrepreneur would be justified in getting Rs. 6 lakhs. This extra imposition of 5 per cent duty on the production of machinery worth Rs. 50 lakhs, would give him a windfall profit of Rs. 2½ lakhs. Of this profit, the Finance Minister will take away 45 per cent as corporation tax, but 55 per cent will remain with the entrepreneur either for putting in the reserve or distributing as profits. It will amount to Rs. 1,40,000, or there will be an additional profit of about 20 per cent to the entrepreneur.

May I ask the Finance Minister how he justifies this windfall profit or how he is going to tax it? I am sure some means can be found by which this windfall profit can be taxed. It is not due to any efforts on the part of the entrepreneur that this profits has come

to him. I submit with all respect to the Finance Minister that he should give attention to this aspect of the problem and try to mop up these windfall profits.

There is another aspect of the budget proposals which has rather perturbed me. You will observe there are 10 commodities on which the Finance Minister has imposed customs duties and countervailing customs duties. These commodities are kerosene oil, paper, paper-board drawings, soda ash, plastic, cellulose, copper, copper alloys. etc. I think that is the right thing because if he has imposed a duty of about 20 per cent on refrigerators and refrigerator parts and air-conditioning units manufactured indigenously, he has to protect the indigenous industry and he must impose a countervailing customs duty. That is perfectly sound economics. But there is an equally sound principle that whenever a customs duty is imposed, in appropriate cases, a countervailing excise duty is imposed. I am not talking of protective customs duty; I am talking of revenue customs duty.

I have given the example of machinery. A part of the machinery used in India is imported from abroad and a part is produced indigenously. I do not know whether it is by accident or it is wilful. When the Finance Minister imposes an extra customs duty of 5 per cent—he has raised it from 5 to 10 and 10 to 15 per cent—on machinery, he should have imposed a countervailing excise duty, so that the windfall profits of the indigenous industry would have accrued to the State and not to the entrepreneur who does not deserve them.

14 hrs.

Sir, in regard to the countervailing duties I have another point. The revenue which will accrue from the principal duties, that is, from excise duties, on these ten items comes to Rs. 10 lakhs. On the other hand, the countervailing customs duties come to

about Rs. 12 lakhs. I have been a student of the Central budget and of the State budgets for the last 25 years and I have for first time come across a case where the yield of the principal duty is less than the yield of the countervailing duty. I object to it on principle because when you impose a principal duty you examine the case very carefully and through several stages: you study what effects it is going to have on production, what effect it is going to have on a commodity which could be a substitute, what effect it is going to have on the general economy of the country. But when you impose a countervailing duty, you do it as a matter of course in order to equate, in order to see that the indigenous producer is not adversely affected by the imposition of the excise duty. What I find is that where the Finance Ministry, its officers and the Finance Minister should have applied their mind, they have not applied their mind. Because, if it is a revenue duty, they should have duty; because, it gives a greater yield and not an excise duty, which gives a smaller return. I may be mistaken; I am not an expert in economics, but in all humility I suggest that this is something intriguing for me and I expect that the hon. Finance Minister will remove my doubts as also the doubts of some other hon. Members.

There is one specific duty about which I feel great difficulty, and that is the increase in the excise duty on kerosene. A statement has been given on behalf of the Finance Ministry in which it is stated "Well, this will mean only an addition of 2 nP on a bottle of kerosene". Now, if you glance through the relevant portion of the memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill, you will find that the object of increasing duty on kerosene oil is to inhibit the consumption of kerosene oil, because it consumes foreign exchange. The idea is good. But may I ask: does the addition of 2 nP. in the price of a bottle of kerosene, which may last in a poor man's home for about a week

or even 15 days, going to deter them from using kerosene? I say "No". Again, the excise duty on kerosene oil has been imposed only on the superior quality of kerosene oil and not on the inferior quality of kerosene oil. I agree with Shri Dange when he says that prices have a reflex action. If you increase the price of a commodity which bears a certain relationship, which is of the same genus as another commodity, the price of the other commodity also goes up. Therefore, I submit that the imposition of excise duty on superior kind of kerosene oil is going to raise the price of the inferior kind of kerosene oil. For these reasons, I very respectfully submit to the Finance Minister that he should give second thoughts to it.

Shri Tyagi: He will withdraw it.

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not mean to say that he has not given full thought to his proposal. But there is always scope for wisdom. When the criticism comes from a lay man, who cannot be expected to possess the knowledge and the ingenuity of the Finance Minister—but who can assess the reactions of the common man.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am also a layman

Shri Tyagi: I hope he will withdraw this duty. Do not discuss it.

Shri A. P. Jain: As we are both laymen, I think we shall think alike and he will accept my proposals.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Laymen also differ.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Is this the Government of laymen? Not of experts?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not an expert government.

Shri A. P. Jain: Experts' government will be a total failure.

Mr. Speaker: All that I can say is that some of the previous Finance

[Mr. Speaker]

Ministers used to impose some duties so that when the House request them, ultimately, as a matter of gesture, they may withdraw them.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not following that line.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now I come to another point, and that is the relationship between the public sector and the private sector. From the outline of the Third Five Year Plan it appears that the investment in the public sector is going to be of the order of Rs. 6,300 crores and the investment in the private sector is going to be of the order of Rs. 4,100 crores. Now, the public sector always acts in manner as to assist the private sector. The State policies also encourage the private sector. Firstly, Government make foreign exchange available to the private sector. Secondly, there the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Re-finance Corporation etc. to help the private sector in raising rupee loans. Government also create the climate in which the private sector prospers. Now, should the private sector prosper? Now, should the private sector, particularly the corporate sector, play any part in the development of the public sector or not? This is a very important question.

We have no statement of policy as to what are going to be the responsibilities of the private sector, the corporate sector, in the development of the public sector. I have already told the House how as a result of certain taxation policies, imposition of customs duties and other taxation policies large amount of profits accrue to the private sector, to the corporate sector. Are they going to be left with them or is the Finance Minister going to find mechanism by which at least the unexpected profits could be mobilised for the development of the public sector? I am not talking of the normal profits. It may be said that the normal profits are taxed to the extent of 84 per cent. But what do we find? Despite this heavy taxation if we collect the figures of the wealth

possessed by, say, a few hundred top houses in 1939, 1950 and today, I have no manner of doubt that it will show revealing results—rich are becoming richer and richer are becoming richest. Therefore, we must find some device by which at least the windfall profits may be at least partially mobilised for the development of the public sector.

Sir, I note that you are looking at the clock. I will only refer to one thing more before I conclude, and that is the tax on bonus shares. I was a little taken aback when I heard Shri Asoka Mehta agreeing with the reduction of duty on bonus shares. The Finance Minister has proposed that the duty on bonus share should be reduced from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent. Why? Because he wants to broaden the equity base and he does not want large amount to remain as reserves. He wants them to take the form of shares. Now, how do the funds against which bonus shares are issued arise? That is the fundamental question. They arise in two ways. One source is the premium paid on the shares. Suppose a ten rupee share of a Company is quoted in the market at Rs. 25/- and the company issues right shares.

When the application for the issue of right shares goes to the Examiner of Capital Issues, he lays it down as a condition that the company shall not issue the right share at Rs. 10 but do so at Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. The sum which is recovered over and above the face value of the share goes to the reserves and the company may issue bonus shares against this reserve

There is another source and that is that bonus shares are issued against reserves built by the company out of its own profits. The profits made by a company can either be distributed in the form of dividends or they may be put in the reserve. If the scheme of the hon. Finance Minister is accepted, it will mean that there will be evasion of income-tax. I will explain how it will be so.

Suppose a company is in a position to declare a dividend of 25 per cent. Then on a share of Rs. 10/- it will give a dividend of Rs. 2½/-. This Rs. 2½/- will be subject to an incometax of 30 per cent which is not realisable from the company but is realisable through the company from the individual shareholders. Originally, tax of 30 per cent was imposed on bonus shares. So both the dividends and the bonus shares were equally taxed and there was no question of evasion. There could be no possibility of avoiding the income-tax. But now that it is proposed to reduce the tax on bonus shares from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent, the company, instead of declaring a dividend of 25 per cent., that is, a dividend of Rs. 2½/- on a share of Rs. 10/-, may declare only a dividend of 10 per cent, that is, give only Re. 1 by way of dividend and transfer Rs. 1½/- to the reserve. After five or six years the company can return the sum so accumulated in the form of a bonus share of Rs. 10/- on which the tax will be only 12½ per cent. Therefore, I submit that the scheme envisaged by the hon. Finance Minister will lead to avoid of income-tax. In all humility I want to suggest to him that he should pay a second and third thought to my suggestion, namely, that at least so far as bonus shares which are issued against the reserve built by the company out of its profits are concerned, the old tax of 30 per cent should continue.

I thank you very much for giving me more time than what I deserved. I would only say one thing more. I will repeat that the public sector is becoming more and more important. In the Third Plan the hon. Finance Minister envisages that resources for the Plan to the extent of Rs. 440 crores will come from the profits of the public sector. In other words, it means that if his expectations are fulfilled about Rs. 90 crores per year will accrue from the profits of the companies. Yet, we find that in the Budget literature and in the hon. Finance

Minister's speech there is no review to show how the public sector has worked. There is no mention of what new factories are going to be set up during the next year. There is no mention of the profits that they have made. There is also no mention as to how the price policy is going to be determined. I have already said that when certain trading monopolies which the Government is exercising raise the prices, it means that it is a kind of a tax or excise duty. We also know the case of oil refineries. The refineries reduced their prices. The total benefit out of that reduction in prices is about Rs. 18 crores per year, which is not a small sum. This benefit was not given to the consumer. I do not mind it because after all we need resources for the Plan and if Rs. 18 crores go for the Plan, I welcome it. But nonetheless this is a matter which should form a part of the Budget because it is a part of the budgetary sources.

Shri Tyagi: Parliament's sanction must be there.

Shri A. P. Jain: I find that during the Second Plan the fertiliser pool had made a profit of Rs. 17 crores. During the three years of the Second Plan the cement monopoly which was in the hands of the State Trading Corporation made another profit of Rs. 9 crores. I do not say that these profits are hidden from the House. There is a public account where these sums are deposited. I also know that balance sheets of the companies are placed before the House and they are discussed in a way. I also know that in the explanatory memorandum there is a chapter which deals with public companies and their investments and profits. But these are disconnected things. What I really want is that in the hon. Finance Minister's speech there must be a definite mention of certain matters relating to the public sector and in the Budget literature there must be a separate conso-

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litedated review of at least the following things and some things more, namely, to what extent and how the public sector is going to be expanded during the next year; what projects have been implemented; what the general condition of the running of these projects has been; a review of the working of public projects; their profits; price policy and similar things, so that a layman like me, who cannot collect everything from everywhere, may have a composite picture.

Before I end I will repeat that the hon. Finance Minister has done well. In the first year's budget of the Third Plan he has been able to raise 30 to 35 per cent of what he is expected to raise during the Third Five Year Plan through taxation. He is expected to raise about Rs. 1100 crores through taxation for implementing the Third Plan. The present taxation of Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 61 crores will mean about Rs. 350 crores. So he must be complimented for raising all this money. May I say that he has acted like a honeybee which sucks little pollen from many flowers but at the same time does not kill any flower. That is the virtue of his Budget and I congratulate him.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that even the hon. Leader of the Communist Party has complimented the achievement of the country during the last ten years or since the attainment of independence. We have done all these things by democratic method and that also should have been mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Communist Party. It is a great achievement that India has made so much progress following not a totalitarian method but a democratic method. We have made progress in industry, in agriculture, in social services and in everything.

Yesterday, I think the hon. Finance Minister was confronted with a question in the other House, namely, whether the benefits of development have reached every village in the country.

I cannot say that it has reached every village, but I can say from my own personal experience of my constituency, which is a very big one, that it has reached practically every village in my constituency in the form of better roads, better arrangements for drinking water, better arrangements for the education of their children better medical facilities and many other things. Also, in certain respects their standard of living has increased. At the same time, I am not unaware of the fact that certain sections of the people have not been able to get the benefits that they should have got.

The latest report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee is a revealing document. I think the hon. Finance Minister and the Government must have paid due attention and will be paying due attention to the findings of that report. If 25 per cent of the agricultural people have not been able to improve their condition during the two Plan periods, or rather if their condition of living has deteriorated, it is a matter of shame and regret for the Government, for this House and for the country. I think the Government will pay due attention to agricultural labour. An enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour should not be delayed to be held very five years. It should be done more frequently so that the condition of these helpless people may be improved at an early date.

My hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain has also complimented the Finance Minister for the courage he has shown in putting this tax of about Rs. 6.3 crores and this would mean 33 per cent of the total tax to be collected. But I am not sure whether his calculation in this respect would be quite correct. Because, during the Second Plan period Rs. 450 crores were to be raised by the joint efforts of both the Centre and the State Governments. But I now find that the Central Government has raised Rs. 1041 crores instead of the half of Rs. 450 crores. Though in the calculation of resources there was a gap of Rs. 400 crores,

there was no indication of raising it by additional taxation. Even taking Rs. 450 crores plus Rs. 400 crores, that means Rs. 850 crores to be raised by taxation both by the Centre and the States, now the Centre has raised Rs. 1941 crores. So about this calculation of Rs. 1100 and odd crores to be raised by the Centre for the Third Plan, I am not sure whether that will stand to the end of the Third Plan, the responsibilities or raising tax revenues may be much higher.

The Finance Minister has stated in his speech that taxation is an instrument of economic policy. I fully agree with this. But that is not the whole thing;—the taxation policy should be co-ordinated with the basic principles for which the taxation is to be diverted. Taxation should be first evenly distributed. It has been more or less admitted even by the Government that in spite of all the development work and in spite of the attempts to reduce inequalities of income and to have decentralised economic development—it has been admitted even by the Prime Minister—that the rich has become richer and the poor has become poorer. An the Prime Minister was wondering where this extra income of the country had gone, and they have set up a committee to enquire into this question as to where this extra national income has gone.

So, taxation policy should be directed in such a manner that the increased income may be evenly distributed and the burden of taxation may also be evenly distributed. If one sector of the population is to get the benefits of the increased income and another only the burden of the increased taxation, that is not a fair thing. If taxation is to be taken as an instrument of economic policy, it should be seen that no such imbalance is created in the economy of the country.

The main thing is that the price line has to be held. There has not been any serious attempt to hold the price line, and that is the main reason why the poorer sections of the people are

feeling the burden of this development. If the price line could have been held, then the increased income would have benefited them. What is the position? Even in 1960 the price index has risen by 7.5 points. From 115.5 it has risen to 123. There should have been something wrong in the government policy and the administration and in the implementation of the policy which must be responsible for this.

In 1960 deficit financing was the least, and Government borrowing from the bank was the least. And Government investment was not also so large as in 1959. So what is responsible for this increase in the cost of living? I think I should agree with the Leader of the Communist Party that much of it was due to the manipulation of speculative forces through the bank advances. I learn 80 or 85 per cent of the bank deposits have been given as advances to different private parties. It is mostly to the private sector; Government borrowing from the bank has been less. The private sector has been borrowing from the bank at a very increased rate, and about 80 to 85 per cent of the bank deposits have been given as advances to private parties, and a considerable portion of that was devoted for speculative purposes. Yet, the Government have not taken any step.

It is regrettable that the Finance Minister has stated yesterday that if after his taxation proposals some shop-keepers have increased the prices of particular commodities, even though they are not taxed, he is not responsible for that. But that should not be the stand or the defence to be taken by the Finance Minister or the Government. Government is responsible to see that the consumer is not cheated or exploited by the profiteers. After the budget, I think the Finance Ministry issued a handout, a sort of press note—not officially announced as such but it was surely from the Government sources, and from the Finance Ministry. And in that press

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note they refer to this "profiteering at the expense of the consumers". So, the Government also noted that profiteering has been going on at the expense of the consumer.

What steps have been taken by the Government to prevent this? Is it that Government was impotent in this matter? It is not merely a question of the Government's intention. They might have said many things many times, that they are determined to hold the price line and so on. But the failure in this respect is so glaring that the public will not accept the *bona fides* of the Government in this regard. I would not like history to adjudicate on the Government that they have been professing certain high principles of establishing a socialist society and at the same time their administration is being run in a direction contrary to those high principles social equity and justice. The administration should be run in a manner so as to implement the social and economic principles enunciated and adopted by the Government. At present it seems that the Finance Minister opens the door for collecting revenue and burglars entered and robbed the household. That should not be the position. He should see that in addition to whatever excise duty he is putting, the consumer may not be taxed by profiteers and other anti-social elements. He should be careful about that. If he cannot check those profiteers from exploiting the consumers, then I think the Government would lose the moral justification to put any more excise duty and add to the burden of the consumer.

There is, after all, a limit to what the consumer can bear. If the Finance Minister puts a certain burden before that he makes assessment "this much the consumer or the taxpayer would be able to bear". I agree with him that in the last twelve years, from Rs. 307 crores, the revenue has gone up to over a thousand crores of rupees. And this revenue has been collected without any police force or martial

law or totalitarian methods. People have been paying the revenue quite willingly. That is a credit to the Government. But they should also see that along with the revenue collectors the other people are not allowed to exploit the consumers and cut into the resources of the consumer which might be available for his own use or which the Government might have taken for the benefit of the country and for the benefit of the poorer section of the people. The exploiters take the money for their own benefit and they are not helping the consumer or the Government. The money practically goes underground and escapes even Income-tax.

So I humbly suggest to the Finance Minister and the Government that simply issuing a press note and also regretting that there is profiteering at the expense of the consumer, will not suffice. They should take some effective steps. The Finance Minister should not take his defence that if some shop-keeper has raised the price he is not responsible for that. Surely, he is responsible for everything that is happening in the country. As spokesman....

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a strange thesis, that I am responsible for everything!

Shri A. C. Guha: Surely, Government is responsible. When the Government claims to be a welfare government, surely it is responsible for the consumers' good.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Ill-fare government!

Shri Morarji Desai: We have not yet become a welfare government.

Shri A. C. Guha: You are aspiring and claiming to be a welfare government.

Shri Morarji Desai: We want to be.

Shri A. C. Guha: I know that indirect taxes will be the main sources

of collection of revenue. That, I admit. Even then, certain items, I think, the Finance Minister might have avoided to put under his taxation proposals. He has stated that there is no tax on biri tobacco and so, biri would not be sold at a higher price.

Shri Tyagi: It is unfortunate that he does not smoke.

Shri A. C. Guha: I also do not smoke. Still, I feel that though biri may not be taxed, the inferior quality of tobacco is taxed and that goes to the consumption of the poorest sections of the people in the form of *hooka* tobacco. That is taxed and that would pinch the poor consumer. There are other items also, which, I think, he should have avoided. I should claim that kerosene should get better consideration from him and get exemption. He makes a fine distinction between inferior quality and superior quality. That distinction will not be observed by retailers or even by the wholesalers. If a commodity is taxed, the other commodities in the same circle or the same genus will surely get a reaction from the taxation on that commodity and the prices of those commodities also will go up.

When the Finance Minister stated that taxation is an instrument of economic policy, he should also see how far his taxation policy has been able to put into effect some of the fundamental, basic policies of the Government and the Plan. I particularly mention the reduction of inequalities and decentralisation of economic power and production forces. On a previous occasion, I stated that about 12 commercial and industrial houses in the country control about 50 or 60 per cent of the private sector industries. I think that tendency is persisting still. The economic policy of the Government has not been able to put any check on that tendency. I hope the Finance Minister will also bear me out that concentration of economic power and productive forces has been going on and has not been checked.

In this connection, I should say something about the administration. If you want to implement a certain principle, the administration should be made to accept that principle as their own theory, as their own conviction. Otherwise, you cannot get its implementation. What do we find now, Sir, I think the Government officers are the greatest detractors and critics of the Government. They certainly do some things which go counter to the accepted policy. The issue of permits and licences and similar policies are administratively directed in a manner that concentration of economic power and resources is helped rather than checked. All these things require a serious examination. I think the Finance Minister should see that these two fundamental policies reduction of inequalities of income and decentralisation of economic power and production sources are implemented through the administration.

There was a proposal about excess profit tax. He has refused to accept the proposal. I am not sure what amount of revenue would come from this. Nor am I very much enthusiastic about this proposal. But, still, I feel that the logic that he has given in rejecting is not quite sound. There was no difficulty about the base year. Because, during the war-time, the base year was 1939. In a developing economy, the base year should be the beginning of the First Plan period. That may be considered as the base year. There should not be difficulty in finding the base year. Counting that as the base year, I think he could have charged Excess profits tax. There may be realised a good sum of money and that may not be tried. I am not sure what would be the revenue. It may or may not be considerable. But, it will have one value. People will see that the richer people are also taxed. A sum of Rs. 60 crores from indirect taxes and only Rs. 3 crores from direct taxes: that would give a bad flavour about the entire economic policy of the Government. I request that he may again consider if some Excess profits tax

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could not be levied. Or, some other sources of direct taxation could be devised by him. It is not difficult to find some other sources of direct taxation.

In para 96 of his Budget speech, he has tried to put some curb on the entertainment expenditure of the companies. I welcome this measure. But, in this connection, I would like to draw attention to another aspect. Most of these firms and companies are keeping contact officials here at a high, almost unbelievable remuneration. Retired officials, Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, are getting into such posts. They do nothing except to keep contact with the officials, and in a way to help the corruption of the Government administration. I say, the Finance Minister is not unaware of high government retired officials taking up posts like this. They may be called contact officials; or whatever may be their designation, they do nothing for the companies except to keep contact with the Government offices and try to corrupt the government offices and get some undue advantage for those companies. He has to see this. There should be some curb on appointing contact officials. It will not only be something economic, but it will be something for the betterment of the administration.

In para 97, he has made a certain provision which, I think, will facilitate the conversion of public companies into private companies. I am not sure whether this will not go counter to the policy accepted by the Company Law Administration. During the discussions in the Select Committee of the Company Law Amendment Bill, I think the officials' main care was how to stop the privileges enjoyed by the so-called private companies. Any measure to help conversion of public companies into private companies, I am not sure how far.....

Shri Morarji Desai: What is there in the Budget? -

Shri A. C. Guha: Para 97 it is proposed that a certain development rebate which was allowed to the public companies would be continued if they are converted into private companies.

Mr. Speaker: Public limited companies converted into private companies.

Shri A. C. Guha: If they are converted into private companies, this rebate would be allowed to them which they were not allowed so long.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member may go on. I will reply.

Shri A. C. Guha: An estimate has been made of an outlay of Rs. 7500 crores or Rs. 8000 crores for the Third Plan. This would be divided about half and half between the Centre and States. I do not know if, in this regard, the Finance Minister has already anticipated the findings of the Finance Commission, and thereby the Commission's labour may be some what superfluous. The Finance Commission will make certain allocations for the States and certain revenue will be diverted from the Centre to the States. While making available resources to the States, I would like to know whether he has taken into consideration what may be diverted by the Finance Commission to the States. If a certain amount more is given by the Third Finance Commission, that would cut into the resources available for the Centre. I would like to know whether all these things will be taken into consideration, whether the help that would be given to the States will be in addition to what may be given by the Finance Commission. Any allocations made by the Finance Commission to the States will be the States' own revenue and will not be an aid from the Centre and how the aid from the Centre will be regulated after the findings of the Finance Commission.

About Rs. 1041 crores have been raised by taxation in the Second

Plan period. But, out of this, only 24 per cent has been spent on Plan development.

And 76 per cent has been spent outside the Plan items. So, out of whatever revenue is raised, if only 24 per cent is spent on planned development and 75 per cent or more is spent outside the Plan, then, there is a natural suspicion in the mind of this House and also the public that the money is not being properly utilised. Any talk of extravagance in the government, I think, will irritate the Finance Minister, but I am sure that there is yet some scope for economy in government administration, and I think that that should be attempted. Whatever savings have been made are nothing compared to what might be saved yet.

There has been a sort of loose budgeting. In the 1960-61 budget, there is a variation of Rs. 63 crores, Rs. 40 crores more on the revenue side—that is, Rs. 40 crores more than what was estimated was earned—and Rs. 23 crores less on the expenditure side. So, the overall improvement in the budgetary position was Rs. 63 crores. In a planned economy, there should not be so much of loose budgeting. The budgeting should be more or less precise. Of course, I cannot expect that it would be quite accurate; there may be variations by a few crores of rupees, but not by Rs. 63 crores.

Before concluding, I should like to say something about matters other than finance, that is, about national integration. There has been a book published *The Most Dangerous Decade*, meaning the decade that we are entering. But it is not only for economic development that it is the most dangerous decade for India but from the point of view of national integration also, it is the most dangerous decade that we are entering.

Even after 12 years since the attainment of Independence, we have not seen much of national integration; 2182(Ai) LS—7.

rather, disruptive tendencies are growing up, and Government have shown lamentable weakness in suppressing these disruptive tendencies. I think I should not be out of order if I refer to what happened in Assam. The Home Minister, a man of stature and intelligence like the late lamented Govind Balabh Pant, went to Assam, with his old sagacity, with his experience and with the authority that he carried behind him, to give them certain advice. The Assam Government did not take that advice even while he was there, and as soon as he left, they further deviated from the advice. And the Central Government did nothing in this matter. If this is the way the Central Government are exercising their authority and maintaining the integrity of the country, I think worse things will happen in the near future.

I hope that the Central Government will see that national integration gets prior consideration at the hands of Government, and there should not be any tendency to encourage the disruptive tendencies. In this very House, a pledge was given that there would be a judicial enquiry into the cause of the Assam riots. That pledge has not been fulfilled.

Shri Basumatari (Gaoipara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Is it relevant here?

An. Hon. Member: Yes, this is Budget debate.

Shri A. C. Guha: I might say another thing also in this connection. With the States that we have at present, either we should have more effective zones. I think these States. Big States, particularly, with a big Chief Minister have become a sort of menace to the integrity and unity of India. So, I would say that either they may make the zones more effective or have smaller States, as many as thirty to thirty-five States. If U.S.A. can

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have 50 States, India can also surely do well with thirty to thirty-five States. Practically, in every State, today, there are disruptive tendencies at large, and these disruptive tendencies are working within the States and also between the States and the Centre. So, I humbly suggest that national integration should get the first priority at the hands of Government and Government should either make the zones more effective or split up the States into smaller ones, numbering about thirty to thirty-five, so that no big State can challenge the authority of the Central Government.

Lastly, there should be a clean and efficient administration. If the Finance Minister says that the administration is clean or even efficient, I think he will not be true to himself. While collecting revenue, he must know that the revenue is properly utilised and that the poor man's money is not misused. But I can say this much that if the administration were clean, the administrative cost or even the cost on developments would have gone down by twenty to twenty-five per cent. The administration is not clean, and there is much room for improving the administration.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): No Finance Minister, however eminent, can have a pleasant time in these hard days. The question that we have to ask ourselves is: What is the issue that is facing the community?

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Unemployment.

Dr. Krishnaswami: As a community, we face a serious dilemma; either we subject ourselves to increased taxation, which to some extent raises prices, or else allow prices to rise to unconscionable levels because of excess demands. Everyone realises that if prices are allowed to rise to unconscionable heights, then the inflation that is brought about would promote greater inequalities than any

tax measures can achieve and damage the social structure.

In the *Economic Survey*, 1960-61, we have been warned against this danger overtaking our economy, and a significant passage in this particular document requires to be reconsidered.

"The higher prices of raw materials in turn affected the prices of edible oils and of cotton and jute manufactures. If oilseeds, edible oils as well as raw cotton, raw jute, cotton and jute manufactures are excluded, the index of prices of other commodities would show a rise of 2.2 per cent in 1960 as compared to a rise of 4.9 per cent in 1959 and 5.0 per cent in 1958."

Furthermore, we are reminded that

"Since the commencement of the Second Plan, wholesale prices have risen by about 25 per cent. The all-India working class consumer price index (1949-100) has also shown a rise of the same order. The level of wholesale prices (for the week ended January 28, 1961) is about 6 per cent higher than a year ago."

Now, I should like to point out to this House and through it to the country that owing to the vigilance of Parliament during the past three years, we have had moderate levels of investment expenditure. Of course, statistical prodigies in the Planning Commission suggested that we should have uncontrolled investment, without taking account of our real resources. But I am glad to find that owing to the pressure exercised by Parliament, we have moderated to a certain extent the investment expenditure. However, we must expect the rates of investment to increase in the coming years. Therefore, the alternative that is open to us is—and this is part of the price that we have to pay for increased development—to have taxes over a wide front, which

may be less inflationary, than allowing the gap to remain uncovered.

Having said this, we can legitimately charge the Finance Minister with carrying a good principle too far. One can save foreign exchange by not importing certain goods. But suppose the Finance Minister puts forward the theory—I do not say that he has done it now—that we should prohibit the import of all capital goods machinery, then, surely, the remedy would be much worse than the disease. May it not be that in some cases levels of commodity taxation have been carried to a more than desirable point? May not the present duties on superior kerosene and diesel choke off road transport, badly needed in our country, raise the costs of agriculture, and increase the cost of living too much for people in the rural areas? Here, let me point out that inferior kerosene is not available in seven States of India. The Finance Minister can verify this by asking his colleague the Minister of Mines and Oil, who is considered to be a fund of information on these matters, as to whether this is a fact or not.

When the time comes for reviewing some of these duties in connection with the Finance Bill, many will have amendments to suggest, and I hope that he will adopt a flexible attitude on these questions. What is necessary in this case is to carry the community with us, without sacrificing major questions of principle.

The Finance Minister, has propounded the principle that taxation should be in an instrument of economic policy. No one can quarrel with this statement. But may I add that along with increased taxation, we have also to see the directions in which expenditure goes? This is important, and I think it would be wrong on our part to charge only the Finance Minister with not having considered this problem. The Gov-

ernment of India must bear responsibility for what is being done. How is investment to be directed so that it meets the emerging demands of the community? Let us not use words like growth and capital-output ratio. Let us come rather down to *terra firma* and consider these things in plain and simple language. Any Government would have to decide how much of imbalance it can keep in the economy, and in what sectors it would be willing to accept the unsatisfied demands of the community. Surely—and I do not think anybody can quarrel with this principle—we would not like unsatisfied demands for raw materials or producer goods, shortage of which leads to under-utilisation of capacity. Similarly, one cannot have a large fringe of unsatisfied demand in respect of foodgrains or food articles and essential commodities such as textiles.

If this be accepted, Government will have to make up its mind as to how it is going to allocate resources. It is here that Government has been lacking a sense of proportion and no proper formulation of policy has been made. If resources are to be used for production of these commodities it would be obviously necessary to prevent or restrain the use of resources in certain other directions. For instance, if my hon. friend wishes to limit the import of non-ferrous metals to be used for cables and wires for power transmission, then they cannot be used for domestic air-conditioners. But this becomes extremely difficult to implement in practice since we have allowed or are allowing new units for manufacture of air-conditioners to come up. The basic failure in terms of policy has been that there has been no clear recognition on the part of the Planning Commission, a technical body which advises the Government of India, of priorities in licensing new capacity. The result is that every-time a question of using limited resources comes up, we are faced with the practical problem of what to do

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

with unused capacity in less essential industries.

Now, I wish to put this point of view before the House. We have been talking about austerity. But are we been serious about austerity? Austerity does not mean making only the consumer consume less. It also means that the Government should apply its mind as to what type of goods should be produced. Our austerity now takes the form of making things like refrigerators and transistor radios, which are expensive, rather than taking a long-sighted view and not allowing the investment or imports of certain commodities. In normal circumstances, this might have been a very correct policy. Certainly, in the case of mature countries—mature in their economic development,—this might be the right policy to follow. It is proper for a mature economy, which wants to restrict demands in certain sectors either in order to provide surpluses for exports or for reducing consumption domestically so as to promote savings, to use the tax instrument as the main, if not the sole, agency for achieving these objectives. This, indeed, was the logic of the policy followed by Sir Stafford Cripps, and post-war Britain, faced as she was with latent inflation and a strain on the balance of payments, necessarily had to adopt this policy of making goods expensive. But in the case of a country like India which is in its early stage of development and which has to step up its rate of investment by restraining growth in consumption, we must necessarily, in my judgment, devote greater attention to formulating the directions in which investment is to be permitted. This is a serious matter and one on which the Government of India and the Planning Commission will have to take a major decision. My hon. friend, the Finance Minister pointed out that the Report of the Planning Commission would come before us for discussion. I wish it would come before this House and I hope that you, Mr. Speaker, will give us considerable time and scope for examin-

ing the Planning Commission's recommendations in detail. We should like to examine them in detail so that the Government may be in a position to take account of our views to find out how far its technical experts have been technical and have understood the basic features of our economy, and also to formulate a policy which takes account of the needs of our community, which takes account of the long-term essentials of economic development.

Now, what is it that is said on cost of living in this House? Contrary to what is said by many of my hon. friends, I do not think that the prices of foodgrains have mounted up since 1952-53. If we examine the prices of foodgrains, we will find that the price of wheat today is about 10 per cent lower than what it was in 1952 or 1953. Historically speaking, it is not the prices of cereals that mount up so much and lead to a rise in the cost of living as the prices of food articles. This is what happens with growth in incomes. Now, we must expect this to occur and to keep the cost of living from rising over much naturally our investment expenditure should be directed towards the production of more of these articles.

The need for strengthening and widening our agricultural base is recognised in the economy survey. What is it that we have done in the matter of distributing investment expenditure, in the matter of increasing the amount of such goods? Expenditure in terms of money, effort and organisation is required. It is a mistake on the part of my hon. friends to think that organisation does not require an effort or expense in terms of money. When it is a scarce resource as in the case of our country, we have to devote more attention to the organisation of our administrative calibre. Let me point out that several Ministers who have been concerned with the reorganisation of our services, from the days of the late Sri Gopalaswami Ayyangar down to the late Pandit Govind Ballabh

Pant, have, not applied their minds to the reorganisation of our districts. Let us realise that the best administrative talent in our districts is to-day looking forward for promotions outside agriculture and are moving to the secretariat. We have to realise that able executive cadres are casting their eyes on something outside developmental work. If this is a matter which is serious—and I think it is serious—we ought to have a thorough revision of our approach to the problems of administrative organisation. It may be that we will have to give more incentive payments to people to work in the districts.

My hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has spoken about how exports of tea will be encouraged.

15.09 hrs.

A financial measure has been devised to discourage the growth of inferior tea and thus give a fillip to the production of superior tea. But I suggest to him in all humility that this is not enough. What are the measures that the Tea Board has taken to promote the production of superior tea? Obviously, we are facing very severe competition from East Africa, a producer of superior tea, and unless we take care, we are likely to be wiped out of the export market in the coming five or seven years. Therefore, I think, from the point of view of considering these tax measures, we have also to consider how expenditure is devoted towards the production of superior tea, which would undoubtedly give us the opportunity of competing with other people who produce equally good tea.

A great deal of criticism was made about my hon. friend on the subject of his not having devoted enough attention to direct taxes. I have heretical views on this subject, and I hope I will be allowed to express them without running the risk of being misunderstood. In our country where there are 80 cities or more

with one lakh of population, it is rather odd that we should have only 10,000 or 11,000 people who pay wealth tax. I suggest that the Income-tax Department should not take a negative attitude. There ought to be a greater co-ordination between the different authorities, the Government spending departments and the income-tax authorities. In fact, there ought to be a card index of parties, so that we might realise how incomes are being earned. In this matter, I suggest that what we should aim at should be a sensible system of rates which are enforced rigorously and uniformly, rather than deterrent rates, formidable on paper but ineffective in practice, except for certain categories of earners who are in no position understate, or who are compelled to be honest by virtue of the position that they enjoy. It is necessary for the Central Board of Revenue to adopt a proper approach to this question, and to find out how we can have greater amount of revenue from these direct taxes. It is not, let me tell you, Sir, necessary for the Prime Minister to have a committee constituted and presided over by Prof. Mahalanobis. The Finance Minister here would probably, if he takes the initiative, have better opportunities of providing the House with more objective knowledge than what that committee can ever provide. There would be less temptation on the part of the Central Board of Revenue to play to the gallery, than for any committee which is appointed for the purpose of making an over-all survey of how incomes have gone into the pockets of some people.

These are some of the suggestions that I have to make. When the time comes for discussing the Finance Bill, I should like to make other suggestions. But there is one touchy subject which I should like to mention before I conclude.

My hon. friend is a fervent apostle of prohibition. On this question, unfortunately, I happen to hold divergent views.

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

Shri Morarji Desai: I sympathise with you.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I feel that where there are indigenous resources which are not scarce, there is absolute necessity for using them to provide the necessary income to our States. Only this morning I read an ominous news item to the effect that my hon. friend, along with three other members of the Government, is thinking of enforcing prohibition throughout India. May complete failure visit such attempts in the interests of our country, in the interests of providing better resources for the States! When we are starved for want of funds, when we are trying our best to find out ways and means of obtaining more funds, it is obviously right that we should abandon canons of old morality and adopt the new virtue of finding resources for the purpose of developmental schemes.

Mr. Speaker: Is that social justice?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I think so.

Mr. Speaker: Taxing the poor for paying the rich.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am glad you have put that question. We are now taxing the poor in respect of so many other commodities, and the poor are demanding that they should have free education. If we do not have resources, and if these are indigenous resources which we can obtain it is a point of view which I am putting before the House—we should waive all considerations of old puritanism for the sake of finding revenues in order to finance developmental schemes which are being badly starved. That is all that I have to say on this matter.

I shall deal with other aspects of direct taxation when the Finance Bill comes up. But I should like to point out to my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, that the growth of an economy depends primarily on our controlling the inflationary spiral. That is the danger which is facing us, and all his measures of taxation,—indirect taxation, can be only justified on the

footing that they would act as a re-training brake to inflation. But along with these measures of taxation, let us realise that the Government has to make up its mind as to where investment expenditure should be directed, and directed quickly, so that we might have goods flowing in an ever-increasing measure, so that the community may feel that along with austerity there is also some degree of comfort for the present generation.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): The Finance Minister has given us a clear and lucid presentation of the Budget, and in the *Economic Survey* in recent years, and more particularly in this year, we do get a much better picture of achievement. At the same time, I would like to bring it to your notice and that of the Finance Minister that there are certain matters on which, although we have been asking for it year after year, concise and clear statements are not laid before us. The hon. Member, Shri A. P. Jain, drew attention to some of these features, and I would like to endorse them. We who are lay men should be given the facts, say, for instance, about utilisation of loans. The totality of loans we know, we also do get from time to time the picture of the public enterprises and what is being done, but when we are discussing the Budget, a concise and clear statement of achievement is desirable, and if that is placed before us, this House would be much better situated to appreciate the Budget as well as to understand its implications.

As we enter the Third Plan period from the Second Plan, we find that although much remains to be done, it is undoubtedly true that we are marching ahead. We have been fighting with our backs to the wall all through these years, and trying to get out of the economic decadence, social and economic decadence, and at last, I think there is a sign of hope for the future. This hope is seen more especially in the rural country side, where we see roads coming up, schools even for girls, though their

number is much smaller than they should be, coming into existence in remote areas, irrigation works etc., and in fact, there is activity humming throughout the country side, a picture to which we have been looking forward year after year ever since independence.

15.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But there is no cause for complacency. If we enter into some of the administrative details, say, of the community projects administration, there is much that is still to be desired. I will take another occasion—I hope I shall get another occasion—to speak about these matters in detail, but I think it would be true to say that the over-all picture is more hopeful.

We have already discussed the Draft Outline of the Third Plan; and we are going to further discuss it later when it is finalised. But, I would say that before that Plan is finalised, there are some very essential matters which must be taken into account. This is just the first year of the Third Plan and we must do something about finding funds to start certain features of that Plan in regard to those measures through which the social and economic equality is possible in this country.

We are aiming at a socialistic pattern of society; and we are not yet a proper welfare State. We have to go step by step. But none the less it is a very disappointing picture that we find so far as education and health are concerned. There is not that much attention paid to them as should be, considering what our objectives are.

We are bringing in schooling for the children in the age group of 6-11. But we do not even stress the quality content of it. We do not even think of the health of the school child or

the pre-school child, although we say that child welfare is to have first priority. There is very little about it in the Plan Outline and I hope that before the final Plan emerges there will be a different picture in this sector. I do not wish to spend more time now on this because I have other points to make on the taxation proposals of this year.

Sir, I was really astonished to hear Shri Dange speaking about this theory of what he considers the socialistic or rather the communistic economy. He says that there is no rise in prices under such Regime. It almost takes one's breath away because the one thing on which this kind of economy is stressed is compulsory savings to a prohibitive degree as understood in democratic countries.

Shri A. P. Jain spoke from his own experience of the past. He was talking about shoes, how much they cost. We export Bata shoes and other shoes through the State Trading Organisation. We know what it costs in this country. But they cost Rs. 85 per pair even today in Russia. That is the information we have been given. These are trends which show what the position is. Through compulsory or forced savings and at great cost to the poor consumer, the economic development of the country must go ahead.

When I come to discuss this year's proposals, I am a little disappointed to find that the Finance Minister is taking too much *in toto* from the communistic—or what they call socialistic—theories of indirect taxation. It is a new theory today amongst economists that in an under-developed country like India indirect taxation, in a large measure, is inevitable. Indirect taxation which was held to be regressive before is today considered by some to be inevitable in a large measure. Because we have taxation broad-based. But, broad-based in what manner? Is it possible for the people who have not yet attained a minimum

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standard of living to pay taxes? Yet, this year we have so many indirect taxes the incidence of which is falling on those very people for whom we are attempting, through our Plans, to bring about a minimum standard of living.

Therefore, I would plead with the Finance Minister to reconsider some of the indirect taxes that are to be levied this year, I think it is a desirable object and I agree with him that Rs. 62 crores should be raised in the first year of the Third Plan. He has a good target that way. But I would also like to remind him—and assure Shri Asoka Mehta—that having accepted the pattern, we are aware of the logic behind it. Therefore, I do not quibble at taxes. I only say that so much of indirect taxation, the incidence of which we cannot deny is falling on the common man, should be avoided. By the common man I do not mean only the poorest sections of the community, but I mean the middle class, the salaried worker also who has to pay his income-tax while others evade it. All these people are paying more taxes than is equitable as a result of this indirect taxation.

Therefore, when the Finance Minister says that taxation is an instrument of economic policy, we find the measures that he is taking are to restrain consumption by introducing forced personal savings through these fiscal measures of indirect taxation. Why is he doing it? In order to bring down deficit financing and the rise in prices. Yet, we see before us that the prices are rising not only as a consequence of the taxes but also of the repercussion of these taxes on other allied commodities. I have not the time to go into details on this subject nor am I an expert. But, as laymen it is obvious to us that this is not bringing about the result that he wanted by disinflationary means.

We must not forget that indirect taxes have already been levied last year—I think about Rs. 24 crores. But indirect taxation was levied. With all

due respect I say that we have, perhaps, over-reached ourselves in having indirect taxation to the extent of 60 crores this year.

I do not want to go into all the items of indirect taxation. There are certain items of indirect taxation which are very good and very healthy, such as taxation of luxury articles like wines, spirits and cigarettes. But, what about kerosene? Other hon. Members have mentioned this. I would like to refer to this kerosene from another point of view. Finer kerosene is being taxed. But it is this finer kerosene that the villager is using in order to get better light. The marginal man goes out. His child goes to school and is able to study at home in the light of a little better type of kerosene. Now, he is forced to come back to use of crude oil. As a result, the child's eye-sight gets affected. We are raising money—not expenditure; as I think is desirable—yet some at least adequate for developmental activities such as health measures etc. We give by one hand and we take it away by the other. Practically, it comes to that, in so many of these items.

I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister—in spite of what he has said—to go through these items again and give up the indirect taxes to some extent. I do not want to exaggerate things. I do realise that the incidence of these taxes is not very high. But the marginal consumers are feeling the effect of it. The price structure has gone up in spite of whatever has been stated. We have to think a new one on that point also.

I referred a little while ago to the fixed salary earners, whether they are the working classes, or the poorer middle classes or the middle classes. It is a matter to which we have to give some thought. We have broad-based our taxes, to some extent the marginal tax-payer, the man who pays the income-tax, is being unduly taxed today. If he is a salaried worker he has to pay his full tax; he

does not evade it in any proportion; that is so even when the higher salaried incomes are concerned. But what of those who are evading the taxes in large proportions? It is to that end that we have to turn our minds. I must say that I am very disappointed to find that in this year's Budget, the social purpose—though raising the resources to cover the gap in expenditure over revenue is important—has not been fully taken into consideration. I hope the Finance Minister will take this into consideration because of its tremendous importance to our social objectives, so that we may attain the minimum standards of a welfare State. He has stated that he is against the excess profits tax and he has given two reasons, with one of which Shri A. P. Jain had dealt. The other reason is that we shall be penalising the more capable industries by having the excess profits tax. The price of a commodity is fixed more or less on the basis of the marginal unit. There is difference between the marginal unit that gets some little profit and the tremendous profit made by those who have almost a sort of monopoly over certain trades. For instance, there are certain people who control so many textile mills. Is their profit due to greater capability or is it because they can have much greater turn over and because they control so much. All these are to be taken into consideration. He should take these things into consideration and not sweep aside these remarks without giving them due consideration. The hon. Finance Minister is not present. I request the Deputy Finance Minister who is present here to give due consideration to these matters because the excess profits tax will be better than the wealth tax or expenditure tax from the point of realisation; It will be easier of realisation than the wealth tax or even the income-tax.

I think that there is some improvement in preventing evasion of taxes. Some improvement has taken place.

But it is not sufficient for the Finance Ministry to congratulate itself in any way. A great deal more can be done in this. If it is done, this contention which is here today—that the very rich are getting richer and very wealthy are getting wealthier—can be stopped. It is our objective and our Government's objective that the disparities in wealth should go. We do not say that all men are equal and must be equal in every way. But equality of opportunity must be given to every one of the citizens. There are two ways in which it can be brought about. The tax that we have to raise should be placed upon those who can best afford to bear it and by these means we should bring down the disparities. More especially, we should put our minds towards the Third Plan which is just unfolding itself and which is bound to bring about those conditions and opportunities for the citizens of the future, whether they be economic opportunities or social opportunities so that whether they are children of the rich or of the poor, they will get equal opportunities of education, health and other social amenities. It is no use having these ideas merely in the Preamble in our Constitution. It is time that we go further and make this into something which is a reality. I think that we can go further than we have done in the past, if we go boldly forward. The Finance Minister is courageous and bold. He has shown that he does not play to the gallery in any way. General Elections, to the disappointment of the Opposition Parties, have not counted with him. The need for raising the standard of living of the people and for bringing about a reduction in the disparity of wealth will, I am sure, count with him and before this Budget is finally approved I hope he will take away some of the indirect taxes.

Last, but not the least, there is one point which I want to bring to your attention. I want to know this. Why is it that this House, which, under the Constitution, is the House which

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endorses and has a right to confirm the Money Bills, should not be the first House to discuss it? In any case why should the Finance Minister make a statement in the other House, rejecting certain proposals which have not yet been made in the lower House, the Lok Sabha, which is the House to whom consideration has to be given. I would therefore, suggest to the Finance Minister—again he is absent—that he should kindly give consideration to what the representatives of the people in this House are saying because it is this House which does discuss details and which will ultimately pass the Money Bills. As such, I think, that much courtesy is due to it.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में वर्तमान शासन पद्धति के अन्तर्गत शासन चालू होने के कुछ ही दिनों के बाद देश की सर्वांगीण उन्नति के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई गई। अभी द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के बीतने को केवल दो सप्ताह रह गये हैं। परन्तु हमें देखना है कि विगत दस वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके हमने देश के सामाजिक आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक जीवन में क्या परिवर्तन किये हैं। राष्ट्रीय विकास का काम देश में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने के लिये है। अभी तक राष्ट्रीय विकास सेवा का प्रसार देश के करीब करीब तीन चौथाई भाग में हुआ है और सम्भव है कि १९६३ तक तमाम देश में यह फैल जाये। जहां तक आंकड़ों का सवाल है इतने बड़े पैमाने पर इतने बड़े देश में राष्ट्रीय सेवा का प्रसार हो जाना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है और कोई भी सरकार अपने लिए इस पर गौरव अनुभव कर सकती है। राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना गांवों में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने के लिए बनाई गई है। राष्ट्रीय विकास का अर्थ है कि गांवों में अच्छी खेती हो, पैदावार बढ़े, अच्छी सड़कें बनें, स्कूल खुलें, अस्पताल खुलें और छोटे छोटे कल-कारखाने चालू हों ताकि लोगों को रोज़ी

मिले। अब देखना यह है कि इतना खर्च करके हम अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में कितनी दूरी तक पहुंच पाये हैं।

देहाती क्षेत्रों से आने वाले माननीय सदस्यों को स्वयं का अनुभव होगा कि राष्ट्रीय आय के बढ़ने के बावजूद भी देहातों में बसाने वाले और खास तौर पर मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा दिनोंदिन नीची जा रही है और वे भविष्य के लिए शंकाशील हो उठे हैं। वे विकास के कार्यों में गति चाहते हैं किन्तु गति आ नहीं पा रही है। मुश्किल तो यह है कि हमारी सरकार योजना की सफलता कागज़ों पर तथा उसके खर्च के अनुपात पर कूतती है, उसके भौतिक रूप को देख कर नहीं। हमारे देश की आबादी का करीब ८३ प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में बसता है और आबादी के आधे से अधिक भाग में राष्ट्रीय विकास सेवा का प्रसार हो चुका है किन्तु गांवों के जीवन में, उनके आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक जीवन में कोई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है। यही कारण है कि शहरों की आबादी धड़ल्ले से बढ़ रही है। राष्ट्रीय विकास के कार्यों में जहां जन-सहयोग की आवश्यकता महसूस होती है वहां सरकारी अफसरों की मनोवृत्ति में भी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। इस काम में कोई प्रगति न देख कर लोग क्षुब्ध हैं। बेचारे देहातों में रहने वाले लोग भारत सरकार की ओर बड़ी आशाभरी निगाह से देख रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्य के लिए जो अफसर नियुक्त हैं उनका काम विकास कार्यों से कम रहता है किन्तु प्रशासनिक कार्यों से अधिक रहता है। अगर यही ढांचा राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्य के प्रशासन का रहा तो भगवान ही जाने, इसका भविष्य क्या होगा।

सब से पहले यातायात की सुविधा को आप लें जो ग्राम्य जीवन के विकास के लिए परम आवश्यक है। मैं सरकारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर नहीं किन्तु निजी अनुभव के आधार पर कुछ उत्तर बिहार और खास कर दरभंगा जिले की समस्या सरकार के सामने

रखना चाहता हूँ। सभी जानते हैं कि उत्तर बिहार की आबादी बड़ी घनी है। उस के २१,१५६ वर्ग मील में सवा दो करोड़ लोग बसते हैं, उस की आबादी आसाम से दूनी, उड़ीसा, पंजाब और केरल से अधिक है, किन्तु अन्य राज्यों के विकास पर जितना खर्च हुआ है उस का १००वां हिस्सा भी उत्तरी बिहार में खर्च नहीं हुआ। उत्तर बिहार में तो हर जगह पर रेल है भी नहीं। वहाँ की व्यापार की बड़ी बड़ी मंडियाँ जिला और सब डिवीजन के सदर मुकाम से पचासों मील पर बनी हुई हैं। पहले तो मंडियों को अच्छी अच्छी सड़कें जिला और सब डिवीजनों के सदर मुकामों से मिलती थीं, लेकिन जब से देश में विकास का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ है, उन सड़कों की मरम्मत भी नहीं हुई है। फलतः उन की दशा इतनी खराब हो गई है कि बैलगाड़ियों का चलना भी मुश्किल हो गया है। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि देहाती बाजार गिर रहे हैं और उन की चिताओं पर बड़े शहरों तथा रेल हेड के नजदीक बाजार पनप रहे हैं, जिस से देहातों में बड़ी बेकारी फैल रही है, उन का जीवन स्तर नीचे गिर रहा है, उन की आर्थिक दशा चिन्तनीय हो रही है और वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब वह अपना धैर्य खो बैठें। दरभंगा जिले के मधुबनी सब डिवीजन की आबादी १६ लाख है, जो कि आबादी के खयाल से देश का सब से बड़ा सब डिवीजन है। उस के तीन चौथाई लोग मधुबनी सदर मुकाम से पूर्व की ओर बसते हैं, लेकिन हालांकि विकास कार्य प्रारम्भ हुए दस वर्ष, हो गये, एक बालिशत अलकतरा की सड़क पूरबी इलाके को मधुबनी से मिलाने के लिए नहीं बनी है, यद्यपि वह सीमा क्षेत्र है और मधुबनी के बाद नेपाल ही है।

सन् १९६० में रेलवे प्रशासन की ओर से बिहार में ८ रेलवे आउट एजेन्सीज खोलनी मंजूर हुई थी, जिस में से पांच केवल मधुबनी के पूर्व के इलाकों के लिये थीं, कारण यह

इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। लेकिन रेलवे प्रशासन के बार बार विज्ञापन देने के बाद भी कोई ठेकेदार आगे नहीं आया क्योंकि वहाँ सड़कें नहीं थीं। मोकामा में गंगा नदी पर पुल बन जाने के बाद जहाँ उत्तर बिहार के बड़े बड़े शहरों का विकास होना सम्भव है, वहाँ सड़कें न होने से दिहात का बहुत बड़ा भाग विकसित होने से वंचित रह जायेगा और पीछे तो मुकाबले में कभी पनप भी नहीं सकता है। इस सिलसिले में एक बहुत बड़े मार्के की बात यह है कि विदेशी विनिमय की दिक्कतों के बाद तथा स्वेज नहर के मार्फत माल की टुलाई बन्द हो जाने के बाद भी, जहाँ रेलवे प्रशासन ने निर्धारित समय के अन्दर मोकामा का रेलवे पुल बना दिया, राजेन्द्र पुल, वहाँ उस के बाद भी उत्तर बिहार वालों को उस का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है कारण यह है कि राजपथ नं० २८ जो दलसिंह सराय को बरौनी से और राजपथ नं० ३१ जो बरौनी को पूर्णिया से मिलाते हैं, बन कर तैयार नहीं हुए हैं हालांकि न उसके लिये कोई सामान विदेशों से मंगाने की जरूरत है और न ही किसी विदेशी विनिमय की जरूरत है।

सन् १९४३ में नागपुर रोड कांग्रेस में कहा गया था कि २० वर्षों के अन्दर देश का कोई भी विकसित भाग किसी भी पक्की सड़क से ५ मील से ज्यादा दूरी पर नहीं होगा। अभी सन् १९५८ में जो दूसरी रोड कांग्रेस हुई है, उस में कहा गया है कि देश का कोई भी भाग किसी भी पक्की सड़क से चार मील या कच्ची सड़क से डेढ़ मील से ज्यादा दूर नहीं होगा। आज नागपुर रोड कांग्रेस को हुए १८ साल हो गये। कहा जाता है कि नागपुर रोड कांग्रेस में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था वह पूरा हो गया, परन्तु आज नागपुर रोड कांग्रेस को १८ वर्ष के बाद भी मैं बिना किसी प्रतिवाद की आशंका के यह कहूँगा कि कम से कम दरभंगा जिले में हालत

[श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह]

यह है कि वहां के जो हिस्से आज से पचास वर्ष पहले जितनी दूरी पर पक्की सड़कों से थे वहीं पर आज भी हैं ।

एक माननीय सवस्थ : छपरा की भी वही हालत है ।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : अगले दो हफ्तों में द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो रही है, लेकिन इस में बेकारी मिटाने के जो प्रयास हुए हैं, उन से बेकारी मिटती नजर नहीं आती, यद्यपि योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य आर्थिक विकास करना और गरीबी मिटाना ही है । कहा जाता है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति के बाद भी कुछ लोग बेकार रह जायेंगे, और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी प्रायः डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों को रोजी देने का प्रबन्ध करना होगा । देहातों की हालत बहुत भयंकर हो चली है । लोग धड़ल्ले से शहरों की ओर, जहां पर नये कल कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, भाग रहे हैं । इस से शहरों की बेकारी बढ़ रही है । अतः लाजिमी है कि इंटीरिअर में और भी ज्यादा कुटीर शिल्पों की स्थापना हो, जिस से लोगों को रोजी मिले । सहकारी समितियां बना कर उन के सामान को बेचने का भी प्रबन्ध हो, नहीं तो यह समस्या हमारे लिये आगे चल कर बहुत बड़ा सिर दर्द बन जायेगी ।

अब आप खेती की हालत सुनिये । प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये खेती की उपज बढ़ाने और कृषि में सुधार करने के लिये खर्च किये जाते हैं । कागज पर तो सब प्रबन्ध ठीक है, किन्तु मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सुदूर देहातों में क्या अभी तक उन्नत बीज या खाद पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध सरकार की ओर से हो सका है ? सन् १९५६-५७ से देश में बीज वृद्धि अथवा सीड मल्टिप्लिकेशन का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ । बिहार के जिलों में प्रत्येक थाने में भारत सरकार के रुपये से सीड मल्टिप्लिकेशन फार्म बनाया गया है । सन् १९५६ में बिहार राज्य में कुल ३७२ सीड

मल्टिप्लिकेशन फार्म थे । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक किसी फार्म में क्या एक छटांक बीज भी पैदा किया गया है ? कहा जाता है कि पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास पहले होगा । लेकिन बात बिल्कुल उल्टी है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह (छपरा) : इतनी बातों के होते हुए भी आप कांग्रेस में हैं ?

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : I am proud of my association with the Congress, and I am telling the facts to the Government which is responsible to the Congress.

इसी प्रकार उत्तर बिहार में अभी तक सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है यद्यपि बाढ़ की रोक थाम का काम प्रायः समाप्त हो गया है । हां, जहां तहां बिजली से सिंचाई के नलकूप गड़े भी हैं पर फील्ड चैनल के अभाव में उन का भी उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, और यही कारण है कि उत्तर बिहार में जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से शस्य श्यामल भूमि कहा जाता था, क्योंकि हम अपने जिले में एक साल में बिना पानी के तीन फसलें उपजा लेते थे, आज कल इतना कष्ट है । पहले इतनी आबादी भी नहीं थी । अब हमारे जिले की आबादी करीब ४२ लाख के है । पहले इतनी आबादी नहीं थी और नेपाल में जंगल होने की वजह से काफी पानी पड़ता था जो कि अब नहीं हो रहा है । यही कारण है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में तीन बार उत्तर बिहार को भीषण अकाल का सामना करना पड़ा है, और मैं समझता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को फूड सप्लिडी देने के लिये और हार्ड मैनुअल लेबर के लिये करोड़ों रुपये देने पड़े हैं । अतः उत्तर बिहार देश का सब से बड़ा समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्र हो गया है । अनेक समस्याओं में ये इतनी ही समस्यायें मैंने सरकार के सामने रखने का प्रयास किया है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उन पर ध्यान दे कर उन्हें हल करे और यश का भागी बने ।

Discussion

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one statement that has been repeatedly made in this House, is that in course of the last few years the rich become richer and the poor poorer. It was even said that the richer had become the richest. But to my mind that is something like an algebraic statement and conveys no concrete meaning.

In order to emphasise what it has concretely meant at the other end of the scale, that is for the poor section of the community—and most of our people are generally poor—I cannot but help mentioning one case which came up for comment by one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court recently. It is known as the “Ramdas Turi’s case”. This unfortunate Ramdas Turi was an unemployed tea garden worker who waited for about a month in the plantation area of North Bengal for getting some job. Then, disappointed in not having found any employment there, he came down to Calcutta in search of work. As the poor generally do in all big cities like Calcutta or Bombay or Delhi, he made the pavement of the streets his home. He was accompanied by his small motherless child; and every day he went out in the morning in search of a job, and came back at noon to give food to the child and again go in search of a job. In this way he spent about a month on the streets but he could not find anything for himself. One day, at noon? time, when he returned to the spot where his child was, that hungry child was weeping. He had no food for two days and was begging of his father to give him some parched rice which he could see in a shop nearby. But the father had no money; not even two naye paise. In a moment of mental imbalance, he caught hold of the hand of the child, lifted him up and dashed him against the pavement. Of course the next moment, when he realised what he had done, he immediately lifted the body of the dead child and went with it to the police station and surrendered himself to the guardians of law. The

law had its own course. That man was given the life sentence in the lower court, and by way of an appeal—certain lawyers appeared for him in *amicus curiæ*—the honourable high court reduced the sentence to one year’s imprisonment, because the law of the land had to be respected. But the high court was moved to make the comment that events like this make the two five year plans that we have passed through meaningless so far as the common men are concerned.

I do not want to overdramatise the thing. It is not that every unemployed man is committing suicide or killing his children, but the fact is that for the overwhelming majority of our people who belong to the category of the poor, life is still an unbearable burden. It is not only a question of industrial workers. I can refer to the report and to some bare indices which have been published only recently in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report. There, it has been stated that about 47 per cent of the total agricultural households in the country own less than one acre. We carry on excited discussions and debates about land ceiling, but we have to bear in mind that for 47 per cent of our agricultural households, the ceiling laws have hardly any meaning. Coming to those who have no land and who are just agricultural labourers who work in other people’s lands, the committee has found that their real income has gone down by 15 per cent; their work by six per cent and their indebtedness has grown by 118 per cent. When the Finance Minister therefore, says that taxation is an instrument of economic policy, one is tempted to ask, “Economic policy for whom?”

It may be claimed on behalf of the Government that the two plans that we have passed through and the third Plan which we are entering are for the common man, and for the raising of the incomes and standards of living of those people. But these claims are made only for giving some sort of socialistic frill to our economic policy.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

I might also say here that in their more lucid moments, when they see things in clearer perspective and also want to put things plainly before the people, at least before the limited audience which they have in view, Government spokesmen make more outspoken statements which sometimes are not noticed by the general public.

So, I was very much intrigued when I saw in the papers the other day—in one of the responsible daily papers of Delhi—*The Statesman*—the report of a speech that the Finance Minister made at the time of the inauguration of the Investment Centre. He is reported to have said that persistent efforts made by him and his predecessor in office to remove misunderstandings in foreign countries about India's economic policies—"he was happy to say"—had now borne fruit; that for a long time the Government's efforts to develop the public sector were misunderstood as an attempt to run down the private sector, which we all know is only a euphemistic name for the capitalist sector and that the facts had now proved this theory to be wrong. He is reported to have also said that the rapid expansion of the public sector had been mainly responsible for a fivefold increase in the private sector within the past few years. Sir, the Finance Minister was speaking plain unvarnished truth. This is really the general direction of the economic policy pursued by this Government through these plans.

Reference has already been made in this House, and by some eminent speakers on this side, as to how the concentration of wealth and economic power has grown. But the fact that has not been underlined properly is that the concentration of economic power, the concentration of capital, this phenomenal growth of the private sector, the capitalist sector, this process of making the rich richer and richest, have come about precisely as a result of the policies deliberately followed by this Government. That is why when the Finance Minister says

that taxation is an instrument of economic policy, he might be more frank and say that not only taxation, but the entire structure of the budget is an instrument of economic policy, which is nothing other than the policy of capitalist growth and capitalist development in this country. Whether we take the budgetary policies in the limited sense of taxation and expenditure or whether we take the monetary policies, policies with regard to credit and other related things, all move in the same direction, with the same purpose and same aim in view.

That is why I was not surprised when the taxation proposals were announced and the Government indicated that it was going to rely more on indirect taxes for covering a sizeable part of the deficit that would accrue in our planned expenditure. This year, the Finance Minister has planned to cover the entire revenue deficit, at least a major part of it, by indirect taxation. As everybody knows, indirect taxation is bound to be regressive. So, that being his deliberate and declared policy, I can only plead with him not for any fundamental structural change in the budget that he has placed before the House, but for small mercies for persuading him to re-examine some of the taxation proposals that he has laid before the House for its approval.

I would not go into the question whether this indirect taxation has been evenly distributed, whether the taxes that have been imposed on particular commodities like tobacco or kerosene lead to any increase in the prices or have caused any inflationary spurt. But I would like the Finance Minister to re-examine the change caused by the excise duty put on such commodities like glassware, ceramics, power-looms and proprietary patent medicines, particularly when it is imposed on very small production units. For example, take the case of excise duty put on small power-loom units with a complement of four looms. The rate of taxation imposed on these units of four looms is almost

as high as on 24 looms. A large number of small power-loom co-operative societies would actually go out of existence if some consideration is not shown to them.

Similarly with regard to the pottery and ceramic industry, which are run on a small scale, he should examine—some consideration should be shown to them as well. I do not think either the exchequer or the general policy of taxation or the revenues will suffer much if these small mercies are shown to those sectors of small-scale industrial production, which are least able to bear these burdens.

So far as the general outcry against indirect taxation is concerned, I have to remind the House and also the Finance Minister that it is not only this complement of indirect taxes and excise duties under which the people are groaning. Side by side, there is the effect of deficit financing. However much he might propose to increase his tax revenues and cover a part of the deficits by these revenues, it is obvious that he has to rely in the end on deficit financing to a considerable extent as he has been doing so long. So far as the average man is concerned, he is today caught between two pincers or between the jaws of two vices so to say and is being crushed under their pressure. In almost all commodities, particularly consumer goods, it is a scarcity market and a sellers' market that operates today. Any indirect tax under such circumstances would immediately be shifted to the purchaser or the consumer and would have to be borne by the common man.

Similarly so far as deficit financing is concerned, which means simply printing of notes or expansion of bank credit or whatever it is, all-told there is bound to be an unchecked rise in prices, which again impinges hardest on the poorer sections of the community. Government policy being what it is, it is futile to expect that there would be any fundamental

change in the main direction of that policy. But at the same time, this House and the Government must consider whether some of the effects of this inflation and indirect taxation could not be neutralised by counter-vailing measures. If that is done for the present, that would be enough for us to thank our Lord. Otherwise, it is no use referring to the Government's professions of socialism which are good only for paper resolutions. As the Prime Minister said on an earlier occasion, when the first budget of the present Lok Sabha was presented by Shri Desai's predecessor in office, not only one budget but even scores of budgets will not transform our economy into one of socialism. So, we do not expect the Finance Minister by this one budget to transform India into a socialist country. We know it and we are reconciled to the fact that we remain a capitalist country. But some of the rigours of capitalist exploitation and some of the rigours of indiscriminate taxation and the monetary policies that the Government have been pursuing may be lessened, may be reduced, if they show some mercy for that section of the community from which the poor fellow, Ramdas Turi, whose case I mentioned at the outset, comes.

16 hrs.

सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल (आनन्द) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस दफ़ा के बजट में इस तरह से टैक्स लगाया गया है कि किसी को शोर मचाने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है। अगर अपने देश का विकास करना हो, तो सब को कुछ न कुछ देना पड़ेगा ही, क्योंकि जब पैसा हम को चाहिये, तो कोई न कोई रास्ता पैसे का निकालना पड़ेगा। हम को परदेशी शासन के नीचे कई साल रहने से ऐसी आदत पड़ गई है, हमारा ऐसा स्वभाव हो गया है कि हम को सरकार को कर देना अच्छा नहीं लगता है और हम कहते हैं कि गरीब आदमी कर कहां से दे सकेगा। बात सही है, परन्तु अगर हम

[सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल]

सब लोगों को सहूलियतें चाहिए, तो सब को कुछ न कुछ देने की आदत लगानी पड़ेगी और इस प्रकार का मानस तैयार करना पड़ेगा ।

जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं उन के बारे में कुछ दिक्कतों की चर्चा की गई है । अगर हम को यह कहना है कि यह टैक्स ठीक नहीं है, तो उस की जगह दूसरा टैक्स हम को बताना चाहिए कि अपने प्लान को पूरा करने के लिये कौन सा टैक्स लगाने से कितना पैसा हम जमा कर सकते हैं । मैं इस बारे में सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ़ खींचना चाहती हूँ कि जो छोटी छोटी दुकानें हैं, जैसे पान वाले हैं, जो रेकड़ी चलाते हैं, वे शाम तक बीस पच्चीस रुपये कमा लेते हैं । उन को न दुकान का भाड़ा दे पड़ता है और न कुछ और देना पड़ता है, परन्तु मैं जानती हूँ यहां तक वे लोग एक कौड़ी भी टैक्स नहीं देते हैं । बात यह है कि टैक्स देने से इतनी तकलीफ़ नहीं होती है । ज्यादा तकलीफ़ इनकम टैक्स वालों के परेशान करने से होती है । अगर उस में से निकलने का कोई रास्ता निकाला जाये, तो मैं मानती हूँ कि काफ़ी लोग टैक्स देने में झिझकेंगे नहीं । परन्तु आज स्थिति यह है कि हर उस आदमी को, जिस पर इनकम टैक्स लगाया जाता है, चोर माना जाता है और हर इनकम टैक्स लगाने वाला अफ़सर अपने आपको साहूकार मानता है । यह मानस बदलने की ज़रूरत है ।

एक बात सोचने की यह है कि परदेशी कम्पनियों को यहां पर अपने कारखाने डालने के लिये या अनेक प्रकार के उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिये काफ़ी सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं । यह बात ठीक है । परन्तु जो उद्योग हमारे देश के लोग चला सकें हों उन्हें परदेशी कम्पनियों को चलाने देना और उन को सहूलियतें देना कहां तक ठीक है, यह सोचने की बात है । मेरी विनती है कि इस बारे में उद्योग मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय को ठीक ठीक सोचाना चाहिए । हमारे ऊपर तो ऐसा आभास पड़ रहा है कि आज-कल परदेशी

कम्पनियों को और परदेशी लोगों को हमारे यहां उद्योग डालने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है, ज्यादा शीघ्रता से सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं, जब कि हमारे लोगों को लाइसेन्स मिलने में काफ़ी परेशानी होती है । हमारे लोगों को कहा जाता है कि इस उद्योग के बारे में आप कुछ कीजिये, आप इस बारे में परदेशी से कानूनीबोरेशन कीजिये, कहां करेंगे, किस तरह करेंगे, सब बात तै हो जाती हैं, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि पीछे वह काम हमारे देश के आदमी को न दे कर परदेशी को दिया जाता है । इस बारे में और सोचने की ज़रूरत है कि क्या यह सरकार की नीति है या किसी कारण से या ग़लती से यह चीज़ हो रही है ।

एक दूसरी बात यह सोचने की है कि एक तरफ़ हम कहते हैं कि हम को सहकारी ढंग से काम करने के लिये लोगों को उत्तेजन देना चाहिए, को-ऑपरेटिव ढंग से काम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ़ मैं देखती हूँ कि जहां तहां जो डेयरी का उद्योग खोला जा रहा है, वह सरकार की तरफ़ से हो रहा है और सहकारी ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है । इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि जो फ़ायदा देहात में गरीब किसानों को मिलना चाहिए, उन को वह नहीं मिलेगा और डेयरी चलाने वाला केवल यही देखेगा कि हमारी डेयरी किस तरह अच्छी चले और कैसे मुनाफ़ हो । इस को सहकारी ढंग से करने का लाभ यह होगा कि गरीब किसान जो गाय भैंस रखेगा, उस से उस को नफ़ा होगा, फ़ायदा होगा और उस को खेती के साथ एक दूसरा उद्योग मदद देने वाला होगा । सरकार जिस नीति पर चल रही है, उस से ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा । इस तरह से एक बड़ी कालोनी गाय भैंसों की रखी जायगी और उसके पीछे हड़ताल और दूसरे प्रकार की जो समस्याएँ खड़ी होती हैं, वे होंगी, परन्तु जो फ़ायदा किसान और देहात को होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होगा । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस नीति में जो फ़र्क़ दिखाई देता है, उस

पर फिर से सोचने की जरूरत है और डेयरी के उद्योग को सहकारी ढंग से चलाया जाना चाहिए ।

अपने यहां से और राज्यों में भी कई चीजों के लिये ग्रांट्स दी जाती हैं—कालेजों को, स्कूलों को, मकान बनाने के लिए, और कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये ग्रांट्स दी जाती हैं । परन्तु ये ग्रांट्स देने में, जिन को ग्रांट्स दी जाती हैं, उन को काफ़ी तकलीफ़ होती है और तब उन को मिलती हैं । अगर रुपया मार्च की १५, १७ या २० तारीख को दिया जायगा, तो वह ३१ मार्च तक किस तरह खर्च किया जायगा ? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वे गलत हिसाब रखें यह चाहते हैं कि वे किसी से कर्जा लें या और खर्च कर लें या फिर आपको गलत वाउचर्स दिखा दें कि मार्च में उनका क्या खर्चा है । इस तरह की चीज वे करें, यह ठीक नहीं होगा । दिसम्बर के आखिर तक जितना पैसा भी आपको देना है, दे ही देना चाहिये । उसको रोक कर और ३१ मार्च को या २८ मार्च को या २० मार्च को देने में क्या मज्जा आता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । इसके बारे में खास तौर पर सोचने की और खास तौर पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

आज सबेरे यहां पर वनस्पति के बारे में काफी प्रश्न पूछे गये हैं । इस प्रश्न को बार बार यहां उठाया जा रहा है । अगर सरकार के दिल में यह हो कि वनस्पति में किसी प्रकार के रंग का संशोधन हो और आप चाहते हैं इस रंग को बतलाने के लिए कोई आगे आये तो इसके लिए आपको इनाम देने की घोषणा करनी होगी । कोई भी प्राइवेट कम्पनी या प्राइवेट संस्था जो भी इस काम को करना चाहे, उसको ऐसा करने का आपको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि जो भी इस रंग को बतलाने में सफल होगा उसको इनाम दिया जायेगा । ऐसा करके ही यह चीज सफल होने वाली है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि

वनस्पति में रंग का संशोधन होने के अन्दर बाधा डालने में काफ़ी पावरफुल इंस्टिट्यूट्स का हाथ है । वे इस काम में रुकावट डाल सकते हैं और उन्होंने डाली है । अगर ऐसी बात न होती तो आज तक रंग न मिलता ऐसा मैं नहीं मानती हूं । अगर सचमुच आपको इस काम को करवाना हो तो आपको इनाम निकालना होगा और लोगों को बतलाना होगा कि जो इस काम में सफलता प्राप्त करेगा उसको इतना इनाम दिया जायेगा । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो इस काम को आप सफलता के साथ पूरा कर सकते हैं ।

एक बात अब मुझे मधनिषेध के बारे में कहनी है । अभी एक भाई ने इस के बारे में शिकायत की है । देश में इस समय श्री डेबर भाई की अध्यक्षता में एक बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन घूम रहा है और उसके कुछ सदस्यों को मिलने का मुझे दो चार बार मौका मिला है । उससे मैंने सुना है कि आज तक कोई भी आदिवासी या हरिजन जो उनसे मिला है उसने यह नहीं कहा है कि हमको मधनिषेध हटाना चाहिये या इसको लागू करके उनको कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है । जितने भी लोग उनसे मिले हैं उन्होंने यही कहा है कि कृपा करके आप दारू फिर से यहां चालू न कीजिये । मधनिषेध से उनको बहुत से लाभ हुए हैं । यहां पैमे की बात कही गई है । परन्तु आप सोचें कि जहां जहां मधनिषेध का कार्यक्रम है वहां वहां सरकार को और तरह से कितना पैसा मिल रहा है । परन्तु बात यह है कि हम को जो कर और तरह से मिल रहे हैं, सेल्ज टैक्स के जरिये, प्रापर्टी टैक्स के जरिये, उनको यह लोण देना नहीं चाहते इस लिये दारू से जो आमदनी होती है, रखना चाहते हैं । गरीब आदमी दारू पिये और हमको पैसा मिले, इस तरह की बात हमका नहीं करनी चाहिये । आदमी को हवान बनाकर, टैक्स लेना अच्छी बात नहीं है । आदमी को इन्सान बनाकर, आदमी

[सु श्री मणिबेन पटेल]

बना कर टेक्स वसूल करना हमारे लिए ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अहमदाबाद में, बम्बई में जहां मद्यनिषेध सफल हुआ है, वहां जा कर देखें कि लोग किस तरह से खुश हैं। वहां पर जा कर आप मजदूरों को देखें, मध्यम वर्ग के आदमियों को देखें तो पता नहीं चलेगा कि कौन मजदूर है और कौन मजदूर नहीं है। उनके घरों को, उनके कपड़ों को उनके बच्चों को, वे कैसे पढ़ते हैं, इसको आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कितनी तबदीली उनमें आ गई है। एक अंग्रेज मैनेजर ने बम्बई में कहा है कि जब मद्यनिषेध नहीं था तब दुपहर को खाना ले कर मजदूर की स्त्री आती थी तो रोज झगड़ा दोनों के बीच में होता था और खाना भी ठीक से बना नहीं रहता और आज हमारा यह अनुभव है कि दोनों शान्ति से बैठते हैं, खाना भी अच्छा होता है, स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा है और उनका काम भी अच्छा है। जो पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं उनको पीना हो तो पियें, मगर मैं नहीं चाहती कि वे भी पीयें। परमिट ले कर वे पीना चाहें तो पियें। लेकिन गरीब लोगों को दारू देना, उनको दारू पिलाना, मादक पदार्थ देना और ऐसा कहना कि हमारे यहां देश में शिक्षण के लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता है और हमें उसे हासिल करना है, इसलिए हमें दारूबन्दी नहीं करनी चाहिये, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। अगर आप शिक्षण देना चाहते हैं तो दारू और शिक्षण का आपस में कैसे मेल बैठता है? इनका मेल नहीं बैठता है। जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं और जो दारू पीते हैं और दारू पी कर हैवान हो जाते हैं, उनकी हालत को आप देखें। कोई भी स्त्री, कोई भी मध्यम वर्ग की स्त्री, कोई भी शिक्षित स्त्री आप को नहीं मिलेगी जो ऐसा कहेगी कि दारू निषेध नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं कई बहनों को जानती हूं जो पढ़ी लिखी हैं जिन के पति पहले पीते थे लेकिन इस तथ्य को वे खुले तौर से तो नहीं कह सकती थीं क्योंकि बेचारी ऐसा कहते हुए शर्माती हैं, पर आज मद्य

निषेध के फलस्वरूप उनके घर सखी हैं और आपको वे आशीर्वाद देती हैं, भगवान को धन्यवाद देती हैं कि उसने उनको घरों में सुख से रहने का मौका दिया है। इसलिए जो यह हठ ले कर हम बैठे हुए हैं, इसको हमें छोड़ना होगा। जो लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं और जिन की इस प्रकार की सोचने की आदत है, वे जरा कृपा करके ठीक तरह से सोचें और जहां जहां मद्यनिषेध हुआ है वहां वहां जाकर अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करें और फिर उनका जो हठ है दारूबन्दी के खिलाफ, ओपन माइण्ड (open mind) रखें तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि आपको इस हठ को छोड़ना चाहिये और मद्यनिषेध के लिए कदम उठाना चाहिये।

अब मैं परदेशी कम्पनियों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। वे भी यहां हमारे देश में कारखाने चालू करती हैं। वे भी जो हमारे देश के लोग हैं वे कर सकते हैं या करते हैं, उन्हीं कामों को करती हैं। जब एक ही क्षेत्र में परदेशी कम्पनियां और देशी कम्पनियां चलती हैं तब हमारे लोग जो इस उद्योग में काम करना चाहते हैं या करते हैं, वे उनके सामने कैसे टिक सकते हैं। परदेशी कम्पनियों के जो रिसोर्सिज होते हैं, जो साधन होते हैं, जो सम्पत्ति होती है उसका मुकाबला हमारे लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनकी प्रतिस्पर्धा में हमारे लोग नहीं टिक सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस जिस क्षेत्र में, जिरा जिस उद्योग में हमारे लोग काम कर सकते हैं, उस क्षेत्र में, उस उस उद्योग में परदेशी कम्पनियों को काम करने की छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। मुझे लगता है कि दिन-ब-दिन हमारे यहां कारखानों में परदेशी लोग नौकरियों में, कारखानों में अधिकाधिक संख्या में आ रहे हैं और जो हमारे कारखाने भी चल रहे हैं उनके अन्दर भी उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है। परदेशियों को आप ज्यादा सहुलियतें देते हैं लेकिन यहां वालों को नहीं देते। जब कारखाने

यहां लग जाते हैं तो देखा जाता है कि यहां के जो टेक्नीशियन होते हैं, क्लर्क होते हैं या दूसरे लोग होते हैं उनको तो १००, १५०, २०० या ३०० रुपये दिया जाता है और जो परदेशी आदमी वे लाते हैं उनको पांच हजार, सात हजार और आठ हजार दिया जाता है। उनकी जरूरत है या नहीं, सचमुच वे लोग इतने काबिल हैं या नहीं, एक्सपर्ट हैं या नहीं, इसके बारे में ठीक से खानबीन होनी चाहिये। मेरी विनती है कि इस के बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिये।

Dr. Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I support the Budget proposals wholeheartedly. I can assure you that you will have no occasion to ring the bell while I am speaking because I believe in brevity.

May I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his excellent Budget that he has presented to this House. It is because of the needs of the country and we have an ambitious Plan ahead of us that the Budget is made accordingly.

The hon. Finance Minister has had to play on a very difficult wicket. He has batted admirably and his placing of the field has been superb. His bowling has been so excellent that he has not allowed his opponents to score.

I do not belong to the business community. I belong to the sphere connected with sports. Even so, I happened to look at some of the Calcutta newspapers and one paper, which represents the business community of Calcutta, said the following which I would just like to quote. The name of the journal is *Capital*, a weekly journal of commerce, industry and finance. It says:

"The general verdict on the Indian Budget for 1961-62 has so far been remarkably favourable. The Finance Minister must be gratified at the lack of serious protest with which his proposals to relieve the public of no less than Rs. 60-odd crores have been

received. Even the Budget forecasters appear to be satisfied; for once their predictions have not been hopelessly wide of the mark. All this is an impressive tribute to the country's willingness to shoulder almost any tax burden in the name of development provided some care is taken to ensure that it is fairly distributed, it appears designed without too close attention to ideological considerations, and it makes at least a gesture towards improving incentives. Somehow, despite its many contradictions and lost opportunities, Mr. Desai's Budget has succeeded in creating this impression, partly, no doubt, because past experience tells us it could have been much worse. It is the relief felt on this score which seems to account for much of the apparent enthusiasm for the Budget as a whole, and for the comparative absence of carping comments on its many blemishes. The country considers it has got off lightly, there is general satisfaction at the buoyant state of the economy and few appear to feel they have been hit unfairly. Mr. Desai would appear to have achieved the virtually impossible."

This paper represents the business community of Calcutta and this is the view taken by them.

I was very happy to see that associations connected with sport are to be exempted from Income-tax. Indeed this is a great thing, because it will just do that very thing which was required for these associations. They were very badly off and it was difficult for them to make both ends meet, and by his concession in letting them off the Income-tax, Mr. Desai has done a great thing for sport in general.

I was not here at the time when the President's Address was discussed and debated; I was away at Banaras in connection with the Queen's visit. So I take this opportunity of saying

[Shri Vijaya Ananda]

something in general, because when the Budget discussion is on, during the general debate one can talk on anything under the sun. Of course I will not discuss anything that is not exactly to the point.

I had in view that in India a fund should be created, so that every citizen of this country has to go through two years' military training. Whether he be of this community or that community, big or small, he must go through that training for two years. In France, every man born in that country has to go through a period of two years' military training. It also means that it teaches you discipline, how to obey your commander. Apart from that, my suggestion is not for the purpose of conquering any country, but for the safety of the country and also to bring about a feeling in the people that they must obey their commanders. And it will be a great day to see every man having such a training.

In addition to that, I would like to see more funds allocated for compulsory education.

I would also like to see stadia go up in every town of this country and sports encouraged. I am no lover of Hitler or his ways or methods, but he brought up Germany from scratch to a height which, if alone he had done the right thing, Germany would not have lost and gone down the way it did. It was all due to physical training. He insisted that every boy from school level should go through a course of physical training. Thus the body was trained and the mind played its own part. So it is absolutely essential that we should have compulsory physical training in schools also, physical drill, so that the boys are made to go through that an hour or two. And unless they do that, the boys should not be allowed to appear for any examination. That is one way of keeping the boy away from evil. And that would be a great day to see the Indian boy going through his physical drill and also

having military training. For that funds are required, and I feel that the hon. the Finance Minister should give more and more funds so that we have stadia and more sports in this country. That is one way of keeping the youngster away from evil. If he plays healthy games, he will have no time to dabble in other things.

Since we are building up this country and we look forward to be the foremost country in Asia—and so it is—I feel there is another thing that is necessary, because we want quick transport, and transport is the main thing as they have in Italy and Germany. These countries have very big roads, so that transport moves quickly from one end to the other. We find in this country level crossings at various places. They are an infernal nuisance, you have to wait for an hour before the gates open. It would be a very nice thing if some of these matters are taken into account and bridges are made so that traffic could be quickly got through and transport could be a thing that we could be proud of. So these things have to be attended to.

There is one other thing, and that is this. Japan has given yen credit and the United States have given dollars for the purpose of building a railway line to take the iron ore from Madhya Pradesh to Visakhapatnam. This, I understand, has been lying idle, and it is high time that something is done in this direction, so that the stuff that lies at Visakhapatnam is taken away quickly. And what I do want is that the Visakhapatnam port should be developed to be the envy of all other ports of the world. I look to the Finance Minister to help the port of Visakhapatnam and the district of Visakhapatnam also. I know he has to deal with the whole of India and to ask him to do that particularly means that he would have to set aside something else. But Visakhapatnam being a port, I do feel that he could easily do something to make that port the best in India.

I was also very happy to see that the hon. the Finance Minister has been encouraging tourism by not taxing the new hotels that would come up in the next five years. Indeed, it is a great thing, because that will give enough encouragement for people to build hotels. When tourists come in great numbers, foreign exchange is coming in, and that is very helpful to the country. So this was a great idea on the part of the Finance Minister to exempt the new hotels from tax.

In the concluding remarks of Mr. Desai which I happened to read, he said:

"We have chosen for ourselves certain social and economic goals. We must do our utmost to achieve them. This will mean hard work and sacrifice for sometime to come. But there is promise of a rich reward in the shape of higher standards of living, more employment opportunities and a better socio-economic system."

Well, these were the words of the Finance Minister and I have very great pleasure in supporting the budget and wish more strength to his elbow.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कर और करदाता की बात जब हम सोचते हैं तो खयाल आता है कि हमारे सदन में हर साल बजट पेश किया जाता है, लेकिन अब की मर्तबा हम आशा करते थे कि शायद करदाता की कमर टेक्स के बोझ से नहीं तोड़ी जायेगी। लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं और दूसरे दूसरे निर्माण कार्यों को सफल बनाने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि करदाता कर देता रहे। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि किसी देश के निर्माण कार्य को सफल बनाने के लिये कर की जरूरत है। लेकिन अ.ज. में सदन का ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ और इस के साथ साथ उस कर के लगने के बाद एक मध्यम वर्ग के या मामूली इन्सान

की हालत क्या होगी, इस का भी कुछ नक्शा खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूँ जो यह कहना नहीं चाहते कि देश में कोई भी उन्नति नहीं हुई है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उन्नति हुई है। और उन्नति होगी और हिन्दुस्तान का स्थान एक दिन दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा ऊंचा होगा। लेकिन आज टेक्स के बोझ से लोगों की कमर टूट चुकी है। कुर्बानी करनी चाहिये और जिन्दगी की कुछ आहूति देश के निर्माण में लगनी चाहिये, यह बात सही हो सकती है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी सोचना है कि क्या करदाता की हालत ऐसी है कि वह और कर दे सके। कहा यह जायेगा कि यह रुपया आयेगा कहाँ से? मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय शायद इस देश के बारे में मुझ से ज्यादा सोचते हैं और उन के सोचने की शक्ति भी शायद मुझ से ज्यादा है, लेकिन क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि देश को आजादी मिलने के १३ साल बाद भी एक तरफ महलों में रहने वालों ने अपने और महल बना लिये और दूसरी तरफ जिस की आमदनी १०० रु० थी उसके पैसे की कीमत मंहगाई की वजह से ६० या ७० रुपये रह गई? ७० रुपया पाने वाले की आमदनी ४० रुपया रह गई है और यह हकीकत है कि कुछ घर ऐसे भी हैं जहाँ कि फाकाकशी की नौबत आ गई है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले कलकत्ते में एक दुर्घटना हुई जोकि अखबारों में सुर्खी की शक्ल में आई थी और वह इस प्रकार है कि एक होम्योपैथिक डाक्टर जोकि क्वालिफाइड थे उन्होंने ८ महीने या ९ महीने मुतवातिर कोशिश की कलकत्ते जैसे शहर में कि किसी तरह से वे अपना और अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण कर सकें। ८ साल का हंसता खेलता हुआ बच्चा, उनकी धर्मपत्नी और दो और भी दूसरे आदमी उनके परिवार में थे। कलकत्ता जैसी जगह में उसको एक मुट्ठी आटा नहीं मिला और अन्त में यह हालत हुई कि उस शख्स ने तेजाब पिला कर अपने बच्चे को मारा,

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

अपनी बीबी को मारा और खुद मरा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक पिता हो कर अपने पुत्र को किस तरीके से जहर दे सकता है यह सोचने की बात है। क्या यह इस बात का सबूत नहीं है कि आज बेकारी इतनी बढ़ चुकी है कि एक नौजवान की जीविका धारण करने मौका जब नहीं मिला तो उसने अपने हंसते खेलते हुए बच्चे को मारा। अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि “ही मस्ट बी वैरी इनकौम्पीटेंट” अब इस सदन में बैठ कर मैं जानता हूँ कि हम लोग ज्यादा कौम्पटेंट बन चुके हैं...

श्री राधे लाल ठाकुर (उज्जैन): मेरा मतलब था कि अगर वह डाक्टर होशियार होता तो बीमारों की संख्या तो देश में बढ़ रही है वह कुछ न कुछ कमा ही सकता था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यहां सदन में तो यह बात है और बाहर देश में यह धारणा है और रूलिंग क्लास के पेपर्स के एडिटोरियल्स देखिये उन में लिखा है कि हमारा सभ्य समाज कहां जा रहा है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग जिन के कि हाथों में शासन की बागडोर है, इस के बारे में ध्यान करें। देश में बेकारी निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है और उस के साथ जो कुछ भी लोगों की हड्डियों में खून का आखिरी कतरा रह चुका था वह भी कर की शक्ल में निकाला जा रहा है। यह तो ठीक है कि करों से वसूल हुआ रुपया इस देश के निर्माण कार्यों में लगाया जायगा लेकिन यह तो देख लिया जाय कि लोगों में अब और अधिक देने की शक्ति रह भी गयी है अथवा नहीं।

हम इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन के जरिए देश के रिसोर्सेज को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन इसी के साथ दूसरी तरफ फिजूल-खर्ची का आलम अगर देखा जाय तो मैं उसको देख कर कभी कभी दंग रह जाता हूँ। मेहमान नवाजी में करोड़ों रुपया हमारे देश में खर्च होता है। यह देश की एक परम्परा है कि मेहमाननवाजी की जाय। यह बात सच है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर मैं इस सदन में कहूँ कि हमारी इंग्लैंड की महारानी के स्वागतार्थ जरूरत से ज्यादा खर्च हुआ तो यह कोई गलत बात न होगी। उस दिन कहा गया कि महारानी के स्वागत पर भारत सरकार ने २५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जिस के लिए कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह फीगर फैनटास्टिक है लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि आखिर २५ करोड़ नहीं तो फिर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ, १५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ या २ करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च हुआ या नहीं हुआ। कलकत्ते में जाकर जब मैं ने महारानी के स्वागत का इंतजाम देखा तो मैं तो दंग रह गया। मुझे वहां जाने पर मालूम हुआ कि जिन जिन इलाकों से वह गुजरने वाली थीं उन इलाकों के जितने भी फकीर थे, जितने भी बैगस, गरीब आदमी थे, अपाहिज थे, और जो बेचारे भीख मांगते थे उनको वहां से कोसों दूर हटा दिया गया ताकि हिन्दुस्तान में भिखारी भी रहते हैं यह शक्ल कहीं महारानी की आंखों के सामने न आ जाय.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य की तकरीर से आ जायेगी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अब अगर महारानी पूछ बैठतीं कि तुम्हारे देश में फकीर क्यों हैं तो हाथ जोड़ कर हम उन से यह कह देते कि यह देन तुम्हारी और तुम्हारे

पिता की है जो कि हमारे देश में आज भी भिखारी हैं लेकिन जहां एक तरफ भिखारी हैं वहां दूसरी तरफ भाखड़ा नंगल भी बना है। लोगों की हालत सुधरी भी है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि आज अगर ६० करोड़ रुपये में पूरा प्लान आपका काम-याब हो जाता है तो मैं लोगों से यह जरूर कहूंगा कि उन को कर देने चाहिए। लेकिन आप देखिये कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग और दस्तकारी के धंधे बंद होते जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कल मैं कानपुर में था। वहां पर जो लोग बर्तन बनाने का काम करते हैं उन्होंने कहा कि इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी के बाद यह उनका बर्तन बनाने का धंधा चाहे वह कानपुर में हो अथवा मुरादाबाद में, वह चल नहीं सकेगा। स्मोल कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को आखिर किस तरीके से आप प्रोत्साहन दीजियेगा? अगर इस तरह से टैक्सेशन से जमा करते हैं तो मैं माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बात को सोचें कि आखिर यह छोटे छोटे उद्योग को चलाने वाले जिन को कि प्रोत्साहन देना हमारा फर्ज है किस तरीके से यह सफलतापूर्वक चल सकते हैं।

मुपारी के ऊपर, किरोसीन आयल के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई है। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आया हूं उस प्रदेश में कोयले का संकट है। अब उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत ऐसी है कि जब वहां पर अन्न की कमी थी तो कोयला था और जब अन्न मिलने लगा तो कोयला नहीं मिलता और कोयले का वहां पर संकट है। कोयले के संकट को देख कर वहां पर लोगों ने जनता स्टोव और दूसरे स्टोव खरीदने शुरू किये अब यह इम्टी के तेल पर टैक्स बढ़ा देने के कारण मेरे खयाल में स्टोव भी नहीं जला पायेंगे। अब स्टोव भी न

जले और चूल्हा भी न जले ऐसी उपाय तो हमारे घर में नहीं हैं जो बगैर तेल और कोयले के खाना पका लें। मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं पर तो लोगों को सहारा मिले। उनकी कमर टूट चुकी है और मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या जनता की कमर तोड़ने के बाद हम देश को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे?

डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की बात जब भी आती है हमारे माननीय मंत्री कहते हैं कि क्या डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन इस सीमा तक पहुंच चुका है कि अब उसमें और अधिक बढ़ोत्तरी की गुंजाइश नहीं है और उससे ज्यादा रुपया आखिर आयेगा कहां से। लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी उस दिशा में गुंजाइश है। मैं जब अपने प्रान्त में देखता हूं तो मैं आश्चर्य में पड़ जाता हूं। इनकम टैक्स कहिए, वैल्यू टैक्स कहिए, गिफ्ट टैक्स कहिए या सेल्स टैक्स की बात अगर आप लें तो हमारे पूंजीपति और धनिक लोगों ने किसी भी चीज का पेमेंट करना सीखा ही नहीं है और हमारे सरमायेदारों ने तो कसम खा रखी है कि कोई भी टैक्स उनको देना नहीं है क्योंकि टैक्स न देना ही वह ही उनका मलघन है। वही उनका कैपिटल है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज उन टैक्सों की वसूली अगर सही तरीके से हो, लूपहोल जितने भी हों उनको जोड़ा जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ पैसा आ सकता है।

मैं कहता हूं कि आज देश में मेहमान-नवाजी करने के लिये बंगाल के मुख्य मन्त्री ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि मलिका मुअज्जमा जो हमारे देश में आई खास कर कलकत्ते में उनके स्वागत पर जो रुपया खर्च हुआ उससे ज्यादा रुपया श्री बुलगानिन और रुश्चेव के आने के समय हुआ था। क्या

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

सांत्वना है ? अब यह क्या बात हुई कि हमने तब रुपया ज्यादा खर्च किया था और अब महारानी के स्वागत पर कम रुपया खर्च किया है । मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है और गांधी जी के आदर्शों पर अगर ईमानदारी के साथ हम चलना चाहते हैं तो हमारे देश की मेहमाननवाजी की वह परम्परा होनी चाहिये जो कि हमारे नेता ने हमको बतलाई थी और जो कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए हो ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन चीजों पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने टैक्स लगाया है उनके बारे में दुबारा विचार किया जाय । राज्य सभा में उन्होंने जो तकरीर की उसको मैंने गौर से पढ़ा । वैसे मैं कोई अर्थ-शास्त्र का पंडित नहीं हूँ और विद्यार्थी भी अच्छा नहीं था । मैं उन तमाम चीजों को समझने की कोशिश करता हूँ जिस तरीके से कि एक विद्यार्थी समझने की कोशिश करता है लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि आखिर यह इनडाइरैक्ट टैक्सेशन के आधार पर अगर इस तरीके से लोगों की कमर तोड़ दी जाय तो देश को चलायेगा कौन । मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान अच्छा भी बन सकता है और बनेगा लेकिन वह इस तरह से बन सकता है कि सरमायेदारों से सरमाया लें और गरीब की मेहनत लें । ऐसा करने से मैं समझता हूँ कि दोनों को मिला कर एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बन सकता है । विदेशी पूंजी हमारे देश में आ रही है । उस के लिये कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन कभी कभी मुझे खतरा पैदा होता है कि कहीं राजनैतिक तरीके से हम किसी बंधन के अन्तर्गत न चले जायं । विदेशी पूंजी हमारे देश में आये लेकिन उसी के साथ कोई बन्धन कोई जंजीर की आखिरी कड़ी जो कि हिन्दुस्तान से हम लोग दूर कर चुके हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जंजीर की आखिरी कड़ी की शक्ल में हमारे गिर्द पड़ जाय । यह विश्वास किया जाय कि जब मैं यहां पर इसकी चर्चा करता हूँ

और खास कर अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री की आलोचना करता हूँ तो बहुत सोच समझ कर करता हूँ और देश के भले की खातिर करता हूँ वरना मैं तो उनके चरणों की धूल के बराबर भी नहीं हूँ

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह आप कैसे स्वप्न देखते हैं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अब जनता की आपने कोई मनोपली नहीं ले रखी है । मैं भी जनता में काम करता हूँ और जब मैं जनता में एक हाहाकार देखता हूँ और असन्तोष पाता हूँ तो एक नागरिक और खास तौर से संसद् का सदस्य होने के नाते मेरा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि मैं सही तस्वीर इस सदन के जरिए सरकार तक पहुंचाऊँ और आप इसका विश्वास करें कि जब मैं जनता में सर्वत्र हाहाकार देखता हूँ तो मुझे उससे कोई खुशी नहीं होती है और मेरी यह कदापि मंशा या इच्छा नहीं होती है कि मैं उस असन्तोष और हाहाकार से कोई नाजायज फायदा उठाऊँ । मैं तो यह सोचता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश में लोगों का विश्वास प्रजातान्त्रिक उसूलों से उठ गया, तो फिर इस देश का क्या होगा ।

अभी हमारी मुअज्जिज बहन, सुश्री मणि-बेन पटेल, ने बम्बई की हालत बताई कि वहां शराब बन्द होने से खुशहाली आ गई है । यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जिस बस्ती की बात उन्होंने इस सिलसिले में कही, वैसी बस्ती मुझे तो बम्बई में नहीं मिली, जहां लोग खुश हैं, अच्छा कपड़ा पहनते हैं, जिनके बच्चे अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं । मैंने उन इलाकों को देखा है, जिन को मजदूरों की बस्ती कहा जाता है, लेकिन मुझे यह सब देखने को नहीं मिला ।

मेरा ख्याल है कि इन टैक्सों के बढ़ने से जो परिवार सत्तर रुपये में चल सकता था, अब उसको पचासी या नब्बे रुपये खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। सबाल यह है कि ये पन्द्रह या बीस रुपये कहां से आयेंगे। होगा यह कि अगर हमने बच्चों की फ्रीस दे दी, तो मकान का किराया रह जायगा और अगर किराया दे दिया, तो बच्चों की फ्रीस रह जायगी और कर्जों का बोझ धीरे धीरे बढ़ता जायगा। अन्त में इस कर्जों से परेशान होकर लोग आत्म-हत्या करेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान में आत्म-हत्याओं की तादाद और बढ़ेगी।

जब हम लोगों ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरफ से कहा था कि सरकार प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड नहीं कर सकती है और वह चीजों के दाम घटाने में नाकामयाब हुई है, तो इस पर नुक्ता-चीनी हुई थी। आज मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड करने के लिये और चीजों के दाम बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये क्या योजनायें अपनाई जा रही हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि चीजों के दाम उसी तरीके से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उनके रुकने के आसार नजर नहीं आ रहे हैं। इस हालत में अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि हमारा महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिए, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि यह राष्ट्र-विरोधी मांग है, यह मांग मत करो।

अभी कल मर्दुमशुमारी से मालूम हुआ है कि अब दिल्ली की आबादी छब्बीस लाख हो चुकी है, लेकिन अगर आज सदन में यह कहा जाय कि चूंकि दिल्ली की आबादी छब्बीस लाख हो गई है, इसलिये उस को "ए" क्लास सिटी कर दिया जाय, तो कहा जायगा कि इसके लिये फ़ाइनेंसिज नहीं हैं। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जब वर्किंग क्लास

या मध्यम वर्ग के लोग कोई आर्थिक मांग करते हैं, तो सरकार की ओर से उन मांगों को राजनैतिक तरीके से डील किया जाता है। चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और हमारी कमर टूट रही है और अगर लोगों पर साठ करोड़ रुपये का बोझ और डाल दिया जाय, तो वे कहां तक चल सकेंगे? आज समय आ गया है कि अपने रिसोर्सेज को हासिल करने के लिये हमें कुछ और कदम उठाने चाहियें।

इस विषय में जब बैंक्स के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि वह मुमकिन नहीं है। पालाई बैंक और लक्ष्मी बैंक के फ़ेल होने पर सरकार ने यह महसूस किया कि बैंक्स का रेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए, उन का एमलगमेशन होना चाहिए, ताकि बैंकों में लोगों का पैसा महफूज रहे। लेकिन यह एमलगमेशन की बात कैसे आई? जब पालाई बैंक फ़ेल हुआ, तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह सोचा कि डिबाजिटर्स को ऐसी प्रोटेक्शन, शोर्टी और सिक्योरिटी दी जाये कि उन के दिमाग में बैंकों के फ़ेल्योर की बात न आये। वित्त मंत्री महोदय मुझे जवाब दें कि बैंक्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं हो सकता है। इसी तरह यद्यपि लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस को नेशनलाइज किया जा चुका है, लेकिन जनरल इन्शोरेंस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस को नेशनलाइज करना मुमकिन नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे इन तमाम प्लानों को कामयाब बनाने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सरमाये का इन्तज़ाम करें—जहां पर भी सरमाया है, उस को खोज कर वहां से निकालें और करदाता पर कर का बोझ डालते वक्त यह सोचें कि वह ज़िन्दा रहे, ख़त्म न हो जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय टैक्स एग्जम्पशन्स के

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

बारे में फिर से सोचें और मैं नम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि उन के पास जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आये हैं—चाहे वे बर्तन वालों के हैं और चाहे हैंडलूम वालों के— उन पर वह विचार करें और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगर वह विचार करेंगे, तो कुछ न कुछ उन को रिलीफ दिया जायगा।

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Most of the speeches have been concentrated on the question of taxation. No doubt, that is probably the most important aspect. I too would like to say a few words on that, but before that, I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Finance Minister to another important aspect which does not seem to have attracted the attention of most of the Members. No doubt, new taxes immediately attract us, but if we take up the Budget as a whole, one very important aspect is with regard to the capital expenditure of Government. If the revenue budget is somewhere about a thousand crores of rupees, the capital budget, that is, the budget of the Government as a borrower, as a lender to the several States, the several organisations, corporations and also the State treasuries, is almost equal to it; that is, the amount of expenditure in the capital budget is almost equal; it is of the order of a thousand crores of rupees, if I am not mistaken. If we look at the Budget papers, we find that sufficient importance does not seem to have been given to this side of the problem. Of course, I have tried to understand the problem, but it is rather difficult to find out exactly where we stand, how the amounts are lent, how we realise the interest and so on. As I said, this is a very important side of the Budget involving a thousand crores of rupees. I wish we had more information on this summarised in a way which the ordinary layman can understand.

After visiting some of the important projects, I have begun to ask myself whether we are not spending too much on them. So much is said

about economy, about the pay of Government servants and so on. But, to me, the more important question appears to be this, namely, how these amounts are spent, and whether they are being spent economically. I remember that the Finance Ministry appointed a special officer for this purpose, namely to go into this question and find out where economy could be effected. But when an ordinary layman goes to these several projects or other important places, he begins to feel whether these amounts are not spent as economically as they could be.

Take, for instance, the river valley projects. I had been to some of these projects. For example, when I went to the Tungabhadra project, I found Kailas on one side, and Vaikuntam on the other. I am given only one instance, but it is not only there; wherever we go, one thing that strikes a layman most is the vast expenditure on buildings. So far as office accommodation etc. is concerned of course, buildings are absolutely necessary, and persons will have to be protected from sun and rain. But I want the Finance Minister to consider this aspect of the question, namely whether there cannot be considerable economy on this side.

Take, for example, even the many engineering colleges and other institutions that are started. Are such huge buildings necessary for them? Of course, buildings are necessary; I do not deny that. For instance, we hear about Japan; what is spent on buildings there is very little; probably this may be due to their physical conditions, that is, the volcanic conditions prevailing there, and, therefore, they want only buildings of paper and cardboard. All the same, the more important aspect is the imparting of instruction in colleges and other institutions in buildings which are just necessary for protection from sun, water and rain; I think such types of buildings may be sufficient, especially in a poor country like ours. The point is whether it is necessary that

the amounts that are being spent now should be spent at all, and whether we are not spending too much. But the fact is that a layman like me often feels that in these directions, we are spending too much.

I request in all humility that this question be gone into and, if necessary, a careful scrutiny made as to how we are spending on these buildings. Anyhow, what has already been spent has been spent; nobody can do anything about it. But at least in regard to this matter in future, we should do something. For example, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, our loans would amount to Rs. 10,000 crores, if I am not mistaken. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to consider this aspect of the question. If countries like Japan could get on with very small buildings and can manage things in that manner—for example, as I pointed out, in several institutions, colleges and things like that, they give the best of instruction, without at the same time sending much—we should be able to do so.

Now, I would like to pass on, as others, have done, to the taxation question. About a few months ago, I happened to read an article by Shri P. S. Mahalonobis who, if I am not mistaken, is our economic adviser. The sole argument in that article was that the income in the agricultural sector has increased considerably, they have reaped the benefits of one or two Plans and so some method must be found out to tax this section of the public. I felt while reading the Budget proposals this time regarding taxation whether the underlying principle was not this theory that the agricultural section has gained very much on account of these Plans and so they should be taxed more for the purpose of resources. I beg to differ on this question, that the agricultural section as a whole has made such profits and there is capacity to pay there and methods should be devised for taxing it.

It may be that in the agricultural sector, some of the bigger landholders, people who are having some industries also there, may be having higher income. But I am afraid that that does not represent the exact situation of the agricultural population. I have tried to investigate this matter in a few villages surrounding my own village. If we collect figures, what we find is that a few families in a village of 500 people, some 10 or 15 families, have a higher income, better fertilisers, better modes of cultivation etc. But if we take the population in the village as a whole, as the Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee has also reported, we find that the income of the ordinary villagers out of a population of 500, except for 30 or 40 persons, in the villages I have examined, is less. On this question, the Second Report of the Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee may also be considered in the Finance Ministry.

As regards indirect taxation, I do not deny that for the Third Plan we have to find resources. I am not arguing indirect taxation as such, but we have to see this aspect of the question, whether in imposing this indirect taxation on the agricultural section, who constitute more than 80 per cent. of the population, we are not imposing a higher taxation on the agricultural people. Let us take even this year's budget proposals. Take, for example, cloth, mill-made cloth, woollen cloth, copper, zinc, betel-nuts etc. Many of these things are purely affecting the village population. So out of the taxation, the major portion will have to come from the agricultural people.

As I said, we want resources for our Plan. In fact, I congratulate our Finance Minister on coming out with proposals to completely cover the deficit of Rs. 60 crores, even giving a talking point at the time when general elections are coming which I find al-

[Shri Achar]

ready the Communist leader has taken up, the question of the common man and taxation. Conceding even that, I would submit that we have to find resources. There is no doubt about it. I congratulate the Finance Minister on coming out with a bold budget even though the elections are coming. But at the same time, we have also to look at the other aspect of the question whether the proportion of increase as between direct and indirect taxes is fair. So far as direct taxes are concerned, the new proposals would yield only about Rs. 2 crores whereas the amount expected to be realised from indirect taxes is Rs. 57 crores. No doubt, everybody must make sacrifices for the Plan, but I want to know whether it is also not necessary that people with higher incomes, of more than Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,500, should be taxed more. Even in the rate, there may be an increase. We know, for example, that in Britain whenever they wanted—at least in the earlier days—more money, the easiest method was to raise the rate of income-tax. When we are thinking of taxing people who are living from hand to mouth in the villages, when we are thinking of taxing betel-nuts—in our parts, people say that arecanut has become more costly than coconut—I only submit that the question of taxing the higher income groups, who have the capacity to pay income tax, who have at least more capacity to pay than the village people, is an important question that should be considered. Most of the people in villages have an income which probably is not even Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 per month.....

An Hon. Member: Per year.

17 hrs.

Shri Achar: Per year.

Of course, it is a well known fact what the income of an ordinary agriculturist is, except for a few rich people in the villages. Even the income I estimated probably is too much. But when we are taxing even these

people, and there is an increase and they are to sacrifice, is it not necessary, I submit, that people with higher income also must be made to pay something more? Three crores and 57 crores are certainly disproportionate. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to consider at least some of the items once again, and see whether some relief could not be given in those directions.

As you have rung the bell, I would only mention a few of them and I will conclude. I would also like to say, so far as newsprint is concerned, that it is a very important and essential item. There also, the income from the new taxation is very little. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to omit that. And then the few items that I have in mind are especially, cloth, betel nuts, coffee, tea and kerosene oil. I would appeal that extra taxation on these must go, and that should be made up by having a little higher rate of income-tax. Thank you.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश हुआ है, और उस के द्वारा जो देश की स्थिति सामने रखी गई है, उस को देख कर सभी को प्रसन्नता होगी। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था के प्रायः सभी क्षेत्रों में अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन में जहां ६६ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है वहां खाद्य की उपज में भी ३३ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और हमारी योजनायें प्रथम और द्वितीय, दोनों काफी सफल रही हैं। दूसरी योजना समाप्त हो रही है और हम अब तीसरी योजना को हाथ में लेने वाले हैं। इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य, जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा, मुख्य रूप से जो हमारे करोड़ों लोग गरीबी में जकड़े हुए हैं उन को गरीबी के चंगुल से छुड़ाना है, और इसीलिये जो तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना है वह बहुत बड़ी योजना के रूप में सामने रखी गई है।

योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये टैक्स भी लगाने की जरूरत है क्योंकि पैसा भी चाहिये, और यह भी सही है कि हम हमेशा नोट छाप कर उसे पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से जो टैक्स आदि लगाये गये हैं उन को कोई गैर वाजिब नहीं कह सकता। यह भी सही है कि हमारे देश की आबादी काफी है और करोड़ों गरीब लोगों के लिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि वे भी अपने ऊपर कुछ कर का भार उठावें। इस दृष्टि से टैक्स के जो प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं, मैं समझता हूं, वे बिल्कुल उपयुक्त हैं। जहां तक लोगों का सवाल है, उन को टैक्सों के देने के बारे में उतनी शिकायत नहीं है, बल्कि अगर देश की गरीबी को मिटाना है, लोगों को सुखी बनाना है, तो लोग और भी अधिक त्याग करने को तैयार हो जायेंगे। गरीब भी कुछ न कुछ धन दे देता है। यह हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है कि अपने समाज के लिये, अपने देश के लिये लोगों ने अपनी जान तक दे दी है, इस लिये वे थोड़ा टैक्स देने में गुरेज नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन लोगों को जो शिकायत है वह यह कि जो पैसा लिया जाता है, उस का कहीं दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है। लोगों का ऐसा अनुमान है कि इस पर जितनी देख रेख रखनी चाहिये, जितनी निगाह रखनी चाहिये कि वह पैसा फिजूल खर्च न हो, अनुत्पादक कार्यों में खर्च न हो, और उस का ठीक रिटर्न मिले, एक एक पैसे का सदुपयोग हो, उतनी रकखी नहीं जा रही है। इस के बारे में लोगों को शंकायें हैं और उस के लिये कारण भी हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और दूसरे मंत्रियों ने बार बार यह कहा है कि हमारे देश में चपरासी वगैरह की जितनी संख्या है, उतनी दूसरे देशों में नहीं रहती है। ठीक है आप टैक्स लगाइये, पैसा उगाहिये, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या समय नहीं आ गया है जब हम को विचार करना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां की एकानमी कहां ऐसी है जिस में खर्च कम किया जा सकता है। उस खर्च को कम कर के हम करोड़ों रुपया अपने परिश्रम से बचा कर योजना के महत्वपूर्ण कार्य में क्या नहीं लगा सकते हैं?

कहा गया है कि नया रिफ्रूटमेंट हम ने बन्द कर दिया है और इस पालिसी को हम जारी रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यही काफी नहीं है। जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे कर्मचारियों के घरों में बच्चों को रखने के लिये चपरासी हैं, खाना बनाने वाले चपरासी हैं, बाजार का काम करने वाले भी चपरासी हैं, तो हमें बड़ा दुःख होता है। जिन लोगों को बड़ी बड़ी तन्ख्वाहें मिलती हैं, वे ऐसे काम करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल डाइरेक्शन्स इश्यू कर देने से काम नहीं धलेगा, इस के लिये कानून बना देना चाहिये कि जुर्माना होगा अगर कोई अधिकारी सरकारी कर्मचारियों से ऐसे काम लेगा, उन के इस काम को अपराध माना जायेगा और इस के लिये चालान हो कर न्यायालय से सजा भी मिल सकती है। इस बात को साफ कर दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि केवल डाइरेक्शन्स से या सर्कुलर इश्यू करने से यह चीज रुकने वाली नहीं है। मेरा विश्वास है कि चपरासी और दूसरे लोग काफी जागृत हो गये हैं, और मैं ने ऐसी जगहें देखी हैं जहां उन्होंने इस तरह के काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया है। वे घर का काम नहीं करेंगे भले ही वे वहां पर बैठे रहें। अगर उन की जरूरत न हो तो आप को उन की संख्या को कम करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से कई जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां पर आप ने इन्स्पेक्टर वगैरह रखे हैं। हर एक डिपार्टमेंट अलग अलग उन को अपने काम के लिये मुकर्रर करते हैं। इस के बारे में भी जांच पड़ताल करने की जरूरत है कि क्या एक ही आदमी दो तीन महकमों का काम नहीं कर सकता। अगर इस तरह जागरूकता से काम किया जाय और काफी प्रयत्न किया जाय तो मेरा विश्वास है कि बहुत कुछ रुपये की बचत हो सकती है और खर्चा कम हो सकता है, और आप जो टैक्स का भार गरीब आदमियों पर अधिक डालते हैं, उस में भी कमी हो सकती है।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

अपनी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के बारे में हम सब को अभिमान है, और जितनी प्रगति हुई है वह सराहनीय है। बाहर वाले भी जब यहां आते हैं तो उन को आश्चर्य होता है। लेकिन आखिर हमारी योजनाओं का उद्देश्य क्या है? आखिर लोगों को सन्तोष देना ही तो? आज कई ऐसी बातें हैं जिन की ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमें केवल इस से सन्तोष नहीं करना है कि हम ने जो आंकड़े पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिये निर्धारित किये हैं उन को पूरा करना है या उन को पूरा करने के लिये रुपया जुटाना है या आज हमें टैक्स द्वारा या विदेशों से कर्ज ले कर वह करना है। यही काफी नहीं है कि हमारे आंकड़े पूरे हो जायें। देखना यह है कि जिन लोगों के लिये यह काम किये जाते हैं उन को पूरा सन्तोष होता है या नहीं।

एक चीज और मैं रखना चाहता हूं। हम ने कहा कि लोगों को न्याय मिलेगा। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं न्यायालयों में? न्याय महंगा हो गया है। कोर्ट फीज, प्रोसेस फीज वगैरह काफी बढ़ गई हैं और अदालतों में मुकदमे महीनों चलते हैं। मैं आप से आज की हालत क्या निवेदन करूं? आज से कुछ साल पहले जब हम अर्जेंट कापी के लिये ऐप्लाई करते थे तो २४ घंटों में वह हमें मिल जाती थी, लेकिन अब १५ दिन में वह नकल मिलती है। मामूली नकल में तो चार चार महीने लग जाते हैं और वह नहीं मिलती है। लोग पूछते हैं कि आखिर यह क्या स्थिति आ गई है। लोगों में यह चर्चा का विषय होता है और राजनीतिक तथा और तरह की टीका टिप्पणी होती है। चाहिये तो यह कि न्याय सुलभ हो, सस्ता हो और जल्दी मिले। लेकिन आज तो वर्षों तक मुकदमे चलते रहते हैं। आवश्यकता इस चीज की है कि अधु-

निक साधनों के द्वारा या पंचायतों को और अधिकार दे कर लोगों को न्याय दिया जाय।

इसी तरह से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को लीजिये। काफी प्रगति हुई, काफी विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं और असंख्य कालेज, हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल और हाई स्कूल, टेकनिकल स्कूल और कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज वगैरह खोले गये हैं। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद हम सुनते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा का स्टैण्डर्ड गिरता चला जा रहा है, चरित्र निर्माण जो मनुष्य और बालकों का होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है। क्या यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं है? क्या हमारी डिमाक्रेमी सफल हो जायेगी जब तक ठीक तरह की शिक्षा लोगों को नहीं मिलेगी? अब यह आसाम और जबलपुर के कांड क्यों हुए? यह लोगों को ठीक तरीके की शिक्षा न मिली होने के कारण घटित हुए। यह भ्रष्टाचार क्यों होता है, यह इन-एफेशिअंसी क्यों होती है? यह रीजनलिज्म, कस्टिज्म वगैरह क्यों फैलती है? यह सरकारी नौकरियों आदि देने के मामले में पक्षपात क्यों होता है। नौकरियां अपने अपने मिलने वालों को दे देते हैं। हालत यह हो गई है कि जुडिशियरी भी उन से बची नहीं रह सकी है। जब मैं भावनगर गया था तो मुझे एक रिटायर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेशन जज ने बतलाया कि पहले डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेशन जज के लेवल तक कोई भी उंगली उठा कर नहीं देख सकता था लेकिन अब यह पक्षपात और करप्शन डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेशन जज की लेवल तक पहुंच गया है ऐसी लोग शंका करते हैं। पहले हाई-कोर्ट के जज की तरफ कोई उंगली नहीं उठा सकता था लेकिन अब वहां मिफारिशें वगैरह चलने लगी हैं। अब क्या यह सब बातें हमारे लिये अच्छी हैं? इन सब की रोक केवल सरकुलर्स और कानून पास करने से ही नहीं हो सकेगी। इस के वास्ते हमें लोगों के दिल और दिमागों को तबदील करना

पड़ेगा। यह तब तक संभव न हो सकेगा जब तक कि ठीक तरीके से लोगों को शिक्षा न दी जाये और वह भी बचपन से। इसलिये इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब लोगों को मोरेल एजुकेशन भी दी जायेगी। जब ज्यादा से ज्यादा बोर्डिंग हाउसेज बनाये जायेंगे जहां कि विद्यार्थियों को रक्खा जायेगा और सुबह से शाम तक जो उन का दैनिक कार्यक्रम होता है उस पर ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा।

आज हमारे देश में सुरक्षा का सवाल भी सामने है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे एक पड़ोसी राष्ट्र चीन ने हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण कर के हमारा कुछ भाग अनधिकृत रूप से दबा रक्खा है। उस के लिये यह कहा जाता है कि उस की रक्षा के लिये केवल आदमियों की ही जरूरत नहीं होगी अपितु अन्य तैयारियां भी करनी होंगी, यह बिलकुल ठीक है लेकिन यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि लोगों का मोरेल एक बहुत बड़ी आप में ताकत होती है। बगैर मोरेल के और बगैर मोरेल फोर्स के कोई भी युद्ध जीता नहीं जा सकता है और कोई भी कामयाबी हासिल नहीं की जा सकती है। पुराने जमाने में इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि यहां के लोग सावधान नहीं थे और तैयार नहीं थे और जिस का कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि मुट्ठी भर लोग बाहर से यहां आये और उन्होंने देश पर कब्जा कर लिया था। आज समय आ गया है जबकि हम को तमाम कालिजेज और हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में कम्पलसरी मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। हमें अपने नौजवानों को इस बात के लिये तैयार करना चाहिये कि देश में जबलपुर आदि जैसे कांडों को ले कर जो झगड़े वगैरह हो जाया करते हैं उन की रोकथाम करें और लोगों की जान और माल की हिफाजत करें। हमें उन को इस तरह से शिक्षित करना चाहिये कि समय पड़ने पर वे अपने आप को जोखिम में डालने को भी

तैयार हो जायें। अपने देश के नौजवानों को इस तरह की शिक्षा देने की आज बड़ी आवश्यकता है और इस ओर सरकार का विशेष रूप से ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अगर हम ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो जैसा कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया एक समय ऐसा आ सकता है कि हमारी सारी करी कराई मेहनत पर पानी फिर जाय और एक गड़बड़ी और अव्यवस्था की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है और जिस उद्देश्य के लिये हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं वह बेकार हो सकता है।

एकमाइज ड्यूटी के बारे में मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया कि मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूं। हमें रिसोर्स बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जैसेकि पहले कुछ राज्यों में ममलू मैनूर, ट्रावनकोर-कोचीन, बीकानेर, ग्वालियर और इंदौर में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का लाइफ इश्योरेंस कम्पलसरी किया तो क्या हम अपने रिसोर्स को बढ़ाने के लिये, आमदनी को बढ़ाने के लिये इस लाइफ इश्योरेंस को सारे देश भर के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये कम्पलसरी नहीं कर सकते हैं? मेरी समझ में वह कम्पलसरी होनी चाहिये। उस का प्रीमियम भी कम हो और जो एजेंट को कमिशन दिया जाता है वह उस में से काट कर के यह कम्पलसरी इश्योरेंस की स्कीम लागू कर दी जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारी नौकर इस का स्वागत ही करेंगे। यह योजना सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हित में ही होगी। इस के साथ ही देश में विकास कार्य करने के लिये आप को करोड़ों रुपया भी मिल जायगा। एक कम्पलसरी सेविंग हो जायेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और इस दिशा में कुछ न कुछ प्रयत्न करें।

इसी तरीके से इस इश्योरेंस को जितने भी बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं उन में भी इस को लागू कर देना चाहिये जिस से कि करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदनी हम को मिल जाय।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

दो शब्द मैं लोगों की हेल्थ के बारे में भी आप से कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां अस्पताल बड़ी संख्या में खुलते जा रहे हैं और करोड़ों रुपया उस के लिये खर्च भी हो रहा है लेकिन उन बातों की तरफ कम ध्यान है जिन में कि पैसा खर्च करना नहीं होता है। अब नदियों का पानी गन्दा होता जा रहा है, तालाबों का पानी गन्दला हो रहा है, कुओं का पानी खराब है। इस गन्दगी को रोकने के लिये अभी तक कोई बात नहीं की गई है। मैं ने अखबारों में देखा कि अभी थोड़ा समय हुआ हैल्थ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी और उस में इस पर विचार किया गया लेकिन बात तो तब होती जब इस नये साल में कोई उस के वास्ते नई चीज या कोई कानून सामने आता। अमरीका आदि देशों में गन्दगी को रोकने के वास्ते कानून बने हुए हैं। अगर पीने का पानी और हवा भी लोगों को शुद्ध न मिल सके तो यह हमारे लिये बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। इसलिये इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये जिस से कि लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बेहतर हो और जो करोड़ों रुपया आज अस्पतालों में दवाइयों पर खर्च हो रहा है उस में बचत हो जायगी।

अन्त में मैं एक शब्द और कहने के लिये आप से क्षमा चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि हमारे यहां ग्वालियर में ए० जी०० का अफिफ है। वहां कुछ कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी। यह तो ठीक है कि अगर जिन लोगों ने हड़ताल की थी तो उस की सजा उन को मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि दूसरी जगह हड़ताल करने वालों के साथ जिस तरह से पेश आया गया है वैसा ही बर्ताव वहां के कर्मचारियों के साथ भी होना चाहिये। अब वहां कुछ नौजवान कर्मचारी गुमराह हो गये और उन्होंने ने हड़ताल कर दी। उन हड़ताली कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है जबकि दूसरी जगह इतना 1 कदम नहीं उठाया गया और उन पर

जुर्माना कर दिया गया और उन को वार्निंग दे दी गई। मेरा कहना तो यही है कि इतना सख्त कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये। अगर दूसरी जगह भी इतना सख्त कदम उठाया गया हो तो मैं नहीं कहता। यह मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर गौर किया जाय और उन के मामलों पर ध्यानपूर्वक और सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाय खास कर उन लोगों के बारे में जिन्होंने ने कि माफी भी मांग ली है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उस के लिये धन्यवाद करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

Shri K. L. Krishnan Nair (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals. This is the Budget of the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, which is really symbolic of the Third Five Year Plan. It is an ambitious scheme. The Budget has also to be framed according to the objective of our Third Five Year Plan. We are emboldened to have this big venture because of the success of our First and Second Five Year Plans. There is an increase in production, both in industry and in agriculture. There has also been a large amount of facility afforded for employment. That warrants a scheme which is more ambitious than the prior two schemes.

Regarding the taxation policy, we have to congratulate the Finance Minister because there is a general approval of it. It is well-balanced, well spread so much so it would not be felt as a burden, and, as such, people are prepared to bear the sacrifice by supporting it. There is bound to be an increase in the proportion of indirect taxation when the State functions as a Welfare State. Direct taxation is a legacy of the colonial system of administration; and indirect taxation will be followed more hereafter in our socialistic pattern of administration. I have to congratulate the Finance Minister for the bold step he has taken in this line.

More stress is laid in the Five Year Plan, as also in the Budget, on industrialisation. It is admitted that the difficulties of India can be got over only by rapid industrialisation. Major allotment is made in the Third Five Year Plan by allotting 24.1 per cent. for industrialisation. But we find that in the implementation of the industrial policy due weight is not given to regional balance, nor substantial help to undeveloped portions.

On a perusal of the Second Five Year Plan you will find that the total outlay on industry was Rs. 1094 crores; but, actually, it came to Rs. 1450 crores. Out of that Rs. 775 crores was given to Centrally owned industries. Annexure XVII of the Explanatory Memorandum given along with the Budget papers will show that these things, excluding expenditure on Finance Corporation and such other corporations comes to about Rs. 505.55 crores. You will find no attempt to adjust it regionwise or to bestow more money on undeveloped areas. Kerala gets Rs. 1.22 crores—Rs. 25 lakhs for Travancore Minerals and Rs. 97 lakhs for Hindustan Insecticides. Kerala's population is four per cent. You will find what a disparity is there and what injustice has been done to it.

I have to congratulate the Government for having given Kerala the second shipyard to compensate for the injustice done in the Second Plan. During the Third Plan period, the public sector will get Rs. 1500 crores and the Central undertakings will get Rs. 1470 crores. But my appeal is that if the regional disparity is to be avoided, the undeveloped areas must be substantially helped. Annexure I to the Draft Outline of the Third Plan will show that there are many industries which are to be installed in various parts of India. The Kerala Government had put up their claim for a heavy electrical plant. Two such plants are proposed to be set up. The technical committee studied the sites and substantially approved the site at

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Cannanore. But unfortunately, the Czech experts did not visit that place; they visited Andhra and Madras and they did not visit Kerala. Why? There is a misgiving that Kerala may have the same fate as it had during the First and Second Plan periods. Kerala deserves proper attention. It is a very small State, double the size of ordinary districts. The density of population is 907 per square mile as against 312 for all India. The average number of workers is 90 per factory. 46 per cent. of the factories are seasonal factories and agricultural labour constitutes 21 per cent. as against 13 per cent. (all-India). The unemployment of agricultural labour is 125 days in a year as against 82 days for the whole of India. Educated and uneducated unemployment is rampant.

I wish to make it clear that Kerala is also doing her utmost and not merely requesting help to be given to her. The Budget of the Kerala Government will show that they had come forward with taxation proposals for Rs. 1.98 crores out of a total budget of Rs. 54 crores. You will be surprised to find that taxes are levied on land—it is now double the rate. The food stuffs are also taxed. I do not think that any State in India is taxing the food stuffs. But all other avenues are lost and as such they have shown their willingness for the utmost sacrifices. It is the duty of the India Government to come and help such States which are prepared for doing their part with greater sacrifice than the rest of India.

The present Kerala Government has the backing of the people there. The Industries Minister there is very popular and he was able to get applications for 75 industries. Out of them only 20 were given licence. I hope the Ministry here will see that there is no undue delay in these cases.

Another important thing which we have to think of is the food problem. The hon. Food Minister by his magic

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

hand has made it less complicated than it was before. Kerala is a chronic spot; it is over populated and there is always deficiency. But the Kerala Government has been doing its mite. In 1951-52, they produced about 6.01 lakh tons of foodgrains, in 1955-56, they produced about 8.61 lakhs. In 1960-61, they produced 10.85 lakh tons.

They are doing all these things. But I submit, Sir, the Central help is not as large as it ought to be, because on a perusal of the Second Plan you will find that the contribution by the Centre to the State fund in respect of Kerala was only 45 per cent. For the State of Bombay it was less—41 per cent.—but all the other States got more—Madras got 49 per cent, West Bengal got 54 per cent, Uttar Pradesh got 55 per cent, Bihar got 60 per cent, Mysore got 66 per cent. and others got more than that.

Before concluding, I would like to say a few words about the Kerala banks. Unfortunately, on the eve of the framing of the Third Five Year Plan there was the crash of the Palai Central Bank. It was a major bank in Kerala. These private banks were the only source of funds for the merchants and others there. After the crash of that bank some five or six other banks were also in difficult situations and moratorium was granted. The Government of India has taken a policy of amalgamating some of them so as to make them substantial. Sir, I do admit that the Finance Minister is taking interest in it, but our anxiety is that it is not being speeded up as it ought to be. My request is that the Finance Minister may bestow more attention on it and see that the integration of these banks is properly attended to and at a speedier rate.

Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, before dealing with certain salient features of the General Budget, I

may be permitted to say something in general about this Budget.

The Finance Minister was uniquely placed in the sense that he has had enough of encomiums and bouquets and also odiums. He has had odiums from a certain section and bouquets and encomiums from another section of the people.

When we examine this Budget from a proper aspect of the question we can only sympathise with his lot. Sir, he has been enjoined with the responsibility of seeing that the Third Five Year Plan is completed successfully and that it starts with a good beginning. That is an essential burden that is cast on the Finance Minister, and he has to discharge it in spite of the various difficulties.

Sir, the approach that he has made in respect of this General Budget is really a magnificent one, because in an undaunted manner he has resorted to levying taxes on certain commodities for which there is a hue and cry from all over the country.

When one examines the position in that fashion one has to give a patient thought to the background of his mind. I am sure the Finance Minister must have spent a good lot of time thinking whether to levy a tax, whether it should be a direct or an indirect tax, and what type of tax he has to resort to to get the necessary resources to see that the huge Third Five Year Plan is implemented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member would like to continue tomorrow?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Yes. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This discussion will continue tomorrow.

17.29 hrs.

RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES
(REPEAL) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on the 13th March, 1961, namely:—

"That the Bill to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957 and to make certain provisions consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha—

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him time afterwards.

Shri Mahanty: My submission is that we should not proceed with the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We would not. Unless we hear the hon. Member and take a decision we will not proceed with it. But the Parliament should be seized of a thing and then only we can proceed.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I have already said what I had to say. This is a very small Bill, and I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty: I am constrained to move this point of order inasmuch as I feel that this Bill is violating the fundamental principles of articles 280 and 281 of the Constitution. I would like to make it clear that this is merely a procedural matter and I do not ask the Chair to give any verdict on the *ultra vires* or *intra vires* nature of the Bill. I am constrained to say that if the Finance Ministry had given more thought to this aspect of the question, we would not have been presented with this Bill.

You will kindly bear in mind that this Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill is relatable to Act 57 of 1957, namely, Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957. This Bill has got a very special genesis and is *sui generis*. It is not a Bill of the ordinary kind. The Finance Commission is appointed under the Constitution to lay down the principles of devolution of the Union taxes to the various States. If you will kindly look to article 280, sub-clause (3), of the Constitution, you will find the following:

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

- (a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States for the respective shares of such proceeds;

Sub-clause (b) of the same article reads as follows:

"the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India;"

Inter alia, article 280 says in sub-clause (4) as follows:

"The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them."

Article 281 says as follows:

"The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament".

[Shri Mahanty]

The second Finance Commission was appointed under article 280 of the Constitution and the report of the second Finance Commission was laid on the Table of the House, indicating the action taken by the President, and in accordance with that, this Act has been passed.

I am sorry this is rather a lengthy point of order because of the issues involved. If you will look to page 65 of the report of the second Finance Commission, you will find the following in para 180:

"It is desirable that the States should know in advance the shares of revenue they are entitled to get. It is reasonable to work out the States' shares on the basis of the average of recent earnings and express these shares as fixed percentages applicable for five years from 1957-58".

Then, in para 182, they say as follows:

"While this recommendation may hold good for the period of five years ending 31st March, 1962, we suggest that steps be taken to investigate if the railways could not, without undue labour or expense, maintain State-wise statistics of route-mileage, traffic and earnings to facilitate the consideration of alternative methods of distribution".

In accordance with this recommendation, which was approved by the President, which was approved by this House, this Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act was passed by Parliament.

Now, if the Government say that they are coming to Parliament merely to repeal the Bill, I will have no objection; because Government can come at any point of time and say, we are seeking approval of Parliament for repealing a Bill. But I do not know if the President has given specific approval to amend the recom-

mendations of the Second Finance Commission and for repealing the Railway Passenger Fares Act. What the President has sanctioned is merely under clause (1) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution. The President's recommendation is confined only to certifying the fact that it is a Money Bill, and the taxes are going to be varied. I beg of the House to appreciate that the President's approval is necessary to make any substantive amendment to or deviation from the Finance Commission's recommendations.

Secondly—and that is more important—I am sure the Statement of Objects and Reasons is as much a part of the Bill as anything else, because this gives an insight into the basic pattern of the Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

"The Railway Convention Committee, 1960 recommended *inter alia* that from the 1st of April 1961, the tax on Railway Passenger Fares at the existing rates should be merged with Railway fares and that in lieu of the net proceeds of the tax assignable to States, a fixed annual amount should be made available for distribution among them."

This is agreed that in lieu of the railway passenger fares, fixed amounts will be paid. But this Bill suffers from another vitiation or inadequacy, viz., this Bill does not indicate what should be the pattern of distribution.

The Railway Minister in his budget speech said in page 17:

"After the merger of passenger tax in passenger fares, a payment of Rs. 12.5 crores per annum in lieu will have to be made to the General Revenues."

I am sure these Rs. 12.5 crores are going to be distributed among the States of the Indian Union. But unless you lay down the pattern of distribution, you cannot come to the House with this repealing Bill saying, "We are going to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act and provide

Rs. 12.5 crores to the General Revenues", because the pattern of distribution is not known. My point is, who is the Government in this particular matter?

Ch. Randir Singh (Rohtak): Is that the point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Member.

Shri Mahanty: I would expect a little seriousness. It concerns....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am all attention.

Shri Mahanty: I was saying with reference to such frivolities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not make such extraneous observations.

Shri Mahanty: This is a serious matter. This relates to the very concept of the constitutional individuality of the States. Whatever the States get, they do not get as alms; they get it according to a particular procedure. For what, there are two authorities. The first is the Finance Commission, which derives its authority under the Constitution. The second authority in this matter is the President of India and the third is Parliament.

The sum up all that I have submitted, firstly, this Bill has not received the assent or approval of the President so as to be relatable to the requirements of article 281 of the Constitution, inasmuch as this Bill is going to make a substantive amendment to an Act which was passed under article 281 of the Constitution. My submission is, unless we receive the assent or approval from the President, we cannot proceed with this Bill.

Secondly,* this Bill does not lay the pattern or procedure of distribution of Rs. 12.5 crores, which is going to be paid to the States in lieu of the tax on railway passenger fares.

Lastly, my point of order is: when two bodies are conflicting in their recommendations, whose recommendation will be valid? The Railway Convention Committee was a committee appointed by the Parliament. With all respect to a parliamentary committee, I beg to submit that it cannot over-ride the status and personality of a committee which derives its status and sanction from the Constitution. To clarify the point, we have the Supreme Court, High Courts and the Public Service Commission, who derive their authority from the Constitution. Now, this House cannot appoint a committee to sit in appeal on the judgment of the Supreme Court. That cannot be done because our authority is confined to the four walls of Parliament and the Constitution. Therefore, my point is, even though I have got every respect for the Railway Convention Committee, its recommendations cannot override the recommendations of a committee which derives its status and authority from the Constitution. On these three counts my feeling is that this Bill is *ultra vires* and unless the President gives his specific approval to this particular Bill, we cannot proceed with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Mahanty: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Deputy Minister of Finance anything to say on this?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Would you like me to reply now or should I reply to this objection when I reply to some other points that will be raised during the discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since this has been raised as a point of order, therefore, it is being given precedence. But I would like to put one or two questions to the hon. Member, if he be agreeable to answer them. There is no doubt, I feel that so far as a commission or a body appointed by

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the Constitution is concerned its recommendations should have preference over any other body that is appointed by Parliament. One is the will of the people and the other is the will of the representatives of the people. Therefore, I would agree there. But that is not the question here. Here we have got an Act that was passed by this Parliament, now we are going to repeal that Act of Parliament and Parliament itself is proposing to repeal it. What it does is to be seen afterwards. The question that I want to put to the hon. Member is this. The Finance Commission has powers to distribute the revenues and not to levy any fresh taxes. It cannot raise revenues afresh. The revenues or taxes are levied by the will of Parliament alone. No tax can be levied without an Act of this Parliament. Passenger fares are a different thing altogether. But this was a clear tax that was levied and an Act had been passed here by this Parliament. Therefore, now what we are proposing to do is not, as the hon. Member has put it, to do away with the recommendations of the Finance Commission. They have only suggested the ways and means, how those revenues that are raised through taxation by Acts of Parliament—and this was one of those Acts, 57 of 1957—would be distributed among the States and the Centre. Here—I am just putting it to the hon. Member to reply—the proposal is that an Act of Parliament that had been passed here might be repealed. If there is no revenue on account of that tax, then where does the question of the distribution of the tax or revenue that would accrue from it come in? Firstly it is proposed that the Act might be repealed. So, there would be no revenue which can be distributed among the Centre and the States on account of that Act. Would it mean, as the hon. Member wants to put it, that we are doing away or taking away the authority of the Commission by what we are doing here? Because they have only recommended—and those recommen-

dations are placed before this Parliament—that the revenue arising out of that Act or as a consequence of that Act should be distributed in this manner. Now this Parliament is proposing to repeal that Act. If the revenue is not there, there would be nothing to be distributed. That is all what is being done. I would like the hon. Member to devote his attention to this point.

Shri Mahanty: You have been pleased to raise two points. No. 1, if I have understood you correctly, is that an Act was passed, it is now being repealed and, therefore, there can be nothing very sinister about it.

No. 2 is that the Finance Commission cannot impose a levy, it can only merely distribute certain resources. Now, I venture to submit that the very Act which is now being sought to be repealed, if you kindly look at its title, reads like this:

"An Act to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the estate duty and the tax on railway passenger fares among the States....".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I differ from the hon. Member that the Statement of Objects and Reasons is a part of the Act.

Shri Mahanty: That is not very much to my purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was the observation that he had made.

Shri Mahanty: I said that *iter alia*. You may take it out. What I am inviting your kind attention to is the heading which you will find in the annexure to this Bill. The heading of the Act which we are now going to amend is:

"An Act to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the estate duty and the tax on railway passenger fares among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution...."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading the heading of the Act which we passed last time?

Shri Mahanty: Yes. It is the Title of the Act which is now going to be amended. It is very material for my purpose because now I will make out that it is a very special Act and not an Act of the ordinary kind.

17.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Title of the Act which we are now seeking to amend reads like this:

"An Act to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the estate duty and the tax on railway passenger fares among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 30th day of September, 1957."
(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must hear him. The hon. Minister is here. He may go on.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I have raised a point of order.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): He was asked some questions by the Chair and he is answering them now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would like to satisfy the hon. Member. He has already raised those points.

Shri Mahanty: She may satisfy me later. Let me first satisfy the hon. Deputy-Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: He has already raised the point of order? May I request the hon. Deputy-Speaker to tell me what exactly had happened?

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): The point of order that he has raised

is this. A Finance Commission was appointed and it had made certain recommendations. In pursuance of those recommendations made under articles 280 and 281 of the Constitution certain sums have been allotted to the States. The appointment of the Finance Commission is under article 280 and the President then causes those recommendations, with his own observations or recommendations, whatever they might be, to be placed before each House of Parliament. That is under article 281. Now Government have brought forward a Bill to repeal the Act of 1957 which enabled the States to get a certain portion of the revenues that were to be raised through the passenger fares tax. He has raised two objections. One is that though the Railway Convention Committee has made the recommendation that the railway passenger fares tax should be merged with railway fares, it did not have the authority or the superior power to override the directions or recommendations of the Finance Commission which was a statutory body. The President had forwarded those recommendations to this Parliament. The first point that he has raised is that even if the Railway Convention Committee has made that recommendation, it should not override the recommendation that had been made earlier by the Finance Commission which was a statutory body.

His second point is that when this has been done by a statute and when the States are entitled to get a fixed share, percentage or a portion of the revenues that are received, this Bill which has been brought to do away with all these provisions, facilities and benefits that the States are getting has no power and that this Bill would be *ultra vires* in the presence of the old statute that was passed in pursuance of those recommendations. These are the two points that he has put before the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: What does the Minister say?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): The Deputy-Speaker had put some questions to the hon. Member.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I had put two questions to the hon. Member. One was that the Finance Commission had only to make recommendations as regards the method of distribution of revenues or taxes; the Finance Commission had no authority to raise any revenues or to levy a tax. That could be done only by Parliament, and Parliament had passed an Act in 1957 because the revenues were not there. Therefore, the Finance Commission took note of it. Otherwise, it was not within the initiative of the Finance Commission itself to say that such revenues should be raised. It could not make recommendations for levying of taxes or for raising of revenues. Whatever the revenues might be, there the Finance Commission can make recommendations, under article 280 of the Constitution, as to the method of distribution between the Centre and the States. So this revenue was raised by an Act of Parliament, and if Parliament is now passing another law to repeal that Act there is no harm in that. What is the objection of the hon. Member if this Parliament passes another Act to repeal the older Act which it has passed itself; and this is only repealing of an Act by Parliament. This was one question that I had put to him.

The second question was that it was only about the revenue to be distributed that the recommendation had been made. But if there were no revenues, the Finance Commission did not come in. The Act relating to the tax had been passed here and a certain amount was there which was to be distributed in a certain manner. Now this present Bill does away with that old Act, and therefore there would be no revenues under any Act. It would merge into the passenger fares, and that would be a different thing altogether.

Mr. Speaker: But the States would lose to that extent, if it is merged with the tax.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They are not losing.

Sardar Hukam Singh: There is a definite sum given in its place.

Mr. Speaker: A definite sum¹ is given in its place.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I say something on this?

Mr. Speaker: I shall hear her.

What is the answer of the hon. Member to this?

Shri Mahanty: The hon. the Deputy-Speaker was good enough to put me two questions.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I am hearing them. Does he want to spend away the time? Let him come along and answer point by point. The Finance Commission may be a statutory body, but it is not stated in the Constitution that the Commission's finding is binding upon Parliament. What is the answer?

Shri Mahanty: The question, as I understood, was that an Act...

Mr. Speaker: Let him understand it now. The question is; how far the Finance Commission's recommendations are binding. The President accepts certain recommendations and places them before the House. Nowhere is it stated in the Constitution that the Finance Commission's recommendations are *ipso facto* binding on Parliament. What is the answer to that?

Shri Mahanty: Exactly. I am in perfect agreement with you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then it is all right.

Shri Mahanty: You may kindly hear me out, Sir. This is a very important point. The Parliament can throw out the recommendations of the Finance Commission. There is nothing wrong in that. But, it must go through the particular procedure mentioned in article 281 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Shri Mahanty: Article 281 says:

"The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

The President had also approved of it. It was laid on the Table of the House. If that is going to be amended, it must have the President's sanction under article 281.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know for information if there was a positive Resolution passed by this House?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: On the recommendations of the Finance Commission?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: On this Convention, a positive Resolution was passed.

Mr. Speaker: On the Convention. Not on the Finance Commission's recommendations.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No.

Shri Mahanty: No Resolution was passed.

Mr. Speaker: Was a Resolution passed accepting it?

Shri Mahanty: No. I will answer it in a minute. No resolution was passed, if I remember correctly. If you will kindly look at the Title of the Act 57 of 1957 it says,

"An Act to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the estate duty and the tax on railway passenger fares among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its re-

port, dated the 30th day of September, 1957."

What is meant is, this Act was passed after it passed through all the formalities of article 281 of the Constitution. If the hon. Minister comes to this House after obtaining the sanction of the President under article 281, of course, I will be out of court.

An Hon. Member: Court?

Shri Mahanty: Yes; this is also a court. What I submit is, apart from the other points which are there, this suffers from this very great—what shall I say—imperfection inasmuch as the President has not been consulted in the matter. We do not know what are the President's reactions and views.

Mr. Speaker: Does it refer to the Passenger Fares Act?

Shri Mahanty: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Specifically?

Shri Mahanty: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Does it refer to merely allocation of percentage or does it say what are the sources which are to be distributed?

Shri Mahanty: The sources have to be distributed because that was a term of reference of the Finance Commission.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going into the terms of reference of the Finance Commission. What are the terms of the Act? Do they say Railway Passenger Fares Act?

Shri Mahanty: Yes. The title of the Act was: "The Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957". That Act has been....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as article 281 is concerned, it does.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha]

not say anywhere that Parliament cannot overrule the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Article 281 only says:

"The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

That is the only provision which the hon. Member opposite is quoting.

The Bill as it stands today seeks to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, which is a tax in which the States are interested, no doubt. Provisions of the Estate Duty Act, as the hon. Member has pointed out, are also being amended to omit reference therein to the Railway passenger fares tax. As required by article 117 (1) and article 274(1) of the Constitution, the recommendation of the President has been obtained. As regard the second point.....

Shri Mahanty: Article 274 is only with reference to taxes.

Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha: That is exactly what this Bill pertains to. The hon. Member will bear with me. That so far as distribution of the proceeds of the tax is concerned it is the responsibility of the Finance Commission, as the hon. Deputy-Speaker pointed out. If there is no tax, the Finance Commission will not distribute any tax at all. Therefore, when the tax is not there, the distribution of the tax by the Finance Commission does not arise at all. Parliament is now permitting the Railways to give as a general subvention an amount of Rs. 12.5 crores. Only when this amount is collected, the Finance Commission will have the responsibility of distributing it. Certainly, the Finance Commission will decide the way in which this sum of Rs. 12.5 crores will be distributed to the respective States.

So far as the point raised by the hon. Member that the States are losing is concerned, I do not agree with it, because, the figures that we have worked out represent the average collection of the tax from 1958-59 to 1959-60. These are the two years, on the basis of which we have based these figures of the amounts which were collected as passenger fares tax. And these years have been regarded as the average years for the distribution of the tax. Therefore, the question of the States losing any revenue because of the merger of this passenger fares tax with the passenger fares as such does not arise, because the States would be getting subventions at the same level as they have been getting before. But the only thing is that instead of allotment from the proceeds, they will get from the general collection of the passenger fares. That is exactly the proceeds that the States are going to get, and I do not think there should be any apprehension in the minds of the States that they are going to necessarily lose the revenue. It is only for railway purposes, namely that the railways should earn more, that this provision has been made elastic.

18 hrs.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): There is one more aspect. The examination by the Finance Commission is a continuous process, and if one Finance Commission goes, another comes in, and at any time, the new Finance Commission can take the matter into its cognisance at the appropriate stage.

Mr. Speaker: A point of order has been raised. So far as the Finance Commission is concerned, it is clear that the Finance Commission makes recommendations, and those recommendations are placed on the Table of the House at the direction of the President. An Act was also passed, called the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribu-

tion) Act, 1957, which refers pointedly to the net proceeds and says:

"...the net proceeds of the tax on railway passenger fares levied and collected during that financial year shall, after deducting therefrom a sum equal to one quarter per cent. of the said proceeds as being attributable to Union territories, be distributed among the States....".

The question now is that the States are also interested in the distribution of the proceeds. Under article 274 of the Constitution, wherever any Act has to be amended, in respect of which the States are also interested, the sanction of the President has to be obtained. That requirement has been satisfied here.

Now, the only point is whether when once a particular way of distribution recommended by a Finance Commission has been accepted, we must wait for another Finance Commission to change the way of distribution. That is the first point. The earlier Finance Commission contemplated some sources of money. The second point is whether those sources can be given up now.

Parliament is always powerful to act, to enact and to repeal. It is open to this Parliament to say that under the altered circumstances, we do not think that this is any longer applicable, and, therefore, we do not want to do as before. Then, the States that are interested in these sources may say that they want some more money and they are not satisfied with this; then, it is a matter which we can consider. But, there is nothing *ultra vires*. We can enact, and we can also repeal. It is not said anywhere that except with the Finance Commission's recommendations or proposals, we cannot do anything. We can say that even without the Finance Commission we are going to make such and such grant to the States.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What is the percentage of the revenues which is going to be distributed to the various States? Where is that indicated? Take the case of the Finance Commission's recommendations on the estate duty.....

Mr. Speaker: What will happen is this. Under clause 3 of the Bill, section 5 of the Act which reads thus will be repealed:

"During each financial year commencing on and after the 1st day of April, 1957, the net proceeds of the tax on railway passenger fares levied and collected during that financial year shall, after deducting therefrom a sum equal to one quarter per cent. of the said proceeds as being attributable to Union territories, be distributed among the States...."

That is, the tax on railway passenger fares will not be distributed hereafter by the repeal of this. To that extent, the States suffer. To that extent, we are going in contravention of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

What is the substitute for this? They have said that they are going to grant a lump sum. If the States are interested and are not satisfied with it, let them write to the President and then the President will allow another Bill to be introduced giving a bigger grant. Instead of going to State after State, under the Constitution, the President has been authorised to do it. Whenever a Bill is to be introduced wherein some proceeds of a tax are to be distributed, it is the President who is the competent authority to give sanction. He has now found that the alternative method, though this is repealed, does not affect the States injuriously. If the States are affected, then Parliament will always be ready to look into it. The President also, if he finds it necessary, will allow another Bill to be introduced. This is not *ultra vires* the Constitution.

Shri Tangamani: May I seek a clarification?

Shri A. M. Tariq: What about the half-hour discussion?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I have to make a few observations on this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Why not we dispose of this Bill? We will sit a few minutes more.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I expected that the hon. Deputy Minister, when she moved yesterday for the consideration of the Bill, would elaborate certain aspects of it.

Shri Mahanty: I want to speak on it:

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I was a member of the Railway Convention Committee.

Shri A. M. Tariq: There is a little difficulty so far as I am concerned. I have to go at 6.30 P.M. to break my Ramzan fast. So I cannot stay any longer.

Mr. Speaker: Then further discussion of the Bill will stand over till tomorrow.

I have disposed of the point of order. This Bill will be taken up and disposed of first tomorrow after the Question Hour and the preliminary work are over.

18.06 hrs.

'VISIT THE ORIENT' YEAR*

Mr. Speaker: We shall now have the half-an-hour discussion to be raised by Shri A. M. Tariq.

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : मिस्टर स्पीकर, मैं ने यह आध घंटे का डिस्कशन उस जवाब के सिलसिले में उठाया है जोकि जनाब वजीर ने मेरे स्टैंड क्वेश्चन नम्बर ८०७ के बारे में २६ दिसम्बर सन् १९६० को लोक सभा में दिया था।

मैं इस हाफ औवर डिस्कशन के जरिये अपने वजीर साहब की तबज्जह इन जरूरी बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में बाहर के सैयाहों के लिये इस कदर इन्तजाम नहीं है जिस कदर कि सैयाह हमारे मुल्क में आते हैं। यह हकीकत है कि जहाँ तक हमारी पब्लिसिटी का बाल्लुक है या जहाँ तक टूरिस्ट्स के हिन्दुस्तान आने का ताल्लुक है हम बहुत अच्छा काम करते हैं और इस बारे में मैं वजीर साहब की तबज्जह उस स्टेटमेंट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जोकि २१ मम्बराँ की एक ट्रिविल एजेंडस टीम ने जिस का कि अमेरिकन सोसाइटी ऑफ ट्रिविल एजेंडस ने स्वीयर किया है, दिया है। उन के लीडर जॉन माटिन ने हिन्दुस्तान में टूरिस्ट्स फमिलिटीज के बारे में २३ अक्टूबर सन् १९६० के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह लिखा है : —

"Indian publicity about tourism in the U.S. was excellent and more than adequate. But tourist facilities, excepting in Delhi and Srinagar, were quite inadequate, and even places like Bombay and Calcutta needed more hotels".

हाउस में बार बार इस बात की चर्चा की जाती है कि हमारे मुल्क में इस टूरिज्म के जरिए करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह दुस्त हो और यह फिलवाक्या प्रोपेगेंडा नहीं है और यह हकीकत है कि हम फौरेन टूरिस्ट्स के जरिए इस मुल्क में करोड़ों

स्पया लाते हैं और उसको फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के हवाले करते हैं तो फिर हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम उन संयाहों को जो कि हमारे मुल्क में आते हैं उनको मुनासिब सहूलियात बहम पहुंचाये ।

अभी ३० अक्तूबर सन् १९६० के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में अमेरिकन एक्सप्रेस के प्रेसीडेंट मि० हावर्ड एल क्लार्क ने फेलिटीज फौर टूरिस्ट्स के बारे में जो मुझाव दिया है और स्टेट मेंट दिया है उस में उन्होंने यह कहा है :—

"Among his other suggestions was that hotel accommodation of important tourist centres be increased. He had been told that Indian hotels provided lodgings for 9,000 to 10,000 for tourists":

मैंने इस मिलमिल में वजीर साहब से पूछा था :—

"whether this year we are expecting more than a lakh tourist?"

मेरे इन सवाल के जवाब में वजीर साहब ने यह कहा कि हमारे देश में होटल एकांमोडेशन सफाई न होने की वजह से हमारे टूरिज्म को बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुंचेगा । मैं अब अपने वजीर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बड़ा टूरिज्म को हिन्दुस्तान में लाने का ताल्लुक है उसकी पबलिसिटी वगैरह माकूल और दुरुस्त है लेकिन उनको अपने इस मुल्क में सहूलियत पहुंचाने के क्या इंतजाम हैं ? दिल्ली में लीजिये, कलकत्ते में लीजिये, चाँद बम्बई में लीजिये सन् १९४७ के बाद से हुकूमत कितने नये और अच्छे होटल बनाने में कामयाब हुई है ? अलबत्ता दिल्ली में एक अशोक होटल है और जनपथ होटल है । अब जहां तक अशोक होटल का ताल्लुक है इस वक्त उस के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि उसका मसला एस्टि-मेट्स कमेटी के पेशेनजर है ।

लेकिन जिस वक्त अशोक होटल के मुताल्लिक रिपोर्ट इस ऐवान में आयगी, तो उस वक्त मैं अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करूंगा । जहां तक जनपथ और दूसरे होटलों का ताल्लुक है, यह हकीकत है न सिर्फ टूरिस्ट्स को बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को भी उन में बहुत दिक्कत और तकलीफ होती है । उन में कमरे मिलने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है, जिन के रेट भी मार्केट रेट्स से ज्यादा होते हैं । इस का नतीजा यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में टूरिज्म को नुकसान पहुंचता है । मैं आप के सामने ३० अक्तूबर, १९६० के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में छपी उस खबर को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं, जो कि मि० चिब की साउथ अमरीका की विजिट के बारे में थी :—

"One of Mr. Chib's main jobs during his present visit to South America will be to attract more visitors to India from that part of the world. So far not more than 500 Latin American tourists have come to India in one year. He hopes that the number can be increased to 5,000."

यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई और मैं समझना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे यहां पचास आदमियों के खाने का इन्तजाम है, तो फिर दो सौ आदमियों को क्यों बुलाया जाता है । इस से एक तो खाने में लज्जत नहीं रहती है और दूसरे बाहर के मुल्कों में हमारी बदनामी होती है ।

इस मुल्क में होटल वालों का मसला है । उनको पैसा चाहिए । चन्द एक तबकों और फ़िर्कों के पास होटल हैं और उन में एक सब से बड़ा फ़िर्का, जिस का नाम लिये वगैर आप समझ सकते हैं, ऐसे बिजिनेस में पैसा नहीं लगाना चाहता है, जहां गोश्त काटा और पकाया जाता है । हुकूमत पैसा लगाना नहीं चाहती और

[श्री अ० मु० तारीक]

बाहर से पैसा आ नहीं रहा है । तो फिर सवाल यह है कि होटल इंडस्ट्री को कैसे बढ़ायेंगे । अमरीका और दूसरे मुल्कों के बड़े बड़े अखबारों में हमारी तरफ से इशतहार छपते हैं कि खुजराहो विजिट कीजिये, यहां जाइये, वहां जाइये और इस पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की पब्लिसिटी करने से पहले यह सोचना चाहिए कि आया खुजराहो में उन लोगों के रहने का कोई इन्तजाम भी है या नहीं । मैं बड़ी दयानतदारी के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हुकूमत इस पब्लिसिटी से हिन्दुस्तान की कोई खिदमत नहीं कर रही है , बल्कि वह उन अच्छे मुल्कों में, जो कि टूरिज्म को सीरियसली लेते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान को बदनाम कर रही है । मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इन वजूहात की बिना पर बीस फी सदी टूरिस्ट्स , जिन्होंने इस मुल्क में आना था, यहां नहीं आये और वे टोकियो और होनोलूलू बगैरह चले गये और उन्होंने यहां की विजिट कैमल कर दी ।

मैं आप के सामने बाहर के मुल्कों की राय नहीं , बल्कि इस मुल्क के माबिक वजीर बराये टूरिज्म, श्री पाटिल की यह राय रखना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में होटल एकांमांडेशन, गाइड्स और दूसरी फ्रैसिलिटीज की हालत इतनी अकपोसनाक है कि हमको उस पर शर्म आनी चाहिए ।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि आप की एक अहम एपायंटमेंट है और मुझे भी रोजा खेलना है । मैं साफ़ लफ्ज़ों में सिर्फ़ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक होटल फ़िनांस कापॉरेशन का ताल्लुक है , हुकमत उस बारे में कितनी मदद करना चाहती है, क्या हुकमत इस

बात को जरूरी समझती है कि हमारे मुल्क में होटल इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ना चाहिए, और होटल वालों को सरकार की तरफ से सहायता मिलनी चाहिए, और अगर वह मिल सकती है , तो किस जरूरत से मिल सकती है , क्या होटल फ़िनांस कापॉरेशन बनाना जरूरी है, और अगर जरूरी है तो हुकमत किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है ।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - (جموں)
تتھا کاشمیر) - مسٹر اسپیکر - میں نے
یہ آدمہ گھلتے کا ڈسکشن اس جواب کے
سلسلے میں اٹھایا ہے جو کہ جناب وزیر
نے میرے اسٹارڈ کویشنچن نمبر ۸۰۷ کے
بارے میں ۹ دسمبر سنہ ۱۹۶۰ کو
لوک سبھا میں دیا تھا -

میں اس ہاف اور ڈسکشن کے
ذریعہ اپنے وزیر صاحب کی توجہ اس
ضروری بات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں
کہ ہمارے ملک میں باہر کے سیاحوں
کے لئے اس قدر انتظامات نہیں ہیں
جس قدر کہ سیاح ہمارے ملک میں
آتے ہیں - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ جہاں
تک ہماری پبلیسٹی کا تعلق ہے یا
جہاں تک ٹیورسٹس کے ہندوستان آنے
کا تعلق ہے ہم بہت اچھا کام کرتے ہیں
اور اس بارے میں میں وزیر صاحب
کی توجہ اس اسٹیٹمنٹ کی طرف
دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو کہ ۲۱ ممبروں کی
ایک ٹریول ایجنٹس ٹیم نے جس کو
کہ امریکن سوسائٹی آف ٹریول
ایجنٹس نے اسپونسر کیا ہے - دیا ہے -
ان نے لیڈر جون مارٹن نے ہندوستان
میں ٹورسٹس کے بارے میں ۱۳ اکتوبر

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

سنہ ۱۹۶۰ء کے ہندوستان ٹائمس میں
یہ لکھا ہے -

"Indian publicity about tourism in the U.S. was excellent and more than adequate. But tourist facilities, excepting in Delhi and Srinagar, were quite inadequate, and even places like Bombay and Calcutta needed more hotels".

ہاؤس میں بار بار اس بات کی
چرچا کی جاتی ہے کہ ہمارے ملک
میں اس ٹوریزم کے ذریعہ کروڑوں روپیہ
کی آمدنی ہوتی ہے - میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ اگر یہ درست ہو اور یہ فل واقعہ
پروپیگنڈا نہیں ہے اور یہ حقیقت ہے
کہ ہم فوررین ٹورسٹس کے ذریعہ اس
ملک میں کروڑوں روپیہ لاتے ہیں اور
اس کو فائیننس منسٹر صاحب کے
حوالے کرتے ہیں تو پھر ہمارا یہ فرض
ہو جاتا ہے کہ ہم ان سیاحوں کو جو کہ
ہمارے ملک میں آتے ہیں ان کو
مناسب سہولیات بہم پہنچائیں -

ابھی ۳۰ اکتوبر سنہ ۱۹۶۰ء کے
ٹائمس آف انڈیا میں امریکن
ایکسپریس نے پریسیڈنٹ مسٹر ہارڈ
ایل - کلارک نے فیسیلیٹیز فور
ٹورسٹس کے بارے میں جو سچھاؤ دیا
ہے اور اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا ہے اس میں
انہوں نے یہ کہا ہے :-

"Among his other suggestions was that hotel accommodation of important tourist centres be increased. He had been told that Indian hotels provided lodgings for 9,000 to 10,000 tourists".

میں نے اس سلسلے میں وزیر
صاحب سے پوچھا تھا :-

"whether this year we are expecting more than a lakh tourists?"

میرے اس سوال کے جواب میں وزیر
صاحب نے یہ کہا کہ ہمارے دیہیں میں
ہوٹل ایکوموڈیشن سہولیت نہ
ہونے کی وجہ سے ہمارے ٹوریزم کو بہت
ہوا دھک پہنچتا - میں اب اپنے وزیر
صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں
تک ٹورسٹس کو ہندوستان میں لانے کا
تعلق ہے اسکی پہلہستی و فہرہ معقول
اور دوست ہے لیکن ان کو اپنے اس
ملک میں سہولیات پہنچانے کے کہا
انتظامات ہیں - دلی میں لہجئے -
کلکتہ میں لہجئے - چاہے بمبئی میں
لہجئے سنہ ۱۹۴۷ء کے بعد سے حکومت
کٹلے نئے اور اچھے ہوٹل بنانے میں
کامیاب ہوئی ہے - البتہ دلی میں
ایک اشوک ہوٹل ہے اور جلدی ہوٹل
ہے - اب جہاں تک اشوک ہوٹل کا
تعلق ہے اس وقت اس کے بارے میں
میں کچھ کہنا نہیں چاہتا کیونکہ اس
کا مسئلہ ایسٹیمینٹس کمیٹی کے پیچھے
نظر ہے -

لیکن جس وقت اشوک ہوٹل کے
متعلق رپورٹ اس ایوان میں آنیگی تو
اس وقت میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار
کروں گا - جہاں تک جن پتہ اور دوسرے
ہوٹل و کا تعلق ہے یہ حقیقت ہے کہ نہ
صرف ٹورسٹس کو بلکہ ہندوستان کے

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

لوگوں کو بھی ان میں بہت دقت اور تکلیف ہوتی ہے - ان میں کمرے ملنے میں بہت دقت ہوتی ہے - جن کے ریت بھی مارکیٹ ریٹس سے زیادہ ہوتے ہیں - اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ٹورزم کو نقصان پہنچتا ہے - میں آپ کے سامنے ۳۰ اکتوبر ۱۹۶۰ کے ٹائمز آف انڈیا میں چھٹی اس خبر کو پڑھ کر سنا چاہتا ہوں جو کہ مسٹر چب کی ساؤتھ امریکہ کی وزٹ کے بارے میں تھی -

"One of Mr. Chib's main jobs during his present visit to South America will be to attract more visitors to India from that part of the world. So far not more than 500 Latin American tourists have come to India in one year. He hopes that the number can be increased to 5,000."

یہ بات میری سمجھ میں نہیں آئی اور میں سمجھتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہمارے یہاں پچاس آدمیوں کے کھانے کا انتظام ہے تو پھر دو سو آدمیوں کو کیوں بلایا جاتا ہے - اس سے ایک تو کھانے میں لغت نہیں رہتی ہے اور دوسرے باہر کے ملکوں میں ہمدردی بدنامی ہوتی ہے -

اس ملک میں ہوٹل والوں کا مسئلہ ہے - ان کو پیسہ چاہئے - چاند ایک طبقوں اور فرقوں کے پاس ہوٹل ہیں اور ان میں ایک سب سے بڑا فرقہ - جس کا نام لئے بغیر آپ سمجھ سکتے ہیں - ایسے بزنس میں ہوسہ لگانا نہیں چاہتا ہے جہاں گروہ کا

اور پکایا جاتا ہے - حکومت پیسہ لگانا نہیں چاہتی اور باہر سے پیسہ آ نہیں رہا ہے - تو پھر سوال یہ ہے کہ ہوٹل انڈسٹری کو کیسے برمائیلگے - امریکہ اور دوسرے ملکوں میں بڑے بڑے اخباروں میں ہماری طرف سے اشتہار چھپتے ہیں کہ کھجراہو وزٹ کیجئے - یہاں جائے عمان جائے اور اس پر کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کیا جا رہا ہے - لیکن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی پیلیسٹی کرنے سے پہلے یہ سوچنا چاہئے کہ آیا کھجراہو میں ان لوگوں کے رہنے کا کوئی انتظام بھی ہے یا نہیں - میں بڑی دیانت داری کے ساتھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت اس پیلیسٹی سے ہندوستان کی کوئی خدمت لہیں کر رہی ہے بلکہ وہ ان اچھے ملکوں میں جو کہ ٹورزم کو سیریسلی لہتے ہیں ہندوستان کو بدنام کر رہی ہے - میں آپ کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان وجوہات کی بنا پر بیس فیصدی ٹورسٹس - جلیہوں نے اس ملک میں آنا تھا یہاں نہیں آئے اور وہ ٹوکیو اور ہونولولو وغیرہ چلے گئے اور انہوں نے یہاں کی وزٹ کینسل کر دی -

میں آپ کے سامنے باہر کے ملکوں کی رائے نہیں بلکہ اس ملک کے سابق وزیر برائے ٹورزم شری پاتل کی یہ رائے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک میں ہوٹل ایکوموڈیشن گانڈز اور دوسری فیصلہ سازی کی حالت انلی افسوسناک ہے کہ ہم کو اس پر شرم آتی چاہئے -

میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لیتا چاہتا
 کہونکہ آپ کی ایک اہم ایپائنٹمنٹ
 ہے اور مجھے بھی روضہ کھولنا ہے - میں
 صاف لفظوں میں صرف یہ جاننا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ جہاں تک ہوٹل فلتاس
 کارپوریشن کا تعلق ہے حکومت اس بارے
 میں کتنی مدد کرنا چاہتی ہے - کیا
 حکومت اس بات کو ضروری سمجھتی
 ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ہوٹل انڈسٹری
 کو بڑھانا چاہئے اور ہوٹل والوں کو سرکار
 کی طرف سے سہایتا ملنی چاہئے اور اگر
 وہ مل سکتی ہے تو کس ذریعے سے مل
 سکتی ہے - کیا ہوٹل فلتاس کارپوریشن
 کا بلانا ضروری ہے اور اگر ضروری ہے تو
 حکومت کس حد تک مدد کر سکتی ہے۔]

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani. He may put a question.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know whether, in addition to the facilities given to the foreign tourists because of certain prior arrangements, Government are contemplating extending concessions to tourists of our own nationality during the year 1961.

My second question will be: will a separate Directorate of Tourism be set up as recommended by the Tourist Development Committee?

My third question is whether certain States still do not have separate whole-time officers doing the work in the Department of Tourism.

My fourth question is: what special arrangements are being made by the Centre to extend help to those States where there are a large number of Hindu temples still preserved, which attract a large number of tourists. I mean those areas in the South like Madras State where these temples are all preserved and are still attracting a

large number of tourists. Several temples are still known to many of the tourists.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would agree and readily agree with my hon. friend, Shri Tariq, who has been taking a keen interest—and I am glad that it is so—in tourist promotion activities and tourist promotion measures that the Government of India is taking—I would agree with him to the extent that we have not been keeping pace with the increasing number of tourists that come to our country so far as the expansion of our hotel accommodation is concerned.

It is a well-known fact that whereas the number of tourists coming to our country has increased by about 500 per cent, the hotel accommodation has not increased by more than 30 or 33 per cent. The facts of the situation are clear. The hotel industry requires high costs so far as investment is concerned for the construction of hotels. Private capital finds other avenues for investment that are perhaps more profitable and the hotel industry is not as attractive for them as we would like it to be.

Apart from that, it is also a fact that the measures that we have taken so far in regard to the encouragement of the hotel industry have not yet borne fruit to the extent we should have liked but they are beginning to do so.

He has put me a pertinent question—what steps we propose to take in order to encourage people to invest in the hotel industry so that hotel accommodation might be increased.

I would say that the first step we took was an amendment of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act so as to enable the hotel industry to obtain loans without any condition on the floor limits of loans. But that

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

facility was available only to hotels run by public limited companies. So, that could not be availed of. There was only one solitary exception and that was *Hotel Nataraj* that has come up in Bombay, which has been granted a loan of about Rs. 9 lakhs.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know the reasons?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Because most of the organisations—the companies or establishments—that are running the hotel industry are either private limited companies or private individuals; and the facility of loans from I.F.C. is available only to public limited companies. So, the States have been advised that the State Finance Corporation Acts may be amended with a view to extend the facilities as best as we can.

The hon. Member was right when he suggested that there are only two alternatives to meet the situation. Either Government should step in in this particular industry and fill up the gap, or we should set up a Hotel Finance Corporation so as to finance such ventures and enterprises by the private sector as are forthcoming in this direction. I would only say that both these proposals deserve and merit consideration. But I would not say any thing about these unless and until some positive and concrete results have been achieved.

The hon. Member might, perhaps, be interested to know what progress has been made during these years so far as the actual increase in hotel capacity is concerned. There were 4 or 5 places which were recommended specially by the Hotel Standards Committee for some better attention for hotel facilities. They were Calcutta, Agra, Delhi and Madras. I would like to state the position in regard to some of these, including Bombay.

In Bombay as I have just now mentioned, a new hotel with a capacity of 100 beds has come up. This is *Hotel Nataraj*. We extended all

facilities and assistance to it, as best as we could, in the matter of provision of import licences for equipment, telephones, etc., and all other assistance including also the facility of loan.

Then, there is another proposal for a hotel known as *Sun in Sand*. This hotel would provide a capacity of 150 beds. It would come up on Juhu Beach. We have extended our assistance to this one also. In Delhi, 20 new rooms have been added to the Claridges. The Alps restaurant has also put up a proposal. It is under consideration of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The Oberoi (International), which is a East India Hotels Limited concern had applied for a loan from the IFC and that particular request of theirs is under consideration. There is also a proposal of the WHS Ministry to establish a hotel known as the Janata Hotel.

Shri A. M. Tariq: You may call it Janata Sarai.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There may be a difference of opinion in regard to the selection of name but we may leave it to the Ministry or the organisation concerned.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Why not to the tourists who stay there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The tourists will not name it. (*Interruptions*)

In Calcutta Messrs Ritz Private Limited of Bombay have put up a proposal for setting up a hotel with 100 rooms by floating a public limited company with foreign participation which we have sanctioned.

Mr. Speaker: Why foreign participation even for hotels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Because there is some amount of foreign exchange needed for the equipment and foreign exchange is not easily available. We do not object to that.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps managers and the other people will also be foreigners?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will not be so. We will keep a vigilant eye on these things.

Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda): Will this agreement be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a private agreement. If the party concerned is willing to do so, it is all right. Otherwise, we shall be able to place before the House the terms and conditions on which we sanctioned it.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन कोलेबोरेशन किसी खास होटल के लिए है या यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी है? अगर यह पालिसी है तो नटराज होटल के मामले में फारेन कोलेबोरेशन को क्यों जायज़ करार नहीं दिया गया?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - مہن
جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ فارین کولہبوریٹن
کسی خاص ہوٹل کے لئے ہے یا یہ
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی پالیسی ہے -
اگر یہ پالیسی ہے تو نٹراج ہوٹل کے
معاملے میں فارین کولہبوریٹن کو کیوں
جائز قرار نہیں دیا گیا -]

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any refusal to the Nataraja Hotel and I do not know whether they applied for foreign collaboration and that it was refused. Perhaps it may be in the special knowledge of the hon. Member. Foreign collaboration is not tabooed. We have more than one proposal of this type. That is all that I can say about it.

In Agra, the Clarks of Varanasi propose to put up a hotel with 100 rooms. The East India Hotels are proposing to put up a hotel there

and some steps have been taken in that direction. We have recently given another type of encouragement to this industry—income-tax holiday. It is now proposed to be provided under the Income-Tax Act.

Mr. Speaker: What is meant by income-tax holiday?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For a period of five years, on incomes that are derived from hotels, under certain prescribed conditions, there will be no income-tax. The relevant section is 15(c) or something like that.

Mr. Speaker: That is for companies.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The same facility is extended to them. We are also helping them to get suitable plots for constructing hotels. We are having some negotiations with the LIC but we cannot say at this stage whether they would like to help this industry.

The first question referred to by my hon. friend Shri Tangamani is not quite relevant to this particular issue. The question that was tabled—No. 807—in December last pertained to the 'Visit Orient Year'. That was with a view to attract foreign tourists (Interruptions)

Shri Tangamani: We give certain concessions to the foreign tourists. What I would like to know is, why should we deny them in this year when there is so much tourist consciousness?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member might be aware—if he is aware of the context—the "Visit the Orient" "Visit India Year" as we call it, is part of a larger programme which has been initiated by the ECAFE and we have decided to collaborate or participate in that programme. That is with a view to invite tourists from abroad so that we might make this whole programme or campaign a success. The concessions that are being allowed to foreign tourists on this occasion may not be made available to the home tourists. Then he

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referred to the question of a separate directorate of tourism for each State. That matter is under our consideration. He asked whether separate officers had been appointed to look after the tourist industry in the various States. Some States have fallen in line with that recommendation or decision of the Government. We are trying to persuade the others to fall in line and appoint special officers to look after the activities of the tourists department. His last question—it was not clear to me—was about the arrangement about temples. I think what he meant was about the facilities....

Shri Tangamani: I was talking about temples which have got historical importance like Gangaikonda Cholapuram. The tourists do not know its location and it is not in the tourist guide either.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will place before the House or send to the hon. Member all the literature that we are producing about temples in the south.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Beautiful picture postcards about the temples may also be sent.

Shri Raj Bahadur: If there are picture postcards they can also be furnished. From that literature or the folders that we have published he will know that we are trying to do some publicity about these temples. But one difficulty in regard to these temples is that foreigners are not allowed to enter many of them. Sometimes we find ourselves confronted with an embarrassing

situation. We invite foreign tourists to see the temples and when they go there they find that the temples are not open to non-Hindus or foreigners or something like that. That is also a point to be taken into consideration. We cannot embark upon a programme or campaign of publicity on a wider scale in respect of these temples and then be confronted with such a situation. So we would like to proceed with due caution in this behalf.

I should say a word of thanks to my hon. friend Shri Tariq for focusing our attention on this problem. It is a very important matter. I would like to assure him that we are trying to do our best. Let him realise—and I think the House will bear with me when I say that—that so far as hotel accommodation is concerned it is not a problem peculiar to our country. Hotel accommodation is lagging behind in practically every country which has got to entertain tourists from foreign countries; of course, it is in a rather accentuated form here. But we are trying to do all that we can within the limited resources available to us and the limited resources which the private sector is prepared to invest in this important industry.

With these words, Sir, I thank Shri Tariq once again.

18.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 15, 1961/Phalguna 24, 1882 (Saka).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1571	Medical education and training in Punjab .	4703
1672	Tourist Information Centres in Punjab .	4703-04
1573	Beggars at Guntakal and Dronachellam stations .	4704
1574	Movements of foodgrains	4704-05
1575	Per capita availability of foodstuff .	4705
1576	Production of ducks .	4705-06
1577	Arecanut Research Station, Palode .	4706
1578	Arecanut Research Station Palode .	4706-07
1579	Air-conditioning in Arecanut Research Station, Palode .	4707-08
1580	Research Stations in Kerala .	4708
1581	Pisciculture .	
1582	Inoculation for poultry birds .	4708-09
1583	'Coryza' among poultry birds .	4709
1584	Mortality rate in poultry farms .	4709-10
1585	Poultry birds .	4711
1586	Diseases in arecanut palms .	4711-12
1587	Damage to coconut crop .	4712
1588	Disease in coconut palm	4712-13
1589	Research on coconut root and leaf disease	4713
1590	Per acre yield of coconuts .	4713
1591	Control of pests .	4713-14
1592	Production of bananas	4714-15
1593	Production of pigs .	4715
1594	Piggery industry .	4715-16
1595	Production of pork .	4716-17
1596	Consumption of beef	4717-18
1597	Papaya production .	4718-19
1598	Imported birds .	4719
1599	Tapioca .	4719-20
1600	Tapioca .	4720
1601	Bhadrachalam bridge in Andhra Pradesh .	4721
1602	Reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayat Deptt. etc. .	4721
1603	Damage to Rabi crop in Orissa .	4722
1604	Town Planning .	4722-23

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1605	Targets of food production .	4723
1606	Bigger R.M.S. Division	4723
1607	Tobacco Development in Andhra Pradesh .	4724
1608	Development of Ports in Third Plan .	4724-25
1609	Cultivable waste-land in Union Territories .	4725
1610	Rural electrification in Kerala .	4725-26
1611	Carp fish in Himachal Pradesh .	4726-27
1612	Tourism .	4727
1613	Canals in Himachal Pradesh .	4727-28
1614	C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi	4728
1615	Export of fish .	4728
1616	All India Institute of Medical Sciences .	4729
1617	Cardamum production	4729-30
1618	Tourism in Orissa .	4730
1619	Fruit preservation Units	4730-31
1620	Lac .	4731-32
1621	Koyna project .	4732
1622	Monkey menace in New Delhi .	4732
1623	Taxation on Motor vehicles .	4733
1624	Justice Shankar Saran Tribunal Award .	4733
1625	Ships from Yugoslavia	4733-34
1626	Telephone connections in Delhi .	4734-35
1627	B.C.G. campaign in U.P. .	4735
1628	Non-political organisation of farmers .	4735
1629	Hirakud Dam Project	4735-36
1630	Hirakud Project .	4736
1631	Residential Buildings at Hirakud .	4737
1632	Football ground at Hirakud .	4737-38
1633	Hirakud Dam .	4738
1634	Hirakud Dam .	4738-39
1635	Tungabhadra High Level Canal .	4739
1636	Water belt in Gurgaon District, Punjab .	4739-40
1637	Bombay Port Trust	4740-41
1638	Males and Females	4741

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1639	Egg-powder manufacturing plants . .	4741-42
1640	Locust invasion . .	4742
1641	Multi-purpose Tribal Block at Boipariguda . .	4742-43
1642	Vegetable oil . .	4743
1643	'Holdings Tax' by Imphal Municipality . .	4744
1644	Water supply in Imphal . .	4744
1645	Training of farmers . .	4744-45
1646	Non-payment of Dues to Railway Staff . .	4745
1647	Panchayat Raj in Tripura . .	4745-46
1648	Water Supply Schemes in Delhi . .	4746
1650	Jamuna bridge . .	4746-47
1651	Railway mail service . .	4747
1652	S.C. & S.T. in P. & T. Department . .	4747-48
1653	Zoological Park, Delhi . .	4748-50
1654	Employees under suspension on Railways . .	4750-51
1655	Mail trains between Mayavaram and Karaikudi . .	4752
1656	Derailement between Dootuhaja and Mailang stations . .	4752-53
1657	Post Offices in rented buildings . .	4753-54
1658	Madurai airport . .	4754
1659	Sub-Post Office at Madurai airport . .	4754
1660	Robbery in train between Ludhiana and Khanna . .	4755
1661	Excavation of Konga river . .	4755-56
1662	Power supply schemes in Manipur . .	4756-57
1663	Hotel accommodation in Delhi . .	4757
1664	Bridges in Tripura . .	4757-58
1665	High prices of rice in Tripura . .	4758-59
1666	Irrigation Projects . .	4759
1667	Shortage of coal booking for Assam . .	4759
1668	Ex-servicemen in Railways . .	4759-60
1669	Ex-servicemen employed on N. Railway . .	4760-61
1670	Willingdon Hospital . .	4761

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1671	Suratgarh farm . .	4761-62
1673	Purna Project . .	4762-63
1674	Medium irrigation Project . .	4763
1675	Leprosy . .	4763-64
1676	Poultry farm, Kamlahi (Himachal Pradesh) . .	4764
1677	Training in Poultry farming in Himachal Pradesh . .	4764-65
1678	Duck breeding in Himachal Pradesh . .	4765
1679	Shortage of doctors in Himachal Pradesh hospitals . .	4765
1680	Hospitals in Himachal Pradesh . .	4766
1681	Training in fishing . .	4766-67
1682	Departmental catering . .	4767
1683	Areca nut Research Station, Palode . .	4767
1684	Block staff of Orissa . .	4768
1685	Panchayat Samiti in Orissa . .	4768

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURN- MENT

4769-75

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against each—

- (1) Reported caving in of the wall of the oil well at Rudra-sagar. Shri Braj Raj Singh.
- (2) Chinese intrusion into Sarvashri Khushwaqt into Indian Rai and territory on the Premji 10th March, R. Assar. 1961.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

4775-78

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported firing by the Naga hostiles at a train on the Lumding-Badarpur section of the N. F. Railway on the 25th February, 1961.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE	4778	GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION	4780—4902
<p>A copy of Notification No. H(T) 14-427/59 published in the Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 3rd December, 1960, making certain amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 as applied to Himachal Pradesh under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.</p>		<p>General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1961-62 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.</p>	
		BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	4903—21
		<p>Further discussion on the motion to consider Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill continued. The discussion was not concluded.</p>	
BILLS PASSED	4778—80	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION	4921—38
<p>(i) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.</p>		<p>Shri A. M. Tariq raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 9th December, 1960, to Starred Question No. 807 regarding "Visit the Orient" Year. Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) replied to the debate.</p>	
<p>(ii) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjiwan Ram) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.</p>		<p>AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1961/ PHALGUNA 24, 1882 (SAKA)—</p>	
		<p>Further consideration of the Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill and passing thereof and further General discussion on the Budget (General), 1961.</p>	

62.