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Saturday, March 16, 1963
Phalguna 25, 1884 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(*Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11—20*)

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NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

C O N T E N T S

C O L U M N S

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30.3.63 12.35pm LOK SABHA DEBATES

4065

4066

LOK SABHA

Saturday, March 16, 1963/Phalgun
25, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Relations with Foreign
Countries

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*428. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government contem-
plate to take any further steps to im-
prove and strengthen India's public
relations with U.S.A. and Afro-Asian
countries; and

(b) the important public figures
other than Head of States, from these
countries who are likely to visit India
this year and vice-versa?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh
Singh):** (a) Government is constant-
ly striving to improve and strengthen
India's public relations with all
friendly countries, including USA and
Afro-Asian countries, through media
of publicity and exchange of visits of
important public figures. Proposals
are being considered to set up infor-
mation posts in some of the newly
independent countries of Africa as
well as those African countries where
no information posts exist at present.
Government are contemplating setting
up new information posts in Dar-es-
Sallam and Addis Ababa as well as
two new posts in West Africa.

3017 (Ai) LSD.—1.

(b) Several important public figures
from foreign countries have been in-
vited to visit India this year as in
previous years. It is not possible to
give precise information at this stage
as the programme and actual dates of
the visits have not been finalised. In
view of foreign exchange restrictions
it will not be desirable to send out
many people from India. However, it
might be necessary for some people
to go from time to time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are
Government aware that even the best
friends of India have always com-
plained, more particularly recently,
that India's image is not properly
projected in these countries? And now
in the context of the Chinese invasion
and their activities and money flowing,
what has been done recently to meet
this situation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would not
say that we have not been able to
carry our views across. In the Lobby
near the Library we have placed some
of the publications we have brought
out in the External Publicity. Apart
from that, we utilise all the media
available locally, press, television and
radio. On the whole, I think our case
is well presented.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it
not a fact that for the most part, we
depend on officials who are service
people and envoys and ambassadors
to reflect India's image? Have Gov-
ernment considered the necessity of
having non-official agencies, parti-
cularly MPs and journalists, to do this
work?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have neces-
sarily to rely on our ambassadors and
other envoys there. From time to
time when people go out, we supply
them with the necessary information
material. But in view of the shortage
of foreign exchange, it is very difficult

to send out large delegations.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that Pakistan and China have accelerated their anti-Indian activities particularly in African countries, what are we doing at the moment to counter such anti-Indian propaganda?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, we have brought out pamphlets and we utilise local media. We are opening more publicity posts in these areas.

Shri Daji: As regards opening more publicity posts, I would like to know in how many places in the African countries we have not got posts and how many we propose to open in the next year?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned two places specifically Dar-es-Salaam and Addis Ababa and to places in West Africa. We have already posts in several countries of North Africa; we have got them in Cairo, Rabat, Algiers, Accra, Nigeria, Congo, and in Khartoum in East Africa.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that India was double double-crossed in the Moshi Conference, may I know whether steps have been taken to ascertain from the Governments of the participating countries whether their attitude is similar to the attitude reflected in the Moshi Conference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would not like to comment on the preamble to the question, but so far as the question is concerned, the delegations at Moshi were private delegations of these organisations; they were not official delegations. And the official views of the Governments are already well known to the House.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: His question was whether the views expressed at the Moshi Conference are identical with or shared by the sponsoring countries.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. My question is whether those views are shared by the Governments of those countries whose representatives participated in the Moshi Conference.

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, they were not representatives of Governments, they were representatives of the Afro-Asian Federation.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether Government have tried to ascertain whether the views expressed by these representatives at the Moshi Conference from the various countries are really the views of those Governments.

Shri Dinesh Singh: They are not necessarily the views of the Governments.

Mr. Speaker: Did the Government try to ascertain this?

(No answer was given)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even when you have put the question, no answer is given.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that not only some foreign diplomats, but also some Members of Parliament have from time to time complained that our external publicity has been very weak, and that is why reactions in favour of India have been very late?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question, and then the lady Member is not in her seat. I would not allow it.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I tried to catch your eye a number of times, but it slipped over my head and mostly fell on Savitri Nigam.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think Shri Tyagi's would have done the same if the lady Member was there!

Shri D. C. Sharma: What an eye!

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government aware that the bulk of the population in USA are not aware of the fact that more than 50 million Muslims are

citizens of India and reside in India? I wonder what their missions are doing. Do they only distribute the bulletins sent from here, or have they got some initiative to take?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned earlier that we utilise the media of the local newspapers, television, radio etc. Our Ambassador in USA has given many television and radio interviews.

Reverting to the earlier question about the Moshi Conference, the views of the Governments of these countries have already been expressed and have been published in reply to the letter that was sent by the Prime Minister. On the whole, the replies from them have been favourable to us.

Mr. Speaker: Savitri Nigam, after Tyagi.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that not only foreign Ambassadors and dignitaries, but also some Members of Parliament, have complained that our external publicity has been very weak and that some people who have been chucked out of AIR have been taken in the publicity service?

Shri Dinesh Singh: If the hon. Member would give me specific cases, we can look into it, but on the whole I would like to repeat that with the means at our disposal, our external publicity has not been weak at all.

Border Roads Organisation

- +
- *429. { **Shri Bisnanchander Seth:**
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the border roads organisation on the 200-mile frontier on the Nagaland-Burma border;

(b) whether it is a fact that this organisation has started to undertake several other adjacent roads connect-

ing this road with other places in Nagaland;

(c) if so, when they are likely to be completed; and

(d) the amount of expenditure incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The construction of a road connecting Chakhabama with Imphal via Meluri (about 156 miles) is included in the programme of the Board. Survey and trace cutting for the road up to Meluri was sanctioned but not much progress has been possible.

(b) Other roads in Nagaland included in the programme of the Board are:—

- (i) Kohima-Chakhabama-Mokokcha,
- (ii) Mokokchang-Tuensang,
- (iii) Meluri-Tuensang.

Work in respect of the road from Kohima to Mokokchang was taken up but later suspended.

(c) The question of resumption of construction of roads by Border Roads Organisation is under consideration.

(d) The amount of expenditure committed and incurred on road schemes in Nagaland up to December 1962 is Rs. 53.14 lakhs.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टस्कर प्रोजेक्ट के संबंध में जो पहले गड़बड़ हुई थी और उसके लिये एक कमेटी बैठी थी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आगे आ रहा है ।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण सड़कें थीं कि उनको एक कंट्रैक्टर को देने के बजाय कई लोगों को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करना चाहिये था जिसमें कि यह काम अच्छा हो सकता ।

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How much provision has been made in the Budget and what border roads are going to be constructed? How are they going to be constructed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): If it is a general question it is rather difficult to answer it. If it is a question arising out of this particular question I can say that certainly not very considerable progress has been made.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Are they constructed by contractors or departmentally?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are done by the department by the roads organisation of course.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that some roads built by this Tusker project organisation in NEFA are reported to have cost more than 50,000 per mile, what steps have Government taken to see that this road on the Nagaland-Burma border confines itself to the legitimate limit of expenditure?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly all care is being taken about it.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Has the Government examined the comparative cost of construction of roads by the Border Roads Organisation and by the other road construction agencies such as the CPWD, Army personnel and if so, is it true that the cost of construction of roads by this Organisation, especially Tusker, is incredibly in-ordinate?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a result of an enquiry instituted about the working of the Tusker organisation, some technical team is going into these aspects of the problem.

Shri Basumatari: Since the complaint has been made against Tusker for not doing its work properly, may I know whether the Government has any view just to change from Tusker to other contractors?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Tusker is not a company: it is the name given to the Chief Engineer's task force working in NEFA. We are now dealing in this question about the roads in Nagaland.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस सीमावर्ती सड़क संगठन ने नागालैंड में कुल कितने मील लम्बी सड़कें बनाने का निश्चय किया था, कितनी सड़कें अब तक बनी हैं और शेष को बनाने के लिये कौन से खास कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think this is a general question and I will have to ask for a specific question on this.

नेफा में हुई असफलताओं की जांच

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श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 *४३०. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
 श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 श्री बेरवा कोटा :
 श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २१ जनवरी, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थल सेनाध्यक्ष नेफा की लड़ाई के बारे में जो जांच कर रहे थे वह पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वा० रा० षष्ठान) : (क) नेफा की लड़ाई के संबंध में हो रही जांच अभी प्रगतिशील है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[(a) The appraisal being made of the fighting in NEFA is still in progress.]

(b) Does not arise.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जांच किन अधिकारियों के द्वारा की जा रही है, कब यह प्रारम्भ की गई थी और कब तक इसके समाप्त हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It is very difficult to give names of the officers. Certainly it will take some few weeks more.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, हमारी सेनाओं को लड़ाख में भी पीछे हटना पड़ा था लेकिन नेफा में हटने के बारे में जो जांच की जा रही है उससे ही इगवी गम्भीरता का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस संबंध में किसी जनरल या किसी बड़े अधिकारी को मुअत्तल किया जा रहा है या उसके कोर्ट मार्शल की तैयारियाँ की जा रही हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We cannot start punishing people before the report is available. This report is not intended to be an enquiry in a manner in which it is expected to punish anybody. It is going to be a sort of military appraisal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To learn a lesson.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जांच पड़ताल के लिये जो लोग मुरूरर किये गये हैं उनके टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस क्या हैं और जांच का मूलाधार क्या है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I cannot give that information.... (Interruptions.)

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There can be only two reasons: either the Minister has not that information available with him at this moment and

therefore he cannot give it or, it is not in the public interest to disclose it. The hon. Minister might say which reason he advances at this moment.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the answer come first. Then he may raise the point of order.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Firstly, the information is not available with me at this moment. Secondly, we have not given thought to the question whether it is really in the public interest or not to disclose it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramanathan Chettiar.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the debate here in this House, at the time the reverses had taken place, assured the House that he will have an enquiry and that if anybody were found to be guilty, he will be punished. But here, the hon. Defence Minister, in reply to a supplementary question, said that it is not with a view to punish anybody even if the report is to be published. May I have an enlightenment on this point?

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order at all. There is no point of order. I would request hon. Members not to raise points of order during the Question Hour, because they seldom arise, unless really there is something to be just brought to the notice of the House. In that case, if any hon. Minister has given an answer which, according to hon. Members, is not correct, of course the Minister can be confronted with that. But the ordinary course is, the hon. Member can write to me that the answer given is wrong and give the reasons for supplying other information, and I will send it to the Minister so that he might also have a say and then we can decide as to what the correct answer is and the Minister may be asked to correct the

information if it be wrong. (*Interruption*).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want a clarification about one thing that arises out of my question. The Minister said that he has not got the information readily available with him. But the question was known to him before. How can he say that the information is not available.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is only about the terms of reference of the enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

Shri A. P. Jain: I rise to a point of order. Once the question about the enquiry is admitted, is it open to the Minister to say that he would not give out the terms of reference. If the terms of reference are not given, then no answer can be given to any part of the question.

Shri Ranga: The point of order which he has raised is very relevant, Sir, so far as I can think about it. It is not proper for the Minister simply to turn down the question and say he would not give any information.

Mr. Speaker: He has given the answer: that the information is not at present with him, at this moment.

Shri Ranga: How can it be? The question is there. He has had sufficient time to collect the information, and give the answer here.

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister says that the information is not available with him at present, then the Speaker cannot interfere at least for that moment. I shall have to accept—

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should realise that the Minister has the right: when the Minister says that that information is not available at present with him, then I have to accept it, and the hon. Members also—(*Interruption*).

Shri Ravindra Varma: The hon. Minister said that he has not given thought to it.

Shri Ranga: You were good enough to admit the question and send it to the Minister. They have accepted it. Thereafter, the Minister has had sufficient notice and time to get the information. Therefore, it is not permissible for him to say he has not got that information. I would request you to bring it to their notice that it is not permissible for them to say so. These are only terms of reference.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. leader of the Swatantra party is an old and seasoned parliamentarian—

Shri Ranga: That is why I am raising this point.

Mr. Speaker:—and he has been seeing it all through his parliamentary experience here. When the Minister has that right and privilege to say that the information is not with him at the moment, we should believe him at that moment. Unless of course it can be shown subsequently that it was a deliberate suppression of fact, unless that can be done, the Minister is entitled at the moment to say that the information is not with him and we should believe him at that moment. Though the plea is that advance notice had been given, there might be other reasons why he might not have been able to collect that information (*Interruption*).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I request you to ask the hon. Minister to answer the question because it is open to the—(*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: These are only the terms of reference. It is for the Minister to collect the materials. He has had time.

Shri Ranga: It may be within the province or knowledge—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How many Members could speak at a time? (*Interruptions*).

All of them might sit down and then I will allow them one by one.

Shri A. P. Jain: My point of order arises from another issue. You were good enough to ask whether the Minister did not have the necessary information with him at the moment or he did not consider it in public interest to disclose it. He mentioned both of them. But assuming that the first reason is accepted, my point of order arises from your query. After once the Minister has accepted the question, can he refuse to give out the terms of reference? It arises partly out of your observations.

Mr. Speaker: That is right; I quite appreciate that point. But when I ask the Minister, he gives two reasons—first that the information is not available with him and second that he does not want to disclose the terms of reference, about which action is being taken.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He does not want to disclose it.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment perhaps he has not got the information. I am just putting the case before the House; I am not giving my opinion. I do not know what objection there is to that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no objection, but I would again plead with you that he is depriving the right of the House. It is an ordinary matter—the terms of reference of the enquiry. I do not think this is such a thing that he would take time to collect it and he has not got it in his possession. It is with him; why should he not disclose it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not my intention to refuse any legitimate information which the House is entitled to get. Even formerly this question was referred to many times on the floor of the House and I thought the House has conceded the position that they do not want to probe into the terms of reference. When I say that the information is not with me,

I mean it. At the same time, we have certainly not taken a decision about it. We have not made up our mind whether these terms of reference should be released publicly at this stage. Both the propositions are there. Ultimately, I am subject to your decision on the point.

Shri Tyagi: You have called me already.....

Mr. Speaker: I might have called him, but when a point of order has been raised, unless a decision is given, how can I ask the hon. Member to proceed further?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने आदमी खड़े होंगे ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that this enquiry is just a general enquiry and no final terms of reference have been decided upon?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly the terms of reference are there.

Mr. Speaker: There are terms of reference. Coming to Mr. Jain's point of order, he has put down two questions and raised the point of order. I do not give any ruling on the second portion because the second one becomes only a hypothetical one when the first question is answered by the Minister that the information is not available with him at this moment. Then, I am not called upon to give a ruling upon the second one. If and when that question arises, certainly I shall give a decision for what it deserves.

Shri Tyagi: Have there been any occasions where soldiers and officers were reported to have abandoned their posts during their fight with China without receiving any orders from the Corps Commanders and if so, are such instances also a subject of enquiry or not? The Minister has just now stated that punishments are not to be given. I want to know, if no

punishments are to be given for such serious offences, where will be the morale of the army?

Mr. Speaker: The second part of what he said is only an argument.

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: And, that need not be answered. The first part is about the terms of reference about which the hon. Minister says that the Government has not taken a decision whether they are to be released just at this moment and that he will take a decision and probably come up before the House. I will request him now to consult his colleagues or the Cabinet and come to a definite decision as to whether they should convey to the House the terms of reference or whether their opinion is that it is not in the public interest to disclose them as otherwise they must be disclosed to the House.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I submit to your ruling. But the first part of my question is only whether there have been instances where people abandoned their posts without any orders. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister can answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: That would not be covered by this.

श्री म० ला० टिग्गे : मंत्री महोदय को इस प्रश्न की सूचना एन एन के पेश्तर मिल चुकी थी और उस वक्त उनको यह कहने का अधिकार था कि मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर बाद को दूंगा। लेकिन आज उत्तर देते समय उनका यह कहना कहां तक सत्यपूर्ण है कि उनके पास सूचना नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहुत बहस हो चुका है।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I want to know, while the findings of this Enquiry Committee are pending, what immediate action Government has taken to allay any suspicion, doubt or fear which may have a detrimental effect on the armed forces, because, I am sorry to say, while this enquiry is

pending there are lots of rumours afloat. I think Government might consider taking some immediate action to stop these rumours.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unless I know what those rumours are, what action can I take about them?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: All kinds of rumours are there. I want to know the immediate action Government is going to take.

Mr. Speaker: The question is that the enquiry is pending and the people have certain complaints that certain derelictions of duty or neglect of duties were committed; therefore, whether Government has considered the proposal of taking any action against any person independent of that enquiry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, Sir; whenever individual matters come up to Government's notice, Government has taken necessary action about them.

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एनक्वायरी स्टार्ट होने के बाद से अब तक कितने विटर्नसेज को एग्जामिन किया गया है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतने डिटेल्स में नहीं जाया जा सकता कि कितने विटर्नसेज एग्जामिन हुये और किस ने क्या कहा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May we at least know whether this enquiry will be in the nature of purely a domestic enquiry in the sense that it is limited to our own personnel of the armed forces or will the views of United States and British experts also be taken?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think it is our own enquiry; it is not a question of consulting anybody else.

श्री रत्नाय सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल कोल की लागवुक गायब है या नहीं। क्या एनक्वायरी से इसका पता चला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल क्या है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक लाग बुक होती है जिसमें जो आर्डर दिये जाते हैं, वे लिखे जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल कोल की वह लाग बुक मौजूद है या गायब हो गयी है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, no names should be brought in.

श्री पुत्ताल राव : इस सवाल का उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहना तो मिनिस्टर का प्रविलेज है, आप कैसे बोलने लगे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I was surprised to hear this question because we have never heard any complaint or even suspicion about the absence or loss of the log book.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by Chinese Embassy in Colombo

*432. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Embassy in Colombo has prepared a booklet vilifying India and her Prime Minister;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the publication of the said booklet involves a breach of diplomatic etiquette; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. A booklet captioned "More on Nehru's Philosophy" was recently published by the Chinese Embassy in Ceylon.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The High Commission of India in Ceylon had immediately drawn the attention of the Ceylonese Government to the breach of diplomatic

etiquette involved in the publication of this booklet by the Chinese Embassy. The Govt. of Ceylon have since expressed their regret for any embarrassment caused to the Govt. of India as a result of the publication and distribution of the pamphlet.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what are the main features of the booklet and in what way it is damaging to India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is difficult for me, Sir, to give the details of the whole booklet.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise too, we do not want it to be published and made known to the people; why should we ask for them here?

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the Ceylonese Government have taken further steps to prevent its circulation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Ceylonese Government has brought this fact to the notice of the diplomatic mission concerned and requested.....

Mr. Speaker: Such a step might be taken, namely, the circulation might be stopped.

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is what I was mentioning. They have informed the diplomatic mission concerned that such kinds of books should not be circulated.

Mr. Speaker Shri Thirumala Rao.

Shri Thirumala Rao: My question has been covered.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this booklet, namely, "More on Mr. Nehru's Philosophy" is an absurd, abusive book, may I know whether it has been ascertained from the Ceylonese Government that they have not only stopped the circulation of this book but have also asked the party concerned to withdraw the book from places to which it has been circulated in Ceylon?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It was sent to various people. How can you withdraw it from various people to whom you have sent this book? It is difficult.

Shri Daji: Has the Government taken any steps to issue a counter-booklet and a counter-argument in that booklet and circulate it in Ceylon?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The booklet is so abusive that it is very difficult and not very desirable to issue a contradiction, but the points raised in the booklet have been covered in the booklet that we have issued.

Advance Courses in Defence Sciences in Universities

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*433. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
 Dr. L. M. Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to develop advanced courses in Defence Sciences and Military Strategy in any university in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

With your permission, Sir, I may add that we have a scheme to give grants-in-aid to universities and certain technical institutes which carry on research in problems which are of vital interest to defence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer to the first part is 'No' and then he adds something and gives a different answer.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore the latter one should be taken as correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you for your guidance. As modern warfare is more a matter of brain

than of brawn and after the recent debacle in NEFA, has Government...

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister have to answer these things?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without that background the question would not be clear. Has Government not given adequate and earnest thought to this matter and decided to open an advanced course in military science in at least the major universities of the country, and if not what are the reasons therefor?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have a school of Land and Air Warfare at Hyderabad where military strategy is taught to officers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal for Government to depute either officers in the Armed Forces or other competent men for study in military science in friendly foreign countries?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Our officers do sometimes attend the Commonwealth Conferences and Exercises where they have contact with other able officers. Those contacts are still being maintained.

Mr. Speaker: His particular question was whether there is a proposal to send our people, young men, to study advanced science subjects in those foreign countries.

Shri Raghuramaiah: If it is a question of further study in scientific subjects, we do send our own scientists for advanced courses in various countries.

Shri Daji: Have any of the universities given a favourable response to this scheme and, if so, how many?

Shri Raghuramaiah: About 20 universities etc. have replied to us and we are examining the various schemes. But in fact we already have two universities which have been entrusted with some problems; one is the Roorkee University and the other is the Banaras Hindu University.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि इसी आदरणीय सदन में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने २२ फरवरी को क्वेस्टियन-आवर में यह माना था कि हमारे पास इतनी राइफलें नहीं हैं कि हम यूनि-वर्सिटीज में ट्रेनिंग दे सकें ? यदि हाँ, तो वह कमी किस हद तक पूरी हो गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो अलाहदा सवाल है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether any of our talented officers are sent abroad so that when they come back they can be of use and similar courses can be opened in Indian universities?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already stated that some of our scientists are on deputation abroad undergoing technical studies.

Helicopters from Russia

*434. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to purchase more helicopters from Russia to maintain defence supplies on the northern border;

(b) if so, the number of helicopters proposed to be purchased; and

(c) at what stage the proposal stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Orders have recently been placed on Soviet authorities for the purchase of some helicopters.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the number and other details.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts are being made to make India self-sufficient in the number of helicopters? Are we manufacturing helicopters in any factory in India?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): We have a scheme for the manufacture of Alouette helicopters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time our helicopters, fully equipped, will be in the air?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are negotiating with a French firm and naturally it will take some time. It is difficult for me just now to indicate the exact date.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I would like to know if this Russian helicopter is the same as the one M.I.4 which forced landed in Ladakh because it could not attain the requisite height?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I think that is so. An isolated accident should not be taken as the test for final judgment.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether there is any proposal from the Soviet Union to undertake the manufacture of helicopters A.N. 12 with the Defence Ministry?

Shri Raghuramaiah: No, Sir. A.N. 12 is not a helicopter.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I could not follow: whether there was any proposal and it was turned down or there was no proposal.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I said, A.N. 12 is not a helicopter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the Alouette helicopter production of which is proposed to be started here under some scheme, is meant for use with the Naval air arm and not for high altitude flying in the northern borders?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Each helicopter has its own distinctive features. In this case, I do not think it is meant only for naval use.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस बात में कहाँ तक तथ्य है कि अब तक विदेशों से जो हेलिकाप्टर आये हैं, वे बहुत ऊँचाई तक नहीं

उड़ सकते, जिसकी वजह से वे निष्फल हो जाते हैं ? अतः रूस सरकार से जो बातचीत की जा रही है, क्या उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायगा कि वहां से ऐसे हेलिकाप्टर मंगाये जायें, जोकि सत्रह, अठारह, बीस हजार फीट तक उड़ान कर सकें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not true. I can say that all helicopters do not go to that necessary height. It is not a correct statement that they are of no use.

बाल फिल्म संस्था

*४३५ श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाल फिल्म संस्था की कार्य-कारिणी परिषद् ने उन तीन सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा पेश की गई उस रिपोर्ट की जांच कर ली है जो उन्होंने समिति के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच के बाद दी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) बाल फिल्म संस्था की कार्यकारिणी परिषद् (एग्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल) ने सरकारी अधिकारियों की रिपोर्टों पर विचार कर लिया है ।

(ख) इस विचार के अनुसार कार्रवाई संस्था की कार्यकारिणी परिषद् (एग्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल) को करनी है और यह मालूम हुआ है कि कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

[(a) The Executive Council of the Children's Film Society has considered the reports of the Government's Officials.

(b) Action in pursuance of such consideration is to be taken by the Executive Council of the Society and it is understood that it is being taken.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन रिपोर्टों की मुख्य मुख्य बातें कौन सी हैं और उन पर किस तरह से अमल किया जायगा ।

श्री शामनाथ : अधिकारियों ने जो रिपोर्टें दी हैं, उनसे मालूम होता है कि एक तो जो एकाउंट्स वगैरह रखने के तरीके थे, उन में बहुत कर्मियां थीं और स्टॉक रजिस्टर तथा लेजर्ज वगैरह भी ठीक तरीके से नहीं रखे गए थे । इस के अलावा जेनरल सैक्रेटरी साहब की जितनी पावर्ज थीं, वह उन से ज्यादा पावर्ज इस्तेमाल करते थे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लेख में जो गड़बड़ी हुई, उस में कितने रुपये के गोल-माल का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है ।

श्री शामनाथ : यह कहना तो बड़ा मुश्किल है कि उस के कायदागं, क, वजह से कितना नुबस्तान हुआ ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that the executive committee of the Children's film society was responsible for the mal-administration of the society and is there any proposal to remove the executive and form a new executive for this organisation?

Shri Sham Nath: It is very difficult to say that the executive council was responsible for all these irregularities. But they have considered the reports which our officers have submitted to them. We will not see how far the action taken by the executive council on the officer's reports is satisfactory.

Repatriation of Indians from Mozambique

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[**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

*436. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Onkar Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri P. R. Patel:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri G. Mohanty:
 Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Utiya:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian nationals have reached India from the Portuguese-controlled territory of Mozambique and how many are yet to come; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all the assets of the Indians in Mozambique have been frozen and that the repatriates were not allowed to take money with them except meagre pocket expenses?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Nearly 2,300 persons from Mozambique have reached India. About 300 persons still remain there and are likely to reach India in April.

(b) Yes, Sir. The properties and assets of the Indian nationals still continue to be frozen. The agreement reached between the Government of India and Portugal stipulated that the Indian nationals would be

allowed to repatriate their assets, the sale-proceeds of their properties and cash upto £200 (Sterling) per person. The Portuguese authorities have not implemented the agreement.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what steps are being taken to release those frozen assets and also to realise compensation for the same?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are pressing the Portuguese Government through the UAR Government for this purpose.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In consideration of the fact that these Indian residents had been living there for generations together, will Government approach the United Nations to persuade Portugal to treat them humanely and mete out justice to them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: At the moment, we are pursuing this matter through the good offices of the UAR Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that there are still about 300 Indians to be repatriated. May I know whether it is a fact that there are many Indians who could not purchase the tickets for repatriation, and if so, what steps Government are taking to help them to purchase tickets?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Since the Portuguese had frozen the assets, some of the people had found it difficult to purchase tickets, and in that case we help them to purchase the tickets.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the children of the Indians who have been born over there have been snatched away by the Portuguese Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think that they were snatched away. The question arose whether the Portuguese could give them Portuguese nationality or not because in the decree that they had passed, namely Decree No. 44416, they had denied Portuguese national-

ty to the children of Indian citizens born in Portugal. Later on, by the diploma they had again restored Portuguese nationality, but if the parents are coming away, then the children also come away.

श्रीम० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह तथ्य है कि जो भारतीय निवासी मोजाम्बिक से आए हैं, उन्होंने बताया कि उनके प्रति बड़, निर्दयता का व्यवहार किया गया था ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो, हाँ, उनको जब वहाँ पर इन्टर्नेट में रखा था तब बताया उन के साथ अच्छा नहीं किया गया था।

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether any compensation for immovable property also has been asked for?

Shri Dinesh Singh : Yes; it is the immovable property which has been frozen, and we are asking that to be released.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Is it a fact, as was reported in the press, that some of these refugees have claimed compensation for the property which they had left behind, from the Government of India, on the ground that their eviction is a consequence of the Indian action in Goa?

Shri Dinesh Singh : I do not know whether any compensation as such was asked for. This was brought to our notice, and we were requested to press the Portuguese Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know whether Government had received any application from any of the repatriates for assistance in their rehabilitation in this country?

Shri Dinesh Singh : Yes, and this matter is under discussion with the Government of Gujarat to which State most of these people belong.

श्री बड़े : क्या प्रापर्टी का कोई इन्वेन्शन हुआ है और क्या यह सच है कि तीन करोड़ का प्रापर्टी है जो बच्चे हैं, उनके बारे

में आपके पास क्या कोई फिगर है, कि कितना उनका नम्बर है। प्रैस में यह छपा था कि काफी बच्चे वे वहाँ छोड़ आए हैं तथा तीन करोड़ का प्रापर्टी उनका वहाँ थी।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : बच्चों को लाने न दिया गया हो या कोई तक्लीफ की बात हुई हो, ऐसी बात हमारे नॉटिस में नहीं आई है। जो वहाँ से आए हैं, उन्होंने जो तखनना दिया है, उस के हिसाब से प्रापर्टी तीन करोड़ से बहुत ज्यादा है, कोई सात करोड़ के बरीब है।

Shri Hem Barua : Arising out of Shrimati Savitri Nigam's question, may I know whether it is not a fact that some of these Indian nationals repatriated from Mozambique are separated from their children, who according to the Portuguese laws are Portuguese children, and if so, may I know whether this aspect of the problem has been brought to the notice of Portugal and a remedy sought?

Shri Dinesh Singh : The term 'Children' is a general term; the child may be of 25 years or it may be a young child. But we have not come to know of any case where the children have been forcibly kept by the Portuguese.

Shri Hem Barua : Will you please enquire?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुजाम्बिक से जो लोग लौट कर आए हैं और उन्होंने जो अपनी परेशानियों का विवरण दिया है, उस में क्या उन्होंने कुछ उपाय भी इस प्रकार के सरकार को सजस्ट किए हैं कि इस प्रकार के उपाय यदि काम में लाये जायें तो यह कठिनाई जल्द से दूर हो सकती है, यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था कां जा रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कोई खास उपाय तो उन्होंने नहीं बताया है। यह उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें कोशिश करना चाहिये पुर्तगाल

सरकार से ताकि यह मामला जल्दी से जल्दी तय हो जाय ।

Handing over of Equipment by Chinese

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*437. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handing over of Indian Military equipment to an Indian civilian party at Darrang Dzong was filmed by the Chinese; and

(b) whether the Indian civil party objected to the filming of the occasion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The filming was done against the wishes of the party.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, दरांग जोंग में मैं चीनी अधिकारियों ने हमारे अर्सेनिक कर्मचारियों को जो सामान दिया है, यह कहा जाता है कि वह बिल्कुल बेकार था । तब फिर चीनी अधिकारियों द्वारा उसका फिल्म लिये जाने का क्या कारण था ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जाहिर है कि उन्होंने प्रापेगंडा के लिए वह फिल्म खींचा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह बतलाने की कृपा की जाएगी कि किस तरह का वह सामान था जो उन्होंने वापिस किया है ? उसका क्या मूल्य था और कितना सामान अब भारतीय सेना के उपयोग में आ गया है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि इसके बारे में डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहाँ कुछ जिक्र किया था । मैं इस वक्त उसकी डिटेल्स नहीं दे सकता हूँ । ज्यादातर उसमें स्माल आम्स थे और कुछ बड़े भी थे ।

ज्यादातर जैसा कि कहा गया है अच्छी हालत में नहीं थे, अनसुविसेबल थे ।

Shri Tyagi: Do Government appreciate that according to old army conventions such deliveries of arms are not taken from the enemy unless it be in accordance with any terms of treaty or truce? How did Government allow their people to take delivery of the arms from the enemy in this manner?

Shri Dinesh Singh: These equipments were stored by the enemy at one place. If we had not taken possession of them, they would have got distributed to wrong hands and bad use may have been made of them. We only took possession of them so that they did not go into any misuse.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know why our Army authorities agreed to this take-over when it was clear that this was being done only for the propaganda purposes by the Chinese and only junk was being returned?

Mr. Speaker: That has been explained.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are Government aware that pictures of scenes of fraternisation of departing Chinese with the local tribals have appeared in some Indian journals and weeklies? If so, were they given by the Press Information Bureau or by some other government agency to them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Is the hon. Member implying that we gave these pictures?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pictures of fraternisation of the Chinese with the local tribals when they were departing from that area have appeared in Indian journals, and pictorials weeklies. If the Government have given these pictures for publication, why did they do so? It has had a disastrous effect on the people. The people there are shown as happy and laughing, smiling and joking with the Chinese.

Shri Hem Barua: Dancing with girls.

Mr. Speaker: He has put a question. But that is not relevant here. This relates only to handing over of equipment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is about filming.

Mr. Speaker: Filming of the handing over of equipment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At about the same time, other pictures were taken.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rameshwara-nand,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is not relevant.

Shri Tyagi: Under whose orders were these equipments taken over?

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I have not allowed Shri Tyagi to put a question. I had called Shri Rameshwara-nand.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द का मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत में चानसे उसके कितने सैनिक हैं और अनाशेर कितने आने हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है ।

Shri Tyagi: At what level was this decision taken? The time was fixed and the party to take it over was decided upon and all that. It was decided as to how many people would take delivery. I want to know at what level this decision was taken.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The decision is of the Government. It is difficult to say at what level it was taken.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that a civilian party was sent to Darrang Dzong to receive this Indian military equipment from the Chinese? Was it because the Chinese did not want our army personnel anywhere in NEFA?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned, the whole point in taking it over was to see that it did not fall into wrong hands. Our officials were going there.....

Mr. Speaker: He says that our civilians went there to take over that equipment. Why was it that the military did not take it over and only the civilians went?

Shri Tyagi: It was taken by way of aid? Was it aid?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Because we were extending the civilian administration there and the people were going there, we thought, they were the best people to take them over.

Industrial Closures

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{ **Shri Daji:**
*438. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

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

(a) how many cases of Industrial closures or curtailment of production were brought to the notice of Government since the declaration of Emergency; and

(b) the steps taken by Government and results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Twenty-nine cases have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Each case was examined and, where appropriate, the matters raised were taken up with the Ministries or the State Governments concerned. The efforts made have produced tangible results in some cases, while certain other recent cases are pending. Because of the causes involved in some instances, such as, financial difficulties, shortage of power and transport, raw material and loss of market etc., quick results have not been possible.

Shri Daji: In these 29 cases of closures, may I know how many workers were involved?

Shri R. K. Malviya: That information is not available.

Shri Daji: Out of these 29 cases, how many have been restarted as a result of the efforts of Government?

Shri R. K. Malviya: There is a list in which.....

Shri Daji: Tell us the number.

Shri R. K. Malviya: Eleven.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Out of these cases of closures, may I know how many coal mines are involved, and how many of these closed coal mines are still lying closed or have been brought back into operation?

Shri R. K. Malviya: There is no report about closure of any coal mine out of these 29 cases.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether in this list the Chavara Ilmenite Mines which have been recently closed are also included?

Shri R. K. Malviya: No information is available.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any of these industrial projects have been affected due to any labour trouble?

Shri R. K. Malviya: No, Sir. These closures have been mostly due to, accumulation of stock, financial difficulties, power shortage, shortage of wagons reduction in the number of ships, etc.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know if any relief to the workers has been given by the employers or by any State Government after the closure of these mills; if not, has the Government taken any measure or any step to see that the workers get relief?

Shri R. K. Malviya: In all these cases, the Government has taken action. Cases belonging to the State sphere have been referred to the States. Some have been referred to the Emergency Production Committee, and many of the cases have also been directly settled and relief provided.

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Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Was the Government informed beforehand about these closures?

Shri R. K. Malviya: No, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister said a little while ago that there were no mines involved in it. Is he not aware of the fact that the South Kenda Mines in the Raniganj fields as well as two mines in Madhya Pradesh are lying closed?

Shri R. K. Malviya: What I said is that out of the 29 cases which are before the Government, no mine has been reported.

श्री बेरवा-कोटा : उन कमियों के कारण जो फैक्टरियों बंद हुई हैं उनको चलाने के लिए और उन कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या सरकार कुछ सोच रही है ?

श्री रं. क. मालवीय : जी हाँ, कोशिश की गई है और बत से कारखाने चालू हो गये हैं और आगे भी कोशिश की जा रही है । थोड़े से बेसेज जो पेंडिंग हैं उन के बारे में भी कोशिश की जा रही है और आशा है कि वह चालू हो जायेंगे ।

"Tusker" Personnel in Chinese Custody

*439. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of personnel of the "Tusker" (Border road-building organisation) force have been taken prisoner by the Chinese in NEFA; and

(b) whether these personnel were employed by the Chinese to build a road from Dhola to Towang in record time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) So far 251 personnel of Border Roads Organisation in NEFA have been reported as taken as prisoners of war.

(b) No information is available.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any of the road building equipment of the Tusker organisation has also fallen into the hands of the Chinese?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Yes, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any enquiry has been held to ascertain the reasons which, reportedly, permitted the Chinese to build their roads in this area at a much faster pace than the Tusker organisation was ever able to do and if so what is the result of that enquiry?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was no question of appointing any committee to enquire into this question of comparison. I do not think that the claim that is made is also true.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government proposes to take any steps to link up the return of the Tusker personnel as also our prisoners of war in Chinese custody with our allowing the Chinese internees in this country to take a ship to China?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not been able to follow the question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very simple.

Mr. Speaker: Every one may not consider it as simple as the hon. Member himself does.

Shri Hem Barua: I would then clarify it, Sir. We have the Chinese internees in our country and they are going to be repatriated to China because they are sending a ship to our country very soon. I just want to know whether we are going to demand the return of our prisoners of war in Chinese hands and link that up with our allowing the Chinese internees to take a ship for China?

Mr. Speaker: The other day this question was put and the answer was given.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir: it was never put; I do not remember. It was never put like this.

Mr. Speaker: If I remember that?

Shri Hem Barua: We may have it answered; it is a very serious thing now.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think it at all proper to link the two up.

Neogy Committee's Report

***440. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in regard to the finalisation and submission of its Report by the Neogy Committee; and

(b) if so, the present position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-977/63].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement reveals an appalling state of affairs. The committee asked the State Governments to supply information, statistics and other data in relation to this; they could not succeed in that. Then Prime Minister himself wrote to the States in July 1962. Even then the State Governments, it appears, did not supply the necessary information and data. Am I to understand, in the first place, that the writ of the Prime Minister does not run in our States, even in this emergency.....

Mr. Speaker: Would he come to the question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the Prime Minister wrote to the States has the necessary information reached the committee or not?

Mr. Speaker: He said himself that it appears from the statement that that information has not come.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It says here that excepting the State of Assam, the committee had gone round the States to collect the State Governments' views.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We have been able to collect data from all the States: it is a very wide reference.

Mr. Speaker: The question is this. A committee had to go to every State to collect that information; in spite of the request or direction by the Central Government, the States did not send that information.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The reference is on too wide a question. It concerns not only the railways or the road transport but also other modes of transport. They had to collect data on all that and they are doing it. Except the State of Assam all the others have been able to furnish material.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the statement says that the committee asked for information as far back as February 1961, or may be even earlier. The preliminary report came in that month. Am I to understand that the State Governments are so inefficient or so listless or careless as not to be able to supply information to the committee even after six or seven or even eight months? It is even more.

Mr. Speaker: Information has to be given—not those adjectives that he applies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons, Sir? Inefficiency or carelessness or listlessness?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The kind of information that was required was not available in many instances with the State Governments. So, they have actually

gone there and set their own men to go and get this information. They set up this scheme by which they wanted to know how many carts, bullock-carts etc. passed along a route in 12 hours' time. They have not only to get the information but they have to set up their own machinery to get it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry that the Prime Minister has not fully read the statement. In the statement it is said:

"In the case of several States, the material available still has some gaps and further communications are awaited on the points which arose during the discussions with them."

The gaps keep on accumulating while the information or knowledge comes in dribblets. Why can't these gaps be filled up soon?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The terms of reference have to be borne in mind. It is a very wide reference. As the hon. Prime Minister has stated, bullock-cart and other inland transport, canal transport, etc., are all included in the terms of reference. Therefore, as I have said, they are not in a position to give all the details now. They are collecting them. We have been getting it from the States.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accommodation for Families of Jawans

*431. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that army officers who are sent to the front are not allowed to retain their present accommodation for their families;

(b) whether senior officers only can retain the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Army officers posted to operational areas are entitled to free conveyance for their families to a selected place of residence in India or alternatively, to retain accommodation for the family at the previous duty station on payment of normal rent and charges for other services, if permitted by the Station Commander/Allotting Authority. This concession is admissible to officers of all ranks.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Businessmen in Kenya

441. { Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a movement has been launched to boycott the Indian business houses in Kenya by Kenya African National Union and by some of the Government members also to force Indian settlers to vote in a particular way; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect Indian businessmen from such activities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

National Mines Safety Council

- *442. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri Bhakt Darshan;
Shri Berwa Kotah;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether Government have constituted a National Mine Safety Council;

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the Council; and

(c) the reasons necessitating its constitution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Government have decided to constitute a National Council for Safety in Mines.

(b) The Council, which will have the Chief Inspector of Mines as its Chairman, will be composed of representatives of mine owners, workers, mine managers and mines supervisory staff. Its function will be to promote safety in mines by education, propaganda, and other means.

(c) It is hoped that it will be possible to minimise accidents in mines as a result of the activities of the Council.

Production of Tanks

*443. **Shri Bri Raj Singh-- Kotah:** Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vickers Armstrong have produced the prototypes of a tank especially suited for Indian conditions;

(b) if so, whether they will eventually be produced in the Avadi factory, and

(c) what would be the approximate cost of each such unit?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

Indian P.O.Ws in China

*441 { Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to obtain information from the Chinese whether they hold with them Indian prisoners besides those included in the lists received from time to time;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to repatriate our prisoners?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Chinese Red Cross have categorically stated while sending the sixth list of prisoners, to the Indian Red Cross Society that they had sent all the names of captured Indian military men.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None so far. Despite repeated requests by the Red Cross the Chinese have not agreed even to the prisoners being visited by the Red Cross.

Losses Suffered by Civilians in NEFA

*445 { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shrinati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. U. Borooah:
Shri Bibuti Mishra:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Vashpal Singh:
Shri Bishambhander Sethi:
Shri Bhakt Parshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jh Azad:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Kappan:

{ Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Kajroikar:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss suffered by civilians in N.E.F.A. as a result of Chinese invasion; and

(b) what relief, if any, has been given by Government to those affected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Loss to civilian property in N.E.F.A. as a result of the Chinese invasion is estimated at approximately Rupees twenty-six lakhs and eighty seven thousand.

(b) Rupees Nine lakhs and fifty four thousand have been spent on relief and rehabilitation measures.

Sugar Wage Board

*446. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board have now been implemented in all the Sugar Mills;

(b) if not, the number and names of such of the mills as have not yet implemented them; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri E. K. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Out of 173 Sugar mills, 162 have implemented the recommendations fully and 5 have done so partly. A statement showing the names of the remaining 6 mills which have not yet implemented, and the reasons therefor, is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of Sugar Mills	Reasons for non-implementation of Sugar Wage Boards' recommendations
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Bihar

- 1 Guraru Chini Mills, Guraru (Gaya)

This unit was taken over by the State Government early in 1962, and its working is reported to be uneconomic. Liabilities of the previous management and the present management are being worked out and the State Government is making efforts to meet the claims of labour as far as possible.

Gujarat

- 2 Shri Khe. dut Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandali Ltd.,
Bardoli
- 3 Kodinar Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Kodi
nar
- *4 Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandali, Gandevi

The Management have expressed inability to implement due to financial difficulties. The matter is being pursued.

Mysore

- 5 Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit,
Sankeshwar
- 6 The Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., Mandya

The matter is under negotiation between the parties.

The parties have agreed to refer the question of revision of wage scales as per the Boards' recommendations to arbitration of a five man committee. In the meanwhile, the management has paid an increase of 5% to 20% of their wages to all the employees, as an interim payment.

* New Unit

Indian Settlers in Ceylon

- *447. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Berwa Kotah:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Koya:

(a) whether any further discussions were held in regard to Indian settlers in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Consumer Goods in Goa

*448. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether maximum prices of consumer goods in Goa have been fixed by the Price Control Order;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 133 on the 12th November, 1962 and state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Goa Chamber of Commerce has protested against the Order; and

(d) if so, whether the Order is likely to be repealed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Administration of Goa has issued the Goa, Daman and Diu (Price Control) Order 1963 whereby profit margins have been fixed in respect of sale of certain imported and indigenous articles.

(c) and (d). The Goa Chamber of Commerce had raised some objections against an Order which was proposed to be issued earlier in this behalf. In view of these and other objections, the Goa Administration withheld the issue of that Order. The observations made by the Chamber were taken into account and a revised Order was issued on the 6th of March, 1963.

Withdrawal of U.S. Transport Planes

- *449. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Berwa Kotah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move for withdrawal of the United States Squadron of Transport Planes lent to India;

(b) if so, when the withdrawal is to be effected; and

(c) what alternative arrangements if any, have been made?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Transport aircraft from U.S.A. were sent in the last week of November 1962 to assist us in transporting essential defence

supplies to forward areas. No date for their withdrawal has been fixed as yet.

Jute Wage Board

- *450. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) whether the report of the Jute Wage Board has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): (a) No.

(b) The Board has completed public hearings and is now holding meetings to finalise its conclusions.

Persons Registered in Madras

806. **Shri Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered with various Employment Exchanges in Madras as on 31st January, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): 1,64,046.

Nissan Jeeps

807. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of a NISSAN Jeep;

(b) whether these Jeeps will be available for the public; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The cost of pro-

duction of a Nissan Jeep is Rs. 11,820.00.

(b) and (c). Not yet; all Nissan Jeeps manufactured in Ordnance Factories are at present being supplied to meet Defence requirements.

Registration in Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

808. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered in various employment exchanges in Andhra Pradesh till the end of December, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malaviya): 1,18,278.

Transport Needs

810. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated transport needs of the country in a fifteen year perspective from now; and

(b) in what manner and to what extent it is proposed to meet these needs over the ensuing period of fifteen years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Work on the Plan for the period upto 1975-76 is in its preliminary stages. However, for 1970-71, the Third Plan has given a tentative target of 380 to 420 million tons for railway freight traffic. How the transport needs in the future should be met is a subject for continuous study.

National Development Council

811. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the *locus standi* of the National Development Council and its position *vis a vis* Parliament; and

(b) whether a statement of its functions and responsibilities will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The National Development Council was set up by a Government of India Resolution in August 1952 and not under any statute. It is an advisory and reviewing body.

(b) A copy of the Government Resolution dated the 6th August 1952, in which the functions of the National Development Council have been stated is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-978/63].

Lucknow Military Hospitals

812. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there has been a general complaint regarding the irregular supplies of medicines in Lucknow Military Hospitals?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There is only one Military Hospital in Lucknow. The supplies of medicines to this hospital have been satisfactory. No complaints about the issue of medicines have been received from any entitled personnel dependent upon this hospital.

Welfare of Ex-Indian Army Gurkhas

813. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some joint Indo-Nepalese Board or a Committee to look after the welfare of ex-Indian Army Gurkhas who have settled in Nepal after retirement; and

(b) if so, what is the correct nomenclature of this organization and what are its main functions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This organisation is known as the Central Co-ordination Board. Its function is to manage and administer the Nepal Post War Services Reconstruction Fund for meeting expenditure on various welfare measures for Gorkha ex-servicemen of Nepalese domicile who have retired from the Indian Army, such as the following:

- (i) scholarships for the children of ex-servicemen;
- (ii) construction of amenity buildings like libraries, rest houses, etc;
- (iii) provision of health, maternity benefits for ex-servicemen's families and appointment of Health Visitors; and
- (iv) organisation of group schemes like co-operative shops and co-operative farming for the welfare of ex-servicemen.

Firing by Pakistanis in J. & K.

814. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 58 on the 8th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Chief Military Observer has submitted his report on the unprovoked firing by the Pakistani forces in the Akhnoor area near Jammu on the 6th October, 1962;

(b) if so, whether any protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the reply received?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan since the Chief Military Observer had dismissed our complaint.

(c) Does not arise.

All-India Newspaper Editors Conference

815. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 100th meeting of the All-India Newspaper Editors' conference was held in the beginning of February, 1963;

(b) if so, what specific matters were discussed; and

(c) what recommendations/decisions were made therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The question relates to a body not primarily responsible to the Government of India, and its affairs are not primarily their concern. It is understood that a Press Note was issued by the Central Office of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in this connection, and that it was widely published in newspapers.

Abu Simbel Temple in Egypt

816. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO recently considered a resolution on a scheme to repair and save the historic Abu Simbel temple in Egypt; and

(b) whether the resolution was voted upon and the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the General Conference of the UNESCO, the proposal received 28 votes in favour and 37 votes against with 19 abstentions and 29 absentees. The proposed scheme was, therefore, not approved.

Cost of Living Index

817. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the cost of

living index on 1st March, 1963 in comparison to that on 1st October, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers (Base: 1949—100) for the months of September 1962 as on 1-10-1962 and January 1963 as on 1-2-1963 are as under. Information for the month of February 1963 as on 1-3-1963 is not yet available.

Month	Food	General
September 1962	134	133
January 1963	134P	133P

P—Provisional (Subject to change)

सेना में भर्ती

८१८. { श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :
श्री बाबूमीकी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना में भर्ती होने वाले जवानों से जाति पूछी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जाति को आधार मान कर बहुत से युवकों को सेना में भर्ती नहीं किया जाता ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं । हो सकता है कोई उम्मीदवार किसी सेना के भ्रंग/कोर विशेष में, उसकी वर्ग-रचना के कारण, भर्ती के लिए ग्राह्य न हो, परन्तु वह अन्य सेना के भ्रंगो/कोरों में भर्ती हो सकता है, जिन में भर्ती के लिए, वह ग्राह्य हो ।

(ग) धर्म, वर्ग तथा उपजाति भर्ती के फार्म में इसलिए दर्ज की जाती है, कि उपयुक्त वर्गों के वालण्टीयर उन यूनिटों में भेजे जाएँ, जो एक ही वर्ग से बनी हैं, अथवा जिनकी रचना मिश्रित वर्गों से की गई है ।

भारत सेवक समाज

८१९. { श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री बाबूपाल :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज को सरकार की ओर से १९६२-६३ में कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा किन वर्गों के लोगों की सेवा की जाती है ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय करती है कि इस धन का दुरुपयोग न होने पावे ?

धन और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री च० रा० पट्टाभिरमण) : (क), (ख) व (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत अनुदानों के बारे में वांछित सूचना दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० ६७६।६३] ।

Singareni Collieries Company

820. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 897 on the 21st January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries Company have completed the

work and furnished to Government a certified account of the amount spent;

(b) if so, whether the balance of the claimed amount has been paid to them; and

(c) whether the Government have satisfied themselves for the proper utilization of the funds granted to the Company?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, in respect of the amount so far paid.

East Pakistan-Assam Border Demarcation

821. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of survey officials of Assam and East Pakistan jointly inspected the Garo Hills—Mymensingh and Goalpara—Rangpur borders in January this year to see the progress of border demarcation;

(b) if so, the result of the inspection; and

(c) when the work of border demarcation between Assam and East-Pakistan is likely to be completed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir; the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of Assam and East Pakistan jointly inspected the field survey work in progress in the Rangpur-Goalpara and the Garo Hills-Mymensingh Sectors of the Assam-East Pakistan border during January 1963.

(b) The joint inspection was fruitful in removing some difficulties and misunderstandings between the two Survey teams, which were delaying work relating to the embedding of minor T-shaped Pillars in-between pairs of Subsidiary Pillars.

(c) While the actual date of completion cannot be forecast, according to the present programme, work is expected to be completed by the end of 1965, circumstances remaining normal.

Transmitter from Australia

822. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to secure a 250 kilowatt transmitter from Australia in order to step up the transmission power of All-India Radio's external broadcasts towards the East Asian region is under consideration; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Plant at Tarapore

**823. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements to set up a nuclear power station at Tarapore, Maharashtra, in collaboration with National General Electric Company of America have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Chinese claim on Bara-Hoti

824. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the Chinese reaction to the Indian note of the 17th January, 1963

concerning the Chinese claims over Bara-Hoti in the central sector of the Sino-Indian border; and

(b) the extent of area to which China has laid its claims in this sector?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No reply has been received so far from the Chinese Government to the Indian Government's note of 17th January, 1963 regarding Bara Hoti.

(b) Bara Hoti is a small pasture ground of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles covering two miles in length and three quarter mile in breadth. However, the Chinese Government's claims in regard to Bara Hoti have varied from time to time. In 1958, they had claimed that Bara Hoti covered an area of 150 square kilometres. Later, at the Officials' Talks in 1960, the Chinese Government expanded their claims to 300 square miles.

Unemployed Technical and non-Technical Personnel

825. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the total number of unemployed technical and non-technical personnel as registered with the Employment Exchanges at the end of 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya):

Technical	2,40,932
Non-technical	21,28,598
Total	23,79,530

Military Pensioners

826. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of military pensioners whose temporary increment

was enhanced from April 1958, and who have been paid upto the end of January, 1963; and

(b) the number of such pensioners who still await payment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) As on the 31st January 1963, for which information is available, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad, had sanctioned the enhancement of temporary increase in pensions in 1,88,223 individual cases of various categories. According to the information available, the Pension Disbursing officers had made payments to 1,67,499 pensioners upto the end of December 1962.

(b) The number of pensioners awaiting payment of temporary increases at the enhanced rates is not readily available. The information will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

Cantt. School at Yol Khas

827. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2844 on the 8th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Cantonment Board, Yol Khas for handing over the Cantonment Board School, Yol Khas to the Punjab Government has been examined; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken on it and if so, what?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter has been considered by the Government and in accordance with the existing policy, it has been decided that the present arrangements in regard to the Cantonment Board School at Yol Khas should continue.

507 Army Base Workshop

828. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 295 on the 12th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the individual cases of fixation of pay of re-employed pensioners and non-pensioners in revised scales of pay at 507 Army Base Workshop, Kankinarrah has been finalised; and

(b) if not, how long it will take?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The fixation of pay has been finalised in 71 cases out of the 97 cases concerned.

(b) Details of service in respect of the remaining 26 cases are being verified by the administrative and audit authorities concerned. As soon as the required formalities have been completed these cases will also be finalised.

Cossipur Gun and Shell Factory, Dum Dum

829. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 552 on the 19th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the plans for construction of type I and II quarters in Dum Dum Estate of Cossipur Gun and Shell Factory, Dum Dum have been examined; and

(b) when construction is likely to start?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Towards the end of 1963.

Annual Plan for Delhi

**830. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Rs. 27 crore annual plan of Delhi for 1963-64 is going to be reduced; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). After discussions with the representatives of the Delhi Administration, the outlay agreed to for the Annual Plan 1963-64 amounts to Rs. 25.08 crores.

Employment situation in Kerala

831. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government received the report of the Statistics Department of the Kerala Government in respect of the employment situation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the recommendations given in this report for the alleviation of the problem of unemployment in Kerala; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action on this report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) The report does not contain any recommendation for the alleviation of unemployment.

(c) It is for the Government of Kerala to initiate action on the report.

Tibetan refugees in NEFA

**832. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflow of Tibetan refugees into NEFA continues;

(b) if so, the latest position as to the total number of such refugees in NEFA and how many of them have been rehabilitated; and

(c) the steps taken to screen out subversive elements from out of these refugees?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A few Tibetan Refugees still manage to enter India through NEFA from time to time.

(b) There are at present approximately a total number of 3,000 Tibetan Refugees in NEFA, almost all of whom are in process of being rehabilitated on land settlements or other works.

(c) All the new arrivals are thoroughly screened.

Army Nursing Service

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

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissions in the Army Nursing Service are confined only to females;

(b) if so, why they are given Lieutenant rank at the time of appointment; and

(c) the reasons for denying this rank to male nurses even by way of promotion?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A candidate for Commission in the Military Nursing Service has to be in possession of a certificate which requires 3 to 4 years' training in an approved hospital. She must also be registered under the Indian Nursing Council Act as a fully trained nurse in the Medical and Surgical nursing of men, women and children and in midwifery. The maximum age limit for entry into the Military Nursing Service is 32 years. Candidates may, therefore, have up to 10 years experience before joining the Military Nursing Service. The rank of Lieutenant has been prescribed at the time of entry to compensate for their period of training and entry at a higher age.

(c) The Military Nursing Service is a women's corps for which men are not considered suitable. Certain nursing duties in the Army are performed by male Nursing Assistants who are enrolled in the Army Medical Corps as recruits and given training while in service. These persons are eligible for grant of Commissions in the non-technical branch of the Army Medical Corps.

Asian Population Conference

834. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Population Conference due to be held by ECAFE in Delhi has been postponed indefinitely; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No. The Conference will be held in December 1963 as scheduled. It will, however, be held at Bangalore instead of New Delhi.

Hostile Nagas

835. { Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilians killed and kidnapped in Nagaland by the hostile Nagas since October, 1962; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to curb their activities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) During the period Octo-

ber, 1962 to 15th February, 1963 the number of civilians killed and kidnapped by Naga hostiles are as follows:

Killed	.. 9
Kidnapped	.. 277

(b) More armed police had been sent to Nagaland to compensate for the depletion of security forces at the time of the Chinese aggression. Operational plans have been coordinated by the G.O.C., Nagaland against the hostiles. The Government of Nagaland have also taken steps to rally the people against the renewal of violence and to deal strictly with any element which supports or condones it.

पाकिस्तान में विद्यमान मन्दिर और गुरुद्वारे

८३६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिद्धांती :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान में जो मन्दिर और गुरुद्वारे रह गये हैं उनकी सुरक्षा और उनकी सम्पत्ति के हस्तान्तरण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): जी नहीं। मन्दिरों और पवित्र-स्थानों से सम्बद्ध भारत-पाकिस्तान सम्मिलित समिति की दूसरी बैठक बुलाने के लिए हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार को फरवरी, १९६२ में निमंत्रण दिया था, लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अभी तक हमारे निमंत्रण को स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

आकाशवाणी से राष्ट्र-गान

{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
८३७. { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों की समाप्ति पर राष्ट्र-गान की धुन बजाये जाने का निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब से आरम्भ की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) ३ मार्च, १९६३ से।

Aircrash near Hyderabad

838. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. Vampire crashed at Gavallapalli village in Medak District, 30 miles from Hyderabad on the morning of 11th February, 1963; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. Full details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are finalised.

सरदार पटेल के प्रकाशित भाषण

८३९. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरदार पटेल के जो कुछ चुने हुए भाषण छपवाये गये थे क्या अब वे अप्राप्य हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें फिर से छपवाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये कब तक मिलने लगेंगे ?

सूचना प्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शम नाथ) : (क) सरदार पटेल के चुने हुए भावण दो संस्करणों में प्रकाशित किये गये थे—एक अंग्रेजी में और दूसरा हिन्दी में। इसमें से हिन्दी संस्करण की प्रतियां अब भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग). पुस्तक को फिर से छपवाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Forest Wealth of Goa

840. Shrimati Malmoona Sultan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the exploitation of Goa's forest wealth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are Government's decisions with regard to its implementation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A proposal scheme for the development of forests has been drawn up at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 44.41 lakhs during the period 1962-66. The scheme envisages survey and demarcation of forests, training of personnel, construction of buildings and forest roads and plantation of Eucalyptus, Cashewnut, teak and soft woods in the Union territory. The programme for 1963-64 has been finalized, involving an expenditure of approximately Rs. 8.78 lakhs. The exploitation of ever-green, semi-green, non-teak, moist, deciduous and other types of forest wealth is estimated to yield Rs. 25 lakhs during the next three years.

Emergency Commission

841. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any employee or employees under the State Government

of Assam have applied for Emergency Commission in the Army;

(b) if so, how many of them have been called for interview so far, and the result thereof;

(c) the number of Ex-N.C.C. cadets who are serving under the Central and State Governments at present; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to utilize their services at this time of National Emergency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to the latest information available with Government 197 civil Government employees have been recommended by one of the preliminary selection centres in Assam for interviews by the Services Selection Board. From the other centre in Assam, separate figures for civil Government employees are not readily available. It is not possible to say how many of the civil Government employees who applied to the two centres in Assam are employees of the State Government.

(c) This information is not readily available and to obtain it the labour and time involved will not be commensurate with the results.

(d) Government have recently sanctioned the creation of a cadre of Under Officer Instructors and Sergeant Major Instructors in the N.C.C. under which ex-N.C.C. cadets who volunteer and are found suitable, will be employed on a whole time basis, to fill the deficiencies in the strength of Regular Army Instructors in the N.C.C.

Pensioners

842. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pensioners above the age of sixty and also pensioners' widows above the age of sixty who receive their pensions by money orders are required to produce

non-employment and widowhood certificates respectively for taking payment of their pensions; and

(b) whether Government propose to relax these conditions in the case of those who have crossed the age of sixty and are quite infirm either to seek re-employment or remarry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes. All pensioners, irrespective of whether they are below or above the age of sixty years or whether they draw their pensions by money order or otherwise, are required to furnish a declaration of non-employment or details of employment before receiving payment of their pensions.

Widows of commissioned officers are not required to produce certificates but are required to sign on the pension claim form a declaration of widowhood and other particulars in the presence of a prescribed authority.

Widows of personnel below officer rank, however, are required to submit a widowhood certificate signed by two military pensioners or other persons prescribed under the rules. But for widows above the age of 40 years, the declaration of continued widowhood is not required to be supported by the testimony of any other person.

(b) These declarations and certificates are being made in forms which are now being revised.

International Law on Outer Space

843. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been made on Governmental or University level on the international law of outer space; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Preliminary studies have been undertaken by Government on international law for

outer space. These, however, are not conclusive as rapid technical advances are taking place and it is not possible to visualise all the legal problems that are likely to arise. We have participated in the debates on this subject in the U.N. and are a Member of the Legal Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which was set up last year to study the legal problems which may arise from the exploration and uses of Outer Space.

Government are not aware of any specialised studies on this problem having been undertaken at the University level.

Broadcasts from Radio Stations on Defence Efforts

844. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that facilities of Trichinopoly and Madras Radio Stations were availed for broadcasting in Tamil by leaders of different political parties during November, December 1962 and January, 1963 for furthering defence efforts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Communist leaders, AITUC leaders were denied the facilities;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether leaders of eminence like Jeevanandam and Manali Kandasamy approached Government regarding the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). When the Emergency was declared, Madras and Trichinopoly Stations, like other Stations of All India Radio, asked a number of persons prominent in public life in various fields such as education, art and culture, industry and politics to broadcast on the All India Radio. The party affiliation of persons prominent in politics who were

invited in this process by the Madras and Tiruchi Stations are as follows:—

Congress 47; D.M.K. 6; P.S.P. 2;
Tamil Nationalist Party 2;
Tamil Arasu Kazhagam 4;
Muslim League 1; Swatantra
Party 1.

(c) Facilities were not provided to political parties as such.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Indian Police Personnel Kidnapped by Pakistanis

{ Shri Kolla Venkalah:
845. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 920 on the 21st January, 1963 regarding the Indian Police personnel and other persons arrested by the Pakistan Rangers in January this year and state whether the arrested persons have since been released?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): All the arrested persons were released and returned to India on the 15th February, 1963.

देवली मिलिटरी कैंप

८४६. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देवली मिलिटरी कैंप के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने क्वार्टर बनाये जायेंगे और उसमें से कितनों के निर्माण का काम आरम्भ हो चुका है और कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ;

(ख) कोटा (राजस्थान) मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग सेंटर के लिये कितना रुपया मंजूर किया गया है ; और

(ग) यह काम कब तक चालू होने की आशा है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) देवली फौजी छावनी में क्वार्टर बनाने की कोई योजना इस समय नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार ने कोटा स्थित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के लिए ७५ लाख रुपये अनुमानित व्यय के आवास की आवश्यकता स्वीकार कर ली है । जहरी सेवाओं सम्बन्धी काम पहले ही आरम्भ हो गया है ।

सेना के लिये नई इमारतें

८४७. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना के लिये कुछ राज्यों में इमारतें बनाई जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में इस काम के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बनाई जाने वाली इमारतों हेतु कितना रुपया मंजूर किया गया है ; और

(ग) कोटा, राजस्थान में कितनी सेना रखने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में ११ लाख रुपये सेना-निर्माण कार्य में व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

(ग) यह सूचना देना जन-हित में न होगा ।

Indians with Peking Radio

848. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 921 on the 21st January, 1963 and state:

(a) in what capacity Shri Sharma and his wife are employed by the Chinese Government; and

(b) their antecedents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). In the present state of our relationship with the Chinese Government, it has not been possible for our Embassy in Peking to get the required information.

Border Roads Development Board

849. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Development Board formerly included a Vice-Chairman;

(b) if so, who was the incumbent of that post;

(c) whether the post has been abolished; and

(d) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Border Roads Development Board formerly included a Deputy Chairman.

(b) Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, former Defence Minister, was the Deputy Chairman.

(c) to (e). The constitution of the Board was amended on 12th December 1962 and the amended constitution of the Board does not provide for a Deputy Chairman. It is a more convenient and flexible arrangement, to provide for the nomination of a member of the Board by the Chairman (Prime Minister) to attend to specified matters under his supervision instead of providing for a separate Deputy Chairman. The Rules of Business of the Board have been amended accordingly.

Labour Management Relations in Coal Mining Industry

850. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Jamuna Devi:

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

(a) whether the Indian National Mine Workers Federation has suggested a six-point programme for harmonious labour management relations in the coal mining industry in India; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in respect of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Six suggestions for improving labour management relations in coal mines have been made by the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation in its annual report for 1962.

(b) Wherever possible necessary action on these suggestions has already been taken.

राजस्थान के लिये तृतीय योजना के लक्ष्य

८५१. श्री तन सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों को संशोधित कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग ने राजस्थान सरकार को सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ताकि योजना के लक्ष्यों को पूरा किया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

श्री और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरमण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Radio Sets in Punjab

852. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the Central target fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of sets already given to the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The target for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan is 3,000. A proposal to increase the target so as to cover all panchayats is under consideration.

(b) 8385 community listening sets have been supplied to the State Government under the subsidy scheme upto the end of 1961-62.

Naval Training Centres

853. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open any more naval training centres in the country for training our Naval forces; and

(b) if so, whether the question of 'Chilka Lake, in Orissa has been taken into consideration for a Naval training centre?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Srinagar-Leh Road

854. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special equipment is being acquired to keep the Srinagar-Leh road clear for traffic in all the seasons of the year;

(b) if so, at what cost and from where; and

(c) the details of the equipment to be acquired?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The feasibility of keeping Srinagar-Leh road open for traffic throughout the year is under examination. No orders for special equipment for this purpose have been placed.

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

Boundary Pillar removed by Pakistanis

855. Shri P. R. Patel:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Berwa Kotah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Pakistan Rifles removed a boundary Pillar at the juncture of East Pakistan, Tripura and Assam recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) On the 15th January, 1963 at about noon, ten of the East Pakistan Rifles personnel in civilian clothes visited Bhagabantilla, at a juncture of East Pakistan, Tripura and Assam, and removed a GT Pillar which they took to their camp at Taidong.

(c) Strong protests have been lodged by the Tripura Administration with the East Pakistan authorities both at the State Government and the District Officers' level. In these protests, immediate restitution of the Pillar to its original position under joint supervision of representatives from both the countries has been demanded.

Durga Cotton Mills, Kadi (Gujarat)

856. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durga Cotton Mills Ltd., Kadi (Gujarat) is closed;

(b) how many labourers have become unemployed;

(c) reasons for the closing of the mills; and

(d) whether the mills have paid all dues to the workers to this date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) The matter falls in the State Sphere. It is reported that there has been a strike in the Mill since 5-2-1963.

(b) About 1300 workers are affected.

(c) and (d). The strike is reported to be due to non-payment of dearness allowance to certain workers.

Extradition Treaty with U.S.S.R.

857. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is bound by any obligations by treaty or otherwise to Soviet Union for purpose of extradition; and

(b) if not, what impelling reasons led Government to refer the allegations of theft against the Russian sailor for magisterial inquiry?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There is no subsisting Extradition Treaty between the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R. However, the Extradition Act, 1962 empowers the Central Government to extradite fugitive criminals to notified Foreign States requesting such extradition although they are not Treaty States within the meaning of the said Act. U.S.S.R. is one of the notified States and accordingly on requisition from the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in India for surrender of the Russian sailor, the Central Government thought it fit to refer the case to a Magistrate for inquiry.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

प्र. ८५८. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने गजेटेड तथा नान-गजेटेड कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त संख्या उनकी कुलमत कोटे के समान है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों; और

(घ) क्या इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कोई उचित कदम उठाये जाने वाले हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Roads in N.E.F.A.

859. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the road constructed by the Tuskar Organisation in the NEFA border region and the cost thereof; and

(b) how the cost per mile of road Border Roads Organisation and sation compares with the cost per mile incurred by the Central Public Works Department and the Assam State Public Works Department under similar conditions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Up to 31-12-1962, 343 miles of unsurfaced roads (including 46 miles of jeepable roads on motorable gradient) have been made in NEFA. In addition, 112 miles of

roads have been improved to carry heavy vehicles. The total expenditure committed up to October 1962 is Rs. 149.00 lakhs.

(b) A direct comparison of cost per mile of construction of roads made by Border Roads Organisation and P.W.D. (Central and State) in NEFA is not feasible because (i) of difference in specifications, (ii) time allowed for construction (iii) terrain and (iv) distances from the developed areas. The reasonableness of the cost of construction of roads by Border Roads Organisation in NEFA is, however, being examined.

Supply of Military Trucks by Tatas

860. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4,000 trucks purchased or to be purchased by the Ministry of Defence from the Tatas are still lying with them as they could not be inspected so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No Sir, but the number so far delivered is less than 4,000. An inspection cell has been opened at Jamshedpur to inspect vehicles supplied to the Army. Inspection of the vehicles does not take more than the time normally necessary for such inspections. All vehicles ready for delivery have been taken delivery of after inspection except about 300 vehicles for which Tatas are building the bodies.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में बन्दूक बनाने का कारखाना

८६१. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने मुंगेर में बन्दूक बनाने का जो कारखाना खोला था उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने हाथ

में ले लिया है और अब उसमें राइफल बनाने की मशीन लगाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें हर साल कितनी राइफलें बनाने की योजना है और सरकार का इस पर कुल कितना खर्चा आयागा ;

(ग) क्या इस जंक्टकालीन स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार अन्य स्थानों पर ऐजा कारखाना खोलने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) क्या उसके पार्ट बाहर से मंगाया जायेंगा और यदि हां, तो कहाँ से ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रजुरानंद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) एक नई स्माल आम्ज फेस्टरी स्थापित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । सभी हिस्सों का निर्माण प्रस्थापित कारखाने में ही किया जाएगा ।

Sea Hawk Jet Fighters

862. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Sea Hawk Jet Fighters have reached India from U.K. recently;

(b) if so, whether the delivery of Sea Hawk is in relation to the present emergency; and

(c) if so, the justification for the small number thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). They are a part of the aircraft ordered for the Aircraft Carrier before the emergency.

Creation of Cadre of Under Officers

863. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to create a cadre of Under Officers, Instructors and Sergeant Major Instructors to be employed in N.C.C. on wholetime basis;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same along with their emoluments; and

(c) how far it will help the defence improvements?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have decided to create a cadre of Under Officers Instructors and Sergeant Major Instructors to be employed in the NCC on a wholetime basis.

(b) As a result of the partial withdrawal of Regular Army Instructors and the expansion of the NCC to cover all able-bodied boy students in colleges, the number of instructors, required for the NCC units has increased considerably. Ex-NCC under officers and Sergeant Majors who volunteer, and are found suitable, are, therefore, being employed as NCC Under Officers Instructors and Sergeant Major Instructors on whole-time basis, to make up the deficiencies.

Under Officers Instructors will get a consolidated pay of Rs. 225 per mensem and Sergeant Major Instructors a consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem.

(c) The employment of these cadets Under Officers and Sergeant Major Instructors will relieve the strain on the regular Army, who otherwise would have to find all the Instructors from their own resources. It will also help in achieving the object of imparting military training to all

able-bodied boys in colleges and universities.

लखनऊ हवाई अड्डा

८६४. { श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :
श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बख्शी के तालाब, लखनऊ के हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार की कोई योजना बनायी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसके लिये कुछ किसानों की जमीन ली गई है ;

(ग) इससे कितने गांवों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है । और

(घ) किसानों को मुआवजा दिलाने का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) हवाई अड्डे की निर्माण सेवाओं का काम आरम्भ हो चुका है और उस काम के लिए आवश्यक भूमि प्राप्त की जा चुकी है । हवाई अड्डे की विस्तार योजना का किसी गांव पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है । सम्बन्धित राजस्व अधिकारियों द्वारा मूल्यांकन करा कर जमीन के स्वामियों को नियमानुसार मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ।

Manufacture of Frigates

865. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Japanese have given a quotation to Government for the manufacture of Frigates for our Navy;

(b) what is the quotation and how it compares with quotations from elsewhere; and

(c) when the Frigates are going to be manufactured and where?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Exploratory discussions have been held with some Japanese firms. No definite quotation as such was asked for nor received.

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

चांदमारी

८६६. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगामी शिक्षासत्र से कालेजों में सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य हो जाने के कारण कालेजों में राइफल ट्रेनिंग के लिए चांदमारी के स्थानों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कारतूस आदि का व्यय किस मंत्रालय की तरफ से होगा ;

(ग) उसके लिये सन् १९६३ में कितना रूपया मंजूर किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकारें भी ऐसी ही व्यवस्था करेंगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) राष्ट्रीय छात्र-दल ऐक्ट १९४८ के अनुसार जो कालेज अपने यहां राष्ट्रीय छात्र-दल की यूनिटें खड़ी करना चाहते हैं, उनसे उम्मीद की जाती है कि वे चांदमारी के अभ्यास के लिये २२ बोर राइफल के लिये उद्युक्त छोटी चांदमारी का स्थान देंगे या उनके लिए प्रबन्ध करेंगे । चूंकि कालेजों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों के सभी छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल राइफल ट्रेनिंग में लिया जा रहा है, अतः यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि चांदमारी के लिये जल्दी ही

पक्के तौर पर प्रबन्ध किया जाए । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस प्रकार के चांदमारी के स्थान बनाने के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । और बहुतेरे विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज इस अवसर का लाभ उठा रहे हैं ।

(ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय कारतूस का खर्च आने ऊपर लगा । अनुमोदित कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में छोटी चांदमारी के इस प्रकार के लाभ एक हजार स्थान बनाने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने २४ लाख रुपये अनग रखे जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) सन् १९६३-६४ के अन्तर्गत अभ्यासी कारतूस के लिये २६.३४ लाख रुपये व्यय का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(घ) यह सूचना इस समय प्राप्य नहीं है ।

Payment of Wages in Shape of Food

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

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of pilot schemes will be started for payment of wages for construction work to the workers in the shape of food and money on a fifty-fifty basis;

(b) if so, how many such schemes will be started; and

(c) the projects in which such schemes will be tried?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). Certain tentative proposals for executing schemes relating to desilting of irrigation tanks and contour-bundling and field bunding on the basis of payment of part of the wages in the form of foodgrains to be

obtained as assistance under the World Food Programme are under consideration. Planning Commission do not propose to start any other pilot projects for taking up construction works wherein 50 per cent of the wages will be paid in the form of foodgrains.

Arrears of P.F. Contribution

868. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding arrears of employers' contribution to the Provident Fund in textile and engineering industries in West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure full contribution by employers to the Provident Fund in these industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The position as on 31-1-1963 was as follows:

Name of Industry

Amount of employers' share in arrears (in rupees)

1. Textile	5,38,381
2. Engineering	2,14,900

(b) Legal action under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme has been initiated against 114 out of 126 defaulting employers. As regards the remaining 12 employers, the State Government have allowed them to liquidate the provident fund arrears in instalments.

Metallurgical Laboratory, Ichapore

869. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to remove

from Ichapore the Defence Metallurgical Laboratory to Hyderabad and the Steel Forge Section to Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have made any representation in this connection?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory is being moved to Hyderabad. The Steel Forge is not being moved to Kanpur.

(b) The present location of the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory within the premises of Metal and Steel Factory, Ichapore, affords no scope for expansion. To cope with the increased tempo of research and development in the field of metallurgy, it was decided to shift it from Ichapore to a suitable place outside. The Government, after careful consideration of the possible alternative sites, including Calcutta, took the decision to shift it to Hyderabad where accommodation was available for immediately shifting the laboratory. Land, power and water are also available.

(c) No.

कटनी में मिलिटरी बैंक

८७२. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कटनी फौजी कैंप की बैंकों में १४ या १५ वर्षों से बसे हुये शरणार्थियों की ओर से कोई प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुआ है कि उन बैंकों के स्थान पर निवास की इमारतें बनवा दी जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंजी (श्री यशवन्तराव
बळ्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख) सूचना एकत्रित
की जा रही है, और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-
पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Republic Day Parade

873. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
{ Sirimati Savitri Nigam:
{ Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Republic Day Parade
went off according to plan and sche-
dule; and

(b) the improvement, if any, Gov-
ernment propose to introduce in
future?

The Minister of Defence (Shri
Y B. Chavan): (a) Generally speak-
ing, the parade went off according to
plan and schedule. However, due to
lack of training, some of the civil
groups were unable to march in regu-
lar lines and as a result there was
some disorganisation in the latter
part of the parade.

(b) The improvement will depend
upon the pattern of the Republic Day
Parade. The pattern of the next
year's Parade has not yet been
decided.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY
GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES
AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN

The Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I
beg to lay on the Table the following
statements showing the action taken
by the Government on various assur-
ances, promises and undertakings
given by Ministers during the various
sessions shown against each:

- (i) Supplementary Statement No.
III.—Third Session, 1962-63

(Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in
Library, see No. LT-971/63].

- (ii) Supplementary Statement No.
V.—Second Session, 1962
(Third Lok Sabha). [Placed
in the Library, see No. LT-
972/63].

- (iii) Supplementary Statement No.
VIII.—First Session, 1962
(Third Lok Sabha). [Placed
in Library, see No. LT-973/63]

- (iv) Supplementary Statement No.
X.—Fourteenth Session, 1961
(Second Lok Sabha). [Placed
in Library, see No. LT-974/
63].

COAL MINES PITHEAD BATH (AMEND- MENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Labour and Employment (Shri R.
K. Malviya): I beg to lay on the Table
a copy of the Coal Mines Pithead Bath
(Amendment) Rules, 1963, published
in Notification No. G.S.R. 197, dated
the 2nd February, 1963, under sub-sec-
tion (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act,
1952. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-
975/63].

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
With your permission, Sir, I rise to
announce that in accordance with the
order of discussion and voting of de-
mands for grants for different Minis-
tries and Departments announced by
me on the 8th March, 1963, Govern-
ment Business for the week commenc-
ing 18th March will consist of discus-
sion and voting of demands for grants
in respect of the—

- (1) External Affairs.
- (2) Food and Agriculture.
- (3) Information and Broadcasting.
- (4) Education.

- (5) Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.
- (6) Atomic Energy.
- (7) Health, and
- (8) Irrigation and Power.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raised this point last Saturday. As regards the reports on the working of the various Ministries whose Demands for Grants will come up for discussion in this House, as far as I can recollect, the report on the working of the External Affairs Ministry has been received. It is very good that they are up-to-date. They have sent the report. But regarding the other Ministries whose Demands for Grants are coming up next week, I do not remember to have seen those reports—Education, Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and perhaps Information and Broadcasting also. Those reports have not been received. Will you kindly direct the Ministries to set a time-limit? Will you kindly suggest a time-limit? A time-limit should be fixed. The reports should be received at least five days before the Demands for Grants are due to be taken up in the House, just as the question list which comes five or six days earlier. If possible, these reports should be received a week before the Demands for Grants concerning the Ministry are taken up, in any case, not less than five days before the Demands come up.

Mr. Speaker: I have already told them that the Ministries should try to send their reports and supply them to the Members sufficiently in advance so that the Members can study them and come prepared for the discussion that is to take place. Therefore, I suppose the Ministries have taken note of them.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have written to all the Ministries concerned to see that the reports are sent at least three days before the Demands for Grants are taken up this year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Five days at least.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I said, "this year." I have said that the reports must come at least three days before the Demands are taken up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The reports are to be studied.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. I also think that though the House might tolerate "three days" this time, at least five days must be there. The Ministries should do that. So far, only three reports have been supplied: External Affairs, Food and Agriculture and Information and Broadcasting. But in the next week, the Ministries of Education, Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, the Department of Atomic Energy, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power are also being taken up. So, those Ministries might be asked to send their reports as early as possible so that the Members can get ready.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have written to them, and I hope they will do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were good enough to direct the Ministries to take note of what you have said. But mere taking note will not do. They must implement it. Otherwise, what is the use of taking note?

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members and Shri Kamath also not to ask me to give a direction every day, because that loses its force altogether if he stands up every day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a reflection not on you but on the Government.

Mr. Speaker: If you only ask me once and I make my observation, give

[Mr. Speaker]

a direction or make a request—whatever it may be—and then if it is not observed, he might take exception to it. Every time if he asks me to give a direction, it loses its weight.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But if they do not implement it, what am I to do? Whom shall we go to?

Mr. Speaker: I hope that would be done.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I have a submission to make. I would request you and through you the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take note of this. He has put a bunch of papers regarding action taken on the assurances. You will recall, Sir, that even during the last session you had directed the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—there was a half-hour discussion also on this—to give the break-up of the licences issued to the different groups of industrialists. Twice we were assured on the floor of the House that it will be given. It is more than 1½ years and still . . .

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly write to me, so that I may look into it.

Shri Daji: Yes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट में यह निवेदन करना है कि २३ मार्च को सरदार भगत सिंह बलिदान दिवस है। शुरू में आपने उस दिन छुट्टी की हुई थी। उसी के मुताबिक हमने देश भर में अपना प्रोग्राम बनाया हुआ था। अब २३ मार्च को दुबारा बर्क-अप डे कर लिया गया है। ऐसी दशा में हम लोगों का क्या होता क्योंकि वहां हम लोगों की पॉलीटिकल इंगूठी है और यहां पर पार्लियामेंटरी इंगूठी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य को चाहिये कि पहले इन बात का ध्यान रखवा करें। जिस वक्त बिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरों कमेटी का फैसला होता है और हाउस के सामने

घाता है उस वक्त यह चीज उनको लानी चाहिये। जब हाउस ने फैसला कर लिया और सारा काम हो गया उस वक्त उनको खयाल आया है। मैंने तो पहले से ही कहा हुआ है कि जब हाउस के सामने कोई चीज आये उस वक्त ऐतराज होना चाहिये। अब अगर माननीय सदस्य को कोई ऐतराज इस बात पर है तो वह मेरे पास आये। मैं देखूंगा कि क्या हो सकता है, लेकिन जरा मुश्किल बात है।

श्री प्रकाश वीर वात्री (विजौर): एक निवेदन मैं भी करना चाहता था। आपने अभी पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर से कहा है कि जिन विभागों को यहां पर बहस हो उनकी रिपोर्टें काफी समय पहले मिलनी चाहियें। पिछले वर्षों में प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि इंग्लिश की रिपोर्टें तो ठीक समय पर मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी की रिपोर्टें जब वाद-विवाद समाप्त हो जाता है तब मिलती हैं। जब उस पर भी इतना व्यय किया जाता है तो अगर वे समय पर मिल जायें करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि दोनों ही प्रकार की रिपोर्टें यथा समय मिल जायें करें।

12.07 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the General Budget. Shri U. M. Trivedi may continue his speech. He has already taken 16 minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I do not remember having taken 16 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I am giving it from the record.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have spoken for 14 minutes, according to my cal-

culation, but I will not dispute what you say. I will take just one minute more. I had practically finished my observations on this matter.

Yesterday I was on this point that the leakage that is taking place in our revenue must be plugged at all levels. Although it is not meet and proper to suggest very small items, yet these small items generally go to make up big things. In our present day position, it may be very meet and proper for the Government to apply its mind to this. Whenever it finds that economy is necessary there is avoidable waste, it should take some action.

It is a noticeable fact that a large amount of dues is to be recovered by us from Pakistan. Pakistan always has something against us one way or other and unfortunately this very large amount has remained outstanding against Pakistan. We have not raised our voice and all the money that we are entitled to get from Pakistan is not recovered by us, with the net result that we are being taxed on account of a country which is not on friendly terms with us.

I will again say that there is a lot of wasteful expenditure. Wherever I go, in the block development and community projects, in the name of social welfare, jeeps are being provided to all and sundry and misuse of these jeeps is going on to a very great extent. In my small State of Madhya Pradesh alone, you can locate 200 jeeps which are misused. You can multiply that number by the number of States, in which the same thing is happening. This wasteful expenditure must be stopped.

The annual reports printed by the various Ministries are merely matter of fact reports, printed on ordinary paper, whereas the reports from these companies to whom moneys have been advanced by us or which have been floated by Government money or which are small corporate bodies run by the Government have a nice get-

up. They are printed on beautiful paper with good photographs of the manager saheb and others. Why should there be this wastage of money by those people who are not able to show a return of more than 0.93 per cent on the total investment that is made by them? This also must be looked into. Wherever we are able to block these expenses, we must do it. I was giving some examples yesterday and I do not want to repeat them.

Sir, I will mention one small point and with that I will close my speech. I was speaking about the super profits tax. I have found that the proposed measure of super profits tax suffers from a two-fold fallacy. The first is that the measure assumes any profits beyond 6 per cent as super profits. The recent experience is that preference capital has been going a-begging even at 9 per cent or more than 9 per cent. How can we put a ceiling at 6 per cent. A risk equity capital requires much higher yield to be attractive. For the first four or five years there is total denial of dividend and the dividends on equity capital are never cumulative. There is the risk factor in addition. These two considerations must add to the interest basis of the equity capital. Therefore, I suggest that unless some measure is propounded by which for another five or ten years to come those new companies which will be floated are exempted from the levy of super profits tax, it will hit heavily all those small people who invest and capital will become shy.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tantia.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, may we know when the Finance Minister will reply?

Mr. Speaker: By about two o'clock.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join most of my hon. friends to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a bold budget which is necessary at the

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

present moment to raise the potentialities of our defence.

Sir, the new taxes are to the tune of Rs. 275 crores which are divided among various things like rise in excise duties, rise in customs duties, compulsory deposits, surcharge on income-tax and super profits tax.

As regards the rise in excise duties, I would request him—as others also have done—to consider the question of effecting some reduction in the proposed duty on kerosene oil. At the most it will make a difference of Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores in the revenue receipts, which you can get by imposing a duty on some luxury goods or by imposing some more tax on the rich or the princes. They can pay that amount, and I am sure in that way you can get 3 or 4 crores of rupees and a general appreciation from the masses.

Coming to the question of compulsory deposits, I again request that the lower income group, people getting below Rs. 3000 and peasants who pay Rs. 50 and below as land revenue, should be exempted. That will save Government a big amount of clerical job and the staff necessary for that, and that will also give relief to the poor section of our people.

I have nothing to say against the surcharge on income-tax, because when all the people, whether poor or rich, have to pay something, why should not those people who pay income-tax be asked to pay something more.

I also want to say something about the super profits tax which has been a controversial subject during this debate.

An Hon. Member: It has never been.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It has been opposed by some and it has also been supported by some others. First of all I want to say that this super profits tax is not a tax on the rich people

alone, it is a tax on the poor as well. The companies do not belong to the Birlas, the Tatas or the Khataus. They belong to lakhs and lakhs of shareholders many of whom are retired people, charitable trusts, widows and others.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): Are shareholders small people?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There are also small people who own shares worth Rs. 100 or Rs. 500. I do not know why those people should be penalised to such an extent that they have to pay 50 per cent or 75 per cent prior to receipt of their dividends. Sir, there are only two ways of getting tax from the corporate sector: either increase the corporation tax or get super profits tax. I am also not in favour of increasing the corporation tax because it will affect those industries which are struggling, and are making very small profits.

I support the Super Profits Tax but not in the way in which you have put it. You want Rs. 25 crores but I am sure that it will bring much more than Rs. 25 crores. Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance said that they estimate the Budget with a margin between 4 and 5 per cent here and there. But I can say that this estimate is 200 or 300 per cent under-estimate. Day before yesterday Shri Indrajit Gupta at least said one reasonable thing when he said that this Super Profits Tax will bring Rs. 100 crores. Other estimates are that it will bring between Rs. 65 crores and Rs. 75 crores.

On page 39 of the *Statistical Pocket Book* produced by the Government of India, it is said that the capital of private companies is to the tune of Rs. 1201 crores. If we take their reserves as Rs. 500 crores, it comes to Rs. 1700 crores. If we reduce Rs. 400 crores for those companies which are not making profits or are making so small profits that they do not come

Discussion

within the purview of the Super Profits Tax, then we are left with Rs. 1300 crores with profits of about Rs. 380 crores on which at present the tax is Rs. 190 crores. Your realisation of Super Profits Tax on the balance of Rs. 190 crores will be Rs. 65 crores. I have not taken into account all those trading and managing agency firms whose paid-up capital is Rs. 1 lakh and who make Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs or more. I do not argue for them. You may tax them as much as you like. But I argue for those people who have invested their small savings in company shares. Why should they suffer?

The present rate for preference shares is 9·3 or 9·5 per cent. Who is going to buy equity shares, when on preference shares one gets a fixed dividend of 9·5 per cent. when in ordinary shares at 6 per cent there is a risk of losses also? Some hon. Member said yesterday that it will not retard the growth of production. I do not think that it will not retard the growth. I want to ask whether there is the same enthusiasm for buying new shares today in the market it was six months before.

Some quotations were given regarding high profits after paying super profits tax. Regarding that I will say that if we take the present price of those shares, it gives only 5 per cent to the shareholders. The 26 per cent profit is all right, but the reserves were not counted. A shareholder who had got those shares did not buy them when the Century Mills started about 60 years ago. He might have bought them two or three years back. We have to take their income which will be 5 or 6 per cent.

In these circumstances I plead that he will again give thought to it and see as to what can be done reasonably. He may take Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 30 crores. A company will not collapse because of that. But I think he would not do such things due to which the industry will suffer very much. There is no load on account of these Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 30 crores. But when it

is Rs. 75 crores or Rs. 90 crores, they cannot bear it. When he took charge of the Finance Ministry five years ago, there was general relief among the people, among the poor, the rich and the industry. They thought that as he was a very reasonable person, he will not do such things that will put such a burden on anybody which is unbearable. But every year you are increasing the taxes; you do not reduce them. Still, they bear them and bear them happily. They pay them. But this time there is something wrong in the calculation of the Super Profits Tax. If you think again as to what is wrong with it and if you calculate, I think, you will see that the percentage which is allowed for preference shares, namely, 9·5, should be allowed for the ordinary shareholders also.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): When does the hon. Minister reply to the debate?

Mr. Speaker: At about 2 o'clock.

Shri Seshiyar (Perambalur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget has been prepared with special reference to the defence of the country. Probably for the first time we have come to know what it means to be in war and what it costs to defend our independence and democracy from a ruthless aggressor. There can be no two opinions on this score that the country should be defended effectively and at the same time should be developed economically and industrially. We have to prepare ourselves. We have to make ourselves strong against the aggressor and also against any possible future aggression from whatever quarter it might come.

In preparing the Budget which is to prepare the country for defence and development the hon. Finance Minister has succeeded admirably as far as the arithmetic of the Budget goes. So much is the additional requirement and so much is the additional resources that are to be raised. We have to see whether the additional burden of taxation has been assessed correctly and distributed

[Shri Sezhiyan].

wisely and whether the taxable capacity and the saving capacity of different sections of the people have been ascertained in a correct way.

Coming to the super profits tax, first I support the basis and the form in which it has come. It has to apply to income where, after deductions, it is above 6 per cent of the total capital. It is estimated to yield about Rs. 25 crores in the Budget estimate. This seems to be a gross under-estimate. The hon. Member who spoke before me today also told us that it will yield Rs. 65 crores. I do not know why this deliberate under-estimate has been made in the budget. Now, there is a big pressure from big business against this super profits tax. I do not know whether this under-estimate has been deliberately made to give scope for a probable change in the level from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. Otherwise, they may have estimated it at Rs. 55 or 60 crores. Whatever it is, we would insist that the super profits tax as it is in this form should be applied and the assessment should be made on a correct basis, and the loopholes that are now found in income-tax assessment should not be allowed to invade this field also. Some time ago, the Public Accounts Committee also reported of many cases of under-assessment of income-tax. The same thing should not happen here. Of the heavy burden of taxation, a major portion has been allowed to fall on the middle classes and the poorer sections, especially the additional levies on kerosene, soap, printing and writing paper, tea, coffee, tobacco, and revised rates for post cards and postal articles. These additional levies are sure to hurt the common people. It is idle to talk that these increases will affect only to a small percentage of the prices of articles. For example, it is stated that the prices will increase only by about 1½ nP. in the case of soap per bar and it will be 1½ nP. in the case of cloth per square metre. Though the tax may be 1½ nP., so the merchant, if he is

honest, will make it 2 nP. If you go to a village, the increase may be 5 nP. or 10 nP., rounded up to the nearest amount. Also, the increased cost of living, increased cost of materials and the cost of other articles are bound to push the prices of various articles up in the market.

Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Minister gave an assurance that prices will not be allowed to rise. While we welcome these assurances, we would like to know what concrete steps are being taken, whether the Government propose to take over control of production, whether they will take over distribution of the essential commodities, whether they will open fair price shops and all these things. Pious wishes and brave assurances will not do miracle in this case. Unless we have got concrete steps and concrete machinery to deal with these, in no time prices will go up spiralling and at a later stage it may be very difficult to control these inflationary tendencies in prices.

Coming to the compulsory savings scheme, the other day, an hon. Member mentioned it as a scheme of compulsory starvation. I am afraid, this scheme has been drawn up without assessing the saving capacity of the different sections of the people. In a study undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in 1960 of urban income and savings, they have found that there is a vast difference in the savings in income between the lower groups and the upper groups. Suppose we take the disposable annual income of households under Rs. 1000 the average net saving per household has been found to be minus 125. That is, they are not saving. They either take loans or deplete their past savings to maintain themselves. In households with Rs. 1000 to 1999, the average saving has been minus 83. Again, they have to take loans and they are in indebtedness. In the group Rs. 2000 to 2999, the saving has been minus 24. Only in the groups 3000 and above,

we find some saving. In 3000 to 3999, there is a saving of Rs. 15 per annum. If we go to the group 10,000 to 14999, the saving has been put at Rs. 3019 per annum; 15000 to 24,999, Rs. 6227 and Rs. 25,000 and over, a substantial saving of Rs. 18,017. This table would clearly show that the lower income groups are unable to save. If you take the ratio of savings to income, you will find that the group 'Under Rs. 1000' is unable to save; and they incur debts, and the ratio of the dissaving or debts to income is 20.6. The group having an income between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1999 also incurs debts, and the ratio of debt to saving is 6. The group of people having an income between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 2999 also incur debts, and the ratio is only 1 per cent in their case. From the group having incomes of the order of Rs. 3000 and above, there is a gradual increase in the ratio, and the increase is by leaps and bounds. If you take the group having income between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 14,999, the ratio of saving to income is about 24.6. In the case of the group having income between Rs. 15000 and Rs. 24999, the ratio is about 33, and for the group having income Rs. 25000 and over the ratio is 44.5.

This clearly shows that the saving is more heavily concentrated in the higher income groups. Therefore, instead of asking the low income groups to save compulsorily, the Finance Minister should have asked the higher income groups having an income above Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 and above only per annum to save compulsorily. There would have been some meaning in asking them to save. So far as the lower income groups are concerned, they have nothing but their indebtedness to offer, and they are not able to save under the present conditions. These figures were compiled in 1960, but I think that the condition now would be much worse, and these people would have been plunged into greater indebtedness.

It is also pertinent to note here that the Compulsory Deposit Scheme

Bill is applicable only to the classes having income between Rs. 1500 and Rs. 3600. Though it is called a compulsory savings scheme, it does not apply to the groups who are liable for income-tax. That means that only the groups having income between Rs. 1500 and Rs. 3600 are compulsorily asked to save, while the other groups are not touched, and we are leaving them to their own pleasure.

Also, it is found from the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research survey that the top one and a half per cent of the households with an income of Rs. 10000 or more accounted for 166 per cent of the net urban savings, while the top 4 per cent of the households accounted for as much as 200 per cent of the net aggregate urban savings. If the total net aggregate urban savings had been Rs. 500 crores per annum, it means that the top 4 per cent alone saves about Rs. 1000 crores, which is offset by the Rs. 500 crores dissaving of the other groups. Therefore, there is a heavier concentration of saving among the higher income groups which we should take into account while imposing the scheme of compulsory savings. Therefore, I would suggest that the compulsory savings scheme should be applicable only to the higher income brackets than for the lower ones as has been contemplated in the present Bill.

Further, I would suggest that just as we have got a capital control scheme, likewise we should have a salary control scheme also. For all appointments over Rs. 5000 per mensem the establishment, whether in the private or the public sector, should take the permission of Government before making such appointments. In some cases, it may be necessary to pay more than Rs. 5000, but in all those cases, they have to make a relevant case to Government and take their permission before making such appointments. Also, salary increments for salaries over Rs. 2000 p.m. may better be put in the compulsory

[Shri Sezhiyan]

savings; at least 50 per cent of the increments should be put in the compulsory savings which are to be paid five years later.

We are asking the poor people to pay the taxes willingly, we are asking the clerks, the teachers and the agriculturists to make compulsory savings. While Government and the Ministers are preaching the virtues of saving, is it not better that they presuppose this preaching by their own practice? Are Government prepared to save something? Have the Ministers and the Ministries made any honest attempt to curtail their expenses?

The sense of urgency which is so important in times of emergency is lost sight of now. Though the leaders speak and the newspapers put in small boxes the "Do's and Don't's" in times of emergency, what happens is that the farmer in the field, and the worker in the factory and the clerk in the office has not been made to feel that there is an emergency and that they have got a task to fulfil. They do not feel that if they do an extra bit of hard work they will be doing something to drive the Chinese out of India because they do not see the same sense of urgency in the Government administration itself which continues to be in the old rut of pompousness and lethargy. The administrations, the officials and the Ministers, the executives of big projects and the authorities in the various public undertakings should now seek to improve the efficiency, curtail the expenses and also to make the necessary economy within their spheres. Nobody can say that there is no scope for improvement in the 'economy of the governmental administration. No less a person than Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, the father of planning in India, speaking in a seminar on Planning in August, 1959 said: ,

"If there is a close supervision, the saving in costs would be 15 per cent . . . Take our big irrigation projects. Administrative

efficiency alone can make a difference of 15 per cent in costs, that is, in the total costs of the projects".

If we take the Third Plan outlay—the original estimate—of Rs. 6500 crores, then 15 per cent saving would mean a saving of Rs. 1125 crores which is not a small amount. For 1963-64, the Plan outlay is Rs. 1226 crores and if we make some honest efforts to save something, at least at the rate of 10 per cent, we will be able to save about Rs. 120 crores which will go a long way not to tax the poor people, not to tax the kerosene, not to make the homes and huts of the villagers dark, not to put a premium on the education of young children, not to make the books and paper costlier than what it is. We can bring more light to the homes and minds of the poorer sections of the population. We can give more comforts to soldiers. We can bring more happiness in the country if we are able to make more economy in the governmental expenditure.

One word more about defence. The preparation of defence is not going to be a temporary affair. As long as the threat of war is there, as long as the aggression is there, we have to take a heavy burden of defence. Unless we take a long range view, assess the taxable capacity and saving capacity of the people and distribute the burden so that it becomes bearable for all sections of the population, unless we do this now, we may entangle the country and the people in a serious economic crisis and inevitable catastrophe of a big nature. To solve a problem before it becomes a crisis, to avert a crisis before it becomes a catastrophe should be the wise policy of a welfare State.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that the Finance Minister has presented a very bold budget. He has only done the duty that has been cast on him by this House and the nation as a whole. On 14th November, 1962, we in this

House and on 26th January, the entire session took a solemn pledge and the essence of this solemn pledge was to harmonise all our resources towards the organisation of an all-out effort to meet this grave national emergency. Therefore, if we have to augment our defence effort, we must go in for increased resources. This is what the Finance Minister has tried to do in his budget. There is an increase of about Rs. 610 crores over the current year's budget and if we look into these figures, we find that of this increased amount, Rs. 491 crores go to the defence head. It has been more than once announced in this House and outside that defence and development must go together—they are inter-linked and inseparable. Now, taking both defence and development, the overall budgetary gap comes to Rs. 455 crores and this entire gap is covered by the increase of Rs. 491 crores in our defence budget. So, to complain that this is an unrealistic budget does not seem to hold water. It is true that the budget proposals which the Finance Minister has brought forward cast a very heavy burden on all sections of the population—and this is as it has to be. Therefore, I would congratulate the Finance Minister for showing his boldness in discharging the heavy duty that we in the country as a whole have cast upon him.

However, keeping on to this broad approach, there are certain points in the budget proposals which, I feel, deserve some consideration by the Finance Minister. If he considers those points, I am quite sure that his expectation of the overall result will not be anyway greatly affected. Firstly, I would submit to him whether he should not withdraw the duty that he has proposed to impose on inferior kerosene and also to reduce the duty on superior kerosene. I submit this because we will find, out of the total taxation that is proposed, of about Rs. 275 crores, Rs. 205 crores come under the indirect taxes of which about Rs. 175 crores fall on the consumer goods and hence the incidence of this heavy taxation, as a whole, falls

on the poorer sections of the population. The kerosene is a commodity which is mostly used by the poorer sections and more particularly in the rural areas.

Secondly, I would also appeal to him to exempt uneconomic holdings from the operation of the compulsory savings scheme and that applies in the case of below subsistence low income group. We have other small savings schemes also towards which the people contribute. If we accelerate our drive for those voluntary savings schemes, then we can expect the amount which the Finance Minister thinks he will be getting by the imposition of the compulsory savings scheme. If he does so, then he will take away the pinch that this compulsion is likely to give on the poorer sections of the population and the poor farmers. In this connection, I would suggest to him that if he cannot take away the compulsion part of it, he should better take to compulsory insurance rather than compulsory saving. That will give an additional incentive to the poor people; that would cover, in addition to savings the risk element. I think that will be a better proposition than the one that he has proposed so far as the poorer sections and poor farmers are concerned.

Then, I plead with him that the small and medium industries, with small capital and meagre reserves, should be exempted from the operation of the super profits tax. So, also the nascent industries. They should be given a tax holiday as has been suggested by various Members in this House.

Yesterday, the Deputy Finance Minister, Shri Bhagat, spoke about the price line. I would still plead with the Finance Minister to keep a close watch over the cumulative effect of all these multiple taxes. The prices are sure to rise on consumer goods. But let it not be a price beyond a reasonable limit. The fear is, and our past experience shows, that the prices might go much beyond what is reason-

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

able. I would request him to keep a very strict vigilance on it.

About development, I am constrained to point out the performance of our agricultural production is not quite satisfactory. The targets that we set in the Plan are not reached. If things are allowed to pass as they are now, we will not be able to achieve the targets and that will be a great calamity. There are various causes why this has happened. The causes are known. But the sorry part of it is that actions are not taken as required. One thing has got to be remembered. It is the farmers who produce. But all the efforts we have made so far have not simply reached them. This, in a nutshell, is the problem. I would draw the pointed attention of the Finance Minister to this and ask him to look into it.

Then let us see how this twin policy of defence and development applies in the case of the north-east frontier which comprises NEFA, Naga Hills, Tuensang, Manipur, Tripura and Assam. I will not say anything about defence because it is not within my competence and I do not think it is wise and prudent to deal with the matter here. I only hope that steps are being taken in the light of the experience we had during the first assault on this sector.

Regarding development, I have got a lot to say, but I know you will not give me time for all that. Therefore, I will simply say that so far as development in this zone is concerned, it is most disappointing. This House knows how this zone was affected by the partition. The entire economy was crippled, and all that has been done during the First, Second and even up to now under the Third, Five Year Plans has fallen far short of the developmental needs of this zone. This entire zone is full of resources, natural and otherwise. But somehow they have not been tapped. Overheads of power and transport have not yet been

provided. The per capita consumption of electricity in Assam is 2.54 k.w.h. against 31.62 kwh for India as a whole. Take any criterion you like. You will find that the economy of this entire zone is at a very low ebb. If a strong economy is necessary to have a strong defence, here is a case which is not only local but national. So I urge on the Finance Minister to give his special attention to the sorry plight of development in this zone. With these words, I again congratulate the Finance Minister on the Budget as a whole.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक टैक्सों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संसार में अगर किसी देश में सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स है, तो उस देश का नाम भारत है। आज हमारे सामने बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि जो व्यवसायी वर्ग हमारे देश का है, जिसकी मैं सामाजिक रीढ़ की हड्डी मानता हूँ, और जो देश की उन्नति का मूल साधन है, उस व्यवसायी वर्ग के अन्दर अगर इस प्रकार की भावनाएँ अंकित हो गई कि उसे नए व्यवसाय का और नहीं जाना है तो यह इतनी बड़ी हानि होगी कि जिसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है।

12-25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

इस बारे में समाचार पत्रों में जो छद्म, उसकी तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अनेक समाचारपत्रों में इस प्रकार की भावनाएँ अंकित हुई कि हमारे देश और दूसरे देशों में टैक्स की व्यवस्था में कितना अन्तर है और इन टैक्सों की वजह से कितना उत्साह व्यवसायी वर्ग में नए व्यवसाय शुरू करने का हो सकता है। यहाँ पर एक और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न मैं आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका में इन्हीं दिनों जो बजट लाया गया है, टैक्सों में भारी कमी इस कारण की गई कि व्यवसायी

वर्ग में उत्साह की भावना फैले तथा यह कहा गया है कि अगर हमने टैक्सों की मात्रा में कमी न की तो व्यवसायी वर्ग में निरुत्साह की भावना फैल जाएगी। परन्तु इसके विपरीत कितने दुःख की बात है कि पिछले बजट में ही जो टैक्स लगाये गये थे जिनके कारण लोगों में उत्साह-शून्यता आ गई थी अब और ज्यादा लगाये जा रहे हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के व्यवसायी वर्ग के अन्दर ऐसी भावना अंकित हो गई कि वह नया व्यवसाय शुरू करने में रुचि ही नहीं ले सकता। नए व्यवसाय में जाने की भावना समाप्त सी होती जा रही। इससे कितनी बड़ी हानि हमारे देश को होगी, इसका अनुमान आप आसानी से लगा सकते हैं। टैक्स बढ़ा कर जितना लाभ हो सकता है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा हानि इससे हो सकती है। ठीक यही बात अमरीका के प्रेजिडेंट श्री कैनेडी ने कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि सामान्यतया यह प्रतीत होता है कि हम आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से कमी की ओर जा रहे हैं परन्तु हमें निश्चित विश्वास है कि अगर हमने देश के अन्दर टैक्सों की मात्रा कम कर दी तो लोगों में इनिशियेटिव आएगा, लोगों में उत्साह पैदा होगा, इस प्रकार की भावनाएँ अंकित होने से बाद में हम अधिक से अधिक टैक्सों की मात्रा को बढ़ा सकेंगे।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि चूंकि चीन के साथ हमारी लड़ाई है इस वास्ते हमें टैक्सों की मात्रा को बढ़ाना पड़ रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता कि क्या हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी यह कहने का साहस करेंगे कि अगर लड़ाई न हुई या होने के बाद जब शान्ति स्थापित हो तो वह इन टैक्सों की मात्रा को घटा देंगे। आज तक का इतिहास तो यह बताता है कि जो भी टैक्स एक बार लग गया कभी वह कम नहीं हुआ और न ही हटा। सेल्ज टैक्स को ले लीजिये या दूसरी किसी किस्म की लैवी को ले लीजिए। जो टैक्स एक बार लग गया वह कभी नहीं हटा, उसको कम करने का कोई

प्रश्न भी उपस्थित नहीं हुआ। ऐसी स्थिति में स्पष्ट मैं निवेदन करने का साहस करता हूँ कि बिना टैक्सों को बढ़ाये क्या हम कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम देश में नहीं अपना सकते जिससे तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति भी हो और टैक्स भी न बढ़ाने पाये। अगर ऐसा कोई उपाय सोचा होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता और सरकार के प्रति जनता की सहानुभूति भी होती। ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। आपका तो दृष्टिकोण तो यही प्रतीत होता है कि टैक्सों को बढ़ा दिया जाए।

मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जिसे अनेक वक्ताओं ने कहा मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि कितने प्रकार के डिपार्टमेंट हैं और कितने प्रकार के सरकारी ऐसे खर्च हैं, जो घटाये जा सकते हैं और अगर उनकी तरफ हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान का ध्यान देते तो आपको टैक्स बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती। अगर इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाता और गम्भीरतापूर्वक चेष्टा की जाती तो मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो सकती थी कि हमें टैक्स बढ़ाने की जरूरत महसूस न होती। हमारे कहने की बात को तो आप छोड़ दें। कांग्रेस बेंचिज की तरफ से भी यही बात अनेकों प्रकार से अनेकों सज्जनों द्वारा कही गई, परन्तु दुःख है कि इसकी तरफ थोड़ा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जो भी पालिसी बन कर आ गई, उसे अनिवार्य रूप से देश पर लाद दिया जाए। इसका कारण यह है कि अपोजीशन की संख्या नगण्य है उसके द्वारा कही बात का कोई मूल्य ही नहीं होता है।

मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में अनेक बैंकों में करोड़ों नहीं बल्कि अरबों रुपया डेब एकाउण्ट में पड़ा है, क्या कभी किसी बजट में उसको दिखाया गया या यह सोचा गया है कि उसका एडवांटेज उठाया जाए? क्यों नहीं सरकार उस रुपये

[श्री विशन्वन्द सेठ]

का इस्तेमाल करता है ? लाखों नहीं करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये के नोट जल जाते हैं, पानी में बह जाते हैं, मैंने कभी भी बजट में यह नहीं देखा है कि इन नोटों का भी एकाउण्ट सरकार ने कभी रखा है। जब टैक्स बढ़ाना ही मेन प्राजैक्ट सरकार के सामने है, तब तो कोई बात कहो का ही आवश्यकता नहीं होती बाह्य। करोड़ों रुपया पाकिस्तान से हमें लेना है। अगर पाकिस्तान से हमारी सरकार रुपया बनाने करने में समर्थ नहीं है तो पाकिस्तान को कोयला बगैरह देने की क्या जरूरत है। सामान हमने पाकिस्तान को दिया और देते बाद वापिस नहीं हुआ, तब क्या कारण है कि आज भी हमारा लाखों रुपये का सामान मित्य पाकिस्तान को जाता है ? एक तरह पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा यह व्यवहार दूसरी तरफ हमारा अरबों रुपया पाकिस्तान की तरफ बकाया है, उसको बसूल करने का साहस नहीं, देश में जो आपकी जनता है, वह अपना जीवन कैसे निर्वाह कर रही है, इसका आपको ज्ञान नहीं फिर भी उस पर टैक्स बढ़ाना ही आपकी सहूल और ईज्जी मालूम होता है।

पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्धों के सम्बन्ध में वार्ता चल रही है। चूंकि अभी वार्ता कंटेन्टेशन में है, मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता, परन्तु एक पक्ष उसका यहां पर जरूर रखना चाहता हूं। पाकिस्तान से वार्ता आखिर किस आधार पर की जा रही है। एक ओर तो हमारे मन्त्री महोदय वार्ता के लिये पधारने वाले हैं लेकिन उनके पधारने से पहले ही चीन से ऐग्रीमेंट हो जाता है। उसके बाद भट्टो साहब कनकता आने से पहले पीकिंग जाकर मितनेचर कर आये। अब किस बात की आशा है ? रुपया वह हमें देंगे नहीं। मेरे पास ऐसे अनेक केसेज हैं उनको दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता अनेकों बात अ की पड़ी है जिसका कोई मुलभाव नहीं उनमें कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है परन्तु हमें पता नहीं

किस भावना से रोज पाकिस्तान में रुपये मंत्रियों को भेजते हैं। मैं निश्चित रूप से इसे मानने को तैयार हूं कि इस तरह की चीजों से हमारे राष्ट्र का सम्मान दिनों दिन घट रहा है। बजाय इसके कि हम पाकिस्तान से कोई बातचीत कर, हमें पाकिस्तान के सामने सीधी शर्तें रखनी चाहिये कि यह हमारी टर्म्स एण्ड कंडिशनस हैं कि पहले हमारा रुपया दो। हम चीन के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, हमको रुपया चाहिये। कोई संसार का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा कि जो हमारा रुपया नहीं देता, उसको हथ कोयला दे। आखिर जो हमारा रुपया नहीं देता उसको हम अनेक प्रकार की सुविधायें किस आधार पर दें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो चीजें हम इस तरह से ले सकते थे, उसकी तरफ हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

पर हमारी सरकार को सब से सीधी और सच्ची बात यह मालूम होती है कि देश में टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाय। मैं इस बात का सबसे बड़ा दुष्परिणाम निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, आज स्थिति यह है कि देश में वैसे ही ईमानदारी का अभाव था, नये नये टैक्सों के लगने के बाद आज यह परिस्थिति बन गई है कि ईमानदार आदमी ढूँढने से भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। कारण यह है कि अगर टैक्स की पूरी मात्रा सरकार के सामने रख दी जाय तो उस के बाद जीवन निर्वाह का प्रश्न जटिल हो जाता है। और अगर टैक्स न दिया जाय तो किसी भी सम्माननीय आदमी के हृदय में चोट लगती है कि हमारी सरकार ने ऐसा विधान ही क्यों बनाया जिसके कारण चोरी करने में जनता को कोई शर्म नहीं रही।

मैं यहां पर थोड़ी कोलम्बो प्रपोजन्स की चर्चा भी करना चाहता हूं। कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में चीन का जो रवैया अब तक रहा उसको देखने के बाद मैं समझ

नहीं पाता हूँ कि कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों का जो मृतक शरीर है उसे हमारे देश की सरकार क्यों अपने कन्धे लादे फिर रही है। उसमें से कुछ भी निकलने वाला नहीं, आपकी सफलता उसमें होने वाली नहीं साथ ही देश के कितने आदमियों के अन्दर उसके प्रति सद्भावनाय निहित है, यह समझने में मैं आज तक सक्षम नहीं हो सका।

मध्यम वर्ग के सम्बन्ध में और सज्जनों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं, परन्तु मैं एक बात बड़े साहस के साथ आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप बड़े आदमियों को और सबसे छोटे आदमियों को छोड़ दीजिये तो आज मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों की स्थिति यह है कि किसी भी आदमी के ऊपर, जो कि २०० या ३०० ६० माहवार पाने वाला है, उस पर आप कम्पलसरी सेविंग्स

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सभ्य काफ़ी हो चुका है, अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मुझे मालूम है कि आपने मुझे दस मिनट दिये हैं लेकिन मैंने अभी पूरा समय नहीं लिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के दस मिनट पूरे हो गये।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं बहुत जल्दी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। तो मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज मध्यम वर्ग की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। जो मध्यम वर्ग हमारे देश की अभिवृद्धि की रीढ़ की हड्डी है उसकी तरफ सरकार को देखना चाहिये। आज उसकी स्थिति यह है कि अगर वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह करना चाहता है तो बीमारी के इलाज के लिये उसके पास पैसे नहीं हैं, अगर वह इलाज करवा लेता है तो कपड़े के लिये पैसे नहीं बचते। आज इस मध्यम वर्ग के ऊपर जितना टैक्सेशन लगाया गया है उसका इनडाइरेक्ट असर पड़ रहा है और इसका फल यह है, मध्यम वर्ग के पचासों लोगों ने

वार्ता के समय मुझे बतलाया, कि उनके सामने जीवन निर्वाह का प्रश्न आ गया है। अब तक अगर उन पर ४० ६० वार्षिक टैक्स लगता था तो अब उनके ऊपर २४० ६० टैक्स लगेगा। वे लोग २० ६० मासिक कर्ज़ से अपने बजट में प्रोवाइड करेंगे? जिस सरकार का लोकप्रिय सरकार बनने का दावा है, अगर वह सचमुच ऐसी है तो उसने इन बातों पर ईमानदारी से विचार करना चाहिये। उसके बाद अगर कोई ऐसा आफत आ गई है जिसके कारण वह कंसेशन नहीं दे सकती तो मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश पूरी तरह से सरकार के साथ रहेगा। परन्तु अगर दूसरे तरीकों से रुपया इकठ्ठा कर सकती है तो कोई कारण नहीं कि वह देश को ज़िंदा कर रख दे और इस तरह की ग़लत टैक्सेशन पालिसी को मान्य करे।

अन्त में मैं केवल एक चीज कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा, जो कि बड़ा जरूरी है। और वह है मिट्टी के तेल के सम्बन्ध में। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इससे सम्बन्ध में कहा है, लेकिन मैं बिल्कुल इसके खिलाफ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि मिट्टी के तेल पर इतना टैक्स केवल इसलिये लगाया गया कि लोग इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ बोलें और उसके बाद हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय उसको छोड़ दें। मैं इस तरह की बात सोच कर आश्चर्य चकित रह जाता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले से यह तय कर लिया गया था कि अगर मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में ज़ोग बोलेंगे तो आप उसको छोड़ देंगे। इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति राष्ट्रीय सरकार की नहीं होनी चाहिये। राष्ट्रीय सरकार को बहुत सीम्य और बड़ा सच्चा होना चाहिये ताकि उसका अनुसरण जनता कर सके।

इन शब्दों को कहते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Nataraja Pillai (Trivandrum):
With your leave, I shall make a few

[Shri Nataraja Pillai]

observations on the Budget proposals presented to this House.

During the Fall of last year we were subjected to a massive aggression on our border, and the nation as a whole reacted to that by taking a pledge in this House to vacate the aggression and to protect and preserve the international boundaries of our State. As such, it is the duty of the Government to implement the decision taken in this House unanimously. I think the Budget as presented is the first step in that direction. The Budget can thus be characterised as a defence Budget.

Necessarily then we are slowly drifting into a war economy. The pivotal task in the management and control of a war economy is to mobilise all the resources and to direct, initiate and maintain the resources of the State for productive capacity. This calls for the transfer of all resources from the less important ends to those that are related to defence.

The hon. Finance Minister has, with commendable courage, adopted measures to mobilise all resources to the best advantage and to maintain the productive apparatus for the defence of the country.

Out of the total budgeted expenditure of Rs. 1,852.40 crores for the year 1963-64, Rs. 708.51 crores is marked for defence, in addition to Rs. 106 crores for capital outlay. This amount is Rs. 418.9 crores more than the actuals for 1961-62 and Rs. 365.14 crores more than the 1962-63 Budget amount. It is Rs. 256.70 crores more than the revised Budget estimates for 1962-63.

After having made a provision of Rs. 800 crores and more, it is incumbent on the Government to see that the amount is utilised in full to the best advantage. But the record of the Defence Ministry in this matter as revealed by the Audit Report is not encouraging.

13 hrs.

During the year 1960-61, there was a saving of about Rs. 28.08 crores out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 338.25 crores. The savings are accounted for by the non-implementation or delay in the implementation of the schemes by the Defence Ministry or non-materialisation of supply. This chronic ailment will not, I hope, persist hereafter. I hope that in this year of emergency the department will try to utilise in full the amount budgeted. The comparatively large provision made in this year's Budget should enable the Defence Services to equip themselves effectively and make them more mobile and give them air support which is indispensable, with the help of our friends. With our painful experience of the last year or the immediate past, I trust that the provision on Defence Services will be fully utilised to the best advantage.

It is very difficult to distinguish between military and civil expenditure during war or even during peace. Military expenditure for the defence of the realm ultimately depends upon the productive capacity of the nation. It is more true in a country where economic and industrial developments are only beginning to grow. The hon. Prime Minister in one of his recent speeches said that "the more we considered this matter the more we would see that our development schemes were by and large an essential part of defence. 85 per cent of the development plans are an essential part of our defence and even the remaining 15 per cent are indirectly concerned with it. May be, a few things might be slowed down or otherwise adjusted but by far the greater part of our Plan is essential for defence so that it is neither correct nor justified to draw a line and say that this is defence expenditure and this is development expenditure as if there were two separate things." In a war economy there cannot be a division like that. The whole nation's productive capacity

must be diverted and harnessed for defence. Therefore, at this time of emergency, the defence budget has necessarily to include adequate provision for the development of the Plan. Not only that. The economy of the country must be so adjusted to help the defence capacity, to the present situation. For instance, we know how U.K. mobilised its resources during the Second War. We find that restraining the consumption of non-essential goods, tapping all resources, voluntary and forced savings, mopping up the increased purchasing power, rigorous checking of inflation and rise in the cost of living—these were the economic policies adopted by the United Kingdom to win the war. That nation which adopted these principles was not prepared to accept defeat at any cost and ultimately succeeded in establishing its superiority and its integrity. Sir, I am glad in a way that the hon. Finance Minister is adopting the same road to victory in his Budget too.

I will conclude in two minutes. I have to say only one or two things. That is about the compulsory savings scheme. Fifty per cent of the land revenue assessment is to be realised and credited as compulsory savings. In a country like India where fragmentation is at the highest, I think this proposal will be very near impractical to be worked out. For instance, in Kerala 66.6 per cent of the holdings are below one acre; the majority even in this group owns a few cents and the land revenue assessed on these bits will be too small. Perhaps in realising this amount there will not be much of an expenditure as was expressed here by some friends; the land revenue staff may be able to collect it from the land-holders; but the thing is it will not be a savings to the land-holder. It would be an infinitely small amount and a poor land-owner will not know where it is credited and how he can get it back. It will be an unnecessary kind of penalisation for the landholder with-

out bringing in any appreciable amount to the coffers of the State.

About the income-group of Rs. 125-250, I may say a personal experience which I had. In our State in urban and semi-urban areas there are some co-operative distributive societies. They put an officer and there was an effort to organise them. I had also a hand in it. When we were trying to organise it, the difficulty we felt was that this low fixed income group, who were in the Central State Service, the other employees, etc. were perpetually in debt. They cannot come out of the debt. In spite of the advantages which they knew that co-operative societies will give them, they were not prepared to come in. If you examine the co-operative credit societies in urban areas, you will find the largest number of defaulters are from this group—fixed low income group. They are living a life of perpetual indebtedness and it will not be possible to realise any amount. When I spoke about my State, Kerala....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: I will conclude with this sentence. Or shall I stop?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sorry, on this first opportunity to speak on the Budget introduced by my hon. friend Shri Morarji Desai—and the other Budgets introduced by him—that I cannot agree with him in the claim that he has made in these words:

"I have endeavoured in doing so to be fair and constructive to the best of my ability."

I am not quite sure whether he would agree with me when I say that it is not entirely his own achievement.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Entirely my own.

Shri Ranga: If so, he would have hesitated in using these words:

[Shri Ranga].

"The proposals that I am called upon to make for my fifth Budget...."

Shri Morarji Desai: That is my duty.

Shri Ranga: He is obliged to be Finance Minister and necessarily he thinks that he is called upon to make proposals..... (Interruptions.) Please have some patience. Otherwise, you can as well ask me to sit down and we can well close this House. Otherwise, he would have hesitated in using those words. Why do I say that these proposals are not fair and that they are not constructive? Are they fair to the kisans, the great majority of our masses? The prices of agricultural commodities are being kept down. Only yesterday, one of the Deputy Ministers made the claim and earlier, the Minister of Planning in particular was making that claim—what steps they would like to take and they asked the House to give them more and more powers to keep down the prices. In addition to that, this Economic Survey itself bears witness to the fact that they have issued instructions to the Reserve Bank, and through the Reserve Bank they have tried to keep down the prices of rice. They have made a specific reference to that. I know it for a fact that the peasants are suffering very bitterly because the prices that they are able to get, if at all they are able to get, are very low. In many cases they do not find buyers and those buyers who have sympathy for them and want to take their supplies are not in a position to pay, because they are not able to sell at the consuming centres, and they are all going through all these troubles. So, how can we say that my hon. friend has been fair to them? Not being satisfied with that, they have been harassing and hustling the State Governments with the so-called land reforms. They have introduced these ceilings. The ceilings are put at a level which are expected to leave not more than, I suppose, Rs. 400 a month for an agriculturist family

That is the highest. Most of them earn only less. After having put that ceiling, they have also clamped upon them additional tax burdens and additional land revenue burdens.

In my own State, our Finance Minister has had to admit that in some cases the additional burden would be 200 or even 300 per cent and that in a few cases it may be more. Certainly nowhere is it less than 100 per cent more. This is being imposed upon these people, and in other States similar things are happening. My hon. friend now comes and says he has got this great gift to us, namely, the imposition of compulsory savings. How is it to be collected? Through the village karnam and the village munsif. Therefore, there will be the usual trouble there. In that way, it will be collected with all the rigours of land revenue collection. Are there any exemptions there? Nothing whatsoever. In the case of other classes of people, there is some minimum of exemption. But here, in the case of the agriculturists, there is nothing whatsoever. Evidently, my hon. friend either did not give much thought to it, to the suggestion by his experts or whoever has given it, or, he must have thought that he would make concessions later on. Whatever it is, he has not been fair to them.

Take next the ordinary working classes in this country. My hon. friend seems to think that just because he has tried to beat everybody, whip up everyone, he has been quite fair to everyone. I do not see any reason why the Finance Minister should be squeamish about making concessions to the agricultural workers, the industrial workers and the under-privileged people, all those who are obliged to live under sub-human conditions, and save them if not from the whole of the tax burden but at least from a part of the tax burden. My hon. friend does not wish to make that effort. On the other hand, the total tax burden would

come to not less than Rs. 285 per capita. That means, if we were to take into consideration the per capita income of our people, as calculated by the Government experts, on the basis of 1949-50 prices, it comes to more than one month's income.

13-13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

One month's income is now being taken away by the tax burdens. Is that not enough? In U.S.S.R. they have a thing like this. In addition they have another month's compulsory savings. I do not know when my hon. friend will jump on that idea again. I hope he would not. Now, we are moving in that direction.

Let us look at the approach being made towards the middle classes. Are they being spared in any way? I say that the middle classes are being burdened much too much. They are being crushed now by the indirect taxes and by this compulsory saving. As if all these things are not enough, they have to pay more for coffee, tea, kerosene; for tobacco, very much more and for sugar and also for cloth; indeed, everything. Then, when all these burdens are being imposed on the middle classes, is any concession offered to them? Nothing whatsoever. In the case of the upper middle classes, if they save a few hundreds for each family, a part of it must be invested in some of the joint stock companies in the hope that there will be high enough profits. In many cases they would naturally—because they are small people—like to invest their monies in those concerns which have already built up some reserves and therefore whose Rs. 100/-share capital is being quoted at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. So, they must have purchased the Rs. 100 share capital, at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. Now these people have got to be satisfied with whatever would be left after the super profits tax which is now imposed. The alternative suggestion that has been made by business people is, why not

you increase the corporation tax and get the desired Rs. 25 crores. But one hon. friend said, why not these taxes. True, these are the two questions, and into these questions, what is the answer that has been given in this House? A cross-section of this House has indeed expressed itself against this particular proposals, . . .

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Ranga:—except for one hon. friend who says "No, no."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore): Hardly two or three persons in business.

Shri Ranga: Who would be able to put up with these proposals, and who would be benefited? Not all those companies—I am speaking subject to correction—who keep themselves within the law—or by those who are fair to producers and working classes, but those companies which are able to do things below the belt, who hit below the belt in business and those who are interested in them may possibly welcome this. Otherwise, there is general criticism against this. If we are to look at the reaction to these proposals, you will find that it has been very adverse.

It is true that every budget would induce and invoke adverse comments all over the country from various sections of the people. You will find that even under the present circumstances, when the people are all so very keen on offering their response because of their patriotic urges and a realisation of their duties, the reaction to, or the criticism of, this budget in this House as well as outside has excelled all other experiences we have had of other budgets.

Is this a rationally-conceived budget? Can we say that this is a national budget? Generally speaking, the taxation proposals are supposed to be secret, and therefore, the hon. Finance Minister is expected to keep counsel almost with himself, if not

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with the Prime Minister. I do not know whom he has consulted. So far as the Cabinet is concerned, he is not expected to do that. But the principal proposals that he has had would not have needed any secrecy at all. He could have certainly called into consultation the representatives of the peasants, the agricultural interests, in regard to his proposals for compulsory savings, so far as those people are concerned, and also the representatives of the workers. There would have been no need at all for any kind of secrecy about it. After such consultations, he might have made up his mind. A similar procedure could have been adopted in regard to the Gold Control Order. There would have been no need for any kind of secrecy there. My hon. friend said he had already given one month's notice or two months' notice. He need not have disclosed all those details but he could have discussed them. It would have been possible for him to have come to the House and to the country with a scheme which would be much more satisfactory than the scheme that he has got. Similarly, regarding the super profits tax also, he could have consulted the interests concerned, because they could not have concealed their profits anywhere. But he did not do so.

Therefore, I say that there was not a national approach to this budget. This is a period in which it is necessary for the Government to have looked at everything from a national point of view, and obtained the national reaction to these proposals before it came to its own final conclusions and placed them before the House. It has not done that. On the other hand, it is only a party budget, because the Congress Party believes in socialism and in development first of all. Just because this nuisance of the Chinese invasion has come, they would like to make a provision for that also. I strongly dissent from that approach, if that is the approach of the Government.

Government themselves have said that we are going through a crisis. The Prime Minister has stated not once, but repeatedly all over the country that any moment the Chinese might come upon us and there is imminent danger. Surely, he must be in possession of information which is not available to us. Otherwise, he would not be making this statement. If, however, he is not really serious about it, then, of course, it would be disastrous for the country, because what befell the boy in Aesop's Fables who called "Wolf, Wolf" much too often would befall this country also. God save us from that plight. I take the Prime Minister at his word. Government have got information and they have themselves stated in the pamphlet *China disregards the Colombo Proposals*, which they have distributed as follows:

"Finally, on March, 1963, the Chinese Government announced that 26 checkpoints were being set-up at various places along the Sino-Indian boundary, including six posts in area to be demilitarised in the Western Sector."

Then, it is said:

"By acting in disregard and in violation of the Colombo Conference Proposals, China has exposed its cynical design of retaining and consolidating the gains of its latest aggression against India."

This is their latest statement, as given in this pamphlet. I take it seriously. I am anxious and I am sure this House and the country are anxious that we should have this budget as a defence budget, as the nation's security budget, passed by this House in order to protect our territorial integrity, to drive away the Chinese aggressors, to vacate the Chinese aggression and to ensure the enjoyment of freedom and fundamental rights for our people, including my friends on my right. But I find that this budget is not conceived in that manner.

I wish my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, could have achieved a larger measure of success in his consultations and in his final confabulations with the National Planning Commission and the National Development Council. Some of the newspapers have congratulated him because he has pitched the so-called social development expenditure at a lower key to the tune of about Rs. 90 crores. But he should have been able to succeed very much more. There are many directions in which there is scope for economy. I need mention only three or four.

There is the administration itself. Even as it has come up dissected by my hon. friend four or five years ago in order to make it look a little more satisfactory to the people than it would otherwise be, they spend now about Rs. 88 crores which is the total expenditure on administration, whereas they used to spend only Rs. 23 crores in 1952-53, and Rs. 59 crores only in 1961-62. On social development, they spend about Rs. 155 crores now whereas in 1952-53 they spent only Rs. 23 crores. On general administration, the expenditure used to be only Rs. 7 crores in 1952-53. But now the amount provided in the budget for 1963-64 comes to as much as Rs. 19 crores.

Coming to external affairs, all our friends are so eloquent about the failure of the External Affairs Ministry to win the goodwill of the various nations for our stand in regard to China. This damsel comes in for Rs. 15 crores whereas, they needed only Rs. 11 crores, two years ago. Then, there is cooperation. They are not satisfied with the money that is being spent by the State Governments and they want to spend here Rs. 4 crores. On labour, railways, posts and telegraphs, various Government institutions and corporations are spending money, but on top of it, Government here wants to spend Rs. 6.71 crores on labour. It is very strange that all the ex-Ministers are very eloquent or should I say fascinated by the failure of the Government

in achieving economy, and ensuring efficient administration I have got the synopsis published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Three of them who had spoken were very eloquent about this and the fourth, I am told, is going to follow me. I do not know what testimony he would give to this Government. That is the failure of the administration.

After having done that, they say, "It is constructive". How is it constructive and how is it fair? They say, "Have we not imposed all these taxes on the rich people?" I am glad to find this time the rich people are willing to bear it. In the past, they used to be very unhappy, but this time they are prepared to bear their quota of burden. But they complain about this super profits tax. Everybody has complained about it, except, of course, two or three. Anyhow, it is for the Minister to reconsider it. Nevertheless, they are prepared to bear their share of it. In spite of that, what is happening is, the burdens borne by our people are rising and are becoming much too much.

It is said that our people should be willing to bear this additional burden now and when compared to other countries, what we are bearing is so much less. But I want the Government to remember that since the second World War, more and more burdens have come to be imposed upon our people not only through direct taxation, but also through excise duties and inflation. During the second World War, there was a huge burden of inflation imposed upon our people. After that, there is the new burden of taxation which has come to be built into the first, second and third Five Year Plans, and now in this latest budget also. In addition to that, all these 15 years, for the sake of these development projects and developmental activities, our people had been made to pay more and more and they have willingly paid till now. After the people have gone through all

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the processes of additional burdens during this prolonged period, they are now called upon to bear this additional burden also. It is not a small thing.

Now, it speaks volumes of the patriotism of the people that they have welcomed this proposed additional expenditure on defence. It comes to more than Rs. 20 per head, which is nearly two-thirds of a month's income of these people. Long before these budget proposals were prepared, it should have been the duty of the Government to try to find out which countries are willing to help us. Now they are going to send the Defence Minister, the super-Minister, the President and their super-Secretaries—later on I suppose another host of Ministers would be sent—to various countries of the world in order to ask them to give us support, which we need so very badly. All this should have been done earlier. We should have been able to take whatever countries there are in the world which are ready to help us into our confidence. We should have taken them into confidence not only in regard to our needs but also in regard to the crisis that is facing us, in regard to the sacrifice that our people have been making all these years and in regard to the sacrifice, in relation to this additional factor, that the people are willing to make even now, and then asked them to what extent they would be able to supplement our efforts. After doing all that they should have come to this House and assured us in the same manner as Mr. Churchill used to assure the British Parliament during the Second War whenever he had to impose any additional burden on those people in order to achieve victory. Then, surely, there would have been a different response.

Sir, all credit to Mr. Kennedy, who on two occasions has come out spontaneously to offer help and assistance to India and, what is more, to say to the whole world that they would consider it to be one of their own inter-

national responsibilities to see that India was not overrun by the Chinese, that the Chinese Communist invasion would not again take place on the large scale on which it has taken place, and that if it were to happen then the security of the democratic people and countries in the world would be affected. When all this offer had already come, would it not have been wise on our part to have welcomed it?

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Ranga: We should have welcomed it in the budget sense and asked them to what extent they were going to assist us.

An Hon. Member: We are doing.

Shri Ranga: We are going to do it now after imposing all these things. We should have welcomed them and asked them how far and in what manner they were going to help or assist us. Then we should have pooled their resources along with ours into a common comradeship for the protection of our freedom.

Sir, on the other hand, my hon. friends do not seem to be keen to discharge their duties in that direction. They seem to be keen in another direction, and that is to utilise this opportunity given to our country by the patriotic feelings of our people to impose all these additional tax burdens. It does not take much of a genius to do that, and I am sure my hon. friend would not claim to be a genius, nor anyone here in this House, for simply putting a uniform 10 per cent *ad valorem* additional duty on all the excise commodities. He has done it. Having done it, what is the consequence? What is happening in Soviet Russia is going to happen here. In that country also they depend for most of their tax revenues on what is known as the purchase tax. Our Government has also come to depend upon that. A qualitative difference has come over during the last five or six

years. More than Rs. 80 crores additional tax burden is going to be imposed by way of this purchase tax—I mean the central excise duties.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 106 crores.

Shri Ranga: They do not call it a purchase tax. At the same, time, the other day they have published their own scales of prices, which they consider to be reasonable, after taking into consideration the incidence of the indirect taxes. What else could it possibly mean in actual practice but a purchase tax? Therefore, it is on the purchase tax that we have come to depend more and more now.

You will find that income from all these direct taxes is not rising as fast as it should or as satisfactorily as it should because the affluent persons in our country are only 1 in 10,000, whereas in America almost all people are affluent people and that is why the economist who happens to be the Ambassador here has written the book: Affluent Society. Here you will find that from direct taxes only Rs. 257 crores are raised whereas from indirect taxes we get Rs. 630 crores or even more. This is ten times more than what they yielded ten years ago. Therefore, more and more reliance is going to be placed on indirect taxes. So it would be a Soviet-oriented budget and it is in that direction that they want to proceed, because; as I told you, they take their lessons from Soviet Russia.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): And Morarji is the Communist?

Shri Ranga: Well, Morarjibhai is only called upon to deliver this baby.

Shri Daji (Indore): You mean it is not his?

Shri Ranga: It is as much his as that of not only the whole Ministry but also the whole of Planning Commission

Then, I can tell you, the capacity of the Government to create new employment opportunities and giving jobs to those seeking employment is very limited. Yet, my hon. friend is courageous enough to say that he is constructive. That is why he has put all goldsmiths out of employment. Then he makes a great offer of telling the State Governments—we know how they respect even the fiat coming from the Prime Minister—to do what they possibly can to provide them with employment to give scholarships and so on. I have got here figures to show the performance of the employment exchanges. 38,45,000 people asked for employment. They received notifications of jobs only for 7,90,000 and they found employment only for 4,58,000 people. So, 23,87,000 people are still left without any employment being provided. I am told that even in the employment exchanges there is corruption. Unless some money is paid, a candidate is not registered. In spite of all these things, this is the record of the employment exchanges, and he and his Government want the country to believe that these goldsmiths will be provided with employment.

Therefore, to conclude, I wish to say that this is not a national budget; it is a party budget. It may be a socialistic budget, but it is not even a developmental budget. Let the Estimates Committee bear witness to what I say. They have not even come forward, as the British Government came forward during the last war to ask for a special committee to study their own defence estimates. They do not want any check at all. In today's papers you get extracts published from the report submitted by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, showing how the Ministers are behaving with public funds, public facilities. Unfortunately, my hon. friend is obliged to present the budget on behalf of that Government, and all that I can wish is that he would be wise enough, generous enough, to appreciate the response that the people are giving so very readily, and

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see that he does not burden the country with all these taxes by trying to give as many exemptions as possible so far as the working classes and peasants are concerned, and thereby certainly free the country, free the peasants from the necessity of having to go to the Supreme Court in order to question the so-called compulsory saving levy upon land revenue.

Shri Krishnan Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement of revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to this House and the firm fortitude with which it has been received by the Houses of Parliament as well as the country is the proclamation not only to our people but to both our friends abroad as well as those who would not wish us so well, that we are determined in this country to defend our territory as well as to go on with our developmental projects.

The Finance Minister would be the last person to expect that there will be no criticism on details of any proposals that are made, but before I refer to any of those, not by way of criticism, I hope it would not be out of place for me to say that the statement placed before the House by the Finance Minister has been extremely well drafted but in some places a little bit too clever.

The Government is fortunate in having expert advice which has played a greater part in this year's statement of revenue and expenditure than is before us than hitherto. The purpose of observations on occasion like this is not, in the way that Acharya Ranga has suggested, that Parliament should abdicate its functions and consult industrialists, journalists, peasants, workers, trade unions, a large number of astrologers and others before they submit their proposals. It is the duty and function of Government to govern and of Parliament to exercise the restraints or to give the encouragement that is necessary.

Generally speaking, taxation must be related to social objectives. So far as we are concerned in this country at least in theory we have no doubt about our social objectives because when the Constitution was enacted in 1950 and even as early as the declaration of our independence we laid down two points, namely, that we do not want to tolerate external interference and that the products of toil shall go back to the toiler. This is what is meant by a socialistic democratic society.

Secondly, it is usual with governments, as far as possible to present their Demands as simply as possible, unless sometimes it is thought better not to present them in a simple way because it confuses people and avoids criticism. But that is not the case over here.

Thirdly, very often government presents Taxation proposals in such a way as to avoid evasion. Avoidance of proposed levies of evasion is partly the task of government but not less of public opinion. No legislation can ever import character into a community. My hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Shah, or whoever is responsible these days, can give import licences for many things but not for national character.

It is also necessary that the burdens in their distribution aspect must be equitable in character because our Constitution lays down unlike the 19th century constitutions, liberty, fraternity and equality alone but justice, social political and economic.

Finally, by way of collecting of taxes, it is usual for administrators to try and get what money they can or what proceeds they can with as little harassment as possible. But harassment by little officials, whether they be of the customs or at the railway booking offices, I fear, has become part of the mechanism of administration.

I submit that the aggregate that is submitted to this House compared with pre-independence Budgets of Rs. 150 crores may appear phenomenal, but in view of the development plans that are to be undertaken and if, unfortunately, this country should be faced with military action from one side or another—I want to repeat the words 'from one side or another'—this would become far greater than the hon. Finance Minister has now been obliged to provide. I have no doubt that, as on the last occasion, he will come to this House with supplementary estimates and they will be granted.

Shri Tyagi: God forbid!

Shri Krishna Menon: We cannot separate the problems of defence so-called from the problems of development. No country can be defended either by soldiers, sailor and airmen alone, but by the determination of the people who regard not only their independence but their profits and progress that have to be made by society as their own. Therefore it is with some regret that one finds, whatever may be in the private understanding between the hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Commission, and freemasonry that goes on in this respect. There has been a cut in the provision for planned expenditure. I have never been able to understand even when I was a member of the Planning Commission how there could be a fiscal plan of Rs. 7,500 crores and a physical plan of Rs. 8,500 crores. It is almost impossible to grasp this. At any rate, the National Development Council, on the last occasion, asked for, or rather provided—I do not know what the word is—or denoted that Rs. 944 crores are required and the present budget provision is far less i.e., short by Rs. 88 crores. But even then that is not the whole of the story.

If you look at the analysis of expenditure during the first three years of the Plan and the momentum of

developmental expenditure, it is unlikely that it can be held down even at Rs. 8,500 crores without either abandoning planned projects—there is a great deal about of priorities, this and that; others have spoken about it—or depressing wages, on the one hand, or resorting to a greater degree of borrowing or begging elsewhere or something of that kind, on the other. The momentum is so great. We have already spent probably more than three-fifths, or whatever be the proportion. Therefore, whatever may be the arrangement made between the hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Commission, we hope that there will be no withholding of these developmental plans.

Looking at this Budget as a whole, it will be found that there is Rs. 275 crores of taxation asked for. The greater part of the criticism, particularly, in this House, where one has heard not only now but in years past that whatever is required will be given, and yet objecting to taxation is the philosophy of wanting to have the cake and eat it at the same time. This is a performance that is possible only in the context of a debating society.

Out of the Rs. 275 crores, Rs. 70 crores alone are provided by direct taxation. It is time that we understood in this country that the function of direct taxation is not merely to find money. I hope, it will not be laughed at, Mr. Speaker, that money is the easiest thing to find. It comes out of printing machines. The function of taxation is to keep the value of money at particular levels. The hon. Finance Minister or the Reserve Bank, I think—it comes to the same thing—I suppose, can print any amount of money! The quantum of direct taxation in relation to indirect taxation appears to be smaller at the present moment. I do not regard these particular Budget proposals as the finality because there are another twelve months to go and so many things will or may happen in the meanwhile.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

Indirect taxation is nearly Rs. 170 crores or Rs. 180 crores. You will forgive me if I do not remember it—but these figures are all in the books. This may be broadly classified as on consumption goods or on capital goods. It is difficult to make a sharp division between the two. Speaking for myself I have not been able to understand either the financial or the social justification for increasing the import duty on capital goods. The import duty on capital goods provided, which is about Rs. 30 crores Rs. 20 crores of this are on goods which will be used by the public sector, and merely puts up Governmental expenditure. What is more, there is our propaganda—whatever may be the effect of it all of promoting exports. If capital goods are taxed in this way and on top of it the importer justifies a rise in prices by the fact that there is this higher import duty, whether it is justified or not, the product that is yielded would not be able to compete in foreign markets where we will be priced out. We will be priced out even by countries like Ghana in modern times. Therefore it is worthwhile considering it at the appropriate time. No Finance Minister can be expected, because someone makes a speech or all of us make speeches, to revise the Budget the next morning. But it is our duty to say these things. This considerable duty that is being levied on capital goods, in my submission, is uneconomic and would perhaps bear re-consideration. The money cost of this investment programme would then go up by Rs. 20 crores but it is not something that yields us good results in the end.

Taxation of consumer goods is somewhere about Rs. 175 crores and it may broadly be divided as that which affects the poorer sections and the richer sections of the community. In other countries, the so-called capitalist countries, it is comparatively easy to draw a line between what is poor section of the community and the rich section of the community. In

our country apart from the great monopolists it is very doubtful if there are any rich people. A part of these taxes, namely, Rs. 45 crores goes on kerosene and Rs. 28 crores on tobacco. So much has been said in this House and elsewhere about it that it is unnecessary for me to repeat it. I have not been able to understand it; perhaps the hon. Finance Minister will explain it at some time as to why Rs. 10 crores of income from vegetable oil products was forsaken and added on in this way. There may be some very good reasons for it because people like ourselves have not got at hand the expert advice and the statistical data that is available to him. But on the surface that would have been perhaps avoided. A sizable part of other indirect taxation also on various commodities which I am not going to repeat is on the poor. I would say, on the whole more than half of this indirect taxation will bear on the poor. When Gladstone introduced his first budgets containing income-tax which was 1½ d. in the pound, and he said that it was a temporary measure! Since then, all Finance Ministers have understood temporary as meaning something that exists in the context of time! Nobody has taken it off. Similarly when Rejmald McKenna introduced indirect taxes for the first time, that here a tax on everything from chillies and what not, it was considered inequitable at that time and it was considered to be a temporary measure! But, now the bulk of revenue is by indirect taxation though not evenly is distributed over the whole population.

I make no reservation in saying that no socialist society can function unless all levels of people including the poorer sections are taxed. We must not be squeamish about this. It is quite true that there should be gradation of taxation. I submit that a socialist society is not a philanthropic institution and therefore, there would be taxation at the lower levels and the nearer we move towards socialism

possible if still we are living in a taxing system—there are other systems—if we are still living in a taxing system, it will certainly go down to lower levels. But, in this particular budget, more than half seems to have to be borne by them.

The role of direct taxes in our country has been regressive in character. The Government has to be congratulated on the boldness with which certain steps have been taken. We are not particularly to be frightened by the criticisms, not only what appears in this House, but in some newspapers, because newspapers are also owned by the very people who will be affected by such levies. That is one of the sins we have to bear in our country. The regressive character of direct taxes is perhaps one that can be characterised as not contributing towards equity. The increases in income-tax does not seem to me for all purposes satisfactory.

The main proposal regarding income-tax is to levy an additional surcharge rising progressively from 4 per cent to 10 per cent on successive slabs of residual income. I am not an expert on this matter. But, I believe this the first time that it is not a tax on revenues. An income tax is what it says, a tax on income. But, this is a tax on the residue. When the Government have been approached by various parties to pay salaries after deducting income-tax, we have said, we cannot do it, you have to pay, we will not give you salary free of income-tax. This tax on residue, in my humble opinion, is something on which the Finance Minister,—shall I say—has not been so wisely advised. If this additional surtax would be somewhere about 4 per cent on Rs. 5000 of gross income. But, gradually, it gets reduced to 2.5 per cent when the income is Rs. 200,000. Surely, the argument cannot be theological, that is to say, to those who have, more shall be given! My submission is that any kind of levy should be on the gross income and not after deduction of income-tax, which

gives an entirely different picture from social realities. I believe myself, that if it were so calculated, it would be found that on the gross income the wealthy people will probably be paying $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 per cent.

Acharya Ranga—that is what he is called these days—said a while ago, why do you do all this, why don't you step up the Corporation tax. It may be that my mind is not as direct as it should be. I believe, the objection of the propertied classes to present proposals is, because they do not want a ceiling on income to come about. They are even prepared to pay more now, but they do not want to create a situation where they will come on the same level as the peasantry on the one hand and the salaried classes on the other. They have no objection to agree to pay a little more now provided you are able to collect it.

The impact of this tax is further reduced by the provisions of the compulsory deposit scheme. Again, I am not going into the legal arguments about this. I have no interest in it and it is improper to give him legal advice and he has very good legal advisers. I do not think it is a very serious matter in any case because, if there is a legal flaw it can be easily corrected, because Parliament is sovereign and it can find a way of doing it. If you have got good lawyers, you can find a way out of such difficulties. Apart from the legal difficulties that there may be, this idea of compulsory savings, it must be understood, is not taxation. It is borrowing. These people who can afford to pay compulsory levies, whose patriotism is blazoned out in the newspapers everyday, why should they not pay without compulsion, I have not been able to understand. That is to say, why should it be a loan. If it is a loan, there should be no compulsion attached to it. If compulsion is required, it must be a tax unreturnable. Therefore, this compulsory savings scheme is not a variety of taxation. As a result of this provision, the ad-

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ditional tax works out only to 1 or 2 per cent of the income as the higher levels. I do not vouch for the strict accuracy of this figure, but that is what it is broadly.

What we should seek to do is to establish a degree of equity between the rich and the poor. The present budget proposals go very far in this way. The Finance Minister is to be congratulated in the right definition of the functions of Government which is not necessarily to equate policy with popularity, but to make policies and make them popular afterwards. That is to say, you do not make policies from what is merely popular, but you make a policy and try to make it popular. Government have very rightly aimed at raising additional revenue and making every one bear a part of the burden. I am not one of those who object to lowering the levels to which income-tax is executed, that is bringing income-tax to lower levels of the population. That may not be popular; it may not help us in elections sometimes. But, the people are not so foolish as we think they are. If we explain the issues to them, it is possible to make them accepted. After all democracy cannot function in any other way. If there is equality of power, there has also got to be equality of burden and equality of burden must work both ways. During the last war in England, horse flesh was sold for eating purposes. But, there were some regulations about the quantum of horse flesh that should be served. A taxi driver drove to a sandwich bar and asked, how much horse and he was told 50.50, that is one horse to one chicken. The burden is and has been very considerable and disproportionate upon the middle and lower income classes and our effort should be to make the extra burden on them as small as possible by finding other methods of raising revenue.

I have said repeatedly that no Finance Minister, no Government can be

expected to make basic revisions in their budget proposals because there is a debate on it either inside or outside Parliament. It is quite true, in the normal circumstances, the Cabinet perhaps sees the details of proposals a couple of hours before it is introduced. The budget however is something that is built over months. It comes up from the demands, requirements, possibilities, and the advice the Minister gets in the conflicting circumstances of various kinds and sources. Therefore I would say these things in order not in any way to take away from the boldness of the proposals made or in order not to be constructive. The deficiencies in these proposals lie in the way some of this tax structure is constructed. I believe myself that this idea of taxing on residues is a wrong pattern of construction. I may be wrong. But, that is the submission I have to make. The tax structure also tends to be very complicated in this way. The more complex it is, the more there will be of evasion, more work for chartered accountants, more methods of finding out how the evader can ride a coach and four through the law! Therefore, the simpler the form of taxation, the better it would be. I myself am not impressed by the legal objections raised to the compulsory savings scheme though it would be in the interests of everybody concerned if the Government have a further look at it and close all the holes. There cannot be any objection to finding ways and methods that conform to the law in this matter.

There are certain other matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister. One is, it is impossible to separate either our budget i.e. statement of revenue and expenditure, taxation or defence policy or anything else from our international policy. It has therefore, to be considered whether the removal of export duty on tea has had an adverse effect upon the Government and the people of Ceylon. They are our good friends.

They are people who are extremely friendly—I do not think it is necessary to say this—who are extremely friendly at the present time and performing a very important role. I refer to this more especially because it is removing a tax without looking to their interest—it is not as if this country has to do something unusual; Japan for example, does it in relation to Thailand—in order to keep good relations in South East Asia. There is a very considerable amount of feeling in this matter.

14 hrs.

Since my time is very brief, now I come to the question of land revenue. It is not to be said that I am not a farmer, I believe my family pays land revenue, though I know nothing about it. But the position is that it is possible without much difficulty to remove the burdens from the poorest classes of the people in this matter.

I propose to leave out a great many of the other things. Land revenue is regressive in character. The rate of taxation does not rise with the size of the holdings. If you look at the break-down supplied by the Statistical Organisation—and I am sure that all of you will bear with me that in our country we make an allowance of 33 per cent for statistical error—you will find that 70 per cent of the rural households have holdings under five acres, and the total of the operated area in the rural sector of this class is somewhere about 17 per cent. This present budget proposes to levy this class a tax which would yield Government Rs. 18 crores. I beg of the Finance Minister to consider whether this very poor class of people who are not landlords—it is the tenant that pays the tax—cannot be totally exempted from this Rs. 18 crores of taxation which he can conveniently pick up from the next sector.

The next sector is that class which is holding from 5 to 10 acres, which

constitutes 15 per cent of the rural households, and in respect of which the total operated area is about 20 per cent, and perhaps, if the land tax could be increased to 5 per cent, and thereby Government can get Rs. 16 crores that way.

Then, there is the next sector holding between 20 and 30 acres, and the rural households which hold this much of land is only 3 per cent. It is only a small number. They operate 13 per cent of the whole area. If the taxation on this group could be increased to Rs. 8, then you get Rs. 23 crores that way.

Those holding above 30 acres, such as are any left, constitute only 3 per cent of the rural households, but operating 27 per cent of the land, and they could be taxed to the extent of Rs. 12. This will give the Finance Minister a total of Rs. 102 crores. At the present moment, the land return from the land is about Rs. 100 crores, making about Rs. 3 per acre.

Therefore, without imposing any great hardship on those who can pay, it will be possible to relieve 70 per cent of the households from a burden which they must regard as inequitable.

I have no desire to go into this question whether the majority of the rural houses will be without light or otherwise as has been alleged in some quarters. That is a matter, I am quite sure, which oppresses the Finance Minister's mind and the Government's mind as anybody else's mind. But, after all, as I said, you cannot make omelettes without breaking the eggs or have the cake and eat it. Somebody of not every body has got to pay according to ability.

It is also to be considered whether this compulsory savings scheme in effect is likely to yield the results that are expected. Taking, shall we say, the class of defence workers, if they are today voluntarily contributing one month's salary as saving, even

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if we introduce compulsory saving, we are really taking from one pocket and putting it into the other, and the aggregate is not increased thereby.

It is also necessary to see that the capital that is available is not, in view of what has been said—it has been said in many of the newspapers in various forms; I saw one yesterday where the Finance Minister was advised not to levy any new taxes at all; which presumably would be a very idealistic state of affairs, because with free enterprise no such taxation would be necessary—allowed to be frittered away. It is important that we do not permit it, and we see that those who are engaged in industry, in view of the higher taxation and the system of saving and so on, do not go into other enterprises such as building houses for profit; that is to say, at the expense of developmental projects; I am not saying that there should be no housing expenditure of capital for it; but building houses for profit, and luxury houses and so if it appears to be a better investment which this year is not covered would divert capital from development to profiteering. Next year, of course, people may find it out and perhaps do something about it.

Secondly, if my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh does not mind, it is time that we exempt horse-breeding from the exemption from agricultural revenue. Horses do not grow on the ground. They are not grown; they are bred. I am not against horse-racing; I am not against horse-breeding or anything of that kind. I have no prejudices in this matter, but I do not think that a luxury industry of this kind is not entitled to take advantage of a concession which is intended for the poor man. In the past cattle have been part of agriculture, and people probably did not want to confine the use of the word to its legitimate purpose or whatever it was.

Then, there is the question of evasion on a large scale. I can neither provide the answers nor would it be proper for me to do so. But it is well known that there is a vast degree of evasion. I do not myself take the responsibility for this statement but I have heard it said in this House that the Public Accounts Committee has said that X crores of rupees of taxation is in arrears and has not been paid. I think that it is time for the Law Ministry to consider to revise the law of limitation in regard to taxation, because, after all, taxation is not a money debt. If one uses money that belongs to Government, it is wrong. Once you earn it, even before you get it,—under our law, even if you do not get the amount, once it has accrued, it becomes part of Government's money. Therefore, it is not a money in debt, it is really defalcation, and is an offence and otherwise irregular, it is necessary to consider whether the law of limitation should apply to these people and whether corporations can escape on the ground—which they have been out trying to do,—that they are fundamental rights or something of that kind. So, on the question of evasion of taxation, considering that only less than a million people now in our country pay income-tax—it will be more this time—this is something to be considered.

Just as I have said a little while ago in regard to land-holders, that 70 per cent of the households, should be exempt. The Government will lose only Rs. 18 crores which it can pick up from elsewhere, if it is graduated upwards, so that it will not only make those people more comfortable but be able to bear perhaps the burden of more expensive kerosene or anything else. I would also, speaking for myself, like to see that a subsidy is made available for those objects that fertilise the land; because, we have only 350 acres of land that is cultivable, and if scientific methods were applied,

and we need not depend upon the other people to feed us. It will then be possible to perhaps bring a larger area of land under cultivation and also not use the expensive water that comes to our irrigation canals which instead of fertilising our land, as in great parts of the Punjab, acts as an anti-fertiliser by the higher water tables.

It is also necessary in my submission that some consideration should be given to the fact that these new taxes should not apply to military officers of and below the rank of lieutenant colonel and corresponding ranks of the services. This is not a form of bribery to them, because I have had occasion to see this at great length, and these are officers normally at a stage in life when they either are about to retire or have heavy burdens, or if they are good officers as have earned this rank by promotion and not by efflux of years have children to educate. I do not say that we should create a proclaimed military caste. I shall be the last person to subscribe to that. But these people—that is a controversial point—in my submission, are not receiving . . . (Interruptions) I do not want to raise that point because it is contested.

Similarly so far as the soldiers are concerned, these imposts or these levies in regard to land should not apply to the men in the fighting forces. In British times, that is, pre-Independence times, each one of these men who were serving in the forces, was given 25 squares of land, but we have no land now, and what land we have now we would not give in those large quantities. So, at any rate, these exemptions will not make for very much loss to Government. I would also submit, before I sit down, that whatever be our difficulties and however much the impositions that this country will be asked to bear will be heavier, we must expect—and we are happy to think—that according to the presentation made by the Minister concerned and his deputy, no one

has said anything against it. A Finance Minister or a government in its position is very much like a surgeon or a physician. On the one hand, the physician has to cut out parts which are diseased even if the operation is harmful. In the case of an individual you can do it with anaesthesia. But we are a parliamentary country. We cannot do it under anaesthesia. Everything has to be said! Similarly, like a physician—the Finance Minister—as a physician sugarcoats some of his pills has to go the same—some of his new drugs may produce allergies in a very small minority of people.

Before I sit down, I would say, I hope that nothing will be done in any way to, unless of course if we were in a much worse condition than we are today, cut down the measures which are broadly called social security measures. Finally, Sir, begging your pardon I thank you for the indulgence that you have shown to me—I may say, if the observations have been of an abrupt character, it is because the clock does not obey me, not even you, and, therefore, I sit down by saying that the statement of expenditure and revenue that has been submitted to us has been received by this country with a firmness and fortitude in the same way when the Chinese, without any warning and betraying all canons of justice and of international behaviour law and the faith that had been placed in them, invaded this country. Our people would bear the burdens if those burdens are not only equitably distributed but shown to be equitably distributed. This, I submit, is the answer to the methods of criterion of finding some of the levies imposed here.

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who took part in the debate on the budget. Especially, I am very much gratified to find that there is an agreement that the amount of money that has to be spent for defence and development is not found to be excessive. It is found to be proper

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and it has a general support. No Finance Minister would ever expect that the budget will have no criticism, especially when a budget of this magnitude is placed before the hon. Members. It is bound to evoke criticism in its details, if not, in its general structure. Except my hon. friend Prof. Ranga and his lieutenant, nobody found a total fault with the budget. But I understand him and his party to have made up their mind that this Government has got to be put out and, therefore, it must be discredited in everything that it does and, therefore, nothing that it does should ever get an approval or a certificate that there is something right in it.

Shri Ranga: It should be criticised.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not in any way grudge him his desire to remove this Government. It is his right to do so. But, at any rate, there should be some wisdom in exercising a right because if that is not exercised properly, then the desire will not be fulfilled.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Do you want it to be fulfilled?

Shri Morarji Desai: Every legitimate desire should be fulfilled. Whether it is legitimate or not, it is a debatable point. It would be legitimate if we fail in our duty. I have no doubt in my mind. But I do not think that by any standards of judgement—if it is objective—any objective opinion can say that we have failed in our duty or that Prof. Ranga and his party are capable of doing it better than us.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a question. That is what I say. I agree with you entirely. Therefore, my task becomes quite easier.

As I said myself, the magnitude of the budget is such that it does put a heavy burden on the people of this country. I only say that it is inevi-

table and the circumstances which we are facing make it imperative for us to have this expenditure for defence and development and so we have got to find the money. I was surprised to find that even when several items were criticised as not being proper or as being excessive or harsh, none suggested from what the sources this revenue has got to be found. When all agree that this budget of expenditure is proper or his right or is inescapable, I believe, it is the duty of the whole House to provide money for it. If what I have suggested is not right, then let it be suggested what is right. But if they fail in doing that, then, I believe, I would be perfectly justified in expecting that I being the instrument of this Parliament to provide this money must be supported by the whole House once it accepts this budget. Any criticism that is made here is certainly respected, will be taken into account and ultimately the budget has got to pass when the Finance Bill comes up.

Shri Tyagi: Agreed.

Shri Morarji Desai: But that does not mean that there can be any large scale changes. But whatever may be the changes that may come, they cannot be substantial in any case because one has to find means to fill the gap if it is created, and surely, none in this House wants that there should be more deficit financing. If this is so, then the problem becomes limited. I do not propose today to give any definite decision on any particular point of criticism because it is not possible for me to do so. Everything has got to be fully examined. But I do want to say one thing that everything that has been said has confirmed me about the correctness of the policy behind the budget and about the justification of various items of taxation that I have proposed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: By and large.

Shri Hem Barua: It should be by and large.

Shri Morarji Desai: By and large—whatever he wanted to say, I am prepared to accept from my hon. friend. And, unlike him, I have no allergies and antipathy.

But we must not forget that we have taken a solemn oath or pledge in this House that we will defend ourselves successfully against the invader and that we will not shirk....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Best wishes.

Shri Morarji Desai:...making any sacrifice that is demanded of us. And this is what the whole country has said. There is unanimity on this even from Prof. Ranga. He does not dissent in this matter, at any rate.

Shri Ranga: My quarrel is only that you do not go fast enough.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the quarrel is that I do not go fast enough, he should give me more resources and not less. I do not see what he means thereby. He wants to exclude the agriculturist, he wants to exclude the labourer, he wants to exclude the industrialist, he wants to exclude the businessman. Then whom does he want to include? Himself? Can the Members of Parliament only make up the whole taxation? I do not understand the logic of it.

Shri Tyagi: Elections.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is only a political argument that he is making. A political argument is strong enough if it is based on realities and not on allergies or on a desire which is wrong or illegitimate. He said that there is no national approach in this Budget. I do not know how my hon. friend, Prof. Ranga, considers that his approach is national.

An Hon. Member: Which nation you mean?

Shri Morarji Desai: After all, if the approach of this Budget is not national,

what else is it? If, according to him, I have been criticised for this Budget by everybody universally, how could it be said that I am having this Budget for any particular section or party? His very argument shows that this is a national budget and nothing else. Otherwise it would not evoke criticism as he says. But as it was said, and very rightly, that it is the function of government not merely to take approval of the people for its policies, it is also its function to guide the people in framing the policies, not merely to be guided; because after all, that is why a government is provided for by the people. If the people could guide themselves, then we will have what is called the admirable state of anarchy! But as people are not able to do so, they set up a government, and especially when the government is a democratic one, it represents the people and it has to guide the people where they do not understand the problems; or where they are not able to combine together, it has to combine them together and provide the cementing force. This is exactly what we have attempted to do in this Budget. My hon. friend tried to say that I was helpless in this matter. I do not think I ever felt helpless as he is feeling helpless for several years. I have never felt helpless in my life even when I was on the streets.

Shri Ranga: That is because you have been always worshipping power.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have never been all the while in power.

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Shri Morarji Desai: But my hon. friend is very unhappy that I am in power and he is not.

Shri Ranga: I am not unhappy. I am not allergic to you.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of being allergic to me.

Shri Ranga: I do not envy you either.

Shri Morarji Desai: But in this matter after all he knows very well how the budget is prepared. He is

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not ignorant about it. He himself mentioned it.

Therefore I must take, and I do take, full responsibility for the Budget. All that is good in it belongs to the Government; all that is wrong in it belongs to me. If that is taken, I shall be grateful. But it is no use saying that I should not have done something because it is found wrong because I am a good man but the Government to which I belong forces me to do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We make no distinction between you and the Government.

Shri Morarji Desai: We are one, there is no doubt about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Both good and bad.

Shri Morarji Desai: But sometimes my hon. friends want to divide us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want to divide.

Shri Morarji Desai: They cannot divide, but they go on making an attempt to do it, in which they always fail.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are under an illusion.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is also a legitimate demand—I have no quarrel with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are one and indivisible—Government and you.

Shri Morarji Desai: Singularly enough, this time there was very little argument about the proportion of direct and indirect taxation. I am happy to find that.

Shri Hem Barua: Why? **Shri Krishna Menon** made an argument.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your former colleague.

Shri Morarji Desai: Still some may say it. After all, if there is no

difference of opinion, it means the whole House is sleeping.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Dull.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is bound to be difference of opinion when there are intelligent people. All are equally intelligent in the House. Nobody can say that another is less intelligent. If he does, he will be hauled up for 'privilege'. Nobody can say that, even if it is otherwise.

The purpose and the objective that we have—and I believe in that we have all the same purpose and objective—is to make every person in this country happy. Then we have got to see that government is run in that manner. We have also to see that we do not become utopian in our talks or in our ideas. We have got to see that time has its own toll and its own requirements. Human imperfection has its own deficiency and we can at the most go faster every time but not as fast as wishes would have it. This is what is borne in mind even in this Budget.

When I said that I should like to have a fair and equitable distribution, it did not mean that I had achieved it. I am only in the process of it, and I am trying to achieve it. I believe that I have brought in some features in this Budget which will certainly lead to more and more equitable distribution as time goes on. The expectation that any budget can be completely fair and equitable to all sections of people is like the argument that this is a welfare state. This is not a welfare state; it is struggling to be a welfare state. And when it is struggling to be a welfare state, one cannot attribute to it all the requirements of a welfare state and then say that it has failed in carrying out its duty. One should judge it only in its attempts, whether the attempts are sincere and honest. That is how this Budget also ought to be judged.

If it has been argued that it has put a larger burden on the poor and that the rich have escaped lightly, I am afraid the argument would not be correct. If it is expected that no burden should be put on the poor and all the burden should be put on the rich, then certainly I shall not be able to satisfy that expectation. And no government in the world has ever done it. And I do not think any government in the world will ever be able to do it. But I have tried to see in this budget that the burden on the poor is the least that I can impose under the circumstances available to me and that I recover the largest amount of revenue, the additional revenue, from the sections which can pay with less discomfort than the poor.

In this connection the Income-tax surcharge has been criticised, especially by the last hon. speaker. I have not quite understood what he wanted to say. He said that at the upper strata it will become, though it is 10 per cent, only 2.2 per cent or 1.5 per cent or something. It is true that down the highest slope it will become 2.2 or 2.5 per cent nothing more than that. But is it forgotten that the highest is already 85 per cent? And is it expected that I should add ten per cent to it and make it 95 per cent or 100 per cent? Anybody who would say it, I would say, is not considering any practical wisdom or the requirements of human nature.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But human nature would not respond at all.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is easy to say, "Take away hundred per cent Income-tax above a certain income". It can be done; not that it cannot be done by law; it can be done by law. But, after all, if it is done by law, why should that man earn above that income at all? And will that not be wasting that man's capacity and industry, and will we not be reducing production and also reducing the income of other people? This should be considered, not from jealousies, not from

hatreds, but from a general welfare point of view of the whole society.

After all, all Members in this House are equal. But the Ministers do have some more privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are more equal than others.

Shri Morarji Desai: Than the other Members, and that has been given by the hon. Members themselves.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We agree.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not a thing which they have arrogated to themselves, but it has been done because they must function.

Shri Tyagi: What about the sumptuary allowance? No tea is given to Members.

Shri Morarji Desai: Hon. Members are given a daily allowance which includes that sumptuary allowance. It is much more than they can spend on themselves every day. And if they are mindful of economy, I wish they would consider whether it is not too high.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers should set an example.

Shri Morarji Desai: Ministers have already cut their salaries, two or three years ago. They did not wait for this.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Khanna is there.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the time to discuss either electricity or water.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him discuss generally.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not going to evade any issue, and I will certainly speak about that too, because there is nothing I have to hide. Anybody who hides anything himself admits that something that he has done is shameful. We have done nothing shameful.

Shri Nath Pai: Wasteful.

Shri Morarji Desai: We have erred. If we have erred, it would be shameful not to own it. But if we err we certainly rectify the mistake, and there is nothing shameful in that. Therefore, I do not want to hide anything.

In this particular matter, what my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai wanted to suggest was the criticism about the bills of Ministers on electricity and water charges. I believe that is what he referred to when he referred to my hon. colleague Shri Khanna.

Shri Nath Pai: I never said shameful, I said wasteful.

Shri Morarji Desai: I never said that you did; I have not attributed that to you. I said that.

Even taking that into account, it has received a very wide publicity, as it should. I do not say it should not. It is good that it is published. But, after all, it has to be considered in its proper perspective. This very House passed a law giving a free house, with furniture, with electricity and water charges paid...

Shri Hem Barua: That is a lame excuse.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not trying to have any excuses. I am only trying to give facts, and also the truth, about it. Now, that does not mean that it gives a licence to us that we can spend anything and everything. I do agree. (*Interruption*). It should be a reasonable thing. But it must be considered in its proper perspective. When I examined one of these bills—I have seen them only now, because they do not come to us; if they had come to us we would have seen them long ago—well, some people have been chasing their lights also. I have been chasing my light always, ever since I have come here. But that is perhaps because I am used to it from my childhood.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Force of habit.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, it is force of habit.

Sr. Hari Vishnu Kamath: Good habit.

Shri Morarji Desai: But what do I find in this honourable House when I go outside, to the toilet room? I find the taps are flowing all the while with water, several taps. And who is doing it? None but the hon. Members. And I go and close them. That is what I am doing. And I have not seen another Member doing it.

Shri Tyagi: Because you are the Finance Minister!

Shri Morarji Desai: Because I feel it must be seen to. And I had to say to the custodian the other day, "Please look into this and see that this is prevented, so that this does not happen". And it has been done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You are arrogating too much to yourself.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not.

Shri Ranga: Some others also do it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am only giving my experience. This is the result. When it comes on ourselves we get angry about it. I am only trying to put forward the analysis how human nature works. I am not trying to allocate blame on anybody.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, it is not also factually very correct.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have said I have not seen. That is all.

Shri Ranga: He is not there all the time to see as to who has not done it.

Shri Tyagi: Some of your colleagues might have opened it.

Shri Morarji Desai: But I have excluded my colleagues when I said hon. Members of the House? I have not excluded anybody.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are many who do the same thing as you do.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am prepared to grant that there are several who do the other thing. But if several of

them were doing it, it will not be flowing.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, I rise to a point of order. As you know, Sir, under the Rules, the speeches should not contain personal insinuations and innuendoes or things like that. Better the Finance Minister avoids this personal approach. He gives too much of a personal touch to his speech.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not want to claim any merit for myself.

Shri Ranga: All the time you are doing that.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, I am sorry if that is so.

Shri Ranga: That is the trouble.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not trying to do that. But I am saying, it is difficult to do so, for anybody. And the Ministers did not have these bills themselves. The moment it was brought to their notice they have curtailed their expenditure, and they are curtailing it further.

I should also like to point out,—the case of the Home Minister was pointed out—it should be considered why the light expenses are so much. He sees more people than any other Minister probably. And he has to see them in several places, because he cannot see them in the house. So many people come and therefore they are all seated in the compound. And in a compound there are tents; there is winter, and there is cold; heaters have to be provided for the comfort of the visitors; lights have to be provided. All these things have got to be done. And this goes on till twelve in the night. And if more money is spent on these charges, then surely it is not done for personal benefit, but it is done for public service. I myself find that it is not possible to do as one likes. Even if one does not like to live in a big house, one has to, if one has to perform one's service properly.

Shri Tyagi: Keep a separate meter.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then there are also servants quarters attached to the same meter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Too many.

Shri Morarji Desai: And there are several. There are many, from perhaps 15 to 20 or 25.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Reduce the number.

Shri Morarji Desai: All that is included in these bills.

Shri Hem Barua: Why don't you have separate meters?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am now taking this up, when it came to my notice. I am suggesting to my colleague that he should separate them, so that this can be easily located. Therefore, this is a matter where certainly, if fault has been found with us, we have made ourselves liable to it by not being as careful as we should have been, for which I certainly feel guilty, not that I do not; and I take that guilt on myself because it was my function to have seen to this, and I did not do it. Therefore, I shall be more careful in future. That is all the promise I can make to the hon. House. I hope the House will allow me at any rate to blame myself.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No unnecessary blame.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not unnecessary blame. I think it is correct blame. The praise was unnecessary, the blame is correct.

Coming to income-tax, I think the method has been made simpler. My hon. friend who made the criticism does not know perhaps how income-tax is calculated. Therefore, he made the criticism.

Shri Nath Pai: He is like Einstein, another Einstein. Otherwise, he would not have done it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I think we should not make these similes or comparisons.

Shri Nath Pat: Shri Morarka said yesterday that Einstein who had the highest brain in our time did not know how to calculate his tax. So, I think we should be charitable to Shri Menon if he did not understand. I have nothing else in mind.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not his fault if he does not know it. Even I cannot claim that I know the Act so thoroughly that I will not make a mistake.

Mr. Speaker: At least I do not know.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would not have that justification because I am functioning in that Ministry, but it is so devised.

Supposing I had made these slabs differently and I say we will have four to ten per cent from the gross income, what would have been the position? A person who receives an income of Rs. 2 lakhs is left with Rs. 60,000 after the income-tax has gone. Supposing I take away ten per cent from him, what will be left to him? It would become an absurd proposition. Therefore, it has got to be worked in such a manner that it does not put that hardship, but he does give a contribution even though he has been giving a large contribution from his income on account of the high slabs, and it has been agreed that our slabs are the highest. Our income-tax rates are not low compared to any country in the world.

A person who receives an income of Rs. 20 lakhs is left with about Rs. 3,50,000 or Rs. 3,60,000.

An Hon. Member: Only if he pays.

Shri Morarji Desai: He does pay. What he does not pay is a different thing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): What about concealed income?

Shri Morarji Desai: When it comes to concealed income, it can be of two

kinds. One is not concealed income, but taking advantage of the law itself by way of exemption and other provisions. It is no crime, it is no wrong, there is no injustice in it. But where it is deliberately concealed, if it is found out, we put a penalty on it, but beyond that, what can we do. But why from that presume and say that everybody conceals it? Is it a good thing to generalise anywhere?

And this evasion of income-tax is not confined to any one section, and it is not deliberate also in every case. In some cases, the person does not even know. I have found one or two cases where the man did not know, afterwards he told me that he had found it out himself, he himself told me. Therefore, I did not levy any penalty.

But there are evaders, deliberate evaders, I have no doubt about it. But the amount of evasion is not as great in terms of money as Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 crores as people say. I cannot make an estimate, but I would say it is not even half of it. At least, that is my estimate. Anybody can say that my estimate is wrong, just as I can say his estimate is wrong. The only remedy is that we must try constantly to see that evasions are not allowed, that is they are plugged, and we constantly make that attempt.

But there are clever advisers, people who have made a profession of it and who find out various methods of opening loopholes.

I had a very curious experience. On the aeroplane a gentleman was going. This was about five or six years ago, not now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Aeroplane going abroad?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am talking of India, from Delhi to Bombay. The gentleman who was advising here about covering up some of the loopholes was going there. He had devised several remedies. Then he was asked on the plane: you have done this,

what will you do now, what about your practice? He said he would find some more loopholes. This is how it goes on. This is an exercise which you have constantly to perform, and I can only say that we are trying to do that, and we are finding that there is better response in this matter, that is, more and more money is being recovered. And the arrears, about which there is perennial criticism from year to year in spite of the explanations that I have given, are also lessening.

Let us remember that the arrears consist of two parts. One is what is called effective arrears, about which some of my hon. friends feel that it is some strategem; and the other is the part which is not recoverable. You may call them recoverable and irrecoverable in stead of effective and non-effective.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Write-off the irrecoverable?

Shri Morarji Desai: The irrecoverable part consists of several items. One is of people who have become insolvent. The second is of people who have left the country, who have left no property here. The third is of cases where they have gone in appeals, and where there is a likelihood of the demand being lessened; that part also will not be recovered. The fourth is where some people have been assessed to a much higher figure by the income-tax officer, because he believed, and rightly believed perhaps, that the man had concealed income, and he put a high figure on it. When we go to recover it, we do not find any assets, and therefore it remains.

These are not written off very soon, because there is always a hope that if you keep it hanging, you will some time recover it. We are trying to remove those figures slowly by examining it very thoroughly. But on account of the criticism that goes on—and once it was asked in this very House; so many lakhs of rupees are written off, what has been done?—

the officers feel very shy about it, but they put up the cases and I have said: let those cases come up to me, I am prepared to take the blame if they are to be written off, but let it come and we should do so. But it takes time, but the effective or recoverable arrears are less than half of the annual demand. Even including the recoverable arrears, the whole amount this year is less than the annual demand. If the recovery every year is equal to the annual demand and a little more, it must be admitted that the arrears are going off. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Accumulating.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are decreasing, not accumulating.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For the last five years?

Shri Morarji Desai: They will accumulate if the annual demand is not collected fully, if less than the annual demand is collected. But we are collecting more than the annual demand every year and therefore, they are disappearing. We are trying to be at it all the while. Government and the Central Board of Revenue are very much alive to it and we are grateful for telling us all the while that we should be more alive to it. I do not object to this being raised every time but I would certainly request my hon. friend not to repeat the same arguments when they are refuted.

I would then come to the super profits tax which has evoked approval and criticism, both: criticism from persons who will have to pay the tax and people who believe with them about it and approval from all the rest who have not to pay it. That is only natural. Those who have criticised it have not at any rate had the courage to say, except a very few, that this tax should go. That has what has been the influence of public opinion in this country; it is very healthy. But some of them have said that it should be changed by increasing the percen-

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tage of the corporation tax by 5, 6, 7 per cent—some have gone up to 10 per cent. Some of them have told me privately, not publicly, because they would be criticised by their own companies if they say it publicly. It is not possible to do so. Because when I removed grossing and made it 45 per cent corporation tax, several hon. Members here and others outside said that I was making a very heavy levy on them. When they were reconciled to it, I raised it to 5 per cent. (An Hon. Member: very clever) Then they said that it is very heavy. Now, they suggest to me that I should make it 56 or 57 per cent. Does that not become very heavy? But the snag is this. If I levy more like that, flatly, it will affect the very companies which have less profits than the companies which have high profits. That would be inequitable in my view. This super profits tax, as it is finalised after considering the various means of doing this, is the best system in my view and I propose to stick to it.

There have been talks that it will be dropped. That was only a wish of some people who perhaps wanted it to be dropped.

Shri Tyagi: Are you at least prepared to examine the suggestions given to you?

Shri Morarji Desai: But there have been some suggestions given here by people who are not likely to be partial to them, who have said about the new companies and who have referred to the preference shares bearing an interest of nine per cent or so. These things are being studied and considered. If I find that there is going to be harm caused to production or industrialisation, certainly it will be the duty of the Government to see that full consideration is given to it and remedies applied.

After all, what is the purpose of Government in levying the tax? It is not to remove people from this sec-

tor, not to put down industries and take away all that they have at once; that is not the purpose. The purpose is to see that we share in the profits; and the higher the profits, the more the share. Because they earn profits not merely on account of their own skill but because also of the advantage they get from Government's policies and the people's consumption of the articles. The people are therefore entitled to share it. When we share it in the form of Government taxation, we do it in such a manner that the tax does not choke up the source, especially when this country can become prosperous only if industries and business prosper. Then we have to see that they prosper and that they are not choked off but they must prosper in conformity with the objectives of Government and the people. That is all that we seek to do. But the source must supply a raising revenue every year. That is the criterion.

I have been told that during the last four years every time the taxation is heavy and is crushing the people. But what is my experience or the experience of the hon. Members? They are charging me that I am receiving more revenue than I have estimated every year. It means that I have been wise in my taxation. I am receiving more revenues than even I have planned and it means also that the economy stands it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is under-estimation of revenues.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even if it is under-estimation, the economy stands it. If every year the revenue is more, it means it stands it; it develops; it earns more. That is the criterion of proving that the industries will not suffer. That is the consideration which I have before me. The consideration cannot be that some people can function only if they want unrestricted profits. Those times are gone. There cannot be unrestricted profits for anybody because that would not be correct for any Govern-

ment to do. That is nowhere done by any Government anywhere.

It is said that it is a premium put on efficiency—or inefficiency? They say efficiency is being penalised. It is not completely correct to say so. It may be true to some extent. But that is not true, completely. By the very nature of the industries concerned, there are less profits in some and there are more in some. Even among themselves, some people earn more and some less. It is where efficiency comes in. But what is efficiency? What are the efficient people? What is their duty to the country? It is also their duty to come and help the country. If efficient people want to have all the fruits of their efficiency, they will be completely selfish and not good citizens of the country. Therefore, efficient people ought to contribute more to the country. After all, what is income-tax. Income-tax also is the same thing. As income goes higher, people pay more. That is how every citizen ought to function. If every citizen functions like that, this argument of penalising efficiency will not stand examination at all.

It is also said that this will discourage foreign participation. I am very sorry that this argument is brought forward. I wish this had not been said by our people. If those who wanted to participate say this, there is something in it and I would consider it. But I do not see what service these people have performed by putting these ideas in other people's minds. I do not think that even foreigners who participate with us expect that they must have excessive participation in profits. They should have legitimate profits no doubt. All those things are being considered and will constantly be considered. We do want foreign participation as long as we have not attained the requisite efficiency and proficiency in making all the things that we have got to make. We must profit by others' experience, their help and their talents,

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and this is what we want to do. There also, I am certainly examining what comes in the way and what is likely to come in the way, because, after all, it is the purpose of all of us, including my hon. friends opposite, the Communists, that this country must prosper. I am not saying that they want that some people should prosper. But they do want that the country should prosper and there is a mixed economy in this country. There is no question of everything being done by Government.

15 hrs.

In this connection, it was suggested to me that if banks were nationalised, then, I will find a lot of money. This question of nationalisation comes every time, from my hon. friends, the communists, and every year. In this matter, I think I would do nothing better than quote the Prime Minister, where he has laid down the policies:

"The question of nationalisation of private enterprises comes up for discussion every now and then. Is there some virtue in what is called a complete nationalisation? It is the complete control that is important. We should never, as far as possible, waste State money when we have full control. The State wants full control, and there is no harm, there is no injury in parts of the shares being held by private people. Situated as we are today, or in the foreseeable future, this whole proposition of complete nationalisation is wrong. This word nationalisation has become a kind of magic word with strange meanings, and people seem to think that socialism inevitably comes by the State nationalising with compensation or without compensation."

Then he says:

"My point is, let us not get lost in words. If India is going to have a socialistic pattern of society, you may have it—it is con-

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ceivable in theory—have it at such a low level of poverty that it is socialistic at a very low level of poverty. That surely is not my aim. We want it at high level. In fact, you can only have it at a high level when production is great, both from land and industry, and more so from industry. That is quite essential, otherwise you cannot have really the wealth to distribute. You may cut off the top-heads, but it does not make much difference to the structure of the country.

In my scheme under which the State takes over a concern on payment of compensation, the test should be that this is just and equitable, not the test only with the market value, but there is another consideration which should always be applied, that is, 'does it help your main objective or not'."

Then he goes on to say:

"I think there is really no choice before us between having a private sector and allowing it and encouraging it to function and not having it at all. It is foolish to have a private sector, and then undermine it and prevent it from functioning. There is no point in it. You simply undermine your own policy that way. Whether you should have a private sector or not is another matter. One can discuss it. I think personally, there is no way out for us except to have a private sector and even to encourage it. That does not mean I am going to encourage it at the cost of the public sector. The public sector will always be number one and, I have no doubt, grow at a much faster pace than the other sector, and shall gradually really determine the economy of the country. The rest will have to fit in."

Then he said also about banking:

"Take banking. We want banking to expand tremendously in India. In India the credit structure has to expand. We do not expect private banks to take much initiative in this. Nevertheless, they can. Mostly Government will do it. But, if the Government wanted to do the whole thing by itself, it will be a mighty long time before it will be able to do it because of various obvious considerations. You take banking in England or in European countries. Practically speaking, every village has a bank there. We are hundreds of miles away from those conditions. Now, if you merely prevent others from doing it and take everything, in theory it may be all right, but in actual result instead of expansion of banking, there would be destruction of banking. So you must see that in order to reach the goal you are aiming at what is the best method of doing it, and not get tied up with some theoretical considerations which you have read in books. You may imagine that we are going towards that goal when you may actually be going against the spirit of dynamism, so essential today for our economy."

I do not think I could have expressed it better.

Therefore, this perennial talk of nationalisation of banking has no meaning. But I have no doubt that in spite of my saying this, my hon. friends will repeat it on every occasion.

Some Hon. Members: Oh, yes. Be sure of that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know because they are completely incorrigible.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): As you are.

Shri Morarji Desai: In the matter of super profits tax there was an objection that it will retard private capital formation or new industries from coming up or new investments from coming in. On the general issue of promotion of investment, we have a proposal under consideration for extending the facilities of investment in the equity capital of corporate enterprises by the large and growing number of small investors in the middle income groups through the device of an investment trust. The basic idea of the proposal is to afford the common man a means to acquire a share in the widening prosperity based on steady industrial growth of the country which combines the advantages of a minimum security and a reasonable return. The proposal involves consideration of some tax and other questions and these are now under study in the Reserve Bank of India. I hope that this study will be completed in the very near future, and it will be possible to set up such an investment trust soon. It is not, therefore, that we are not considering all these various avenues which can be opened out for further development. This is with reference to what my hon. friend Shri Morarka said. He said that we must see that there are facilities for investment, and this is the concrete proposal that we are studying for sometime now.

Shri Tyagi: But super profits tax will also apply to this.

Shri Morarji Desai: No. That is what we will have to consider. These are all under study. Then, as against this criticism, there has been a criticism about the levy on kerosene, tobacco...

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about the estimated figure of Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 75 crores as revenue from this?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is said that the revenue is Rs. 75 crores or Rs. 100 crores. That is not quite correct from the figures that I have seen, but they are still under study.

But one of my hon. friends behind calculated something and said that it is Rs. 75 crores.

Shri Tyagi: He was trying to stab in the back!

Shri Morarji Desai: That was Shri Himatsingka. He arrived at an estimate of Rs. 75 crores; he arrived at it by a simple, but, in my view, a very incorrect calculation. In his calculation, he assessed the tax on a capital base of Rs. 1,300 crores and an amount of Rs. 312 crores as being liable to super profits tax. First he says that the tax will come to Rs. 26 crores on the first slab of Rs. 52 crores. Then, in the second slab, he said that it will be Rs. 30 crores. If Rs. 26 crores and Rs. 30 crores are combined, it becomes Rs. 56 crores and not Rs. 75 crores. Even according to that calculation, it does not come to Rs. 75 crores.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): What about your Rs. 25 crores?

Shri Morarji Desai: I believe that Rs. 25 crores may go to Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 35 crores. It will never go beyond that. That is my calculation. But it is still being examined further. But that is no argument: either that the tax is wrong or the tax is right.

Shri Tyagi: Perhaps you had kept the margin of amendment in view, when you calculated.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have nothing in view.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Marginal benefits.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the tax is oppressive, then it must be considered and facilities must be given whatever may be the amount received from it. If a receipt of Rs. 75 crores comes from it and it becomes an instrument of retarding the whole thing, it has got to be changed. But I do not think that this calculation is right. Even when the Federation people met me first, they told me it would be Rs. 60 crores. They did not go beyond that. Of course, some people had gone up

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to Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 crores. It will not happen. I am considering this. I am calculating and I am quite sure that we will come to a proper figure very soon, at any rate within a month or so.

Shri A. P. Jain: After the budget is over?

Shri Morarji Desai: The budget is not over before the Finance Bill is over.

About kerosene, tobacco and some other items like paper which were mentioned and soap....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Postcard and telegrams.

Shri Morarji Desai: Telegrams are not used by poor people.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: They send ordinary telegrams.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let me take tobacco first. Tobacco certainly is not a necessity for anybody. I cannot call it a necessity. It is a luxury.

Shri Hem Barua: Cigarette is the companion of the lonely man.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend forgets that everything becomes a necessity when you are addicted to it, but that is not an argument. The question is whether it is a necessity for life and whether those who indulge in this derive more pleasure than those who do not do it. I think those who do not indulge in it are happier than those who do.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir.

Shri Morarji Desai: The simple criterion is, when my friends do not get it, they become very unhappy. But those who do not use tobacco do not become unhappy at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ask the Prime Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: When it is a matter of habits, nobody is an exception. There is no question about it. But the Prime Minister does not

complain about the tax on tobacco. (Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because he can afford to pay.) On the contrary, he agrees with it entirely. Therefore, if the Prime Minister is quoted, let him be followed by the hon. Member in other respects also. That is all I would say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not smoke.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, there is no question of the tobacco tax being oppressive on anybody. They can certainly lessen the consumption of tobacco and it will be doing good to them if they do so. Therefore, it will be benefiting their health. I know two of my friends who were suffering from heart trouble. When they gave it up, they tell me now that during the last six years, they have no trouble at all and are in very good health. I know it would hit hard on my revenue. But that does not matter. I shall be very happy if people's health becomes better; I do not mind forgoing my revenue. But as long as they do it, I want to get revenue from it more and more.

The question of paper, again, is a matter where one has to be very careful. It is a commodity which is in short supply and it becomes very difficult. It leads to black-market and intermediaries take more profits from it because of that. We are trying to see that that does not happen.

As regards kerosene, I have myself stated why it has been levied. I cannot say that it will not hurt the poor people. It would be wrong on my part to say that. But, after all, the amount that it will cost him extra is only 20 nP per month, because they do not use more than two or three bottles.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: 4 bottles at least.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend does not use it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I use it in my village.

Discussion

Shri Morarji Desai: A check-up has been made and this is the information. Even if they use 4 bottles, it will cost 30 nP and it would not be beyond that. But even if they have to pay 2 nP more, I am not prepared to say that it will not be a hardship. It is a hardship, but it is a hardship which I have got to inflict because I cannot have more and more liability of foreign exchange in this matter. Whereas we were importing Rs. 22 crores worth of kerosene two years ago, this year I had to import Rs. 30 crores worth of kerosene. I have been asked to give more foreign exchange for this. I do not know how long one can go on doing it. Should we not import machinery and raw materials for them? Are we going to do it at the cost of the industry? That is the consideration before me. People go on using it for fuel because it is cheaper. I must, therefore, make it more costly than coal. If I do not do it, it will be used universally as fuel, because they say, "What else can we do?" We cannot import fuel from outside and pay foreign exchange for it. Therefore, we are increasing our public sector refineries.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask how much of it is used as fuel and how much for lighting? You know it very well that in the majority of villages, this is the only source of light and they never use a kerosene stove. They use only lanterns. Have you calculated what percentage of it goes into fuel and what percentage into lighting? Please give the figures.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no figures and would not hazard it. How can I hazard a figure which I do not have? My hon. friend has no figure. (Interruption). I have lived in villages.

Shri Nath Pai: That was long back.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was 50 years ago.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends do not live in villages themselves. What is the use of their telling me?

I go to the villages even now. I have done so even when I was campaigning against my hon. friend four years ago, I went to several villages and stopped there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For half an hour and that too in day time, but not at night time.

Shri Morarji Desai: No; it was in night time. That is how he does not know and therefore, he got defeated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I won in spite of you afterwards. (Interruptions). Sir, it is not necessary to bring in elections here. I can say that in spite of him and all the machinery of the Congress Party, I have fought; my way back here.

Shri Ranga: Why does he make such undignified remarks?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is fatuous.

Shri Ranga: It is very undignified. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was defeated and after his defeat, he became Chief Minister by the back door.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not denied I was defeated.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone who elects to stand has both the chances of getting defeated as well as getting elected.

Shri Ranga: He does not seem to have any self-control; he goes on referring to such undignified things.

Shri Morarji Desai: Is this dignified—what my hon. friends are doing?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He asked for trouble and he got it. He should not ask for trouble.

Shri Morarji Desai: I always face trouble with cheerfulness.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So do I; more than you.

Shri Morarji Desai: But my friend gets angry and I do not. That is the difference. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is most irrelevant, futile and fatuous.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not mind that. Let my hon. friend get worried about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not worried at all; I am happy, happier than you are.

Mr. Speaker: Let him proceed now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir we seek your protection....

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit and some sense of proportion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For him also.

Shri Morarji Desai: If my saying this has hurt my hon. friend, I am sorry; I do not want to hurt him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It never hurt me at all. I am glad. (*Interruptions*). I enjoy these repartees.

Shri Ranga: He was Chief Minister and he got defeated. We have not referred to his defeat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We never referred to his defeats in the past.

Shri Ranga: Sometime at least he should own his defeat and go to another subject.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, it has been repeated several times by hon. Members that I was defeated. I never objected to it. (*Interruptions*). I thought my hon. friend will take repartees well and with good humour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is mutual (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit to this....

Shri Ranga: I agree, Sir, there must be some limit.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I am standing he would not allow me to speak. In fact, I allowed him to say as much as he liked and I remained sitting.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, I accept your ruling.

An Hon. Member: He is Swatantra.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him remove the levy on kerosene.

Shri Daji: Sir, all this is because of the levy on kerosene.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, there was no intention on my part at all, to offend anybody, and I certainly would make any amends that he wants in this matter, because I have absolutely nothing but respect for him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Remove the levy on kerosene and it would be settled.

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, Sir, kerosene is a matter which requires to be discouraged. Its further use must be discouraged. It must not increase in its use. There is no other method of doing it. If I ration it, it will bring in far more evils, far greater difficulties and people will have to pay more.

Shri Nath Pal: But how will the people light their houses in the villages?

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, it is a matter where it is difficult for me to give up this revenue. But it is suggested, strangely enough, that salt may be taken instead of kerosene. That is what some people said. I do not see how this will not hurt the poor people more. It is said, that is a matter of sentiment. Where is it a matter of sentiment. It is not merely a matter of sentiment, though I do grant and I do believe that sentiment also has a place in life especially if it is not a sentiment relating to oneself. This is a sentiment, if at all it is called a sentiment, in relation to the father

of the nation, and if the father of the nation is not to be respected even in one sentiment what right have we to call him the father of the nation. More than that, I would like to say, we are many times sought to be twitted in the name of the father of the nation saying that he wanted to do a particular thing in a particular way and we are not doing it. But when we do something which he asked us to do then it is said that we are trying to be sentimental on that. I do not understand what they mean by it. It means that it is only an argument for contradiction and nothing else. But, as I said, it is not merely a sentiment. Is it realised by my hon. friends that salt is one item in food which is very important more for the poor people than for others, because the very poor in this country, of which there is a large mass, takes only bread and salt in a little chutney. This is all that they get. Therefore, they use far more salt than what we use. That being so how are these people going to be taxed less by this method; they will be taxed much more. That is why Mahatma Gandhi said that this is a wrong tax and it ought not to be levied.

But it was not only he who said this. Shri Gokhale also said it. He fought a battle in the Assembly for long years. Even Europeans said this. In France also there was a great opposition to the salt tax and it was said that the salt tax was an inequitable and unpopular tax like the notorious *gabelle*, or Government monopoly in salt in France, condemned as one of the most serious financial evils in the famous *Cashiers*, which heralded the French revolution. It had been denounced by Sir James Westland (1888), Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India (in the House of Commons, 1890), Sir Evelyn Baring (Earl of Cromer), and lately by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who characterised it as "an exaction and oppression... a survival of the general exploitation of India's poverty by a profit-making company." Its

abolition had been an integral part of the Congress demand for over half a century. Patriots like Dadabhai Naoroji, Wacha, Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale had waged an unceasing battle for it. Therefore, it is not a matter of sentiment at all. Those who say it is a sentiment, I am afraid, do not care at all for the poor people. What is the use of saying that this is not done out of sentiment?

Then they said that we would get Rs. 30 crores. From where have they got this figure? After all, if you look at the production of salt in the country, it was 35 lakh tons in the years before 1962. In the year 1962 it was 39 lakh tons. The consumption is about 33 lakh tons per annum made up of 25 lakh tons for personal consumption, 8 lakh tons for industrial use. Four lakh tons are exported. Surely, if any excise is levied, 4 lakh tons would not yield anything. The 8 lakh tons for industrial use are used mostly for soda ash and caustic soda. They pay a large excise duty, and therefore there is no question of charging any additional excise on that. That leaves for us the 25 lakh tons for personal use. If this entire quantity is taxed at the rate which was in force in 1947 of Rs. 1.5 per maund, then the whole revenue will come to Rs. 10.5 crores, and if the rate is doubled and made into Rs. 3 per maund, then it will come to Rs. 20 crores, which figure I had given. I had not given any underestimate in this matter. Therefore, it is not a tax which will, even if it is levied, benefit us in any way, and it will be an oppression on the poor, I have no doubt about it. So it is a tax which cannot be levied, I am sure about that. In my view, if there is any tax which is inequitable I would say that the salt tax is inequitable.

Then, Sir, I was told about prohibition, and that too by my hon. friend opposite, Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your own party men also.

Shri Morarji Desai: My own party men are all right, but I think my hon.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

friend opposite is spiritually minded and, therefore....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So what?

He does not know real spirituality. That is the difficulty. I do not drink, I can tell him. I do not smoke nor do I use pan. But I do not want to come in the way of other people's personal habits.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, even when I give him a compliment he gets excited. What am I to do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said about spirituality and all that.

Shri Morarji Desai: "Spirituality" I meant as a compliment not at a disparagement. I believe it is the highest and best function of a man to be spiritual; if he is not, he ceases to be a man.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the link here?

Shri Morarji Desai: The link is this, that the man who thinks in spiritual terms must not think of coarsening the people by giving them drinks. That is what I am saying. I am not saying anything else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not agree with that "coarsening"; it is self-deception.

Mr. Speaker: He expects that he would at least exercise moderation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am for temperance; not prohibition.

Shri Morarji Desai: When it is said that Mahatma Gandhi talked of reforms, this is what Mahatma Gandhi has written:

"If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India, the first thing...."

Shri Nath Pai: It has been answered already.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, it has been answered wrongly. The whole thing

must be read and then you will realise what he meant. He has written:

"If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India, the first thing I would do would be to close without compensation all the liquor shops, destroy all the toddy palms such as I know them in Gujarat, compel factory owners to produce humane conditions for their workmen and open refreshment and recreation rooms where these workmen would get innocent drinks and equally innocent amusements. I would close down the factories if the owners pleaded want of funds."

Shri Hem Barua: Is it for Gujarat alone or for the whole of India?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And after one hour?

Shri Morarji Desai: He refers to Gujarat only about the palm trees which he knows. He does not refer to anything else. Let my hon. friends not cloud their intellect in this manner in their enthusiasm for drinking (*Interruption*). Then he says:

"Being a teetotalter I would retain my sobriety in spite of the possession of one hour's dictatorship and therefore arrange for the examination of my European friends and diseased persons who may be in medical need of brandy and the like at State expense by medical experts and where necessary, they would receive certificates which would entitle them to obtain the prescribed quantity of the fiery waters from certified chemists."

"The rule will apply *mutatis mutandis* to intoxicating drugs."

That is what he wrote. I do not understand why Mahatma Gandhi is quoted against us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because he wrote so often on so many things.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know that some of my own hon. friends on my side are getting lukewarm in this matter, but that is in bad company.... (Interruption).

Shri Tyagi: I wish you good luck!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are in the company of Chief Ministers of States. They are not in his company.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, my hon. friends want economies to be performed. I have described the economies being performed before and I need not repeat them. But may I say, even in this Budget, we have not allowed the civil expenditure to go up as it goes up annually? Annually it goes up by about Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 70 crores; sometimes by Rs. 80 crores. But even if you take Rs. 60 crores, this time it is only Rs. 18 crores by which it goes up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only!

Shri Morarji Desai: Out of Rs. 18 crores, Rs. 14 crores are for the police in the border areas. I do not think, my hon. friend will grudge it now. Then there are Rs. 2 crores for being given to Sikkim and Bhutan. What is left there, that is, Rs. 2 crores are also for some such exigency; it is not for any administrative services. We have seen to it that no new people are taken up and that the existing staff works for all. Then, there is a committee of three secretaries which is sitting from day to day and is locating the extra personnel in the various offices and is seeing that for new things required that personnel is being utilised. Surely, my hon. friends do not want these people to be immediately unemployed. Therefore we are trying to see that they are employed for other work and that no vacancies are filled in.

Then, we have also seen that some of the periodicals which are published by Government can be suspended during this emergency and they should not be published. That is also

one of the methods by which we are saving paper and money.

We are also seeing to it that travelling expenses are also cut down. Therefore the grants are cut down by 10 per cent and we have told all people that it should be resorted to only when it is absolutely necessary.

We have cut down seminars, conferences etc. except where they are absolutely necessary. Even as regards delegations going outside we have stopped all delegations except those which are required for negotiations for those purposes where we would lose if we do not send. But otherwise we have cut this down.

Even with several of my hon. friends in Parliament who want to go out I have got to be hard and I have got to say, "I am very sorry, I cannot give you" because they have got to set an example for other people. That is why I have got to say, "No" to them too. These are all matters where one acts very consistently and continuously.

Shri Tyagi Will it apply to Communist friends also?

Shri Morarji Desai: It applies to everybody. But my Communist friends do not spend any money from me; they spend money of those countries where they go. Even there unless they go for a legitimate purpose, they are also not allowed to go..... (Interruption).

Then, I come to the last question of compulsory savings. It is a matter which has exercised several of my hon. friends also. But before I say anything I would like to refer to the criticism in the PAC Report about some underestimates of revenue made. My hon. friend, Shri Indulal Yajnik, said that it was Rs. 120 crores underestimate. He only forgot one decimal point near the figure '1'. Instead of Rs. 120 lakhs he said Rs. 120 crores. Now, what am I to do with that?

[Shri Morarji Desai]

There are 1,500 or so cases which are less than Rs. 10,000 and 55 or 65 cases which are above Rs. 10,000. All have been properly looked into. We have changed in several cases and in several cases we have said that the criticism is not correct. But these are matters where the Ministry itself goes on examining constantly and rectifying the mistakes. The mistakes are mostly arithmetical mistakes. But when it is considered that the assessments are 1.3 million, if in 1,500 or 2,000 assessment there are some arithmetical mistakes, I do not think it can be said that the Board of Revenue or the officers who have been working have been very lax. I think, it is a very creditable thing that the mistake is of such a small percentage. Of course, that does not mean that we should be complacent about it. I should like to see that there is no mistake even in one case. Therefore we take a lesson from this and see to it that these mistakes are not committed and become less and less.

Even when the Comptroller and Auditor-General who happened to be the Secretary and Chairman of the Board of Revenue was there similar mistakes were there. Therefore he also knows what happens and there ought to be more sympathy in this matter than a denunciation. That is all that I would like to say.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not correct that during the past four years on the revenue side the under-estimate was, on an average, Rs. 50 crores? The same applies to the expenditure side. This is from your own figures. Please look at the Explanatory Memorandum. On an average it is Rs. 50 crores. Do you call it marginal or insignificant? Is it economics or astrology?

Shri Morarji Desai: Astrology is not known to me and economics it certainly is. It is prudent economics and not extravagant economics. That is all that I would say. If the receipts are more and the expenditure is less,

I save this country from bankruptcy. If it is the reverse, I do not know what would happen to this country. But let us understand why this happens. I have explained and said so often that when we make the Budget, the preparation is made with figures which are figures of a period 12 or 14 months earlier because the Budget begins to be prepared from June or July last and the figures that are taken are the figures of the previous 12 months. Therefore we work on figures which are not up-to-date.

The expenditure is also estimated according to the planned development which we are making and according to the plans which we have. Therefore when we have got to have that expenditure, we have got to provide for it. But during the course of the year there are several shortfalls perhaps on account of the imports failing or of some machinery failing. It is something like that happening which reduces the expenditure. When we make the estimate of income, we are certainly conservative and I am going to be conservative. I think, every successor of mine, if he is prudent, will be conservative, whatever may be the criticism about it. It is better to be surplus than to be minus at any time. But in spite of all this I am not able to be surplus except in one year. In spite of Rs. 119 crores of more revenue last year, the deficit has gone to Rs. 240 crores from Rs. 90 crores. Therefore it must be seen how shortfalls occur on both sides and one has got to provide for this. I do not think that it can be considered a matter where we have defaulted. If at all, we have served the country better than what my people think.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You have defaulted on the right side.

Shri Morarji Desai: I should now come to the end. I think, I have taken

much longer time than I would have taken.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Would he say something about edible oil?

Shri Morarji Desai: The duty on edible oil has been reduced. That was not understood by an hon. friend of mine. Duty on edible oil has deliberately been removed because when I put an additional burden on the poor people I thought that from edible oil which is also one of the means of sustenance for them—it is the only means of fat for them—it was better that I took away the revenue from that. That is why I removed the duty from it. It will thus be seen that it was not merely the idea of taking revenue from kerosene that made me put the duty on kerosene. When it is said that I have put 300 per cent duty on kerosene, it is wrong. A bottle of kerosene which used to cost 24 nP. will cost 34 nP. now. Therefore it is a 40 per cent increase on a bottle and not 300 per cent increase as is said. Of course, it would become 300 per cent if we take the original price or the original duty and that is how it is compared. But, if it is taken from last year, it increases only by 40 per cent.

An Hon. Member: That too needs revision.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not say it is little. I won't say that. It becomes imperative for me to do it. There is no other reason for it.

Some Hon. Members: Give second thought.

Shri Morarji Desai: One goes on giving second thoughts to everything all the time, throughout the year and even next year.

An Hon. Member: What about postcards?

Shri Morarji Desai: On postcards, we have been losing Rs. 3 crores every year. I do not think that that would be the correct kind of service to be given. If we increase from 5 nP.

by 1 nP. to 6 nP., we cut out a loss of Rs. 1 crore. Even then, there will be a loss of Rs. 2 crores. We will now be trying to see if the post card can be produced cheaply. If a person uses his own post card, he applies the ticket. But, he will have also to give 6 nP. in addition. We save by giving him a full post card. Therefore, I suggest it is better to take 6 nP. and not 5 nP.

An Hon. Member: What logic?

Shri Morarji Desai: Life is not logic. Life is not always logic. Money certainly is not logic.

An Hon. Member: Jugglery.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is jugglery only for people who do not have sense enough to understand it.

In the matter of compulsory savings, we have brought in this new feature. It is a new feature in the budget, but it is not new thought. This is being considered for the last 10 or 12 years. But, it was not looked on with favour so long. But, in the circumstances in which we are functioning, we have got to raise the savings of the people for investment higher and higher. If you do not take to some such thing which will make everybody save, I am afraid, we will not cultivate the saving habit as we should. It is true that those at the lower levels do not receive incomes which can be called superfluous or which could be called even adequate. I am prepared to grant that. And yet, if these people have got to improve their conditions, they will have to supply some sinews if they have to maintain their self-respect and their strength. After all, this is a nation of poor people and if the poor people do not subscribe to it, who else is going to subscribe to it? This is not a tax. This is compulsory saving which the people do. Take the case of our country. We are borrowing from all countries foreign exchange. We have got to pay them high interest. And yet we go on giving help to our neighbouring coun-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tries because we must do so. Otherwise, we won't deserve the other thing. On the same analogy, it is also necessary in my view, if the poor people are going to be made stronger, it is better that they save. That is why this is being done. But, this is a new thing and all the arrangements also will be new. Therefore, we are studying the whole problem and we are going to do it very thoroughly. We will go on making improvements in it, but not give it up, because this is a very vital scheme.

Some Hon. Members: Improve it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Improvements do not mean that it will be given up.

In the end, I would like to appeal to my hon. friends to support the collection of the resources, because these resources are very vital for the safety of the country both on the frontier front and also on the development front. Whatever may be the differences, I do not think it is only the duty of the Finance Minister and his colleagues to recover these revenues. It is also the function of all people and all citizens if they want to have a welfare State sooner established to see that the revenues are collected after the budget is passed. There is time enough to get it changed. Till it is changed, if it is not changed, it means it has the sanction of this hon. House. Once it is sanctioned, I would certainly expect that it is the duty of every hon. Member to see that the resources are collected and no impediments are put in its way.

15.45 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1963-64

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 147."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, on a point of clarification, may I know whether this is a motion for Vote on Account under Rule 214? What is it exactly? Is it covered by Rule 214?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; 214.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know what procedure has been evolved during the last Parliament. I was not here. But the entire procedure with regard to this item and the next two items seems to be contrary to the Rules of Procedure of the House, unless there is some sort of a convention. Even then I do not think a convention can override the rules....

Rule 214(2) provides for amendments that may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant. No time has been given to us to give notice of amendments. When the motion comes today, how can we have time? So, I request, under the Rules that this may be postponed to Monday or some other day so as to enable us to give notice of amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I will only just tell him for his information that for the last about 10 years or so,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ten years?

Mr. Speaker:a Vote on Account has always been considered as a routine affair. It is taken only for a limited period. Members certainly have an opportunity to discuss

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Demands later, and that convention has been established since 1951. We have been following it. If we have it for a longer period, three or 4 months, certainly, then we should have devoted some time. We are having these Demands from Monday and we are discussing all these things. Therefore, the House has considered it during the last few years that at this moment, only a formal vote is taken and no discussion takes place.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Why should there be a Vote on Account when we are discussing the Demands themselves? What explanation, what necessity has been given?

Mr. Speaker: We will not be able to finish it before that time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I by your leave ask this: whether this convention that has been evolved means that the rule is being held in abeyance or the rule is being superseded by convention? What exactly is it? There is no point in having this rule when you cannot obey the rule.

Mr. Speaker: The House is the master of its own procedure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are the master so far as the Rules are concerned. Unless you tell the House that this rule is suspended....

Mr. Speaker: Whenever a Vote on Account has been asked for for about three months or so,—it has also happened—we have always devoted some time for its discussion and amendments or cut motions also have been invited. When it was only for a few days only for a month....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit in all humility that the honest course would be to move that, under rule 388, this rule be suspended for the present?

Mr. Speaker: If he be so meticulous....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That should be done. That is the straightforward course.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister may move it.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 214 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the motions for Vote on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64 be suspended."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That motion should be with your consent, under rule 388. Have you given your consent to that motion?

Mr. Speaker: When I am putting it to vote, certainly it means that I have given my consent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You must say that, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It need not be said again so expressly, when I am putting it to vote.

I have told already Mr. Kamath that we have been doing this for the last ten years; since 1951, that has been the procedure, but as he was very particular about this....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That was general vote on account when Parliament was going to meet in the month of May and there were no budget proposals as such.

Mr. Speaker: Every year, we have been doing it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was being done even when my hon. friend Shri Kamath was there.

Mr. Speaker: That has been decided earlier. The rulings are there. The Speakers have decided it when that objection had been taken earlier. But we can suspend it, and that is all

[Mr. Speaker].

right, in order to be in conformity with the rules.

The question is:

"That sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 214 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the motions for Vote on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64 be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: So, sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 214 are suspended. Now, I shall put the Demands to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 147."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below Ed.]

DEMAND No. 1.—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'"

DEMAND No. 2.—INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Industries,'"

DEMAND No. 3.—SALT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Salt,'"

DEMAND No. 4.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,90,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics,'"

DEMAND No. 5.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry,'"

DEMAND No. 6.—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and co-operation,'"

DEMAND No. 7.—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COOPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation,'"

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,51,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Ministry of Defence."

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,28,89, 000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Defence Services, Effective."

DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,50,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Defence Services, Non-Effective."

DEMAND No. 11—MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE COORDINATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination."

DEMAND No. 12—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,80,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Supplies and Disposals."

DEMAND No. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE COORDINATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,74,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination."

DEMAND No. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Ministry of Education."

DEMAND No. 15—EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,42,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Education."

DEMAND No. 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,59,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education."

DEMAND No. 17—TRIBAL AREAS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,09,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Tribal Areas."

DEMAND No. 18—NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.'"

DEMAND No. 19—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'External Affairs.'"

DEMAND No. 20—STATE OF PONDICHERRY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry.'"

DEMAND No. 21—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.'"

DEMAND No. 22—GOA, DAMAN AND DIU.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Goa, Daman and Diu.'"

DEMAND No. 23—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.'"

DEMAND No. 24—MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance.'"

DEMAND No. 25—CUSTOMS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Customs.'"

DEMAND No. 26—UNION EXCISE DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties.'"

DEMAND No. 27—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Taxes on income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 28—STAMPS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Stamps.'"

DEMAND No. 29—AUDIT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 30—CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77, 60,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage.'"

DEMAND No. 31—MINT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,04,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Mint.'"

DEMAND No. 32—KOLAR GOLD MINES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,51,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines.'"

DEMAND No. 33—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,75,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Pensions and other retirement benefits.'"

DEMAND No. 34—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions.'"

DEMAND No. 35—OPIUM.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,03,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Opium.'"

DEMAND No. 36.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,35,30,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.'"

DEMAND No. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,94,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Planning Commission.'"

DEMAND No. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12, 78,09,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to States.'"

DEMAND No. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2, 09, 000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Governments.'"

DEMAND No. 40—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments.'"

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 42—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 43—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 44—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 45—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 46—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or to-

wards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 48—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 49—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 50—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 52—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 53—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 54—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 55—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 56—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 57—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 58—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 59—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 61—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 62—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 63—LACCADIVE, MINICOT AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicot and Amindivi Islands'."

wards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,24,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 65—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 66—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,82,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 67—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,05,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 68—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,000 be granted to the

President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 69—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,61,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 71—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 72—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 73—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,60,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 76—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND No. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 79—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 81—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 82—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 83—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 84—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 85—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 86—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 87—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 88—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND No. 89—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 91—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 92—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 94—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 95—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Light Houses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 96—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 97—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 98—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 99—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,97,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs

Department' (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 100—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 101—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 102—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 103—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 104—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect

of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 107—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,84,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No. 108—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 109—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st

day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 110—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 111—RAJYA SABHA

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,59,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 112—SECRATARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,40,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards defraying* the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 115—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,23,08,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,25,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,56,000 be granted to the

President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,94,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,83,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,38,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,82,000 be granted to the President on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

DEMAND No. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,54,50,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 128—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,73,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of "Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,95,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,46,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of

Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health.

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,80,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,72,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,55,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 be granted to the

President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,98,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,91,24,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,19,27,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,53,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,48,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 142—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,52,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 143—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,63,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,17,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the

31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 145—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,67,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,69,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 147—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,20,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

15.49 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1963

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move: for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

India for the services of a part of the financial year 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1963-64."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1963-64 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1963-64 be taken into consideration"

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Once again, I am afraid that this motion comes into conflict with the second proviso to rule 74, and the honest course again would be to move under rule 388 that this proviso be suspended. The proviso reads thus:

"Provided further that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of Members..."

We have no copies of the Bill at all. We have got only the explanatory statement.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that the Bill has been circulated to hon. Members already. Mr. Kamath says that he has not got it. But what about the other Members?

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 16-3-63.

†Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): It has not been circulated to us.

An Hon. Member: Here is a copy of the Bill before me.

Mr. Speaker: Where did he get it from?

Some Hon. Members: It has come along with the dak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am afraid I have not got the copy.

Mr. Speaker: I am told that it has been distributed and it has been supplied to Members.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I have not got the copy.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The Bill was circulated. Here is a copy of the Bill which I have got before me now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma always gets things ahead.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the hon. Member might not have gone to the distribution counter. Otherwise, I am told that it has been distributed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Usually, those things are distributed at our residences.

Mr. Speaker: That also has been done. I am told that along with other parliamentary papers, this also has been supplied, and sent to the residences of the Members.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Shri Kamath has not opened his parliamentary papers!

Mr. Speaker: I am told that it has been circulated. Therefore, there is no need to suspend the second proviso to rule 74.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1963-64 be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the clauses.

The motion was adopted.

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.55 hrs.

CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

This Act provides among other things for the levy of tax on sales in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act provides that inter-State sales to dealers registered under the Act and to Government would be taxable at the rate of one per cent of his turnover. This rate was fixed at the time of the enactment of the Act in 1956 and has not undergone any change since then. In view of the present need to tap all available resources, it is proposed to raise this general rate from one per cent to two per cent. In so far as inter-State sales to unregistered dealers or consumers are concerned, sub-section (2) of section 8 provides at present for the levy of tax at the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

rate of seven per cent and it is proposed to raise the rate on such sales to ten per cent.

Article 269 (1) (g) of the Constitution assigns revenue from tax on sales or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, to the States. Section 9 of the Act, accordingly provide that tax under the Act shall be levied and collected by appropriate authorities of State Governments on behalf of the Central Government and that State Governments shall retain the proceeds. In the case of Union Territories, however, the proceeds form part of the Consolidated Fund of India. On the basis of last year's collections and after taking into account the rate of growth as also the slight adverse effect which the proposed increase is likely to have on inter-State trade, it is expected that the proposed measure would help the States and the Union Territories to raise additional revenues to the extent of Rs. 30 crores in a full year.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Out of this, collections in the Union Territories would amount to about Rs. 1.5 crores. In 1963-64, however, the additional revenue will accrue only for three quarters of the year which will be about Rs. 22.5 crores.

In view of the fact that any increase or decrease in rates of Central sales tax affects the revenue interests of States, the State Governments have been consulted before bringing forward this measure. I may add that the proposal has been welcomed by most of them.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I feel that the House would agree with me that the provisions of the Bill are not controversial and I trust the House will accept the amendments proposed.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time has been allotted for this Bill?

Shri Bade (Khargone): Two hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are we going to sit beyond 6 P.M. today for the other Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to pass the motion in regard to the other Bill also today.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Therefore, take less time on this Bill.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Just after the speech made by Shri Morarji Desai....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before the hon. Member starts his speech on this motion, let us have quorum. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being run—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

16 hrs.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after hearing the speech made by the Finance Minister, I am very sorry to say that I could not appreciate most of what he had said. Now, immediately after his speech, a sort of another controversial Bill comes before us.

Sir, the Deputy Minister has said that this is not a controversial Bill. But I am again sorry to say that it is still non-the-less controversial in the sense that what is the ultimate result of this Bill if it is passed. I can tell the Deputy Minister that, firstly, this Bill will have its effect

on the traders and what the traders would do is, they would evade this taxation. I come from a State where we have seen—it is also admitted—that a lot of smuggling goes on on the border between West Bengal and Bihar, between West Bengal and Orissa just to evade this Central sales-tax. This is known to everybody and when this Bill was passed, this was also raised in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister of the Government of West Bengal. He could not deny the existence of smuggling and he could not also deny that it will give rise to more smuggling.

The first result would be, smuggling on a bigger scale. Secondly, ultimately what would happen is, it will affect the people because ultimately sales tax is the purchase tax. So, what would happen is this. He has said that nearly Rs. 300 crores additional will be realised from the people in course of the implementation of this amending Bill. I am very sorry to say that we know from the estimates of national income of 1948-49 to 1961-62 that our per capita national income has not only not grown but it has come down a little. In 1948-49, the per capita income was Rs. 293.7 and in 1961-62 it has come down to Rs. 293.4. It has decreased. Now, when the per capita income has decreased, another taxation measure on the people would adversely affect the people undoubtedly. This is also a fact that this taxation measure is an indirect one. We also know from the figures supplied by the Government that indirect taxation has risen nearly by 400 per cent from 1948-49 to 1961-62, whereas direct taxation has risen in the same period from 2.39 to 4.16, that is, less than 100 per cent. This Bill is again going to affect the poor and middle class people. In this year when just after the budget was announced the prices have gone up, I do not think it is advisable or desirable to push this Bill through and get a little more money out of the people.

It has been stated in the budget that for national defence and national development it is necessary. If everything is sought to be justified and if everything is sought to be pumped out in the name of national defence and national development, it will be a measure of increasing the burden of taxation on the common people. We are all for national defence and national development as Shri Morarji Desai also admitted just now, but there is a limit beyond which taxation should not go.

The Finance Minister was asking, where are the alternative sources? Nobody has pointed out such sources. He also tried to ridicule the Communists Members of Parliament by saying that they always put forward the demand for nationalisation of banks and all that. Our friends immediately replied to that. I ask: in this emergent situation in the country, in the interest of national defence and national development, why not take over the banks? It is known to everybody that today the banking industry is in a boom. We can get enough money through that source for our development and defence. If smaller countries can do it—our neighbour, Burma, has done it; they have had the guts to do it; they have the desire to build up their country—why not we, a bigger country, do it? With the meagre resources they have, they have taken over the banking industry. Shri Morarji Desai has sought to deride this argument by saying that it will not be supported anywhere in the world. He tried to quote our Prime Minister. But it must be said that all the countries which are newly liberated today, have more or less, in some form or other, taken over banks, call it nationalisation, call it taking over, call it anything.

There are so many other alternative sources of resources. Burma has taken over the rice trade and timber trade with its meagre resources. It is trying to do all this without taxing

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

the people further. Without imposing additional taxes, they are trying to develop their country's economy and promote its welfare.

If we do not tap these other sources, what happens? As I have said, this tax affects the poor and middle class people most. In the budget, we have Rs. 275 crores of additional taxation as indirect tax on the people. I am sure at the end of the year, the money realised from taxation would be much more than Rs. 500 crores. This has been our experience.

Therefore, I say this Bill should be dropped by Government. At this hour, the people should not be ruffled. This tax should not be levied. People should not feel that a new tax measure is being enacted in Parliament. In the interests of national development and national defence, there are other measures and other steps which the Government can take in order to get the necessary money.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill that has been introduced will help in the rise of prices, and the attempt to hold the price line will be made more difficult. The direct effect of this Bill will be that goods which go from one State to another, and which are now liable to tax at seven per cent, will have to pay ten per cent. Straightaway, three per cent will be added to the price.

Apart from this rate, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister how this Act is being applied. When an article is purchased in one State for being sent to another State, simply because the goods are examined in that State and loaded into wagons, the State authorities say that the title has passed and the sale is complete, and so they charge the State sales tax. But, as the goods go out, the same officer again charges the same goods with the

Central Sales Tax, because he says that the goods have gone out of the State, and it has moved from one State to another. That certainly is not the intention or the meaning of the Central Sales Act.

When goods are taken from one State to another, they are liable to only one tax, that is the Central Sales Tax. But in application, in almost every case—I am talking from my personal experience of cases—it is being taxed twice, and this has become an instrument of oppression and corruption.

I know of a case where the officer charged the dealer, or rather wanted to charge the dealer and threatened to charge him. He wanted the Central Sales Tax and the other tax, both the taxes to be paid. The dealer refused and went in appeal because the amount was very much increased. The officer hears the appeal in January, 1959. He does not deliver the judgement for three years. Perhaps he waits for some approach to be made to him, I do not know, but for three years no judgment is delivered. After that, it is delivered dismissing the appeal. That is how the Central Sales Tax is being applied and worked.

It is all very well to say that the States want money, and therefore the rate should be increased from seven to ten per cent. By one stroke of the pen you are increasing by three per cent the cost of almost everything, except what are called declared goods. Only foodgrains, cotton and two or other articles are declared goods.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into the question how the Act is being applied, how it has become an instrument of oppression and corruption. I can cite the number of that case and how it has been decided, but I am sure no result will accrue because these things are always suppressed and ultimately no result comes out of such reporting.

Therefore, I feel that it should be made clear that goods which have been taxed in the State will not be liable to the inter-State sales tax, and that in any event the officer should not try to twist the law and charge both the inter-State sales tax and the State sales tax on the same goods, which is absolutely wrong, because the same goods cannot be sold in the State and again go out of the State for the same person. I want to bring that to the notice of the hon. Minister.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि प्रदेश सरकारों ने और भारत सरकार ने एक कम्पिटेशन सा कर लिया है सेल्स टैक्स को लगाने में। वे इसके असर को भी देखने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि इसका क्या नतीजा होने जा रहा है। अभी-अभी जितनी भी प्रदेश सरकारें हैं उन्होंने अपने सेल्स टैक्स हर चीज में बढ़ा दिये हैं, और केवल हर चीज में ही नहीं बढ़ा दिया है बल्कि उन चीजों पर भी लगा दिया है जिन पर पहले नहीं लगता था। राजस्थान सरकार ने फूड ग्रैन्स के ऊपर भी सेल्स टैक्स लगा दिया है, उसके ऊपर हम कहते हैं कि प्राइस लाइन को रोकने के लिये ऐसी चीजें नहीं करनी चाहियें। ऐसी दशा में ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर महोदय ने इस बात की तकलीफ नहीं गवारा की कि वह देखें कि जो कुछ टैक्सेशन उन्होंने इस समय किया है और जो प्रदेश सरकारें करने जा रही हैं, उन सब के क्या नतीजे होने जा रहे हैं, और उनको देखते हुए क्या इस सेल्स टैक्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल को लाने की जरूरत थी।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अभी-अभी बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं और हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने भी अपने भाषण में कहा है कि उन्होंने ऐसा टैक्सेशन नहीं किया जिससे जनसाधारण की, शरीबों की जरूरत की चीजों पर असर पड़े। लेकिन यह सेल्स टैक्स ऐसा है जिसका असर सीधा जनसाधारण की जरूरत की चीजों पर पड़ेगा। इसलिये कोई बजह नहीं

कि इस सेल्स टैक्स को लगाया जाय। इसके नतीजे न केवल यह होंगे कि कीमतें बढ़ेंगी बल्कि इसका नतीजा यह भी होगा कि संघा भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा। स्पष्ट है कि सेल्स टैक्स के मामले में भ्रष्टाचार होता है। यह सेल्स टैक्स भी वही अफसर लगाते हैं जो राज्यों में सेल्स टैक्स लगाते हैं। इस के लिये कोई मशीनरी यहां की नहीं होती है। इसलिये इसमें भी कुछ करप्शन के होने का अन्देशा है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं, जैसे कि दिल्ली है, जहां से लोग माल ले जाते हैं। उनकी यह माकेंट बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाती है। अगर सेल्स टैक्स के लगाने का यह मंशा है कि लोग अपने व्यापार को खत्म कर दें, व्यापारियों का दिल्ली आना कम हो जाय, तो बात दूसरी है। इस सेल्स टैक्स का क्या नतीजा होगा यह हम अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। अभी अभी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जो कह रहे थे कि वह टैक्स जिससे व्यापार ठप्प होता हो, जिससे पैदावार ठप्प होती हो, उसे नहीं लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इससे इन्टर स्टेट व्यापार ठप्प नहीं होगा? अब तक जो व्यापार होता था उसमें बहुत कमी हो जायेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो सबसे ज्यादा आश्चर्य की बात है वह यह है कि अनरजिस्टर्ड डीलर्स का टैक्स बढ़ रहा है ७ प्रतिशत से १० प्रतिशत। इसका कारण मैं समझ नहीं सकता। अनरजिस्टर्ड डीलर जो हैं उनमें कंजूमर्स भी आ जाते हैं। इसके माने यह है कि कंजूमर्स दोहरी मार से मरें। अगर कोई आदमी राजस्थान का दिल्ली से माल ले जाना चाहता है अपनी खपत के लिये तो वह अनरजिस्टर्ड डीलर की परिभाषा में आ जायेगा और उसको १० परसेंट देना पड़ेगा। या तो फिर वह चोरी करेगा और कहेगा कि मैं यहां का ही रहने वाला हूं और यहां का सेल्स टैक्स लो। चूकि यहां के लोग सेल्स

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

टैक्स देते हैं नहीं हैं, इसलिये वह बगैर सैल्स टैक्स दिये अपना माल ले जायेगा। इस चीज से किसको लाभ होने वाला है? क्या सरकार यहां इस बात को रखना चाहती है कि जो रजिस्टर्ड डीलर हैं उनका व्यापार इससे बढ़ेगा या तरक्की करेगा? मैं यहां इस बात को रखना चाहता हूं कि इससे उसमें रुकावट आयेगी। इससे उनकी तरक्की होने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि अनरजिस्टर्ड डीलर के नाम पर जो लोग पहले ७ परसेन्ट देते थे उनको अब १० परसेन्ट देना होगा। जो फर्क पहले ६ परसेन्ट का था अब वह ८ परसेन्ट का हो गया है रजिस्टर्ड और अनरजिस्टर्ड डीलर में। यह फर्क किस कारण से हो गया है यह भी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाने की कृपा नहीं की है।

इसलिये मैं अर्ज कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की जो बातें रक्खी जाती हैं और उनका कारण भी नहीं बतलाया जाता है, इससे महंगाई और बढ़ेगी और भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ेगा। सिवा इसके और कोई नतीजा इसका होने वाला नहीं है। इसमें अनरजिस्टर्ड डीलर की बात इसलिये रक्खी गई थी कि ट्रेड का फ्लो ठीक रहे और रजिस्टर्ड लोगों के जरिये से यह काम हो। लेकिन इस प्रकार का फर्क रखने का मतलब यह हो जाता है कि लोगों के अन्दर चोरी की वृत्ति बढ़े, लोग टैक्स से जो चुरावें। क्योंकि जितने भी टैक्स का बोझ आप जनता के ऊपर लादते चले जायेंगे और जितने भी कानून बनायेंगे उन पर अमल का नतीजा वही होता है जिस प्रकार लोग शराब के बड़े बड़े ठेके लेते हैं। वहां पर महंगाई होमे से इल्लिसिट लिकर बढ़ जाती है। इल्लिसिट लिकर वहां हो नहीं बढ़ती है जहां पर शराबबन्दी होती है बल्कि वहां बनती है जहां पर वह महंगा हो जाती है। इसलिये इस प्रकार के सैल्स टैक्स के लगाने से जिससे लोगों को मोहना मिले चोरी करने का, वह चोरी और भी घामे बढ़ेगी। क्या सरकार इस

बात के लिये कटिबद्ध हो गई है कि वह ऐसे कानून बनाये जाये जिससे चोरी की मात्रा बढ़ती चली जाये और लोगों का नैतिक पतन होता चला जाए। अतः मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि खास तौर से इस इमरजेंसी के समय जबकि टैक्स बढ़ रहे हैं और जबकि हर राज्य सरकार अपने यहां सैल्स टैक्स बढ़ा रही है, उस समय इस सैल्स टैक्स को लगाना किसी तरह से उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सब दृष्टियों से इस सैल्स टैक्स बिल को वापस ले लिया जाए और इसको न लगाया जाए।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have personally never been a friend of sales-tax. I have believed that sales-tax is not a good form of taxation, but in the context of the circumstances with which we are faced at present, I do not see there is any way out for us except to support wholeheartedly the Bill before the House.

What is the situation in this respect today? The existing rate of tax on sales in the course of inter-state trade or commerce was levied something like seven years ago, and during all this period, a lot of change has taken place. It is now time that we considered altering these rates. There are other good reasons for which such alteration also is called for.

We know, as a matter of fact, that the financial position of State Governments is anything but satisfactory. Only recently, that is, last year, we learnt that the Central Government actually came to the assistance of the State Governments and paid off certain debts which were owed by the State Governments to the Reserve Bank. The amount, I think, was something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 76 crores. Then, even in the budget that is before this House, we find that the Central Government is going to the help of the State Governments. Actually, when this Bill be-

fore the House is passed, it is going to help the State Governments with additional revenue to the extent of something like Rs. 30 crores annually.

Then there is also a provision in the new budget for changes in the Central excise duties which will probably net another Rs. 6.6 crores to the States. Then we have all seen the much-discussed proposal for compulsory savings, and these savings also are going to be shared. We know that the share of the States is going to be quite substantial. We realise that sometimes these States should be reminded also of their part and of their duty to find larger resources to finance their part of the Plan. But, on the whole, I feel that the States at the present time do deserve some sympathetic consideration.

Before I close, I would just make one suggestion that in the view of many of us, the old idea of making this entire sales tax a Central collected and distributed tax should be encouraged. There are many good reasons why this entire tax on sales and not just that which arises in the course of inter-State trade or commerce should be levied and collected by the Central Government. Of course, as usual it can be shared with the State Governments. I have not much time to go into the details, but I would mention that some trades of all-India importance have placed certain viewpoints which must be considered. For instance, I have here a passage from a representation which was made to the Central Government sometime ago by the All India Cotton Traders' Association. It says:

"From the cotton trade's point of view, conversion of the sales-tax on cotton into some sort of Central Tax Collection either at the ginning/pressing stage or at the consuming stage would be an ideal solution. Having collected this tax centrally, of course, it can be distributed on some kind of rational and equitable basis."

The representation further says:

"A commodity of the magnitude of cotton deserves some special consideration."

What is said here of the cotton trade, what is true of the cotton trade is also true of many trades of all-India importance. Therefore, this idea of central collection and distribution of this tax is worthy of consideration.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स विमूल बिल के सेक्शन ८ में यह संविधान करने के लिये लाया गया है कि एक पर सेंट की जगह दो पर सेंट कर दिया जाए और ७ परसेंट की जगह १० परसेंट कर दिया जाए। अभी बजट के द्वारा हमारे ऊपर टैक्स लगाए गए हैं और अब यह इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स और हमारे ऊपर बढ़ाया जा रहा है। लेकिन जितने भी टैक्स बढ़ेंगे उतनी ही मंहगई भी बढ़ेगी। शासन चाइना के एग्जेशन के नाम पर टैक्स बढ़ाता चला जा रहा है मानों उसने एक मंत्र अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और इमरजेंसी के नाम पर टैक्स बढ़ा रहा है। शासन ने जो यह एक परसेंट से दो परसेंट टैक्स किया है इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि वस्तुओं का दाम दूना हो जायेगा। और अनआयोराइज्ड डीलर्स पर ७ परसेंट से १० परसेंट करने में शासन ने कौनसी युक्ति बतलाई है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि शासन अपनी विहम से ऐसा करता रहता है, इसके पीछे कोई युक्ति नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि ७ परसेंट से १४ परसेंट क्यों नहीं कर दिया। कौनसा क्रायटेरिया शासन ने अपने हाथ में लिया है समझ में नहीं आता।

दूसरे मैंने देखा है कि यह सेल्स टैक्स इन्वेड बहुत होता है। अगर कोई आदमी दिल्ली में ५० हजार का माल लेता है तो वह कहता है कि मैं बिना रसीद के माल ले लूंगा जिससे मुझे सेल्स टैक्स न देना पड़े। इस तरह से वह इस टैक्स को इन्वेड करता है। और फिर अपनी एकाउंट बुक में उस माल की खर्चीदी नहीं दिखलाता और उसको बेचता रहता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि सरकार को

[श्री बड़े]

इनकम टैक्स का भी नुकसान होता है। इस तरह से सेल्स टैक्स बढ़ने से एक तरफ मंहगाई बढ़ती है और दूसरी तरफ सेल्स टैक्स का इवेजन होता है और इनकम टैक्स का भी नुकसान होता है। शासन ने मनमाने ढंग से १ परसेंट का २ परसेंट कर दिया है और ७ परसेंट का १० परसेंट कर दिया है। और इसका कोई कारण बताया नहीं है। इस कर से ३० या ४० करोड़ रुपये की आय होने का अनुमान है। इसके बारे में शासन ने केवल यह बताया है कि यह कर इमरजेंसी के कारण लगाया जा रहा है। इससे मंहगाई बढ़ेगी, इस टैक्स का इवेजन होगा और इनकम टैक्स की हानि होगी। साथ ही साथ स्मरगलिंग बढ़ेगी।

मेरा विचार है कि सारे देश में एक सा यूनीफॉर्म सेल्स टैक्स होना चाहिये था। और यह सेल्स टैक्स सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स हो। आज हर राज्य में सेल्स टैक्स की दरें अलग-अलग हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में अलग रेट है और बम्बई में अलग रेट है। इससे काफी इवेजन की गुणाइश रहती है। अगर यूनीफॉर्म सेंट्रल टैक्स हो तो इवेजन नहीं होगा।

दूसरा मुद्दा मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ वस्तुएं तैयार हों वहाँ पर उन पर सेल्स टैक्स लगाया जाए और जब वे हेड्स चेंज कर लें या एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जायी जाएं तो उन पर फिर सेल्स टैक्स न लगाया जाए। अभी सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स लाने के बाद स्टेट का सेल्स टैक्स का भी झगड़ा रहता है जिससे लोगों को कठिनाई होती है। सेक्शन ४ में यह डिफाइन दिया हुआ है :

"Where there is a single contract of sale or purchase of goods situated at more places than one, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply as if there were separate contracts in respect of the goods at each of such places."

"(b) in the case of unascertained or future goods at the time of

their appropriation to the contract of sale by the seller or by the buyer, whether assent of the other party is prior or subsequent to such appropriation."

यह दो सेक्शन हैं। सेक्शन ४ (२) का एक्सप्लेनेशन जो दिया गया है उस के मुताबिक यदि यहां प्लेस ऑफ बिजनेस दिल्ली में होने से रजिस्टर्ड डीलर होता है तो एक परसेंट होता है और अगर अनरजिस्टर्ड होता है तो पहले जहां ७ परसेंट लगता था वहां अब उस पर १० परसेंट लगेगा। अब यहां से यदि वह 'सी' फार्म भरता है और डिक्लेरेशन करता है कि हम प्लेस ऑफ बिजनेस इन्दौर ले जा रहे हैं तो क्या होगा? पंजाब से यहां माल दिल्ली आया और दिल्ली से फोर्टवर्ड कंट्रैक्ट से जिस प्रकार से उनका कंट्रैक्ट होता है वैसे कंट्रैक्ट हो गया और सेक्शन ४ के मुताबिक इंदौर में चला गया। तो इस तरह तीसरा कंट्रैक्ट हो गया और इस तरह से उसको दुगुना तिगना देना पड़ेगा। मध्य प्रदेश का जो सेल्स टैक्स है वह उसको लागू होगा। इस का कारण यह है कि अभी तक क्लियर अडिडिया ही नहीं है कि यहां पर सेल्स टैक्स लगाने के बाद वहां सेल्स टैक्स लगेगा भी कि नहीं पण्डित यह बताते हैं कि व्यापारी जितने होते हैं वे यहां से वहां तक कंटेंट में धक्के खाते फिरते हैं। बिजनेसमैन इस तरह के हैरेसमेंट और गड़बड़ से तंग हो कर सेल्स टैक्स को इंडेड करने की कोशिश करते हैं और वे कहते हैं कि मैं १० परसेंट के बजाय तुम ५ परसेंट ले लो। हमें भले ही सेल्स टैक्स की रसोई मत दो। माल परचेज कर लिया जाता है लेकिन रसोई नहीं देते हैं। इस प्रकार से सेल्स टैक्स इंडेड होता है।

सेल्स टैक्स एक्ट जिस तरह से अमल में आता है उससे जनता काफी त्रस्त हो रही है। मैंने देखा है कि यदि सेल्स टैक्स इंस्पेक्टर सेठ जी की दुकान पर पहुंच जाता है तो उसको आता देख कर सेठ जी दुकान से फौरन उठ जाते हैं और टट्टी में चले जाते हैं और

जब तक वह दुकान पर बैठा रहता है सेठ जी दुकान तर वापिस नहीं आते हैं। सेल्स टैक्स के कारण लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ अनुभव होती है। सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में बिजनेस अडरस्टैंडिंग होनी चाहिये जो कि आज के दिन नहीं है। अब होता यह है कि सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स और स्टेट्स सेल्स टैक्स इन दोनों में आस में एक कम्पिटिशन चलता है। सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स वाले चाहते हैं कि ग्रामदानी आने पास आये और स्टेट्स सेल्स टैक्स वाले चाहते हैं कि इनकी आनदनी स्टेट्स में आये और यह जो सेठ जी है या बेईमान व्यापारी वहाँ हैं वे कहते हैं कि एक कंट्रेस्ट हुआ, दो कंट्रेस्ट हुआ। प्लेस आफ बिजनेस दिल्ली नहीं है, प्लेस आफ बिजनेस इंदौर है। बिच इच बी प्लेस आफ बिजनेस इस पर झगड़ा चलता है। हाऊ मनी हेंडल आर चेन्ज, इसकी लेकर झगड़ा चलता है और फिर मामला कोर्ट में जाता है। तीन तीन दफे कंट्रेस्ट हुआ, ऐसा बतलाना जाता है। अब अदालतों में झगड़ा चलता है और नतीजा इसका यह होता है कि इस तरह से सेल्स टैक्स का इन्वेज्शन ज्यादा होता है और स्मगलिंग ज्यादा होती है।

गुड्स और स्पेशल इम्पोर्ट्स इन इंटर-स्टेट ट्रेड और कामर्स, इस की भावना बहुत अच्छी है कि इस तरह से गुड्स के ऊपर टैक्स घटाना लगना चाहिये लेकिन इन के बारे में सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स ऐक्ट के सैक्शन १५ में यह रेस्ट्रिक्शंस और कंडीशंस लगाई गई हैं :-

"15. Every sales tax law of a State shall, in so far as it imposes or authorises the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of declared goods, be subject to the following restrictions and conditions, namely:—

(a) the tax payable under that law in respect of any sale or purchase of such goods inside the State shall not exceed two per cent of the sale or purchase price thereof, and such tax shall not be levied at more than one stage;"

इसके अनुसार परिणाम यह होता है कि इन स्टेटों में जो दो परसेंट टैक्स पड़ता है उसका दो परसेंट टैक्स लगा सकती है। अब यहां टैक्स ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगा, सात परसेंट का दस परसेंट कर दिया है। स्टेट्स भी अपने टैक्स बढ़ाती जाएंगी।

जाता कि सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स ऐक्ट के सैक्शन १४ में कुछ गुड्स इंटर स्टेट ट्रेड या कामर्स में स्पेशल इम्पोर्ट्स के टिकोवर किये गये हैं जैसा कि कॉल, कंटेन, हाइड्रॉ एंड सिंथेस, पिग आरन एंड आरन स्कैन वगैरह, इनके लिये स्टेटों को भी अधिकार दिया है कि वे नोट मीर टू परसेंट टैक्स लगा सकती है। इर ७ का १० परसेंट हो गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि वह जो सेल्स टैक्स अडरस्टैंडिंग बिज लाये हैं आखिर इसका मानदंड क्या है। १ का २ परसेंट कर देने से आपको ३० करोड़ रुपाया आयेगा लेकिन ७ का १० परसेंट करने से कितना रुपया आयेगा इसका हिसाब भी क्या लगाया गया है? मैंने जोड़ा है। मेरे पास फीगर्स हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे ४०-५० करोड़ रुपये आपके पास आरेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आपको यह टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये। अभी मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है और जो गुड्स है उनमें और मंहगाई इससे बढ़ेगी इसवास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है वह ठीक नहीं है और मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सेंट्रल सेल्स टैक्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, १९६३ आज सदन के सामने पेश है, जहां उसके मुतालिक यह ठीक है कि जो मौजूदा टैक्सेज हैं उनके साथ साथ यह सेल्स टैक्स के रूप में एक ऐसा अतिरिक्त बोझ है जो कि जनता पर डाला जा रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह बात कही है कि हर एक स्टेट अपने

[श्री हेमराज]

डवलपमेंट कार्य के लिये जितने रुपये का घाटा पड़ेगा, वह उन्हें अपनी स्टेट्स से खुर पैदा करना पड़ेगा। ऐसी सूरत में और जो हमारे मुक्त के हालात हैं, उसमें मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट्स के डवलपमेंट प्लास को पूरा करने के लिये जो घाटा पड़ रहा है उसको वह स्वयं अपने वहां से पूरा करें और ऐसी हालत में स्टेट्स वेल्स टैक्स का सहारा लेकर ही उस रुपये की कमी को पूरा कर सकनी हैं। ऐसी हालत में वेल्स टैक्स का समर्थन किये बगैर नहीं रहा जा सकता है।

सेल्स टैक्स से जो आमदनी होगी यह विलकुल साफ है कि वह स्टेट्स को पायेगी और जेता कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा भी है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं एक दो बात उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह जैसा कि मैंने अग्रं किया कि इससे अर्थव्यवस्था भी बड़ा है। जितने भी यों सेल्स टैक्स के मुद्दम ये और उसमें जितने भी इंपैक्ट्स हैं, उनके द्वारा हर एक दुकानदार पर शक्त किया जाता है और सच्चा दुकानदार भी यदि उनके पास जाता है तो उस पर भी शक्त किया जायगा। सेल्स टैक्स के कारण सभी दुकानदारों के लिये एक हेरेसमेंट रहता है और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हर एक आदमी झूठ बोलने के लिए तैयार होगा। कर्प्शन चलता है और सब ही झूठ भी चलेगा। इसके अलावा जैसे कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि सेल्स टैक्स रेटाएड करने के लिये दुकानदार रसदें वहीं देंगे। यह अर्थव्यवस्था का सिलसिला था। इनका बेतर चलता है इसको खत्म करने के लिये आप ने एक चंय की थी और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाय। अबल तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सेल्स टैक्स स्टेट्स टू स्टेट्स डिक्कर करता है यह ठीक नहीं है। सारी स्टेट्स में सेल्स टैक्स के डिफरेंट रेट्स हैं। पंजाब में गुड रेट है, उत्तर प्रदेश में गुरा रेट है, राष्ट्रीयता में गुरा रेट है, दिल्ली में गुरा रेट है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में

गुरा ही रेट है। अब पंजाब में एक टैक्स लगता है जबकि पंजाब के साथ लगता हुआ दिल्ली का जो इलाका है वहां गुरा रेट है। इसी तरह हिमाचल प्रदेश जोकि हमारे पंजाब के साथ मिलता है वहां पर केवल लकरी गुड्स पर हैं बाकी वोजों पर सेल्स टैक्स नहीं है अलग अलग सेल्स टैक्स के रेट्स चलते हैं और कहीं पर सेल्स टैक्स ही नहीं है तो उतना नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर पंजाब में अगर कोई सेल्स टैक्स लगता है और उसके पड़ोसी स्टेट्स पर नहीं लगता है तो इनका पंजाब को ट्रेड बाहर उठा स्टेट्स को चली जाती है और इससे पंजाब को ख़ास तौर से नुस्तान होता है। इसलिये मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मुनहना स्टेट्स हैं उा पर इस बात के लिए ज़ोर डाला जाय कि उनके सेल्स टैक्स आदि के रेट्स तकरीबन एक बराबर हों ताकि ऐसा न हो कि किसी एक स्टेट की तिजारत दूसरी तरफ चली जाय और वह स्टेट्स उनमें जो राया हासिल करना चाहती है, अपना डेवलपमेंट करना चाहती है, वह उसे पूरा न कर सके।

दूसरी बात जो आपने की थी कि एंडोशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एसाइज (गुड्स आफ स्पेशल इन्पोर्ट्स) ऐक्ट, १९५७ पास कर के सेल्स टैक्स ऐक्ट को रिलेज किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाकी चीजों को भी उा ऐक्ट को लिस्ट में शामिल कर लिया जाय और उनके लिये भी सेल्स टैक्स ऐक्ट को रिलेज कर दिया जाय तो यह उचित होगा क्योंकि इससे कर्प्शन खम हो जायगा। एकाउंट्स का जो सिलसिला है उसको रखने से भी व्यापारी लोग बच सकते थे। जहां इस तरह की व्यवस्था होने से व्यापारियों को सहूलियत होती वहां आप को जो रुपये की बसूरी है उसमें भी किसी बिस्म की दिक्कत नहीं रहती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पिल तरह सरकार गुगर, टी, कैबिनेट, वूनन कैबिनेट, टैबेले वगैरह तां या चार चीजों को एंडोशनल एसाइज इन्स्टी में शामिल करके

रूपया वसूल करके स्टेट्स को देती है, उसी तरह कुछ दूसरी एसेन्शल चीजों, जैसे आयरन एण्ड स्टील, सीमेंट, कोल, वनस्पति घी, पेपर, पेट्रोलियम वगैरह, को भी एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी में शामिल कर लिया जाये। अगर सरकार समझती है कि सारी स्टेट्स अभी तक इस बात को नहीं मानती हैं, तो उसको खासकर रेट्स की तरफ स्टेट्स की तदर्थ दिशानी चाहिये। इस बिल का जो असल मकसद है कि कहीं पर कोई बेईमानी न हो, वह अलग अलग रेट्स के रहने से हल नहीं होगा। मैं आप के सामने प्राहिबिशन की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। आज हालत यह है कि किसी जगह तो प्राहिबिशन है और किसी जगह नहीं है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि शराब वगैरह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह स्मगल की जाती है और इस तरह स्मगलिंग बढ़ती है। इसी तरह से अलग अलग रेट्स होने से करेशन और स्मगलिंग बढ़ती ही है, कम नहीं होती है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि मौजूदा हालात में इस बिजनेस से पब्लिक पर बहुत ज्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा और चीजें पड़ेगी हांगी, लेकिन चूँकि सरकार को इन्वेलपमेंट के कामों के लिए पैसों की जरूरत है, इस लिये मैं इस बिजनेस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर विचार किया जाये कि एक तो सारी स्टेट्स तकरीबन बराबर हैं और दूसरे, जिन एसेन्शल चीजों का मैंने अभी फिक्स किया है, उनको भी एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रख दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Ma'egaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the measure that is before the House, the measure on sales tax, which is very equitable because the rich are taxed more as compared to the common man. This is a tax which is according to the purchasing capacity of the individual and as such, I support the general principle.

श्री बेरबा कोटा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमस में स्वीरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The convention of the House is that within one hour, quorum will not be challenged. We rang the bell at 4 o'clock. Please wait till 5 o'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there a convention like that?

Shri M. L. Jadhav: In principle, I support the measure that is before the House. Articles of daily consumption such as foodstuffs and other things are not taxed. Therefore, the common man who uses these articles as daily necessities is not taxed. Therefore, a person who has capacity to purchase those articles and who is in a better position to pay, he is taxed more. Therefore, I support this measure of sales tax.

Another matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Deputy Minister is corruption. I feel that there is a lot of corruption in collecting the sales tax. It is no use saying that it is at all levels. I find that service in this department is said to be a very covetable one. I feel that if we compare the tax that is collected and that is not collected or unaccounted for, there is much more evasion than actually we are able to find. Therefore, it is better that the Government should make all possible efforts to root out corruption and at the same time to see that there is no evasion. For that purpose, I may suggest one thing namely that this tax may be collected at the factory level or at the production level or at the root; if that is done, then I feel that we may try to avoid some of the evasion that is possible now.

One more thing that I would like to point out is about the uniformity of this tax. This tax is levied in all the States. As a matter of fact, I

[Shri M. L. Jadhav].

find that the major item of revenue in all the States is the income from sales-tax. When we find that that is the major item I feel that it should be uniform in the various States, and if it is uniform then it may be very convenient for the traders and for the commercial community to pay this tax.

With these suggestions, I welcome the measure that is before the House.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I think that this is a season of taxes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is the Budget Session.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: And we have had enough of these taxes. So, I do not see any reason why this tax burden should be increased on and on. I would suggest rather that Government may levy a Chinese tax and make it ten times more than what we pay and we shall pay it. Let there be direct taxation instead of cumbersome taxes here and there.

The principle of taxes—if my hon. friend the Deputy Minister has read the Arthashastra, he will remember it—is that it should be like bees' collecting of honey from flowers. The bees collect honey from the flowers without damaging the flowers. But here, if we hear the complaints—all the Members have complained about this collection of the sales-tax—we find that the method of collection of this tax is so erroneous and so tiresome and cumbersome to the business classes that they get tired of filling up different forms. Nearly, 70 to 80 per cent of our business people in the villages are people with very little education, and they have to go on filling these forms, and they have to run here and there. And the officials take advantage of their errors, minor errors, and harass them and they have to pay bribes to the officers in order to evade.

So, the people are tired not of the taxes alone but of the cumbersome procedure. I would request the hon. Deputy Finance Minister to make it less cumbersome so that it may be like the collecting of honey by the bees. The art of ruling is very much lacking, and I am sure that the House will agree with me that we are not perfect. Perfection is yet to be attained. With the present methods or ways of collecting taxes, the people always find out ways to evade the taxes. We know this. Yet, we are helpless about it, and we all shout. All the Members who have been in favour of this Bill have also expressed their views about the harassment, but Government never look to that part at all. They are always deaf. That is what has been remarked already; so, it is not that I am casting any aspersion on the Deputy Finance Minister. Democratic Government are always deaf. They have to be roused from this sort of idea of putting taxes whenever they fight in the name of a cause.

It is for this reason that I oppose this Bill vehemently, firstly because the harassment of the people, and secondly because if Government want money they must come out openly and directly. I do not know why Government are shrinking and not imposing direct taxation on the people. As I have suggested already, if they need all this money for defence purposes, let them impose a Chinese tax and we shall pay it. But they are taking advantage of the situation and they are imposing indirect taxes and collecting funds thereby for other purposes. This is a procedure for which the people have objection. I want Government to simplify the methods of collection of the taxes, the filling up of the forms and various other things.

There are sources of revenues, but those revenues should not be burdensome. Since the ruling party is having all the power, and they have the majority of the votes here, therefore,

it is necessary that they must be checked every now and then. It is not as if we are opposing this measure simply because we are sitting in the Opposition and we must oppose whatever measure Government bring forward. That is not so at all. We are with them in any national measure that they want to take. But these are not national measures. These are other measures. Just, the Government want to take advantage of the present situation and to increased the rate from one per cent to two per cent even. They could have done it from 7 per cent to 14 per cent. What could we have done except just raising our voices? They do not care for our voices. The opposition will not be silent. It will be always vigilant and on this vigilance democracy will exist and I want the Deputy Minister to see that such Bills do not come.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister certain difficulties experienced in the administration of the Central sales tax. All sales tax officers do not adopt the same method. Certain officers insist on producing a form for every bill. Dealers who send goods find it very difficult to get forms in time and with great difficulty they have to get these forms. So, I would like to suggest that if a form is produced, it may be accepted as quite sufficient for the whole year. If that is not possible, then, say, if a form is given, it should cover sales of at least sums from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. If this is adopted, a great deal of difficulties of the merchants who send goods and so also who receive the goods would be alleviated.

Then, Sir, the hon. Minister was kind enough to give the reason as to why this Bill has been brought forward and why it has been found necessary to revise the sales tax. Of course, the sales tax was there for the last several years and now that the emergency has come and also more funds are required and this increase has been necessitated. At the same time, we are very particular

that the prices of goods should not go up. I am afraid that this increase may affect the prices. I do not know how we are going to face that.

The other thing that I would like to point out is, as you raise the tax, there is always the temptation to avoid or evade the tax. So, more vigilance should be there so that dealers do not evade the tax. Dealers themselves many a time tempt the consumers and consumers become an easy prey to dealers when they get goods, say, 2 per cent or 10 per cent less than what they have to pay. They agree to take goods without a bill. So, there should be more supervision. Anyway, if there is a proper administration of this tax, then the levy need not be so much. That is what I would like to submit.

Another thing that I would like to know from the hon. Minister is, whether the additional revenue which we are going to get from the increase of this tax will all go to the respective States. If that is so, it would be very helpful. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in spite of the fact that a number of hon. Members were good enough to participate in the debate and some of them voiced their disgust or disagreement about the provisions of the Bill, I still maintain that there was no occasion for raising any controversy over it because this is a simple and non-controversial measure. The hon. Member who initiated the debate said that the Government was bringing in a new measure. This is not a new measure. We are only proposing to double the rate from one per cent to two per cent. This is not a new measure. This is just an amendment of the existing measure. Then, the hon. Member, Shri Mahida, who is usually very relevant, said, "Why not have a Chinese tax; make it ten per cent. Why are you bringing in one measure of taxation after another?". It has nothing to do

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

with any defence or any Chinese emergency or anything.

The House should not forget that sales tax is within the purview of the States both with regard to administration as well as the proceeds of the tax. The hon. Member gave instances about this being an instrument of harassment, corruption and all that. Even though they are much exaggerated, there is some scope for agreement that the administration has got to be improved. Corruption has got to be eliminated. It should not be administered in such a way that it becomes an instrument of oppression. But the fact remains that the administration is with the States, not with us.

This measure was brought by us in the House here in 1956. Inter-State trade was growing and most of the States and Centre realised that unless there was some uniformity about the rate of tax and the nature of the tax, inter-state trade would be adversely affected.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What about the statement of objects and reasons?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is there.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: It speaks of the need to 'tap all available resources'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true. But that does not mean the emergency or the Chinese aggression.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What else does it mean?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am rather surprised and amazed at the ignorance of the hon. Member. We are going through a Plan. Even when this emergency were not there, States need resources. Most of the States

are struggling hard to raise resources. Sales tax is a growing avenue of revenue. It has come to assume number one importance in the resources for the States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because of prohibition.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has nothing to do with the emergency.

As I said, the State Governments are charged with the administration of this tax.

Dr. Ranen Sen: But this is your responsibility also. You had brought in the original Bill here as also this Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no such responsibility. We can advise them. There are periodical meetings. We discuss problems. It is not our concern. The responsibility is that of the State Governments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is divided.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In periodical meetings, we exchange ideas about the measures and see how far the administration can be streamlined.

All the grievances as regards administration are not pertinent to mention at this point, except that we should take steps to have a uniform basis, because sometimes the administration becomes vexatious or cumbersome—if the rates are different and if the practices are different in different States. That is why uniformity is one of the methods which would streamline or simplify the administration and remove many of the grievances.

Then a point was made by an hon. Member, who spoke from his personal experience, that the sales tax authorities charge State tax and through some device also charge Central tax. If this is done, it is absolutely illegal in terms of the law. The law clearly

provides that once this tax is levied on one transaction, the State tax cannot be levied on the same transaction. The only remedy I can think of if this has happened—and which the hon. Member as a lawyer himself knows—is recourse to the court of law.

17 hrs.

Another point was made that it would adversely affect trade. We are raising it from one to two per cent and from seven to ten per cent—why are we doing this? I come to the enhancement of tax from seven to ten per cent. That is mainly preventive. We kept that because for luxury goods all the State Governments had revised their rates. It was originally fixed at seven per cent, and that is why we kept it at seven per cent for transactions between unregistered dealers in luxury goods. Now the States have revised it and made it ten per cent, and therefore we have also made it ten per cent. There are two reasons for it. The first reason is that the administration would be simplified. The second reason which the House should appreciate is that it is to prevent evasion, because the bulk of the evasion in sales tax takes place through the device of unregistered dealers whom we are not able to trace. That is why a prohibitive rate of seven per cent was fixed for transactions between unregistered dealers and between unregistered and registered dealers, because that was a loophole through which they often used to evade tax. It is more preventive in nature. There is no revenue from this. Therefore, to say that the rate has been raised from seven to ten per cent and therefore it will result in higher cost is absolutely misconceived.

The Act has been in operation for seven years. We deliberately kept it at one per cent. After six or seven years we have raised it to two per cent for raising some resources for the State. It is not a prohibitive burden. Other taxes are also being raised because the economy is grow-

ing and the States need more and more resources for ploughing it back in investment and developmental purposes. The increase of the rate from one to two per cent may raise the prices to an extent. We ourselves have said that it might adversely affect inter-State, but we have to take that risk. But on the whole the House should appreciate that this is a measure entirely for the benefit of the States. It is with their consent and co-operation and for their benefit we are introducing it.

The point was made: why not centralise all this? Let the Centre take it over by way of additional Central excise as in respect of some other goods. That we can do only if the States agree to it. We tried to bring in more items of goods which are of importance, particularly items of inter-State trade, but the States would not agree to it. They have their own difficulties, because this is the only growing flexible source of revenue to them and they find it difficult to part with it. They have their own problems. If it is converted into additional Central excise, it would be easier from the administrative point of view, and it might prevent some of the loopholes. That is true, but we have to respect the sensibilities, the requirements and difficulties of the States. I would ask the hon. Members to persuade the State Governments to come to some agreement. So far as the Centre is concerned, we have no objection.

Shri Hem Raj: Why not equalise the rates?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member should appreciate that with respect to inter-State trade in items which are of all-India importance, with respect to items which are of special importance and with respect to certain special items where prevention of smuggling or evasion is necessary, we have been able to bring in some uniformity so far as the rates are concerned. Then, to go further

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

into every State's sales tax and their different rates, would be taking over the entire sales tax administration on ourselves. I think it would not be desirable or possible. It would create a constitutional problem. We have to take that item from the State to the Central List. That is a point not very relevant. I appreciate the force of some of the points. But in the present situation, the Bill has been brought to raise more resources for the States. It is a simple measure. We have raised the rates from one to two per cent and from seven to ten per cent. That is a simple matter of administration and there should be no serious concern exercised about it. Much less should it be a matter of controversy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For taking a decision, we must have a quorum.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must keep quorum; this is the second time today that there is no quorum. Is there quorum now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir; 51 is the quorum. The strength is 509 Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell may be rung—Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. I shall put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Clause 2 may be put separately in two parts.

Shri Rane (Buldana): There are no amendments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry the Deputy Chief Whip does not know the procedure. I request that sub-clauses (i) and (ii) may be first put together—these clauses which mean a substantive enhancement from one per cent to two per cent and from seven per cent to ten per cent—and the rest of the sub-clauses may then be put to the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think it can be split up like that. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any corrections?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): I am for Ayes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has already voted. How can he change it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not take objection to this.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta (Gonda): My vote has not been recorded; I am for "Ayes".

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): My vote has not been recorded; I am also for "Ayes".

Shri Anjanappa (Nellore): I am also for "Ayes"; it has not been recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any correction for "Noes"? I do not see anybody rising.

[Division No. 1]

[17.32 hrs.]

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Anjanappa, Shri
 Basappa, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri M. B.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chaturvedi, Shri G. N.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Colaco, Dr.
 Das, Dr. M. M.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan
 Hajarnavis, Shri
 Hem Rai, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri, Tulshidas
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.

Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
 Karuthiruman, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Mahab, Shri
 Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Melkote, Dr.
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 Mukane, Shri
 Naik, Shri Maheswar
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Pattebhi, Raman Shri C. R.
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri

Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raiu, Dr D. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinan
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Daji, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar
 Rameshwarand, Shri J

Roy, Dr. Sardish
 Sen, Shri Ranen
 Seziyan, Shri
 Singh, Shri Y. D.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 64; Noes 14.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

Sir, I have already applied to you for permission. I submit that the motion to suspend the rule may be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters to a

17.17 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF FIRST PROVISORULE 74.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to move:

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker].

Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In moving the motion, the Minister of State has not given any reasons why the rule should be suspended. It is no use his saying summarily that he has said something earlier. I do not know whether he has said something earlier. Today he must give the reasons for it. Without that, we cannot proceed to discuss this motion.

Shri Hajarnavis: The reason, I thought, was obvious. In any case an hon. Member of Shri Kamath's intelligence and experience in the House does not require....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not for me; it is for the House. Otherwise, privately outside you and I can have it.

Shri Hajarnavis: The question was examined by us and it was thought that probably some of the matters which are dealt with in the Bill may be covered by some of the clauses of article 110. That being so, it would attract proviso to rule 74. We are anxious that there should be a Joint Committee with which the Members of the other House should also be associated, because we are making provisions in respect of representation and we should also consult the Members of the other House. So, we are proposing a Joint Committee to be appointed and therefore, we are asking that the proviso to rule 74 may be suspended in this case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and

for certain other matters to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would only like to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already spoken. I am putting the motion to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The motion is for discussion now and I want to submit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should have got up earlier, as soon as the Minister finished.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I got up and I wanted him to state the reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the reasons and I am putting the motion to the House. There cannot be any discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The motion is for discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should have immediately got up. I am very sorry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, Sir. Under the rules, any motion before the House is open for discussion. How can you rule out discussion on any motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should have got up earlier.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did get up earlier and I wanted the Minister to make clear the reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I read out the motion, he should have got up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only after you place the motion before the House, there can be a discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, what has he got to say?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to say that today in the course of less than two or three hours this is the second occasion on which a rule of procedure of the House is sought to be suspended under rule 388, and it is really an extraordinary occasion because in the same day within less than three hours this occasion has arisen. The Treasury Benches, the Minister and the Government are to be blamed for this state of affairs. If they had only taken some care about this Bill they could have avoided this. We had a similar occasion in the last session. That was a Constitution Amendment Bill and we readily agreed to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. This is the Government of Union Territories Bill which is not of the same significance, not of the same enormous importance as the Constitution Amendment Bill. We readily agreed on that occasion to have the rule suspended. But the Government should go slow about disregarding or setting aside the rules of the House for their own convenience. For a Bill of this kind, I would have preferred if a Select Committee of this House had taken up the Bill first, discussed it and sent it back to the House. Then, after we had passed it it could have been transmitted to the other House. The Government did not make up its mind about this Bill, though the enabling Bill was passed by us in the August session. Since then they have been sitting pretty over this matter and delayed the bringing of this Bill before the House. Today they want to suspend the rule. I only request you, Sir, to direct the Treasury Benches to so arrange their business, to so arrange the Bills that are to come before the House, that on every occasion a particular rule of procedure of the House has not to be suspended. They have got the majority behind them, an embattled cohorts behind them, and they can get rules suspended; we cannot prevent it. Certainly, it is becoming

more and more blatant. In the first Parliament there were not so many occasions on which rules were suspended, but now in one year we have had seven occasions on which the rules have been suspended. This should not happen again. I only request you to warn the Treasury Benches to take heed betimes lest worse befall.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide for legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended.”

Those in favour may say "Aye".

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against may say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The "Ayes" have it.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: The "Noes" have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want a division?

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

I will put the motion again to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

certain Union territories and for certain other matters to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Those against may kindly say 'No.'

Some Hon. Members: No.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it; Now, it is not challenged. 'Ayes' have it the motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

17.27 hrs.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely Shri R. Achuthan, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo, Shri Brij Basi Lal, Sardar Buta Singh, Dr. Antonio Colaco, Sardar Daljit Singh, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Dr. P. D. Goitonde, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar, Shri R. Keishing, Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shri Lalit Sen, Shri R. N. Yadav Lonikar, Dr. Mahadeva Prasad, Shri Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Partap Singh, Shri Man Sinh P. Patel, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri S. V.

Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri R. V. Reddiar, Shri Sanji Rupji, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri S. T. Singh, Shri Hari Charan Soy, Shri N. M. Wadiwa, and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th day of April, 1963;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

In place of Shri Shivram Rango Rane who has informed me that he is not willing to serve on the Committee, I have suggested the name of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Sir, it is rather late in the day that this motion comes up for discussion in this House, but we are committed to establish institutions for larger participation of the local representatives in the local administration and, therefore, the hon. Home Minister requested the House yesterday that we should squeeze in some time, though it is rather late in the midst of our busy legislative programme, to send this Bill to the Joint Committee. We are anxious that as far as possible this Bill should find its way to the Statute Book and be enacted into law which will emerge as a result of this legislative activity and should come into operation as early as possible.

'The chief feature of the Bill is the creation of Legislative Assemblies and Council of Ministers for the five Union territories, namely Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu. Out of these, a part 'C' State, Himachal Pradesh had had a legislature, and Manipur and Tripura had Councils of Advisors and the other parts have joined us later on. The first observation that I would like to make is, under the Constitution, the responsibility of the Government for the administration of the Union territories and the ultimate parliamentary responsibility of Parliament cannot be shifted on to any other authority. Therefore, whatever authorities we erect; that we dare to establish as a result of this Bill, will have to function according to the Constitution, legislative authorities under Parliament and the executive authorities under the President. Therefore, it will be necessary that, first of all, all the laws that shall be made by these local legislatures shall not be repugnant to any law made by Parliament. We think the legislative list is practically as large as the State List, subject, of course to certain limitations to which I will refer later on. They will also be subject to the same limitations as the State legislatures are in respect of certain other matters. Before any Bill passed by these legislatures becomes law, it would be necessary to obtain the assent of the President. Secondly, any budget, any financial proposal which is submitted to the legislatures will also have to obtain the previous assent of the President. For, after all, it is admitted on all hands, for some time to come, at least, these territories will continue to be deficit and their development can only be carried on with the revenues of the Central Government. That being so, the Government cannot divest themselves of the responsibility of seeing that the financial policies and administration generally, are carried on sound lines.

The House knows the history of these territories and I need not go
3017 (Ai) LSD—9.

into that. We had the Part C States in the territories which I have already mentioned, except of course, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu. These legislatures were abolished as a result of the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission. But, there was a widespread demand in these territories and the other territories that, as far as possible, they ought to enjoy autonomy. A committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Law Minister Shri A. K. Sen and as a result of the recommendations of that committee, these proposals are framed.

The other main features of this measure are:

Firstly, it makes provision for delimitation of constituencies; secondly, for election to fill the Lok Sabha seats; thirdly, constitution of separate Consolidated fund and Contingency fund; then, constitution of a Standing committee of the Legislative Assembly; constitution of provisional legislatures in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry; abolition of territorial councils; giving representation to Pondicherry in the Southern Zonal Council and to Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu in the Western Zonal Council to which they are physically contiguous; and then certain consequential amendments. The Assemblies will have members elected by direct election. Himachal Pradesh will have 40 Members whereas Manipur and Tripura, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu will have 30 each. Himachal Pradesh has, at present, 41 members. But, that number is reduced to 40 so that it will be a multiple of 4 which will be the number of seats in the Lok Sabha. In order that the constituencies may be of the same size, therefore, the number had to be a multiple of 4, and, therefore, only 40 seats are allotted to Himachal Pradesh.

Then, we considered the question of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Provi-

[Shri Hajarnavis]

sion has been made in clause 3(4) for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry, where their numbers are 27 per cent. and 15.4 per cent. respectively. That means that they form a substantial section of the electorate there. Therefore, there has been reservation of seats in those territories.

So far as the Scheduled Castes in Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu are concerned, there are no seats reserved for them because the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes there is insignificant, and moreover, those castes are also widely diffused.

In regard to Manipur and Tripura, the Scheduled Tribes there are concentrated in certain areas and are able by their own strength to secure adequate representation. In Himachal Pradesh, Kinnaur is a tribal area and is in a position to return a tribal representative to the Assembly even when there is no reservation. But, elsewhere, as I said, the tribal population is dispersed. Therefore, no reservation existed for Scheduled Tribes, either in the Assembly of Himachal Pradesh or the electoral college of Manipur, and Tripura, and the same position has now been retained. If, as a result of the election, it is found that the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes do not get enough representation, then we have power of nomination to redress any grievances which may emerge as a result of the process of election.

As I have already said, the legislative power of the Parliament with respect to Union territories is contained in article 246(4) of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, it is not necessary because that is there in the Constitution, but clause 18(2) makes it very clear that the legislative power of the assembly is subject to authority of Parliament.

Then, there are certain other matters in the State Lists which have no relevance in the case of the Union Territories. For instance, the services in the Union Territories will also be services in connection with the affairs of the Union because in spite of the fact that the local legislatures are there, these territories do not cease to be Union Territories, and all the executive power of the Union vests in the President. Therefore, the matters mentioned in Entry 41 in List II, such as 'State public services and State Public Service Commission' have no application to the Administrations that will come into being as a result of this measure. Then, they can also not have any public debt of their own.

But, then, as I mentioned earlier, these legislatures will be subject to the same limitations to which the State legislatures are subjected, namely that they will be limited by the provisions of articles 285 to 288 of the Constitution which relate to prohibition against taxation of Union property, the imposition of sales-tax on the goods of special importance in inter-State trade and tax on electricity consumed by the Union Government. These are all the incidence of a Federation, and, therefore, inter-State trade and commerce are guaranteed subject to certain limitations. So, in spite of the fact that the legislatures will operate in the Union Territories, they will have the same limitations and the same prohibitions against their powers as the State legislatures.

Then, we have courts of the Judicial Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and they will be having all the powers of the High Court for the purpose of the areas which are committed to their charge. But we have also made it clear that under clause 22 prior sanction of the Administrator will be necessary before any Bill or amendment is brought forward in respect of these powers.

As I said, in respect of the financial statement, the previous approval of the President is necessary because, as earlier I ventured to say, the considerable portion of cost of the financial responsibility for running the administration and for its development will fall upon the Central Government. I might venture to say, at this stage, that the Third Plan envisages an outlay of about Rs. 57 crores out of which Rs. 22 crores would have been spent by the end of the first two years upto 31st March, 1963. Then, consistent with our responsibility for the Union territories, a Bill, before it becomes a law, under clause 25, will require assent by the President.

The question of official language also comes up. Now, here the administration shall be carried on normally in the official languages of the Union, but this might give rise to difficulties where at the district level Hindi and English may not be sufficiently known. Therefore, under clause 34 (a), the power has been given to the legislature to adopt Hindi or local language as official language. In the case of Pondicherry, however, we have a commitment by the treaty of cession by which French will continue to be used for all official purposes until the Assembly decides otherwise. So, whatever be the official language which the Assembly may adopt, it is clear that for the maintenance of accounts of the territories and also for correspondence between the Central and State Governments, it will continue in the official language of the Union. So, the medium of intercourse between the States and the Centre will be the official language of the Union and, therefore, the President is empowered to direct the use of the official language in the Union territories.

Then as in the States, we have the parliamentary executive. There shall be a Council of Ministers and the administration in the Union territories will be carried on through the Administrators appointed by the President. The normal law is that the adminis-

tration of the Union territories will be carried on through the Administrators. Now, these Administrators are entrusted with a variety of functions and have been vested with wide powers for the discharge of these functions. These functions may relate to the Union List which will be beyond their competence, like the national highways, or to matters in the State or Concurrent List. Some of the functions may be judicial or quasi-judicial in character. The Bill provides that certain functions like the security of the border, in case of H.P., Manipur, Tripura, shall be discharged by the Administrators in their discretion which means they will be responsible to the Parliament and to the Central Government.

Now, clause 44(1) of the Bill provides that the Council of Ministers shall aid and advise the Administrator in the exercise of his functions in so far as they relate to matters falling in the legislative powers of the Assembly. So, the executive power is coterminous with the legislative power given to the Legislative Assembly.

In regard to other matters, Administrators can, at present, act without their consent, but certainly no Administrator shall deprive himself of the advice and consultation with the Council of Ministers though they do not properly fall within the matters committed to the State Executive which will come into being as a result of this Bill.

Then, there are provisions relating to delimitation of constituencies to which I have already referred. Now, about the number of seats in Lok Sabha which are allotted to different territories, they are: Delhi 5, Himachal Pradesh 4, Manipur 2, Tripura 2, and Goa, Daman and Diu 2. At present, one seat, each, is reserved for scheduled castes in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and one seat, each, for scheduled tribes in Manipur and Tripura. The work of delimitation is supposed to be entrusted to the Delimitation Commission set

[Shri Hajarnavis]

up under the Delimitation Act, 1962. The associate members will advise and sit with the Delimitation Commission. Now, in respect of each of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, three members of the Legislative Assembly will be associated and in respect of Pondicherry, where there are no parliamentary constituencies, which they are required to delimit, only three members of the Assembly will be associated.

In the case of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Assembly would not have come into existence before the delimitation and so the provision for the association of Assembly Members is not there.

Then there are the usual provisions about the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and audit reports. Then there is clause 50 where the President has been given the power to issue directions and to take action in the event of failure of the proposed arrangement. I have mentioned more than once that we shall be financially responsible for these Territories in spite of their autonomy, because their resources are slender and we shall have to constantly keep in touch with the administrations. In case it is found that the arrangement does not work, the President will, firstly, have the power to give direction; secondly, he might even go to the limit of suspending it.

Then the procedure regarding standing committees is on the usual pattern. Then we have got a provision regarding provisional legislatures. Sometime last year, there were elections to Territorial Councils in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura where they were chosen by direct elections. We are now passing through an emergency. We cannot have an election now so soon after the elections held last year. Therefore, the provision is that these Territorial Councils will automatically transform themselves into Legislative Assemblies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): In other Territories?

Shri Hajarnavis: It will be held in Goa.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There the emergency does not apply?

Shri Hajarnavis: Where it is essential, we do it. If it can be dispensed with in this emergency, we dispense with it. We behave prudently as rational human beings.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because the Congress party is not in a majority in the other areas, you want to have elections there.

An Hon. Member: Who can say that?

Shri Hajarnavis: Then there are provisions relating to the services which will have to be adjusted. Some of the employees had gone to the administration and some to the Territorial Councils. They will all now be put under the administrations.

I have already said that the local administration will sit in the Zonal Councils so that common problems can be discussed. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam would go to the Southern Zonal Council whereas the rest of the Union Territories on the west will go to the Western Zonal Council.

Then there are other consequential and ancillary provisions.

The Union Territories are exceedingly anxious to have their own local legislatures and local administrations. On behalf of the Home Minister, I express gratitude to the House in agreeing, at great inconvenience to itself, to sit beyond the usual hours to consider this Motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are always ready for it.

Shri Hajarnavis: I hope we shall be able to commit this Bill to the Joint

Committee before we rise for the day.
I move

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri R. Achuthan
Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo
Shri Brij Basi Lal
Sardar Buta Singh
Dr. Antonio Colaco
Sardar Daljit Singh
Shri Dasaratha Deb
Dr. P. D. Gaitonde
Shri R. M. Hajarnavis
Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar
Shri R. Keishing
Shrimati T. Lakshmi Kanthamma
Shri Lalit Sen
Shri R. N. Yadav Lonikar
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
Shri Mohammad Yusuf
Shri H. N. Mukerjee
Shri Partap Singh
Shri Man Singh P. Patel
Shri Surendernath Dwivedy
Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
Shri R. V. Reddiar
Shri Sanji Rupji
Shri Era Sezhiyan
Shri S. T. Singh
Shri Hari Charan Soy
Shri N. M. Wadiwa; and
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

and 15 from Rajya Saba; •

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th day of April, 1963;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri Daji (Indore): I am standing to speak on this Bill more as a substitute speaker, and only because of the fact that the true and real representatives elected by the people of Tripura are clapped behind bars and are not here in the House. Otherwise, it would have been their legitimate function to participate in the discussions relating to their Territories.

Before I offer my comments to the Joint Committee on the Bill itself, I am constrained to observe that this is a serious restriction on the sovereignty of the people of that area whose future is being debated, discussed and decided, whose elected representatives are today unnecessarily, I make bold to say, without charge, without trial, without the slightest iota of reason, clapped behind bars. May I point out to the House that one of them has been proposed on the Joint Committee? He is still kept in jail, thus being deprived of his right as a Member of the House either to participate in the proceedings before the House or to participate in the deliberations of the Committee. It is under these unfortunate circumstances

[Shri Daji]

that the duty has fallen upon me to speak on the Bill.

I am saying this not merely out of because these two Members were here in the last session. In the interval of the last session they were in Delhi. They were not arrested during the worst days. They returned to their area only in December when the House adjourned, and before they could come back to Parliament for the January session, they were arrested.

This is not an isolated fact. In the Tripura Council 13 Members are Communists. Out of them, 12 have been arrested. Only one is left out. It is a virtual reign of terror that you have let loose there.

This Bill is really an irony because it is a vindication of the election programme on which these hon. Members who are behind the bars today, fought the election and of course defeated the Congress. This was the main plank of their election platform and this has fructified partially. It is really an irony of fate that they are behind bars.

In every other case the hon. Minister has an alibi, a standing alibi, namely that the Centre has nothing to do with the arrests, it is the Chief Ministers who are responsible. But in respect of these cases, may I appeal through you to the Home Minister? He is a very considerate man, a very gentle man—not gentleman, but gentle man. In this case he has no alibi because they are Union Territories, and therefore, if he really means to consider these cases, this is an occasion and opportunity, and in justice and fairness he should, before the Joint Committee meets and deliberates, he should and he must release those comrades, allow them to take their rightful place in the midst of the people and in the Joint Committee to really contribute their experience and their feelings and the represen-

tations of the people of that area in the Committee and before the House.

We of the Communist Party in Tripura and at the all-India level, have been, in fact, campaigning for wider powers to these Union Territories for the last ten years and more. We submitted the same scheme to the States Reorganisation Commission. It is really a matter of regret that all these years wisdom did not dawn upon the Government that the feelings and the rights of the people of this area also deserve some respect and consideration.

The Territorial Councils were created. What were they? Exalted municipalities at best.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Glorified.

Shri Daji: And the result was great, widespread dissatisfaction among the people and then struggles, mounting struggles. We are proud that in the beginning the struggle was initiated by us, but it is also a fact that large sections of the Congress joined the struggle, and that an elected Member of Parliament of the Congress resigned his seat. There were divisions and differences in the Congress itself. All the other parties joined together. The Central Government now finds that the people are not satisfied with these decadent councils and their dissatisfaction cannot be assuaged like this and something more needs to be done. Therefore, this Bill has come. It is belated wisdom. It does not matter. We are anxious to co-operate with them. Though we agree with our hon. friend from Hoshangabad that the rules should not be suspended and the Bill should not be hurried like this, we are ready to sit extra-time because the Government has made a commitment to the people of the area and we agree with the substance of that commitment and want to co-operate with them. But we cannot but point out that the Government does this

after full ten years, after the people have been clamouring and demanding it.

Its history is not simple as given by the Minister. There are some facts which he has omitted. Manipur and Pondicherry had elected legislative assemblies before their merger. In the case of Pondicherry, even under foreign rule, French rule, it had a sovereign elected assembly. It was so in Manipur also. We abolished them and substituted them with councils, truncated councils. What would be the feeling of the people there? Under foreign rule, they had wider powers and more substantial rights. Now after freedom and merger with India, the Indian Parliament is ordaining for them a truncated assembly. This aspect of its history cannot be forgotten. It will be utterly wrong to forget this.

All these years the argument was that small units were not viable financially and that the expenses cannot be met. Now, all that argument cannot hold good and they fall to the ground. Financial expenditure is anyway made by creating a body of 30 or 40 people. Then why not give more powers, full powers? That is the crux of the question. The question of financial stringency and all this talk is moonshine and meaningless. As a matter of fact, as matters stand at present, the Central Budget is being used to give subventions even to the biggest of States. I come from the biggest State in the Indian Union and perhaps my State has got to depend most on the Central assistance. Most States do so. So, these units also will depend upon the Centre. There is nothing wrong about that. Therefore, all these past pretexts had been come over by the force of the people's united struggle there; by their unity. It was not a sectional movement. It was a really national movement cutting across party lines embracing those territories. It is their strength and will that has made the Government to see wisdom. I am glad

that that struggle is being vindicated in the form of this Bill. At the same time the truncated nature of the powers that you are giving them through this Bill on the one hand and the justice that you deny them by the other hand necessitates their struggle. This will not satisfy their aspirations and these territories will move forward for further justified and constitutional struggles to wrest from the Government full and sovereign rights. It is really very ironical, as I consider it. We, the elected representatives of the people, we who are here on the basis of adult suffrage and democracy, are constituting ourselves into a superior body and giving or offering inferior status and powers to those States. It is really ironical. It can be understood if it were a foreign Government. When the Secretary of State for India sits in England, and drafts this, we can understand. But for the Law Minister of the Government of India to draft this and presenting it to us here is really exasperating.

18 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are successors to the British Government.

Shri Daji: True they are successors to the British Government, but I do not think that they are successors in mentality also, of the British Government. This is really exasperating. I say there is no right to do it. How can we do it? We who are born of the people, who live among the people, and who draw our right from the people, when it comes to the question of giving power to Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh, we are so sovereign and we think that we have a plethora of wisdom! Since the contract system is prevailing in India, we do it as if it is a matter of contract in regard to Manipur, Tripura, etc. We are miserly, and say, "take this much; we do not give full sovereignty". It is absurd. Why are you doing it? I cannot understand.

[Shri Daji]

Reading through every clause of this Bill, I was reminded of the Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935. This recalls to my mind the old British pattern of giving self-government by instalments: first, abolish the Legislative Assemblies there; and then give these territorial councils, and now you are giving these Legislative Assemblies in truncated form and in doses! What is this? Then, what is most surprising is that we have used the same pattern of phraseology as was used in the Government of India Act of 1935. There, the Governor-General or the Governor-General-in Council had powers and responsibilities to be exercised in his discretion. You have borrowed that word 'discretion' also and have put it here. Here, the administrator will be exercising certain powers in his discretion. It is really surprising.

I would like to draw the attention of the House as well as of the Joint Committee particularly to certain clauses of the Bill. For example, let us take clause 3, sub-clause (3).

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How long will the House sit today, Sir?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As long as it is necessary to pass the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours is the time allotted for this Bill. We began at 5.30. The House will sit till 7.30 if necessary. There are several hon. Members wishing to speak. So, Shri Daji should conclude soon.

Shri Daji: This is a very important Bill. I have a few more points to make.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will go to the Joint Committee.

Shri Daji: I am not on the Joint Committee, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may make your suggestions.

Shri Daji: In sub-clause (3) of clause 3, there is provision for nomination also. The Government will nominate to an elected Assembly. The people will say, "Even the French Government did not nominate to our Assembly. But Parliament which has been elected by the people in India has a law which is retrograde even when compared to the French law". How can we accept this position?

Take the administrator. Who does this Bill say? The Administrator can speak in the Assembly. He is not only parallel to the Governor but much more. Even the President or the Governor cannot take part in the debates. But here the Administrator is part and parcel of the Legislative Assembly. What is this? Every meeting of the Council of Ministers will be presided over by the Administrator and not by the Chief Minister. Who is the Chief Minister then? Who is the Administrator?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Super-Chief Minister.

Shri Daji: The Bill says that the Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Administrator is not responsible, but yet, the Administrator presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. I find a conflicting thing, or a conflict, between the functions of the Administrator and of the Council of Ministers. So actually speaking, instead of giving power to those who are responsible for the administration of the Union territories, you are giving all the power to the Administrator, and creating only advisers whose advice may be accepted or refused. He is not bound by their advice and even apart from the field of advice, he has a large field on which his personal discretion shall continue.

Take, for example, clause 23. Certain Bills cannot even be introduced without the prior consent of the Administrator. Take, for example the Bills that impose taxes. Taxes can

never be levied or even reduced by the Legislative Assemblies without the prior consent of the Administrator.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Do you not require the sanction of the President for introducing money Bills in this House?

Shri Daji: It is not only that. There are other provisions also in the Bill. Of course, for money Bills, the permission of the President is there. But in addition to that, there is the Administrator. There are wheels within wheels. It is something serious; Is the Administrator a super-President? Or, what is he meant to be?

Under clause 22, the sanction of the Administrator is required for certain legislative proposals. Similarly under clause 23 also certain important matters are left to the field of the Administration. Therefore, I cannot understand the logic of the Bill which seeks to give responsible Government and at the same time is miserly, niggardly and half-hearted in giving it. "You must give them full responsible Government.

The only logic behind this Bill is that you do not trust the people of that area. That was the logic of the foreign rule the British imperialism. They said, "We cannot trust the Indians fully; they will misbehave and ruin it." We are now putting ourselves in that position and telling the people of these areas—Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry—that we cannot trust them with full Government and therefore, we give powers to the nominated Administrator over the elected Council of Ministers. This is not justice, fair-play and equity. I am sure the Joint Committee will reshape the Bill. Otherwise, as it stands, it will certainly go down in the history of constitutional law as a real cross-breed, hybrid product, which has no parallel even in the ingenuity of the Home Department of the British Government or the Secretary of State for India.

I do not understand how the question of Delhi has been omitted. The people of Delhi are agitating for self-government. The Minister should enlighten us as to whether there is any truth in the report in the Press that for Delhi what is being contemplated is only three or four advisers to the Chief Commissioner. Even the Congress Party of Delhi has reacted very strongly and rightly so against this. It will be an insult to the people of the capital. They are providing us, Members of Parliament, with all the amenities, but if the people of Delhi are to be denied the right of self-government it is like that famous phrase in Hindi: 'दिया तले अँवेरा' This is a great place of democracy and I do not think this is a good tradition to deny self-government to Delhi.

I am ending with the note with which I began. I would like the Minister of State to give us the assurance that the cases of our detenus in Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh shall be reviewed. They have been kept in distant jails. There are two M.P.s also. Can you not give some better treatment to even the Members of Parliament? Even the organ of the party in Tripura has been almost under harassment for no reason, just because it published a letter to the editor, and not even an editorial reproducing the speech of a Congress leader. That was the letter to the editor by a correspondent saying, this is the speech of the Congress President of the area; it is against Nehru's policy of national unity. For that letter to the editor, the paper has to deposit large sums of money. But we are having this scandal of the Lucknow exhibition and the Government is even now wobbling. I am ready to get the entire series of the paper examined by anybody. Even before the emergency it was consistently supporting the stand of the Government of India in regard to China.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Ministry's demands are coming and he may say all this then.

Shri Daji: Yes, Sir; the same mentality of repression is reflected in this Bill also. We cannot treat the people of Tripura in this way. This Bill is giving all the powers to the Administrator, because you want to continue the tradition of repression. I hope the Joint Committee will reshape the Bill into a better and more respectable Bill for Parliament to pass. In the present shape, it is most unacceptable for democracy and Parliament.

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह (महामू): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का प्रस्ताव है कि संघीय प्रदेश बिल को सैलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाये। ऐसा करने की बड़ा आवश्यकता पड़ी मैं न समझ सका श्रीमन् यह एक ऐसा बिल है जिस पर किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह बिल एक, दो बातों को छोड़ कर गवर्नमेंट आफ पार्टी सी० स्टैंड्स ऐक्ट जिसे इस सदन ने १९५२ में पास किया था पर आधारित है और इससे पहले कि वह बिल यहाँ पर पास हुआ, इस सदन ने उपा पर अच्छे तरीके से विचार किया। उसके हर एक पहलू पर विचार किया। श्रीमन्, यदि इस सदन की यह इच्छा है कि इस बिल को सैलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाये तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, परन्तु मैं यह दख्खान्त जरूर करूँगा उप-अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से और आप द्वारा सरकार से तथा इस माननीय सदन से कि इस बिल का संसद के इसी अधिवेशन में जरूर पास किया जाये। इस बिल के पास होने का यूनियन टैरीटोरीज में रहने वाली जनता बड़ी बेताबी के साथ इंतजार कर रही है।

श्रीमन्, संघीय प्रदेश बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इस के लिये भारत सरकार व हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं और यूनियन टैरीटोरीज में रहने वाले लोग इस के लिये उनके आभारी हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस

बिल में कई ऐसी बातें हैं जिनसे कि हमारे कई लोग संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। मगर जहाँ तक यूनियन टैरीटोरीज में रहने वालों का सवाल है वह इस बिल का अपनी तरफकी का पहला कदम मानते हैं वह समझते हैं कि वह भी वक्ता आयेगा जिस वक्ता कि दूसरा कदम यह होगा कि वहाँ के लोगों को दूसरे राज्यों की भांति पूरे अधिकार मिलेंगे।

श्रीमन्, माननीय गृह मंत्री को इस बिल को लाने के लिये जिन जिन मुश्किलताओं का सामना करना पड़ा, जो अड़चनें उन के सामने आईं, वैधानिक व दूसरी वे हमें मालूम हैं। कुछ लोगों का यह विचार था कि केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में विधान सभा नहीं हो सकती, मंत्रिमंडल नहीं हो सकता। हमें इस बात की प्रशंसा है कि जो अड़चनें थीं वे दूर हुई और अब यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है जिस से कि इन राज्यों में विधान सभा स्थापित होंगी, मंत्रिमंडल स्थापित होगा और वहाँ की सत्ता वहाँ के चुने हुए लोगों के हाथ में दी जायगी।

श्रीमन्, मुझे यह बतलाते हुए खुशी है कि जब से इस बिल के बारे में लोगों का मातृम हुआ है, वह बहुत खुश हैं और इस फैसले से लोगों की महत्वकांक्षाएँ पूरी हुई हैं और लोगों का आम तौर पर तसल्ली हुई है।

जहाँ तक इस बिल के प्राविजस का सवाल है मुझे दो, तीन सुझाव देने हैं जिन पर मुझे आशा है कि सैलेक्ट कमेटी द्वारा महानुमतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायगा। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि हर एक यूनियन टैरीटोरी में पहले भी है और इस बिल के मातहत भी एक ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रिएटर होगा। इस वक्ता कुछ यूनियन टैरीटोरीज हैं, जैसे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश है, गोआ है, वह यह चाहते हैं कि जहाँ पर इस वक्ता लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर है, और इस बिल के पास होने के बाद भी उपराज्यपाल रहे, लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर रहे। उसके पद में कोई कमी न हो। इस बिल में कहीं यह व्यवस्था नहीं की

गई है कि जो वहां ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर होगा, वह नाम उपराज्यपाल भी कहलाया जा सकेगा मुझे मालूम है कि संविधान के आर्टिकल २२६ (१) सेक्शन में यह प्रोवाइड है कि राष्ट्रपति जी हर एक यूनियन टैरिटोरी के लिये ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर नियुक्त करेंगे और उस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को वह चाहे कोई भी डेजिगनेशन दे सकते हैं। परन्तु मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर हम एक अमेंडमेंट कर दें तो इसा; मैं कोई शक की गुंजाइश नहीं रहती है और वह अमेंडमेंट यह है ;—

In clause 2 after Sub-clause I (h) a new para may be added.

Any reference in this Act to the Administrator shall in relation to a Union Territory for the time being administered by the President through a Lieutenant Governor be construed as a reference to the Lieutenant Governor."

श्रीमन्, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है, मेरे स्थाल में सेक्शन ४४ है, कि वहां जो मंत्रिमंडल होगा उस की बैठकों में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर प्रीसाइड करेगा। जैसाकि पहले बताया गया है ऐसी व्यवस्था डेमोक्रेटिक प्रिंसिपल्स के खिलाफ है, यह लोकतंत्र की भावनाओं के विपरीत है और जबकि हम इन को यह मंत्रिमंडल देने जा रहे हैं तो कम से कम मंत्रिमंडल के विषय में, कैबिनेट मीटिंग्स के विषय में जो प्रोसीज्योर, जो तरीका दूसरी स्टेटों में अपनाया जाता है वही तरीका यूनियन टैरिटोरीज में भी अपनाया जाये। देश के किसी भी राज्य में कैबिनेट मीटिंग पर गवर्नर प्रीसाइड नहीं करता तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यूनियन टैरिटोरीज में ही कहां ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के वास्ते प्रीसाइड करने की व्यवस्था रखी गई है ?

श्रीमन्, इस में हमें एक और आपत्ति भी है। यह जरूर है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में पहले पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स ऐक्ट के अर्धीन भी उपराज्यपाल होता था और वह कैबिनेट मीटिंग में भी प्रीसाइड करता था तो आम तौर पर क्या होता था कि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर कैबिनेट के कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों के साथ मैनीपुलेट कर के चीफ मिनिस्टर को जोकि लोगों का चुना हुआ लीडर है, जोकि हाउस का लीडर है, उस को इनफॉर्मिटिव बना देते थे। अग्रभावी बना देते थे। इस प्रकार से जो चीफ मिनिस्टर के ऊपर जिम्मेवारी है, वह उसे अच्छी तरह से निभा नहीं सकता था और सरकार के चलाने में गड़बड़ होती थी। मेरी अपील यह है कि इस बात को भी ध्यान में रक्खा जाये। यदि इस के लिए भी एक संशोधन माना जाये तो यह भी किसी हद तक हल हो जायेगा वह यह है :—

For Clause 44 and Sub Clause 2 substitute the following:—

मैं इसलिए सब्सटीच्यूट कर रहा हूं क्योंकि जो मैं संशोधन करना चाहता हूं अगर वह मान लिया जाता है तो इस क्लॉज का रूप ठां बिलकुल बदल जायेगा। इसलिए मैं ने कहा है कि उस की जगह पर यह नया क्लॉज लगा दिया जाये तो यह ठीक रहेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बिल के मौजूदा क्लॉज ४४ के सब क्लॉज २ के बदले यह सब्सटीच्यूट किया जाये :—

"The Chief Minister or if he is not present such other minister as may be determined by the rules made under Sub-Section (1) of clause 46, shall preside at meetings of the council of ministers."

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : निहायत दुस्त है ।

श्री बोरभर सिंह : इस के अलावा मुझे आप को एक सुझाव और देना है और वह यह है कि जब हिमाचल प्रदेश में विधान सभा थी तो उस ने एक पंचायती राज्य ऐक्ट बनाया था और जिस वक्त वहां पर पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स सैट अप खत्म कर दिया गया और यूनियन टैरिटोरीज बिल संसद् ने पास किया तो उस के मातहत जो पंचायत राज्य ऐक्ट था वह भी खत्म हो गया । उस वक्त उस पंचायत ऐक्ट के अनुसार वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट पंचायत बनी थी । इस समय हम जो यह बिल पास करने जा रहे हैं उस से वह ऐक्ट अपने आप रिवाइव नहीं होता । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक और अमेंडमेंट पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी गौर करें और वह यह है :-

"Under Section 58 after Sub-Section (1) clause (a) add the following Sub-Section.

(i) The amendments brought about by Section 64 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956 in the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act as contained in the Schedule thereto, stand automatically repealed and the H.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1952 as it stood on that date will be deemed to be revived."

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और फिर से माननीय गृह मंत्री और भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

18.19 hrs. .

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Mr Speaker, Sir, formerly we had the Part C States in 1951. These were abolished in 1956. Now we are having a repetition of having small States. I do not know what the Government proposes to do off and on. Sometimes

we create States; sometimes we abolish them. Of course, it is the pleasure of the Government. But I am not of the opinion that we should create further liabilities of States and their Assemblies for Union territories. This will be unnecessary expenditure. When we are having panchayats, why can't we have bigger panchayats there instead of creating State Legislatures. I would rather suggest that we scrap up all the States and only have five States, the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Central. That would be more proper than creating smaller and smaller States. Then we shall have problems of languages and various things.

There is only one happy features of the Bill and that is the new oath. That is a good thing that the Government of India has put in now. We are going to have new forms of oath or affirmation. That is a welcome thing. But, I am sure, this experiment we may have to change after some time. Probably these territories are backward and we want them to come to our standard. Whether this is the correct way, its wisdom, only time will prove.

Clause 10 is about the powers of the Administrator. Something very strange is there. The Administrator is supposed to be something like a Governor. He will be also the Chief Minister. He will not be entitled to vote and yet, his say will be final. It is something very strange. I do not know this working is going to improve matters. It will mean that the Administrator will be a dictator. He will be the *de facto* ruler practically in these matters. This is democratic set up as we say; I do not see democracy in this set up. I have been a student of law. I have never heard of this sort of arrangement. We may say that the Administrator is the Chief or something. In international law, I have never come across such a power. Though selected by the President, he is given such powers. He is able to be present in the Assembly

on Council. He can give advice; but he cannot vote. Yet his say is always final. That means that these Assembly Members or Councillors are there for the sake of giving advice. We give them the lure of these elections or election whatever we may say, and will give them allowances pensions as I call them. Yet, these elected people will not be asked to give their opinion in a final way.

Then, there is clause 52 which is a very curious provision. Clause 4 (f) is about the appointment or succession of chiefs. In one way, we have abolished Chiefs. Here, in these small territories, we are reviving them. It is very strange that succession matters will be decided by the council in the case of Manipur. I have no objection to this. Because Manipur is rather a backward area and in that way, it does not go with our present set up. If the Home Minister thinks that this is a temporary measure till these territories are in line without traditions of democratic set up, I am quite agreeable to that provision.

I fail to understand why Delhi has not been included. Probably the Home Minister thinks that Delhi is not backward and Delhi has no need for this. Probably, a person in the position of an Administrator or this set up in the Delhi Union territory will be quite powerful personality and to escape this, he has not given that to Delhi. He must clearly say why Delhi has not been included when the demand has been so much for some sort of a democratic set up in Delhi. Probably, because it is the capital and there are so many Central Government Ministers are here and Parliament is here and Delhi does not require this. Then, he must be clear that Delhi does not need these things and Delhi will never have these things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are about seven hundred Members in both the Houses of Parliament here.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: My objection is not to the Bill as a whole.

But I do not see any necessity why when a set-up can be established on the lines of larger panchayats, this kind of increase in expenses should be there. They do not naturally want any democratic set-up, such as the one we have; they have their own systems, and if desired, we can make some improvements on the same. I think that the British system of having a political officer was quite good. A political officer drawn from the military services and appointed and given these broader powers could have served the purpose. There is no necessity for giving these things to the backward tribes and giving them these allowances and things like that. I think that this will only create more trouble and quarrel about various things. But this is an experiment and let us try it.

Shri Virbhadra Singh: Do you think that the people in the Union Territories are not capable of governing themselves?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: But why should any special rights be given to them?

Shri Virbhadra Singh: Should they be again deprived of the rights that were denied to them so far?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I do not want to enter into an argument with my hon. friend. But, as I said, this is an experiment, and let us try it. I am not opposing the Bill as a whole, but these are the suggestions which I have stated, and all the powers of the administrator must come from a democratic set-up.

Shri S. T. Singh (Inner Manipur): On behalf of the people of Manipur, I express my gratefulness to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs for having brought forward this long-awaited Bill. The Bill will give a lot of chance to the local people to develop all round All developmental works have been suffering for so long under the one-man-rule, and the people have no say in road construction, planning work

[Shri S. T. Singh]

and other developments. The local men are no where, and only the Chief Commissioner has got his own say. Consequently, all development works have been suffering like anything. But now with the introduction of this Bill, the local men will have a great say in all the development works.

So, I welcome this Bill, and the sooner it is passed, the better it will be for the local people who have been neglected for years.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): I welcome the proposals, and I am glad that the Home Ministry is keen to get this Bill passed during the present session. I do not propose to deal with all the details, because I am sure the details will be looked into by the Joint Committee and they will properly scrutinise all the provisions.

I would only refer to two points especially which I consider to be the basic points. One is that the administration of these hilly areas should be looked into from the point of view of our Himalayan defences. I think that at present the administration of these hill areas is the weakest link in our border defences. I am glad that this Bill has been brought forward and I am sure that when the new set-up will come into existence it will help. But I feel that these hill areas that are contiguous should be unified, because the administration of the border areas should be powerful and should not consist of the small States. The administrative set-up should be such that the whole hill area should be consolidated into one unit, especially Himachal Pradesh and some parts of Kangra and other areas should be consolidated into one administrative unit so that the defences also could be consolidated—the civil defences and the military defence, both should be strengthened properly. Therefore, I think from the administrative point of view, it would be more reasonable and more suitable that on borders there should be bigger States, not a

smaller State. From the linguistic and other points of view also, I think, it would be better and more helpful if all those people who practically speak one language—and they have the same culture—are united into a single bigger State.

The other point that I wanted to make was that in these areas, so far, the progress development work has been very insufficient. It has not been rapid; it is very slow. I think, when certain powers will be given to the people there, that will help, but I hope the Central Government will continue to extend its financial help which, at present, it is extending to Himachal Pradesh and other areas. I hope they will not be deprived of the financial aid which is very necessary and that the Central Government will itself prepare a plan for the development work so that the employment potential of these areas is raised. This is very necessary because, at present, most of the people leave their hearth and home and come to the plains and those areas practically remain unpopulated. Therefore, what we should desire from the defence point of view is that the people should live there and the people can live there only if the employment potential of those areas is raised. At present, we are doing something. But, I do not think, we are doing enough. I think that the Government of India should make plans and help these areas so that their development is much more rapid. These are the points that I wanted to raise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill in principle. But, like the proverbial curate's egg, it is good only in parts and I am confident that the Joint Committee will make suitable alterations or modifications in the Bill so as to bring it in line with the concept and the practice of democracy which we all cherish.

The Bill that is before the House bristles with inconsistencies, incon-

gruities and contradictions and the motion made by the Minister, and also by the Minister of State, is not immune, is not exempt from a similar defect. I have, therefore, tabled three amendments to the motion made by the Minister, and you, Sir, had them circulated a long time ago. The first one is a minor one. I would not move it.

Mr. Speaker: The first is not to be moved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I would like to move amendments Nos 2 and 3 for the sole purpose of focusing the attention of the House and your attention, more than that of the House—the House is very thinly represented—more to your attention—to Rule 74 which has been brought into operation in this case. You will kindly see the wording of Rule 74(iii)—that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council.

There were two Bills before the House in the last session. One was the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill and the other the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill. The Motion regarding the fifteenth did not use that phraseology with the concurrence of the Council; the motion regarding the Sixteenth did. I will read out that part of the Motion regarding the sixteenth which was moved by the Law Minister at that time:

“That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the motion”.

Now, I wish to bring to your notice this salient feature with regard to this rule, that if you once provide for concurrence of the Council in the rule itself, this House will stultify itself. It will detract from the powers of the House; it will seek to diminish, if not abrogate, the power of the House with regard to consideration of a Bill of this nature. That means that if we provide in the rule that without the concurrence of the Council the

Joint Committee cannot work, that hamstrings the working of this House. If it is insisted upon that the Motion should conform to the rule, then the wording of the Motion should be changed. The Motion does not use the word ‘concurrence’.

My amendment is to the effect that either the Rajya Sabha concur in the Motion or alternatively—I give an alternative also—we embody the purport, the wording, of this rule in the Motion before the House. Either we do this or, at a convenient occasion at some future date—very near future—we amend the rule so that the inherent powers of this House are not subordinated to or made dependent upon the concurrence of the other House.

Mr. Speaker: The Motion only says that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: According to the rule, we must have the concurrence of the Rajya Sabha. This is why my amendment says ‘concur in the motion’.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member's amendment is accepted, it means that if they do not concur, then the whole thing goes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I said in the beginning that I want to move this amendment only to focus the attention of the House and your attention on the incongruity of the wording of this rule which—as it is worded—will affect the powers of this House. I will not press it to vote. I will only move it just to invite attention to the rule—as it is which should be amended suitably so that the powers of this House are not affected in any manner.

Mr. Speaker: The second is not pressed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Neither the second nor the third will be pressed. It will be moved only.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Now I come to the Bill. As I said earlier, it is a mass of contradictions and incongruities. First, the Bill seeks to provide a Legislative Assembly for each Union Territory. Now, as the statement of objects and reasons makes it clear, this Bill is an atavistic throw-back to the Part C States Act which obtained there in 1951. Subsequently, the Act was repealed, when the States Reorganisation Bill was passed by this House and the enactment came into force.

18.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

So it is a throw-back to the old Part C States Act, that too to some of it, as the statement of objects and reasons makes it clear.

Now the emergency came upon us like a lightning in October last year. The Minister takes cover, shields himself, behind this emergency so as to provide for elections in some of the Union Territories while he has not considered the emergency as a bar to holding of elections in some other Union Territories. It is strange logic. Only the Minister of State who hails from Bhandara can understand his own logic.

Shri Hajarnavis: What is wrong with Bhandara?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the way in the British Parliament, in the House of Commons, they refer to a Member as from such and such a constituency. He may refer to me as the hon. Member from Hoshangabad when he replies, I do not mind, out that is the practice in all Parliaments, not to refer to a member by name, but to refer to the constituency from which the hon. Member comes.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have no objection if he makes any disparaging remarks about me, but Bhandara should be out of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. I hope he reads his Hansard

more than he does at present. He will see in every debate that Member is not referred to by name at all, but always as the hon. Member from such and such a constituency, just as my colleague a little earlier referred to me as from Hoshangabad. I did not mind it.

Shri Hajarnavis: I agree. But so far as this House is concerned, we have evolved a convention to refer to the Members by name.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No. There is no such convention at all. Any way, there is no binding convention. You may adopt it.

श्री भक्त वंश (गढ़वाल) : माननीय सदस्य श्री कामत इन बातों पर समय बरबाद न कर के असली बातों पर आ जायें तो प्रच्छा हो ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : आप को असली बातें समझनी हैं तो जरा सब्र कीजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can address him as representing the constituency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I did, and he took offence, he took umbrage. I do not know what is wrong with Bhandara.

According to the Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill, if you will kindly have a look, the burden upon the Central Exchequer will be about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. On page 40 of the Bill, it is said:

"The following figures which are based on the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1962-63 give some idea of the magnitude of such assistance."

It runs into crores. I thought, I was under the impression, that during the emergency we would see to it that as little additional burden was thrown

upon the Exchequer as possible. I would, therefore, have welcomed the elections to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha from these Union Territories to start with, and much would not have been lost if the creation of such legislatures as are sought to be provided in this Bill, these mock democratic legislatures, were postponed till after the emergency is over. If it was full-fledged, full-blooded democratic legislatures in the Union Territories, I would have welcomed that, but there is no point in providing for these anaemic, mock legislatures in the Union Territories and burden the Exchequer further. I therefore would suggest that these legislative assemblies sought to be created in the Union Territories should be full-fledged and full-blooded parliamentary democratic structures, and not this half-hearted apology for parliamentary institution.

Then, I would invite your attention to the point made by the Minister of State about fresh elections. The existing Councils will be automatically transformed by the magic wand of the Congress Government into the legislative assemblies of these Union Territories, (interruption) with your party's approval, the embattled cohorts you have got here. Even though we vote against it, you will carry it, I know, with your brute majority.

Therefore, is there any point in providing for elections in some territories, I suppose in Goa, Diu and Daman and Pondicherry, and no elections in Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh? It is a blinding glimpse of the obvious. It is all right for you in those councils where you have got a majority. You do not risk elections where the Congress Party may be reduced to a minority. That is the only ground, no other, for not ordering elections in those territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura but only for Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. If the Government is honest and courageous, virtues which I am not sure they have, they would have agreed to

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elections in all these Union Territories before this new set-up comes into operation. It is dishonest and cowardly not to have elections in these Territories and I hope that the Joint Committee will recommend that elections should be held in all the Union Territories.

One last word and I have done. I find from the Bill that there is no provision for representation of Goa, Daman and Diu and also of another Union Territory in the Council of States, the Rajya Sabha. Article 80, clause 5 of the Constitution provides that the representative of the Union Territories in the Council of States shall be chosen—mark the word 'shall', Sir, in such a manner as Parliament may by law provide. It does not mean that Parliament may not provide it at all. I do not quite know the legal construction. The representative 'shall be chosen'. The manner is to be prescribed by Parliament—the manner of representation of the Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha is left to us to decide. I am sure it does not mean that any Union Territory should be left without any representation in the Council of States. I do hope, therefore, that the Joint Committee will take adequate note of this constitutional provision and ensure that all these Union Territories will have some representation in the Rajya Sabha as well.

As I said at the outset these inherent contradictions of this Bill must be resolved before this enactment can be dovetailed into the democratic institutions which we have brought into being under the Constitution which the people of India gave unto themselves thirteen years ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rishang Keishing. You are a Member of the Select Committee. Still you want to speak? All right. Two minutes.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur): Sir, at last I am glad that this Bill has been brought forward

[Sri Rishang Keishing]

by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs. The House is well aware that the people of these territories have been longing and asking for self Government. In fact they have suffered for the political status that has been proposed in the Bill. The basic object of the Bill is stated to be that Legislative Assemblies will be provided in each of the Union territories with a Council of Ministers. It is further stated that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the legislature. That is well and good. But so many provisions and provisos have been inserted in the Bill to curtail or rather to nullify this basic objective. As some hon. Members have pointed out, the Administrator is wholly responsible for the maintenance of law and order in some of the territories like Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. Besides that, under clause 10, the Administrator has not only the right to address but to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly. Again, under clause 44(2), he has to preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. I do not know whether we should consider the Administrator as Chief Minister No 1 and the Chief Minister as Chief Minister No. 2.

Besides these, the Administrator has so many financial powers. The Assembly will have no powers without his recommendation, or sanction to introduce or move any Bill. For every little matter relating to finance, the Assembly will have to approach the Administrator and take his recommendation or sanction or advice. That is too much.

Then, the Administrator has got wide legislative powers. Everything is almost controlled by him. Under clause 23 (1) and clause 23(3), Assembly has to take his sanction for the introduction of any Bill, and also for any Bill which would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the territory. This, on the whole, I think that 75 per cent of

the power supposed to be transferred to the Legislative Assemblies are given to the Administrator. So, my own reading of this Bill is that it has given more power to the Administrator than ever before. I do not think that the Administrator or even the Lt. Governor in the old Part C States had so much power. Even in the present set-up, the Chief Commissioner has not got so much power, but now it has given so much power to the Administrator. The Bill as it is has given 75 per cent of the powers to the Administrator.

In the Bill it is mentioned that either one of the local languages or Hindi is to be used as the official language. I do not know of other areas, but I am concerned with Manipur, and there, most of the tribal people can neither speak Manipuri nor Hindi. So far as the tribal people are concerned, we have to use English. Even in the Territorial Councils we use English. So, this language problem has to be tackled in such a way that either English has to be retained as an associate official language or some such thing should be done. I think the Joint Committee will take that into account.

I am particularly concerned with the Standing Committee of the hill areas. Clause 52 of the Bill has given some provisions for especially safeguarding the tribal areas; that is, there are some provisions for special safeguard of the tribal areas. I am glad that this has been done, and these provisions have been inserted particularly for Manipur.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is a Member of the Joint Committee and he can move amendments there.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Yes; but please allow me to finish. There are 8000 square miles of hill areas in Manipur with over 30 per cent of the total population. In regard to the special provisions in this Bill, it has been copied the provisions for the

autonomous districts of Assam. That in clause 3 of Schedule VI of the Constitution has made certain special provisions for the autonomous districts of Assam. The House is well aware that in Assam this is going to be changed. Already, the hon. Prime Minister has offered some autonomy on the Scottish pattern for the tribal areas. In Nagaland, there is a wide safeguard given now, and I do not know how far the present provisions will be agreed to as adequate by the Manipur Tribals, and how far they will be suitable for them. In view of the said impending changes, I think the House has to keep in view the point that 8000 square miles of Manipur being a tribal area, these provisions may not be acceptable to them. So, this question may also be examined.

There is a demand for separate districts for the hill areas. At present, Manipur as a whole is one district whereas Nagaland which is smaller than Manipur has three districts. Every section of the tribal people there has been demanding that there should be three or more districts. Out of the total area of 8700 square miles, 8000 square miles which form the hill area may be divided into two districts of 4000 square miles each for the convenience of proper development of the tribal areas and for the convenience of administration. The valley comprising 700 square miles may form one district. So, they have been demanding three districts including the valley. But the Government of India has not accepted it up to this time. Either they suspect the tribal peoples' loyalty or somebody has instigated them that these people will disloyally act against the Government of India if it is concerned. But I may submit that suspicion on them by the Government of India will be quite harmful to the country. It is only by having confidence in these people that you can safeguard the interests of the country.

I can assure the House that the tribal people of Manipur have been and will be solidly behind the Gov-

ernment of India, but their reasonable demand should be conceded also. Do not take advantage of our goodness. We have not been agitating like some of the people of Nagaland against the Government of India. The tribal people of Manipur have been very loyal and they have been standing by the Government of India, but you penalise them. The impression among the tribal people will be that, to be good with the Government of India is bad. We do not want and try to break away from the Union of India but we want to have some districts. To say that you will not concede this demand because we have been all along loyal is very bad. This will infuriate the tribal people. Just as in the case of Nagaland, here also the President should declare Manipur into some districts and there should be three districts, as I have already explained.

The provisions of the Bill have, therefore, to be amended on these lines. I am sure that this House will consider it and make it a model Act when it is passed and make it a workable measure for these areas. I believe these points will receive the sympathetic consideration of the House.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, in the first place, I very much regret that this important Bill is being debated before a House which is so thin. If somebody counts the number of Members and it is recorded, later on somebody may even question the validity of the law passed by us here. I am not worried so much about the legal aspect. But this will be considered as a measure of the interest which the Government of India takes in the affairs of the Union Territories for which form of a Government is being provided now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very well put.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Not only that. You have to show to the people of these territories that this is done with a full feeling of affection for them and regard for their welfare. We must carry that impression when we make a law for any Union Territory, so that that

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

law may be welcomed by them from the bottom of their heart. But the attendance in the House is rather discouraging. I hope when the Bill comes back from the Joint Committee, we will make a better show and give proof of the deep interest of the people of India for the people of these Union Territories.

The second point was touched by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, who always finds out the legal subtleties. The important point is this. This is a motion for reference to a Joint Committee. It is open to this House to bring a motion for referring the Bill to its own Select Committee if it likes. But if it is a motion for reference to a Joint Committee, it will have to make some arrangement for the sake of getting the consent of the other House. That House also has got an independent right of joining with you or not. They have got the right to give their co-operation or not give it. If there is some subtle difference between "concur" and "consent", I leave it to the Members of the Select Committee to decide. What is necessary is this. This House has to determine it. This House is doing this for the sake of saving time and not because of any regard for them. The Government is anxious to see that a particular amount of work is finished within a limited time. Instead of having a separate committee of this House for having the Bill considered by it and sent back to the House for consideration and passing after which it could be transmitted to the other House—they can also appoint their own committee for its consideration—which would take a long time, and in order to save time and also expenditure which sittings of parliamentary committees will entail, this procedure is resorted to. It is consistent with this aim that the Joint Committee is being set up. But we must say something to induce them to co-operate with us in this matter, and the word "consent" or "concur" whichever is proper may be used.

19 hrs.

The third thing is, some hon. friends said that formation of small States is a bad thing. I only want to say that there are small countries or small nations enjoying sovereign rights. Small nations or big nations is not the first concern. In my opinion, these are territories which have for one reason or the other lived individually and separate from us. They have had a continuous history of living in that way for centuries together. Therefore, they have formed some kind of a unity among themselves in that way. It would take a long time before they will feel themselves as one with us. In the meantime we have to introduce them also to the democratic institution with which all our affairs are being carried on. One of the ways of doing it is to follow the model which the Britishers have shown to us. This Bill reminds me of what was done by them. We are practically reproducing what was done by Morley and Minto when they first introduced their reforms. Our provinces then known as non-regulation provinces were given legislative councils for the first time under the Minto-Morley Act of 1911. It is an old story. From 1911 to 1947, it took us 36 years to get complete self-government. I believe, under the Congress regime or under the democratic regime that we have set up, it would not take such a long time for these territories to become full-fledged States. Let us bring them up in such a way as to create in their mind a desire to have a full-fledged autonomous government either by merging themselves with some other State in their neighbourhood or remaining as separate States by themselves. We must bring up their administration in such a manner as to make them full-fledged autonomous States enjoying the full rights of autonomous States either remaining in their own States separately or in co-operation with some other States. That is the line we should adopt.

Sir, there are other points and am sure the Joint Committee will go into them. I will try to send up a memorandum before the Joint Committee giving all my other points. But before I conclude I have one more point which I want to mention here. When some of the units were merged with other States and formed into bigger States, a statement was made by the Prime Minister that because of the desire of those persons to live as separate units their habits, customs and manners, whatever they are, should be preserved. It is in pursuance of that, I believe, this Bill has been modelled in this way. If that is so, it is the correct way of approach. In fact, the people of Vidarbha have been fighting for that. They have been merged with another State against their own will—I do not want to discuss that in detail here just now. But the main point is, you should give the people of a particular area that kind of administration and that kind of status which they in their majority think the proper thing for them. This is the principle of self-determination that has been followed and I, therefore, appreciate the Bill that is before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या हम लोगों को दो, दस मिनट का भी समय नहीं मिलेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill will come back from the Joint Committee.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल एक, दस मिनट ही मैं चाहता हूँ ज्यादा नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; Shri Bhakt Darshan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करते हुए एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के मेरे मित्र श्री वीरभद्र सिंह जी ने कहा कि यद्यपि हम लोग माननीय शास्त्री जी के इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत अनुगृहीत हैं लेकिन इस में काफी देरी लग चुकी है और अब भी उस को संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को भेजा जा रहा है । इस में कुछ समय लग ही जायगा । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द संयुक्त प्रवर समिति से इसे स्वीकृत करा के फिर सदन द्वारा इसी सत्र में स्वीकार करा लिया जायगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इस बात का अवश्य आश्वासन देंगे ।

श्रीमन्, मुझ से पहले श्री दाजी ने अपने भाषण में कुछ इस प्रकार का आक्षेप करने का प्रयत्न किया कि इस विधेयक द्वारा जो अधिकार इन संघीय क्षेत्रों को दिये जा रहे हैं वे बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं, वरन् एक वर्णवाक्य शब्द का भी उन्होंने ने प्रयोग किया । मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार की स्थिति इन क्षेत्रों की है उन में जो व्यवस्था इस समय की जा रहा है वह सर्वोत्तम व व्यवहारिक है । सो कलस जो स्टेट्स बनो थीं और उस समय जो अड़बटें आईं, उन अनुभूतियों से लाभ उठाने के बाद इस कानून को ड्रफ्ट किया गया है और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कम से कम हिमाचल प्रदेश के जो सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता हैं वह इस से पूरी तरह सहमत हैं और इस को पूरा तरह से परीक्षण देना चाहते हैं । बाद में यदि आवश्यकता अनुभव होगी तो आवश्यक संशोधन किया जा सकेगा ।

हमारे दाजी साहब ने दिल्ली का जो प्रश्न उठाया उस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि उन्होंने ने दिया तले अक्षेप का उदाहरण दिया था, लेकिन दिल्ली में हम लोग स्वयं सारे देश के ५००

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

मेम्बर यहां रहते हैं। हम स्वयं दिल्ली की सेवा के लिए तैयार रहते हैं फिर जिने भी संयोग संभवान है, फेडरल कांस्टिट्यूशन इस पंजाब में है, जहां कहीं भी केन्द्रीय सरकार होता है वहां पर राज्य सरकार का दुहरा शासन नहीं होता है। दो, दो हीन मिनिस्टर हों और दो, दो तरह का पुलिस हों—एक कहीं नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो व्यवस्था को जा रही है वह संशोधन है।

एक और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। जिस समय इस राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम (स्टेट रिफॉर्मिंग बिल का नाम है) अधिनियमित होया उस समय इस पर इस सदन में वाद विवाद हुआ था और उस समय यह विचार था कि यह जो संयोग क्षेत्र है खाल कर हिमाचल प्रदेश, डा का पांच या दस साल तक समय दिया जाय ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को संशुद्धता से उन का पूरा विश्लेषण हो सके। उस समय पुनर्गठन अधिनियम मानव पाँच जो ने इस वादविवाद के समय इस बात को स्पष्ट किया था जो यह संवेधान अत्र बनया जा रहा है यह जो विरोध लया गया है इस का अर्थ यह है कि जो संयोग क्षेत्र है कम से कम हिमाचल प्रदेश, उस का स्थायित्व दिया जा रहा है, परमन्तों दी जा रहा है जो मैं इस अवसर पर यह प्रश्न छोड़ना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह का हिमाचल प्रदेश का इस समय संघाट है वह बिजहुत सार्वजनिक है, तर्जुन है, इन्फ्रान्जिकल है और अनसुईटिकल है क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक हिस्सा चम्बा दूसरी तरफ जम्मू से मिला हुआ है। अगर आप कालका से शिमला पहुँचें तो कालका से आगे बढ़ते पर जहां सोनन हिमाचल प्रदेश में आता है, वहां कंडघाट पंजाब में चला जाता है। उस के बाद फिर तारादेवो नामक स्थान आता है जोकि फिर हिमाचल प्रदेश में है। लेकिन जय शिमला और पहुँचते हैं जोकि एक तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश का वास्तविक केन्द्र है, वह फिर पंजाब के अंदर चला गया है।

इस तरह का यह परस्पर विरोधाभास है। इस बारे में प्रतीति का से विचार होना चाहिए और इस को एक ही सरकार कायम होना चाहिये। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि मुन से पड़ने, पंजाब में जो मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं, श्री प्र० ना० विप्रांशर, उन्होंने भी इस मुद्दा का समर्थन किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस का मान्य यह है कि पंजाब के जो भी विचारक लोग हैं वे इस विचार पर पहुँच चुके हैं और इस का समर्थन करने को तैयार हैं कि पंजाब के पर्यटन क्षेत्रों का हिमाचल प्रदेश से मिठा देना चाहिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश को वैधानिक ढंग का एक इकाई बनना चाहिये। उस से मुरजों को इन्टि से जहाँ अवस्था हो सके, वहाँ उस से उत्तम विश्लेषण में भी सहायता मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं इस अवसर पर आप के द्वारा मानवों गृह मंत्रों जो और सरकार से निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि इस विरोध का जड़ से जड़ समाप्त किया जाय और साथ ही इस प्रश्न पर कि विचार करने को कृपा का जाय और प्रतीति निर्णय करने को कृपा का जाय

डा० मा० श्री० अरो : दूसरा स्टेट रिफॉर्मिंग बिल ले आया न ?

श्री भात वंशा : तब आप को विदर्भ बनने का मौका मिल सके, मैं समझता हूँ।

इस बिल को जो धारण हैं उन में से इस अवसर पर केवल दो का उल्लेख करता चाहूँगा। एक तो उस में जो मंत्रों बनाने को, नमिशन सदस्यों का रखना गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का समर्थन ने विरोध किया है और इस पर जड़ विचार होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो प्रशासक है, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर है वह कोसेज आफ् रिजिस्ट्रार को, मंत्रों बनाने का बिल का सन पालित्व करे, यह बड़ा अज्ञान और अपमानजनक मालूम होता है

श्री दाजी : यह मैं ने कहा था लेकिन आप ने विरोध किया और कहा कि दाजों सहब सजत बोले ।

श्री भगत दर्शन : वह तो जो आप ने और बातें कही थीं उन के लिए मैं ने विरोध किया था, लेकिन जहां तक इस बात का संबंध है मैं भी इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह चंड हटाने चाहिए । वैसे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को अधिकार दिया गया है, मन्पुर और त्रिपुरा विभाग ने भी कहा कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को पहले से ज्यादा अधिकार दिया गया है । जैसा कि वहां बंडू के शाकों को, मन्पुर और त्रिपुरा को स्थित है, उस को देखते हुए ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को कुछ अधिकार अवश्य हों चाहिए । अब क्या अधिकार हों, कम हों या ज्यादा हों, इस में मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन विरोध अधिकार जरूर होना चाहिए । जब उन के पास विभाग-विकास मन्त्र हों तो उन को हर मॉडिंग में रहने का क्या अवसर है ? जिस विषय पर मतभेद हो उस का उन्हें रोकने का अधिकार है और वह राष्ट्रपति को यह सिफारिश कर सकते हैं कि इस पर नये सिरे से विचार किया जाय और प्रेसिडेंट का जो निर्णय होगा वह अंतिम माना जायगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think this Bill is a tribute to the innate love of democracy that my country has and also which the Home Minister has. At this time, when we are face to face with a big menace, our Home Ministry has been able to bring forward this Bill which, I think, is a good Bill as far as it goes. I hope the situation will be reviewed after five years to see whether any further instalment of democracy can be given to these territories.

It has been said that Himachal Pradesh should outgrow its present size. I do not believe in that. I think all these territories have a personality

of their own. Himachal Pradesh has developed an entity of its own. So, has Manipur; so has Tripura; so have Goa, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry. All these territories are not to be looked upon only as territories meant for administrative convenience or territories meant for any other experiment, but territories which have come to acquire some kind of an ethnic personality. I do not think it should be disturbed just now. If anybody tries to disturb, I think he will be doing it not only at the peril of the country, but also of those territories.

My hon. friend Shri Kamath was saying that it is a contradictory Bill and it is full of contradictions. Contradictions have got to be there, because we are dealing with so many kinds of territories. Himachal Pradesh comes in one category. Manipur belongs to another category. Tripura has its own problems. Goa, Daman and Diu have been integrated with our country very recently. Pondicherry is also a new thing which we have got from France. All these territories have different problems. Therefore, all these contradictions are bound to be there.

The second point that I want to make is this. I do not understand why the Rules of procedure obtaining in the U.P. Assembly should apply to all these States. I cannot understand that. I think, so far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it can take a lesson from Punjab. So far as Manipur and Tripura are concerned, they can take lessons from Assam. So far as Goa, Daman and Diu are concerned, they can go to Bombay.

An Hon. Member: Or Mysore.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as Pondicherry is concerned, I think it can go to Madras or some other State. I do not understand that wisdom there is in making the U.P. the repository of this kind of legislative wisdom.

An Hon. Member: The Home Minister is from the U.P.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not go so far. I will say, there is no reason why U.P. should be made the model for all these States. I think the Joint Committee will do something for this.

An Hon. Member: Biggest State.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My third point is this. The Administrator should be made responsible for the administration of these territories which are border territories. I think we have done that in the case of Assam also. I think we have given special powers to the Governor of Assam so far as the administration of some of these border territories are concerned. I do not see any reason why we should not give that power to the administrators. But, I cannot understand why you should make this Administrator a kind of super Chief Minister also, a super quasi judicial officer. I think the poor Administrator will break down under all these loads of different kinds which you are putting upon his back. I think this Administrator should remain only an Administrator and not be saddled with so many other responsibilities, which you have given. So far as the Standing committee is concerned,—I come to clause 52—I believe it has been given more responsibilities than they can cope with. Moreover, some of the responsibilities which it should have, have not been given to it. What kind of rights has it got? I think that the standing committee should be essentially a developmental committee. But I do not think that the rights of the developmental committee have been given to this standing committee. I think that it should be made obligatory on the standing committee to better the economic lot of the persons who are in these areas.

I would also ask the Joint Committee to explore one other problem. I know that we are having this legis-

lation on the model of the old part C States. I do not like this categorisation of Part A, Part B, Part C etc., but we may have this Part C States business to begin with, but I have said also that it should be reviewed after five years; as I have already said that in the beginning.

But there is one thing that I want to say and it is this that in the Part A States, in the Punjab and all other States of India, we have four items of democracy. There is the panchayat raj, then there is the Assembly, then there is the House of the People and then there is the Council of States. If you want to give these persons some foretaste of democracy, if you want to nurse them into accepting the responsibilities of a full-fledged democracy, if you want them to be pucca democratic States in the near future, that is, after five years, I believe, that that all these different tiers of democracy should be introduced into these territories also. I do not see any reason why you should not give each one of these territories representation in the Council of States. Of course, Himachal Pradesh has already got it. Why should Goa, Daman and Diu also not get representation in the Council of States? Again, I do not see any reason why you should not give representation to Manipur and Tripura also in the Council of States.

An Hon. Member: It is already there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am glad that it is already there. But I want to say this. If you are going to be generous to them so far as the money is concerned—economically these territories are not going to be viable—then I think that you should also be generous to them so far as their representation in every form of democratic apparatus in this country is concerned. With these words, I commend this Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: I shall be guilty of ingratitude to the various Members who have extended their support, enlightened and sympathetic support to this measure, if I repeated all that they said, because they have said it so well and so eloquently. Therefore, there is only one thing which I shall permit myself to say at this stage, namely that we are going to the Joint Committee with an open mind. It would, therefore, not be proper for me to give my reaction without the discussion in the Joint Committee, or to indicate what Government's reaction would be to the various suggestions which have been made, but I would only say this that these suggestions will receive the utmost consideration to which they are entitled.

There is, however, one thing that I wanted to say. Shri Daji compared this Bill to the Government of India Act, 1935, and in doing so, I think that he was less than fair to himself, and to us, because under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor who was the representative of the King in Parliament was responsible to the House of Commons and to the British Parliament. In this case, the Administrator shall function under the Home Ministry who are the servants of this House. We are answerable to this House for everything that the Administrator does or does not do. As I said, we shall be coming to this House for large sums of money to be granted for the development of these areas. So, it will be inkeeping with our responsibility to this House to say that in these matters, the responsibility of Government to Parliament which is ultimate and primary under the Constitution will remain. So, I believe that Shri Daji was not quite right in keeping this aspect out of his submission before the House.

As regards the powers to be given, whatever faint doubt had peeped into my mind when I introduced the Bill, it has been completely removed after I have heard Shri Daji and Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, and I

am convinced that the policy that we have followed is the absolutely correct one.

With these words, I commend the Bill.

Shri Daji: What about the release of a Member of the Joint Committee who is in jail?

Shri Hajarnavis: That does not arise out of the motion which I have made here.

Shri Daji: Will you consider that at least?

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as the liberty of the citizen in this country is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that it is constantly in our mind and the question of detention is reviewed every hour, if not every minute, of the detention.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adomi): What Mr. Daji was referring to was about the arrests that have been made. Have they been made under the Defence of India rules, or is it for the purpose of elections that they have been arrested? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would now put the question to the vote of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No question to be put to the vote of the House. There is no quorum in the House. There is a parliamentary way of doing it. We have to build up the highest parliamentary traditions here. There should be quorum at least in the House.

Shri Rane (Buldana): This point has been raised from time to time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not interested in building up the parliamentary traditions here. I do not ask for a division on this. There should be quorum at least. I ask for quorum. Don't decide a Bill like this.

Shri Rane: There is a convention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no such convention.

Shri Narendrz Singh Mahida: I support Mr. Kamath. He is correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Congress Party has got 400 Members and it cannot provide even 50 Members just for the quorum! They are not interested in any legislation at all. They just was to pass it—steamroller the whole thing.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We may take it up on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us find out if the quorum is there. The quorum bell is being rung.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We should not set bad precedents and bad traditions here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad you support it.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I remind Mr. Kamath, the hon. Member for Hoshangabad—it occurs to me now—that according to the parliamentary tradition, when a Member of Parliament happens to be or manages to be a member of the Government, he is referred to not by his constituency but by his office.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a difference there. There, he is referred to as right hon. Member for so and so. If he wants to be called right hon. Member, I am prepared to do so.

Shri Daji: If there is no quorum, the voting may be taken up on Monday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a bad precedent.

Shri Rane: There is a convention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No convention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we do not get the quorum, the voting will be taken on Monday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are rules here. Otherwise, you wind up Parliament and go home.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the quorum is questioned, I have to ring the bell.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a convention. It is mandatory. For taking a decision, there should be quorum. For debate, there may not be a quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When a decision is to be taken, there should be a quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad that you agree with me, and the Treasury Benches should be guided by you.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I request you, Sir, that the matter may be postponed till Monday?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question will be put to the House on Monday. The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday.

19.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 18, 1963/Phalguna 27, 1884 (Saka).

[Saturday, March 16, 1963/Phalguna 25, 1884 (Saka)]

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434	Helicopters from Russia	4083—85	815	All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference 4114
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436	Repatriation of Indians from Mozambique	4087—88	817	Cost of living Index 4114—15
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- (i) Supplementary Statement No. III.
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- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. V.
Second Session, 1962
(Third Lok Sabha)
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII.
First Session, 1962
(Third Lok Sabha)
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. X.
Fourteenth Session, 1961
(Second Lok Sabha)
- (2) A copy of the Coal Mines Pit-head Bath (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in notification No. G.S.R. 197, dated the 2nd February, 1963 under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1915.
- GENERAL BUDGET—
GENERAL DISCUSSION 4152-4247
General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1963-64 continued
The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.
- SUSPENSION OF RULE 214 4248-51
The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved for suspension of sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 214 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the motions for vote on account in respect of the Budget (General), 1963-64. The motion was accepted.
- DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT 4247-79
All the Demands for Grants on Account for 1963-64 in respect of the Budget (General) were voted in full.
- BILL INTRODUCED
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1963 4275-80
- BILLS PASSED 4275-4313
(i) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1963. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

- (1) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :—

BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(ii) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1963. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

4313—19

SUSPENSION OF RULE 74

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) moved for suspension of the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Government of Union Territories Bill to a Joint Committee. The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE

4319—72

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) moved that the Government of Union Territories Bill 1963 be referred to a Joint Committee. He also replied to the debate on the motion. The voting on the motion was held over till the next day.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
MARCH 18, 1963/1 HALGUNA
27, 1884 (SAKA)

Voting on the Motion to refer the Government of Union Territories Bill, and consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.