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Monday, March 7, 1960
Phalguna 17, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 7, 1960/Phalguna 17.
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inland Water Transport

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*644. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the draft report of linking the river Narbada with Sone for facilitating inland water transport has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, whether this draft report has been considered and accepted by the Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what is the distance between the ending of the Sone water course and the ending of the Narbada river? May I know also whether it has been taken into consideration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The C.W.P.C. who are engaged on this have, as I 402 (Ai) L.S.—1.

4372

said, come to some sort of tentative conclusions in the report which they have submitted to the State Governments and the Inter-State Water Transport Committee. I cannot exactly state the distance between the origin of the Sone and the origin of the Narbada.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether they wanted Rs. 300 lakhs and only Rs. 142 lakhs were sanctioned? May I also know whether that stood in the way of the execution of this project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This scheme of inter-connecting the Narbada, Sone and Ganga has not yet been accepted as a matter of fact, as a scheme as such. What the C.W.P.C. said was that in its view this can be taken as a basis for planning further steps. That has remained at that stage. They have made some study and that is being examined by the State Governments.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या यह बात मही नहीं है कि जहां तक नर्मदा का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ वर्ष पहले मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक व्योरेवार योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी थी और जबलपुर के निकट जो बर्गी की योजना है उसमें भी इसका सम्बन्ध है, और क्या इस पर अब तक कोई विचार किया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरा कहना है कि इसमें यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता । किन्तु जिस योजना के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है मुझे उसकी कुछ जानकारी नहीं है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister just now stated that a study has been made with a view to link the rivers of the north with the rivers of the south. What are the main conclusions reached by that study and which are being studied by the State Governments?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A study has been made and a tentative report has just now been submitted by the C.P.W.C. The tentative report is before the State Governments. They will make their recommendations. At this stage, it is not possible for me to say what exactly are the recommendations in a concrete form.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the main suggestion in the report and whether this scheme is feasible?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The final report would come after the C.W.P.C. itself has studied the recommendations of the State Governments. So, the final report has yet to come. Therefore, I have replied in the main question that no report has been received. Secondly, the question does not arise. It is very premature.

मेठ गोविन्द दास : मंत्री जी ने अभी यह कहा कि मेरे प्रश्न से इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह बात उन्होंने कैसे कही क्योंकि मैं ने उनसे यह पूछा था कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नर्मदा की इस सम्बन्ध में कराई जांच की रिपोर्ट कुछ वर्षों के पक्षों केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी थी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसमें नर्मदा, गंगा और सोन तीन नदियों के जोड़ने के बारे में हवाला है। जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया वह नर्मदा के बारे में था जहाँ तक मैं समझा। अगर जोड़ने में उसका सम्बन्ध है, तो वह अभी विचाराधीन है, सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमिशन के ?

Mr. Speaker: The waters would not be taken away so soon.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is not the C.W.P.C. aware that apart from joining these two rivers for navigation these are not navigable for 300 miles from their source and thus this seems to be a wild goose chase?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is for experts to say, finally; but it is a fact that such an idea was there. It has got to take into consideration that in certain reaches of the river the bed is rocky and at some places the water is shallow. The observations of the hon. Member may be correct to some extent. But that has got to be verified and vetted by experts.

Dam on River Beas

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9645 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 922 on the 16th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have since submitted formally the scheme for the construction of dam on the River Beas;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(c) whether final decision regarding the selection of site for the dam has been taken; and

(d) if so, the location thereof?

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

(b) The Scheme is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any tentative decisions have been taken with regard to the approximate amount of money to be spent on this scheme?

Shri Hathi: No decision has yet been taken; it will be taken only after the project is accepted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the Chief Minister and the Government of Punjab have almost practically said—during the course of his Budget speech—that this scheme is going to be taken in hand? If so, why is there a difference of opinion between the Punjab Government and the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: The question as to whether the scheme is to be taken in hand or not is not in doubt. But the actual money that will be spent on that or what it will cost actually will have to be decided after the project has been accepted and final estimates have been sanctioned.

Shri Hem Raj: There are two schemes sponsored by the Punjab Government; one the Sutlej Beas link and the other the Beas Dam. May I know which of the schemes is going to have priority?

Shri Hathi: In fact, they are not two but three schemes, one on Pong also. Out of these what has to be taken first is actually being examined.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Was the scheme considered by the World Bank while considering the water dispute with Pakistan? If so, has the Bank given any suggestion?

Shri Hathi: No. In fact, we suggested that in order to utilise the waters of Beas and Ravi we might have a dam or a project on Beas. It is not suggested by the World Bank.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know which the beneficiary States will bear the cost and what the amount is?

Shri Hathi: The cost is not yet finally decided because the estimates are yet being examined; and, until it is decided, it will be difficult to allocate the cost between the various beneficiary States.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the construction of this

proposed dam on the Beas will link the bigger project that is going to be undertaken after the agreement between India and Pakistan with regard to the distribution of the waters?

Shri Hathi: This itself is a bigger project; and all the projects taken together will cost Rs. 241 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are all the water and power schemes of the Punjab to be linked up with the canal water dispute? If not, why do Government take so much time in deciding these vital schemes?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of Government deciding or taking time. The project report has only recently been received. It has to be technically examined and the main factor to be examined is this. The site where the dam is suggested or proposed to be located is in an earthquake zone. So, we have to be careful to see that the site is technically sound.

2 डाक तथा तार के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारी

श्री स० ब० सामन्त :
 श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री रा० ब० मास्ती :
 *६४६. श्री स० क० गोपालन :
 श्री नारायणन् कुटिट मेनन :
 श्री तंगामणि :
 श्री संबंदम् :
 श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री दिनांक ८ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या १०८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों की इस बीच जांच कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रिपोर्ट और उस पर किये गये निर्णयों की प्रति पटल पर रखी जायगी ?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Since April, 1959 we are hearing that the report is under consideration. Why is such a long time being taken to come to a decision?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It has got to go through so many processes and it takes time.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that more than one lakh of people are working under this system? Will any interim relief be given while Government is taking so much time?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I take the information for what it is worth. We are trying to hasten the procedure, and when Government orders are passed the report will also be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Goray: May I know, considering the fact that many of these people are school teachers in the villages and they have to undergo hardships because of the rise in prices and all that, whether the Government will consider the question of having some interim arrangement pending final decision on the subject?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is difficult to make any interim arrangement because we would not know what the cost would be. We are waiting to make the final arrangements, when they will get the advantage of it.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the Government is aware that due to financial difficulties these extra-departmental staff sometimes use money orders for their own purposes with the result that there is delay in payment to the original payees; if so, whether any step is

going to be taken to remove this difficulty?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Well, Sir, I do not accept what the hon. Member says. I do not think they will resort to these things which he mentions because I am sure they are very honest public servants.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Has not Government received any complaint about this?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Not that I am aware of.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know by what time the report will be finally examined? Can we hope that within two or three months will be examined? Before examination of the report, do Government propose to recognise the union of the extra-departmental employees?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: When the final decision is taken, a decision will be taken also on the question of recognition of the extra-departmental employees' union.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the extra-departmental staff receive only Rs. 200 at a time with the result that there is no scope for them to misuse this money?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I do not agree that there is misusing of money.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know by what time we can expect that the report will be finally examined?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I cannot be a prophet on this. (Interruption).

Shri Goray: We do not want, Sir, the Minister to be a prophet.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: He can at least say whether it will be done within two to three months.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: What I mean was, I cannot give an exact date because there are so many decisions to be made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can the hon. Minister give some indication as to whether it will take six months, two years or ten years?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Not ten years any way.

Mr. Speaker: It is unnecessary to answer such questions. There is no purpose. If he is able to say that it will be done in four months or six months he will certainly do so. If, on the other hand, he feels that it will take more time and he is unable to say how much time it will take—because he has to take into account various factors—there is no good pinning him down. If he says here that it will take such and such time and in actual practice it takes more time, shall he come before this House and apply for extension of time? Therefore, if he is not able to give the time at present, let us wait and see for a month. After one month I shall allow a question again on this subject, when hon. Members can ask whether this matter has made any progress.

Let us go to the next question. //

Level Crossing at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi

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*647. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 809 on the 11th December, 1959, and state the further progress made in the work regarding the construction of a second or a double level crossing near the Safdarjung Airport?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The work of widening the railway level crossing near the Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi, is in progress and will be completed shortly by the Railway Authorities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know for how long it has been in progress and what are the implications in time of the word "shortly"?

Shri Karmarkar: Implications of time are really there. The work of widening the railway level crossing has been started by the railway authorities. This work was expected to be completed by 29th February, 1960, but during the course of the work it has been noticed that a water-main will have to be diverted. Therefore, we have asked the P.W.D. people to do the work of diverting the water-main. Whatever time is taken on that job will be the time taken for completion of this job, but I expect that it will not be too long.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long it will take for the water to be diverted, and whether this work is going to be done by the Ministry of Health?

Shri Karmarkar: Not water, but the water-main.

Mr. Speaker: No purpose is served by asking about progress in respect of every process. We are not going to excute the works. The hon. Minister has to be depended upon for these things. It is enough if hon. Members inform the Ministers that they are anxious about it. I would urge upon hon. Ministers to say if there is any reasonable chance of getting the work through during the financial year. That is enough, and then I am satisfied.

Shri Karmarkar: We can say that Sir, and satisfy you if it is a fact, but if it is not possible we will not be honest if we say that. The thing is, I have given all the details. They have discovered that a water-main has to be diverted. It is not a small job. They have asked the P.W.D. to do that job. Let me also hope with you, Sir, that it will be over by 31st March.

Production of Jute

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*649. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute output has recently declined in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, the production has declined during 1959-60.

(b) The decline in production during 1959-60 is attributed partly to less acreage sown under jute and partly to unfavourable weather conditions.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि पिछले वर्ष पाट के दाम बहुत कम होने के कारण कृषकों ने कम पाट बोया और अगर यह ठीक है, तो क्या सरकार इस का कोई उपाय करेगी कि भविष्य में कृषकों को उचित दाम मिल सके ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : हमारा भी अंदाज है कि कीमतें कम होने के कारण कुछ किसानों ने जूट नहीं बोया, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट इस बात की कोशिश करती है कि जहां तक हो सके, किसानों को अच्छे दाम दे ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई-अगस्त में जूट कटिंग, जो पाकिस्तान में बहुत कम दामों में मिलता था, नहीं मंगाया गया और नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में ऊंचे दामों पर मंगाया गया ? क्या इस का कारण यह है कि सरकार जूट की फसल का ठीक ठीक तलमीनी नहीं कर सकी ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : जूट के आयात और निर्यात के बारे में तो कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री को पूछना होगा । उस के बारे में हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the future prospects of jute? May I know whether any efforts are being made by the Government to push up the acreage under jute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The prospects of this year's crop are very fair. I am glad to say that the prices are also much better than what they were during the last couple of years. This would, therefore, serve as an incentive to the farmers.

Shri A. C. Guha: It has been almost a chronic thing with jute cultivation that when the prices go up in one year the acreage also goes up the next year and when the prices go down in any particular year, the next year the acreage also decreases. May I know whether the Government is taking any step to ensure economic prices for the growers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is a matter of common knowledge, and every hon. Member in this House knows that we have not been able to give good prices to the farmers. Whenever he produces more we give him less, but we are trying to remedy the situation as best as possible.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether because of the fluctuation in prices every year the acreage under jute is going down because the cultivators are not getting an economic price; if so, may I know whether the State Trading Corporation will purchase jute at a fixed price so that the acreage will remain constant, it will earn foreign exchange for us and the potentiality for jute production may be increased? The hon. Minister said that there are enough possibilities of increasing this crop.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The inference of my hon. friend is not correct that every year the acreage is going down. It does vary a great deal. We have more than once tried to get the State Trading Corporation to purchase some of the jute produced so as to maintain the price. That remedy, therefore, is already being practised by Government.

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया : क्या यह सच है कि कृषकों को बहुत सा पाट भ्रगस्त-सितम्बर में सस्ते दामों पर बेच देना पड़ता है और सरकार जो इस विषय में कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा जूट खरीदने का विचार कर रही थी, वह काम कहां तक आगे बढ़ा है ?

श्री ० पं० शा० बेशमुख : हम ने इस में कुछ प्रगति की है और पिछले साल, जब कि प्राइसिज बहुत कम थीं, कीमतें कम हो गई थीं, कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये हम ने कुछ खरीद भी की थी ।

Mr. Speaker: Before I proceed with the next question, I want to say one thing. Shri Karmarkar said that he could not satisfy me whether the work would be done within a year. I have no satisfaction or otherwise.

Shri Karmarkar: I thought you said: "before 31st March".

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to say that hon. Members who wanted to know within what time the work will be done will possibly be satisfied if they are informed whether there is any reasonable prospect of the work being done within a year. It is open to the hon. Minister to say whether it is possible or not.

Shri Karmarkar: In fact, Sir, I addressed the House through you. Perhaps, Sir, I misheard you and I thought an assurance was required from me that the work will be completed by the end of this financial year.

Mr. Speaker: Not this year—one year.

Shri Karmarkar: But I expect it to be done much earlier than a financial year; it will not take so much time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You are giving him too much of a latitude, Sir. I think a competent Minister should know much better.

Shri Karmarkar: I think so.

Rise in Price of Sugar

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Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
*650. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Manabendra Shah:
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Anirudha Sinha:
Shri R. C. Vyas:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar prices registered a rise during January and February, 1960; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring the prices down?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Government allots specific quotas to the States from each monthly release. It is for the State Governments to arrange proper distribution at reasonable prices. According to information received from the State Governments, prices at approved shops remained generally at proper levels during January and February and there has generally been no increase. However, in Calcutta where the State Government had left the trade free the prices went up but with the implementation of the scheme of distribution introduced by the State Government they are coming down.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the extent to which the distribution of sugar is done through fair price shops by the State Governments and through the normal trade channels?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Now, the State Governments allocate quotas to the various districts and under the supervision of the district officers it is being distributed through fair price shops and other approved dealers.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I want to know the extent to which the sugar is being distributed through fair price shops by the State Governments and through the normal trade channels.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The entire quantity of sugar produced in the country is now being allocated to the various State Governments. They are getting it distributed through the various district officers.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether different rates have been fixed in Bihar for the two zones—North Bihar and South Bihar—and, if so, what is the reason for the same?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to South Bihar, we are just looking into the matter. As the hon. House knows, the cost of production differed from North Bihar, compared to that in South Bihar and so a different price had to be fixed for South Bihar. We are looking into the matter.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the consumers will get sugar at the same price or at different prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The consumer will get it at the price at which the landed cost of North Bihar sugar works out in South Bihar.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what improvements in the distribution have been effected since the new Minister has taken over and whether the new Minister has made any changes in the system of distribution, and if he has done so, may I

know what are the improvements which he has effected? I ask this question because in most parts of the country I find that the malady continues with virulence.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far as the distribution of sugar is concerned, it is entirely the responsibility of the States. I have been urging on them that if they do it through the co-operative societies, it would be perhaps better. Distribution of sugar through ration cards has another disadvantage, because those who do not normally eat sugar also start eating it.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं अभी हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश में सागर इत्यादि जगहों का दौरा करने गई थी और वहाँ मैंने पाया कि शक्कर के भाव बहुत तेज़ हैं जिसके कारण जनता बहुत परेशान है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठा रही है जिससे शक्कर उचित भाव पर मुलभ हो सके और जनता में जो असन्तोष फैला हुआ है वह दूर हो सके या क्या सरकार शक्कर के भाव फिक्स करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In Madhya Pradesh we are allocating a quota of.....

कुछ मातनीय सदस्य : जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब हिन्दी जानते नहीं हैं तो कैसे जवाब हिन्दी में दें ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: . . . 11,300 tons and the price prevailing, according to the report that we have received, is Rs. 41.67 in Bhopal.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member is not able to follow English, the other Minister may answer in Hindi.

श्री स० का० पाटिल : जो वितरण का काम है वह मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट कर रही है,

बहु हमारी तरफ से नहीं होता है। जैसा कि माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया है ११,००० टन जितनी शक्कर मध्य प्रदेश को दी जाती है। अब किस तरह से उसका बटवारा होना है वह देखना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the reports that the production of sugar is likely to increase by two lakh tons this year, will the Government think over the increase of quotas which are now released per month? The Government have been releasing only 175,000 tons per month and are blaming the State Governments for the defect in the distribution machinery. Unless the Government increase the quota for the States per month, I think the prices will shoot up as they have been shooting up.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is too early, because the season has to run. I cannot simply take the risk just now, because if I run short of the stock perhaps the difficulties will be more than what the hon. Member imagines. So far as the quota of allocation, that is, the allocation of 175,000 tons is concerned, it is based on the past one or two years and the practices during the past. But I shall be very glad to increase that quota the moment I am sure that I am out of the woods.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India have brought to the notice of the State Governments that there is much difference between the price of sugar in controlled shops and the price in the open market and, if so, what arrangements are they making to see that the prices do not shoot so much?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The prices range between Re. 1 and Rs. 1.15 per seer. But it is only a small quantity that escapes into the open market now and for that quantity the prices vary from State to the State and are really more than for what we get from the controlled shops.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not a question of a small quantity escaping. Supposing, in a particular city with a population of 11 lakhs, the cardholders may be only 1½ lakhs, but the other people should get it from the open market. I want to know why the difference is so great. In the market it is Rs. 1-6-0. For instance, in Kanpur, it is Rs. 1-8-0 and elsewhere it is Rs. 1-11-0.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of arguing over the matter. The hon. Minister says that some portion escapes into the market.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Should we not control the price in the market, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Why is there no control of the entire quantity of sugar? That is his question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not possible in the nature of things. As has been made clear, the entire production of the sugar factories, except for a small quantity that is set apart for the employees, is being distributed through the State Governments. The State Governments are arranging distribution.

My senior colleague has made it clear that even persons who do not require sugar also get sugar from the ration shops, and that quantity perhaps also escapes into the black market.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that sugar prices in the controlled shops are Rs. 40 per maund whereas, 100 miles from here the sugar in the open market costs Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per maund and, if so, what is the reason for this and may I know whether the Government are considering about making sugar available at a reasonable price in those areas?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It may be a fact that the open market prices are a little more than the prices prevailing in the controlled shops.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether, in view of the lesser

production this year, the Government propose to import sugar so as to meet the requirements?

Shri S. K. Patil: The Government do not think of importing any sugar at all. This country has the capacity for producing the sugar that she needs.

Shri Sankarapandian: May I know whether Government have an idea of continuing the control over sugar or whether they have any idea of relaxing it?

Shri S. K. Patil: Surely that depends upon the stock that will be made available at the end of the season.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the shortage of sugar, may I know whether Government are considering the putting up of more sugar mills in the country or giving more incentives to private parties to put up more sugar mills?

Shri S. K. Patil: Enough incentives have been given and I expect that the sugar production will increase by about 200,000 tons this year. So far as new factories are concerned, we will be having quite a number of them in the third Five Year Plan.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the Central Government is allocating the sugar quotas to the States, may I know why the State Governments are giving the sugar to the open market where the prices are much higher and may I know what steps have been taken to see that the State Governments do not allocate any sugar quota to the open market?

Shri S. K. Patil: As I said, it is impossible, and sometimes when you introduce ration over the whole State, perhaps million of people who never used to eat sugar will go in for sugar. That is really not an improvement over the existing situation.

Shri Raghunath Singh: As the cost of production and the recovery in the South are less than in northern India,

may I know why the price in the South is higher?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is the other way about.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that we are likely to produce more sugar this year. I want to know whether the present system of sugar distribution, etc., has not yielded the desired effect and, if so, whether a new system or a new procedure will be introduced after we get the total quantity of sugar this year?

Shri S. K. Patil: Two effects will follow. If there is more sugar possibly control may not be necessary. That might reduce the number of those who really take sugar or do not take sugar that goes into the black market. Another thing is, possibly the quotas that are given to the States would be increased.

Protein from Water-Hyacinth

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

(a) whether the Department of Applied Chemistry of Calcutta University have exhibited at the World Agriculture Fair samples of protein materials extracted from green leaves of grass, water-hyacinth and other plants, which could be used in making various food preparations;

(b) whether the commercial production of this protein can be taken up;

(c) whether it can be produced domestically; and

(d) if so, the cost of production thereof?

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

(b) Information available indicates commercial possibilities.

(c) Yes.

(d) Tentative estimates indicate the cost of production would be about Re. 1 per lb.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether the know-how is being passed on to the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, for further research on the subject of the production of standardised protein food?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is still at the experimental stage and some domestic methods are being followed. It has to be experimented further in a pilot plant before it is passed on to the general public.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question was whether the know-how has been passed on to the Institute.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has stated that it is still in the experimental stage.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is there any possibility of large-scale production of this protein food to meet the food shortage in the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We cannot get all the protein products to meet the food shortage in the country, but it will considerably meet the requirements of protein. We are just trying to see that it is produced on a large scale.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the nutritive value of this protein food is tested?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The nutritive value has been tested.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: When was it tested and what is the recommendation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been tested and found that by the method of protein extraction, as worked by the Calcutta University, 50 to 80 per cent of the protein can be made available.

दिल्ली में रेलवे का विस्तार

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*६५३. { श्री राधा रमण :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री भीनारायण दास :
श्री राम गरीब :

नया रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर में रेलवे के विस्तार के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब लागू की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बृहत्तर दिल्ली योजना के अन्तर्गत बस्तियों में रेलवे मार्ग बनाने का उपबन्ध रखा गया है; और

(घ) दिल्ली में बनाई जाने वाली नई रेलवे लाइनों में यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों का कहां तक ध्यान रखा गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) यमुना पर एक दूसरा पुल बना कर गाजियाबाद को तुगलकाबाद और नयी दिल्ली से मिलाने के एक सुझाव की जांच की जा रही है । इसके अलावा रिंग रेलवे बनाने के एक दूसरे सुझाव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है जिसके अनुसार दिल्ली-मथुरा लाइन दिल्ली-अम्बाला लाइन से मिल जायेगी और नयी दिल्ली और दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर गये बिना गाड़ियां इन लाइनों पर आ-जा सकेंगी ।

(ख) यह काम तभी शुरू किया जा सकता है जब ये योजनाएं तैयार हो जायें और मंजूर कर ली जायें ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) इन नयी लाइनों की योजना बनाते समय मुसाफिरों, खासकर दूर की बस्तियों में रहने वाले मुसाफिरों की कठिनाइयों का ध्यान रखा गया है ।

Shri Radha Raman: The need for a circular railway round about Delhi has been a long felt need. May I know whether the Government have in preparing the schemes for the Third Plan and for the next year given top priority to this because of that long felt need?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The final location survey was sanctioned on 21st July, 1959 and investigations and final location surveys are in progress.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of this matter being pending for a long time with the Government, may I know whether the schemes that are under the consideration of Government will be dealt with expeditiously and this House will be able to know when they are about to be finalized?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It will be dealt with as expeditiously as conditions would permit. The alignment passes through certain areas about the acquisition of which we are having some difficulty. That is one of the reasons for the delay.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि इस रिंग रेलवे को बनाने में चूंकि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का कुछ भाग आ जाता है जो कि कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड का हिस्सा है और कुछ पूसा इन्स्टिट्यूट का हिस्सा आ जाता है, इस कारण इस को रोक दिया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : रोका तो नहीं गया है । अपनी कुछ मुश्किलात बताई गई थीं डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री और पूसा इन्स्टिट्यूट की तरफ से । उन्होंने एक और तजवीज दी कि इस लाइन के अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता भी हो सकता है, और वह सब हमारे जेरे तफ्तीश है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister has just now stated that it is proposed to link New Delhi with Ghaziabad over a Second Jamuna bridge. What is the stage of consideration of this project and what is the length of this line?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The length of the line would be approximately sixteen miles and the total estimated expenditure is about Rs. 3.51 crores.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: How long will it take to decide and complete the work?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The sanction has been received and as the land is being acquired it should not take very long. Once we get going I think we will finish in two working seasons.

Shri Jangde: What is the estimated cost of this ring railway to be constructed round about Delhi?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The exact cost would be known after the surveys have been completed.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now stated that the delay has been on account of the acquisition of land and certain other complicated procedure. In view of the urgency of this case, instead of taking the full scheme and implementing it at one time, will the Government consider the question of taking it up in parts and completing it?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There are two schemes—one is the construction of Delhi avoiding lines-cum-ring Railway by connecting Delhi-Mathura line with Delhi-Safdarjung line, Delhi Cantt. B.G. line and Delhi-Shakurbasti and Delhi-Ambala lines and the other connecting Ghaziabad with Tughlakabad and New Delhi over a second Yamuna Bridge. The work of acquisition of land is already in progress and we are hopeful of its early completion.

Shri Radha Raman: The present circular railway is going up to Vinaynagar. As there will be considerable delay if the whole scheme is taken up at one time, I want to know whether it is possible to take it up in small bits and then ultimately link the lines. Is any such scheme under contemplation?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The main project is the Delhi avoiding line. As I said, we are making every possible

effort to acquire the land as soon as possible.

Shri P. K. Deo: Will this railway link be completed in the Third Plan period?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Which railway link? There are two projects.

Shri P. K. Deo: The ring railway.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We hope so.

Visakhapatnam Port

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*654. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether four additional berths with mechanical handling facilities for ore loading at the port of Visakhapatnam have been finally constructed; and

(b) if not, at what stage they are?

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

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

STATEMENT

Visakhapatnam Port

Estimates and designs for the construction of the four additional berths had been prepared on the assumption that the soil conditions at the site of the berths were more or less the same as those at the site of the existing berths and sanctioned. But subsequent investigations revealed that the soil conditions at the two sites were different. Revised designs and estimates have, therefore, been prepared by the Vizagapatnam Port Administration and are under the consideration of Government.

Lay-out plans and estimates for the ore loading plant for the mechanical handling of ore are under preparation

by the Development Adviser attached to the Department of Transport.

Shri S. C. Samanta: According to the revised estimates submitted by the Visakhapatnam port authorities how much more money will be required?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have not yet got the revised estimates for the berth, but some work has already been started in anticipation and about as much as Rs. 85 lakhs have been spent. So far as the revised estimates for the equipments and plants for mechanical loading are concerned, the difference will be from Rs. 2.05 crores to Rs. 2.3 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the work on the two sites which have good soil is progressing?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the progress of the work is concerned, the latest report of the Port Administrative Officer says that the preliminary work has been taken in hand. Keeping in view the target date, which is 31st December, 1963 for completion, I think we can say that the work is proceeding apace.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says:

"Estimates and designs for the construction of the four additional berths had been prepared on the assumption that the soil conditions at the site of the berths were more or less the same as those at the site of the existing berths and sanctioned. But subsequent investigations revealed that the soil conditions at the two sites were different."

May I know why the investigation regarding the site was not made before the estimates and designs were prepared?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Normally it is expected that when a work is taken in close proximity to certain existing works the soil conditions could not be

much different, but in this case when actual work was taken on hand for dredging, reclamation etc. certain trial borings were made which revealed that soil conditions were rather different from those that were obtaining close by. Hence the estimates and designs also had to be changed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that lay-out plans and estimates for the ore loading plant for the mechanical handling of ore are under preparation by the Development Adviser. May I know why this scheme has not been taken up before, so that the work will go on well?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was taken up before. As I said, to begin with, an estimate for Rs. 2.05 crores for the ore loading plant and equipment was put forward. But subsequently, it transpired that the quantity of ore to be exported from this port was sought to be increased from 2 million tons to 6 million tons per year. So, fresh layout for the equipment also had to be designed and put forward. That is why there has been some delay.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if any financial assistance has been received from Japanese sources or from the American President's South-east Asian Development Fund for the construction of these berths in Visakhapatnam?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This particular scheme, viz., that of the development of the port facilities at Visakhapatnam is a part of the bigger scheme for the promotion of ore export from the port. This is only a part of it. For the main scheme, there is an offer of 20 million dollars from the U.S. President's Asian Economic Development Fund.

Shri P. K. Deo: I wanted to know if any financial assistance has been actually received.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say whether any assistance has been actually received, but the offer has

been made. Japan also has made an offer of 8 million dollars equivalent to Rs. 3.81 crores.

Viscounts for I.A.C.

***655. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a set-back in the plan of the Indian Airlines Corporation to introduce more Viscounts in its service, consequent on the falling through of the negotiations for purchase of 3 Viscounts from the Burmese Airlines; and

(b) if so, what alternate arrangements are being made to enable the I.A.C. to secure the additional number of Viscounts needed by it?

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

(b) The Corporation are continuing to explore the possibility of acquiring second-hand Viscount aircraft.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether it is a fact that these Viscounts has added to the revenues of the IAC considerably and if so, how many more Viscounts are proposed to be put on new routes and on existing routes within the coming two years?

Shri Mohiuddin: We are trying to get three or four Viscounts. I entirely agree with the statement of the hon. Member that the Viscounts have increased the Corporation's revenue considerably.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether in spite of the popularisation of IAC due to the Viscount services, other difficulties created by the Corporation, as far instance, cancellation of the winter schedule one day after it was issued, have not added to the difficulties of IAC in operation and whether foreign and Indian travel agents had protested very strongly against such mismanagement?

Shri Mohiuddin: I hardly think that this supplementary arises out of

the original question. I agree that the last minute cancellation would cause some inconvenience.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the timings of the day flight between Madras and Delhi via Hyderabad will be changed, because it has been represented times without number to the Ministry?

Shri Mohiuddin: Sir, there are difficulties in starting a morning service between Madras and Delhi. As the hon. Member knows, if the morning service starts, there have to be two Viscounts one starting from Madras and the other from Delhi. At the present moment, there are difficulties about that and I cannot say when the timings will be changed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand that the timings will not be changed till we receive more Viscounts?

Shri Mohiuddin: It looks like that.

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I know whether the Ministry is aware that Viscounts are becoming obsolete now and are being replaced by jet aircraft? Is there any proposal to have jet aircraft here?

Shri Mohiuddin: I think the Viscounts with turbo-prop are the latest for domestic short journeys. Jets are mainly for inter-continental and for very long journeys.

Shri Dinesh Singh: In Europe, they are already having Caravelle jets for short runs.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have read some article that a new engine with jets is being developed for short runs. I do not know whether they have actually developed it.

Railway Bridges Across Cauvery

*656. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed plans and estimates for rebuilding the three Railway bridges across the rivers

Cauvery and Cauvery South near Seringapatnam on the Bangalore-Mysore Section have since been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when are they likely to be finalised and work on the same commenced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Detailed plans for rebuilding the three Railway bridges have already been finalised and the estimate has also been sanctioned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Work on these three bridges is expected to start by May, 1960 and be completed in 1962-1963.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The works programme that was given to us does not contain this work either under new bridges or under works in progress. How is it then that we are going to take it up in May, 1960?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not aware whether it is there in the programme, but the fact remains that it will be taken up by May, 1960 and will be completed in 1962-63.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the estimated cost of these three bridges?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: About Rs. 33 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether they will be taken up simultaneously or one after the other?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is a matter of detail. But the point is that they will be completed by 1962-63—all the three.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether it is a rail-cum-road bridge?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir; it is only a railway bridge.

National T. B. Survey

- *657. { ^TShri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a national tuberculosis survey has recently revealed that about 5 million people in India are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; and

(b) whether a copy of the survey will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) Copies of the report on the tuberculosis survey are available in the Parliament Library.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has studied this report and has devised some methods of checking the spread of T.B.?

Shri Karmarkar: This enquiry was undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research with a view to find out the incidence of tuberculosis. Regarding combating T.B., there are various measures in operation like increasing the number of beds, isolation beds, taking advantage of chemotherapy wherever it is possible, establishing clinics with x-ray apparatus, etc. These are the various measures taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any scheme to combat T.B. in the villages, though I know that a great deal of attention is being paid to combating the disease in the cities?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not a question of cities and villages. But normally the T.B. sanatoria have been situated sometimes near the villages and sometimes near towns. If it is not near the villages, the villagers try to go there. At the present moment,

I am sorry to tell the House that with our resources, it is impossible to combat it adequately. If more resources are available, we shall be able to take steps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the survey has revealed that T.B. cases are more among those who reside in slums and if so, whether Government contemplate having T.B. hospitals in 6 or 7 cities which have been declared as having worst slum areas?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir; it is a fact that normally people living in poorer environments of life, including slums, have suffered from T.B. more than elsewhere. Such cases arise in the larger cities like Bombay, Delhi, etc. We are trying to do what we can and the Corporations are trying to do what they can. But I am sorry to tell the House that the efforts made at present are not adequate to meet the situation.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether the incidence of infection of T.B. is as great in rural areas as in urban areas?

Shri Karmarkar: It is more or less same. In a few cases, the incidence in urban areas is a little less, but not appreciably. What we have taken is a sample survey of the whole country in six centres. The ICMR's findings are that more or less the incidence is about the same.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know how the results of the survey made now compare with the results of the survey made last year in this respect and whether there has been any improvement as a result of the efforts made by the Health Ministry?

Shri Karmarkar: The sample survey was the first of its kind in the sense of a national sample survey. We have had reasons to feel that so far as T.B. is concerned, the mortality is being positively cut. There are a larger number of beds and a larger number of clinics than before. But there is also reason to believe that in

some of the congested cities like Delhi, on account of new slums created during the last 10 years, whereas the mortality has been cut by half—that is what I am told—the incidence has risen by half.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that in those areas with worst slums, they are taking effective action. May I know whether in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Delhi, which are supposed to have worst slum areas, the hospitals are going to be established in the second Five-Year Plan or at least in the third Five-Year Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir; we are trying to do our best. In the Third Five Year Plan we hope to have some mobile clinics. In cities, like the ones that he has mentioned, there are some independent organisations, like the local branches of the Tuberculosis Association of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In Kanpur there are about 14 beds and the patients number 1465 or so. I want to know whether you are going to have a full-fledged hospital there.

Shri Karmarkar: Hospitals are not the answer for tuberculosis in this country where, I am told, there are about 500,000 deaths and 2½ or 5 million patients or something like that. In a country like India, the practicable thing is not to go on opening hospitals, because it is impossible under the circumstances with our resources, but to extend to patients, who go to the out-patient departments, as good and free treatment as possible and to extend domiciliary services as is done in cities like Bombay. But I am sorry to tell the House that with the resources presently at our disposal we are unable to cope with the problem.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that in spite of whatever has been done to combat T.B., the incidence of T.B. has gone up very rapidly? If so, has the Ministry of Health put up

to the Planning Commission the need for much more funds and resources not only for curative but also for preventive measures in regard to T.B.?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said before, our resources are limited. I am not prepared to agree with my hon. friend that the incidence of T.B. is going up in all cases. What I said was that where there has been greater congestion during the last ten years or where the population is malnourished and is getting poorer, we have reasons to feel that the incidence of T.B. is growing. But I am not prepared to believe that on the national scale the incidence of T.B. has gone up, as a whole. Secondly, the problem is so large that with all the goodwill of the Planning Commission and of the Government of India, it is impossible to cope with the problem at the present moment. Unless public opinion and public leaders come to our rescue, get into the problem themselves and assist the Government on an all-India basis, it is impossible to combat T.B.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The hon. Minister just now referred to the scheme of domiciliary treatment. I would like to know whether alongside that scheme of domiciliary treatment, Government is also taking steps to improve sanitary conditions and other conditions in those areas.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. If my hon. friend has read the papers of the last Five Year Plan, that is, the Second Plan, she will find that we are taking steps to the extent that is possible under our resources to improve sanitation. It is not only we who come into the picture, but the municipalities, State Government, citizens at large, that is, everybody comes into the picture. At the present moment I am not also satisfied about the sanitary conditions. One of the conclusions to which I have come is that unless the public fully co-operate in this matter it is impossible for Government by itself to improve sanitary conditions.

Land Acquisition in Delhi

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 { Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Ram Garib:
 659. { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri Manabendra Shah:
 Shri Bhanja Deo:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Ramji Verma:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite policy or conditions regarding the disposal of 34000 acres of land notified by Government under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act have been laid down;

(b) if so, what is their nature; and

(c) how long it will take to implement that policy?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The policy regarding disposal of 34070 acres of land will be finalised in the light of the recommendations regarding land use that might be made in the Master Plan for Greater Delhi. In the meantime, it has been decided that the following categories of lands should be excluded from the purview of the notification for acquisition of 34,070 acres of land:

(a) lands which had been purchased by genuine House Building Co-operative Societies, provided these are included in the residential areas in the Master Plan for Greater Delhi;

(b) colonies or areas the layout and building plans of which had been approved by Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Development Authority or any other competent authority. In cases where such lands cannot be released, Delhi Administration would assist the Societies concerned to acquire alternative pieces of land from

within the areas included in the notification for 34,070 acres.

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

Shri Radha Raman: The Government has notified that 34,070 acres of land will be acquired. May I know whether Government has made any provision to meet the cost of acquisition and, if so, in what year the provision is made?

Shri Karmarkar: The immediate object of this notification was really twofold. One was to have a planned construction in Delhi. But a little urgent consideration was to stop speculation in Delhi. I am happy to tell the House that speculation has largely stopped. With regard to the development of Delhi, it is the intention of Government to develop this land, but how far we shall be able to do so is under consideration. At the present moment what is urgently required is not to stop other people's construction works. Therefore we have decided that in the case of those *bona fide* co-operative societies who had purchased land before a particular period such land should be released from the purview of this notification. That is the whole idea.

Shri Radha Raman: What will be the position of educational or such charitable institutions, which have purchased land or which had partly purchased it and were partly to purchase it, with regard to the release of such land?

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot exactly lay my finger on the information proper, but I should think that Government should be liberal in this regard.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the idea of issuing this notification was to stop speculation. May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that prices of land which were already on sale have jumped up because of the uncertainty that the Government is showing with regard to the acquisition of the land desired to be acquired and

the probable time that it will take? The prices are still going higher and higher. Therefore some expeditious conclusions have to be drawn with regard to acquisition or release of lands.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to know more about that, because I could not congratulate persons who buy lands which are under Government notification as till such time that Government releases it from the purview of the notification, they will not be able to take advantage of that land. I am not able to understand that. But I can understand that some people rush in where angels fear to tread.

Shri Radha Raman: I was not clear to the hon. Minister. I am only saying that the prices of such lands which were on sale and which belonged to the approved colonies have jumped up because of this uncertainty and the delay that is being caused. I only want to know whether Government considers it necessary that expeditious decision is to be taken with regard to the actual acquisition or release of this land because uncertainty creates certain other complications.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. I agree with my hon. friend when he says that our decisions should be expeditious in this regard. We are anxious to release land of those colonies or institutions which have already taken some steps. An inter-departmental committee is sitting with a view to release such lands. With regard to the ultimate decision also, naturally it is Government's desire to take an expeditious decision. But in the meantime I do not think it is a very pleasant pastime for speculators, that is, the action that we have taken.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The statement made says that land purchased by genuine co-operative housing societies is to be released as also land belonging to colonies or areas the layout and building plans of which

had been approved by the Municipal corporation and all that. May I know the definition of genuine co-operative societies and the amount of land which shall be released under these two categories?

Shri Karmarkar: The definition of a co-operative society will be found in the Act. By genuine it is meant that it is not a made up co-operative society. We are trying to investigate about that. There are conceivably cooperative societies where the membership is nominal, that is one or two or five members have financed it and things like that. So, by a genuine co-operative society we mean a genuine and real co-operative society. In Delhi the difficulty has been that land having been precious, because it does not require any law to undergo a particular procedure, like pay an amount of fees to the Registrar and things like that, you get a co-operative society. We found case where they were not genuine co-operative societies. Therefore we have said that where a genuine cooperative society is there and if certain conditions are fulfilled, we want to release that land. I am quite sure my hon. friend agrees with me on that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How much land shall be released belonging to these two categories out of the 34,000 acres and odd?

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to have notice. But recently we have released some co-operative societies' land. About the actual acreage of land, I would like to have notice.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether Government will acquire large compounds of big houses first or whether Government will build high houses first or acquire the land of these poor peasants first?

Shri Karmarkar: I think I agree with my hon. friend in the underlying principle of his statement, but what exactly that implies I shall take some time to understand.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Equipment at Bhakra Power House

S.N.Q. 5. { ⁺ Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria;
 Shri P. G. Deb;
 Shri S. A. Mehdi;
 Shri Supakar:

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

(a) whether the equipment at Bhakra Power House has been tested to be of good quality;

(b) what is the present loss; and

(c) whether the Japanese manufacturers have given guarantee about its fitness?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The parts of the three generators which were submerged have since been reconditioned and stator and rotor windings have been subjected to final tests and have been found to be satisfactory. The turbine parts have also been reconditioned. Final tests of these will, however, be possible only after the turbines are put into commission.

(b) The total loss due to the submergence of the Power House equipment is estimated at between Rs. 20 and 25 lakhs.

(c) The Japanese expert who came specially from Japan to examine the governors of the turbines is satisfied with the condition of the reconditioned governors and has expressed the view that they will function properly.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस इंजीनियरिंग मशीनरी को सप्लाय करने वाला भारतीय एजेंट कौन था ?

Shri Hathi: It was the Japanese firm that supplied. About the agent I do not know. I have no information.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that the Associated Electrical Industries, Calcutta, had

given a report to the Government that the equipments in question were not fit for use?

Shri Hathi: The manufacturers of the machinery themselves have come, and they have certified, and our engineers are also satisfied, that the machinery is sound technically.

Shri Supakar: What was the total period for which the machines were under water, and how could the Government assess the approximate loss before putting them into operation to test whether they are in working condition?

Shri Hathi: It is not that all the machinery has not been tested. Most of them have been tested, for example, the governors, the rotors, the stators etc., have been tested, and it is on this that the estimate of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs has been based.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : जिन मशीनों की अभी तक परीक्षा नहीं हुई है, क्योंकि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सब मशीनों को अभी टेस्ट नहीं किया गया है, क्या उनकी भी परीक्षा की जायेगी और यह जो परीक्षा हुई है उसके समय क्या जापानी विशेषज्ञों के साथ हमारे विशेषज्ञ भी रहे हैं और उनका भी क्या यही मत है जो जापानी एक्सपर्ट्स का है ?

श्री हाथी : जरूर है । हमारे जो विशेषज्ञ थे उन्होंने इम्पेक्ट किया । उनके बाद जेपेनीज विशेषज्ञ आये और उन्होंने देखा और कहा है कि ठीक है ।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : बाकी जो मशीनरी है उसकी बाबत मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री हाथी : बाकी की जो मशीनरी है, जो पानी में नहीं आई थी, उसकी तो कोई बात ही नहीं है ।

Shri Supakar: What was the original value of this machinery in respect of which loss on account of the submergence has been calculated at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs?

Shri Hathi: It has different parts. It was not that all the machinery and equipment were submerged, but only certain parts. I do not have the figures for the cost of those parts that had been submerged.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demolition of Labourers' Huts in Delhi

*648. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 labourers residing in the Jamuna Bazar area of Delhi demonstrated in front of the residence of the Chief Commissioner on the 16th December, 1959 in protest against the demolition of their huts; and

(b) what alternative accommodation has been provided by Government to the labourers whose huts had been so demolished?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) There was no demonstration. However, about 80 residents of Jamuna Bazar came to see the Chief Commissioner in a deputation to place their grievances before him in respect of the Delhi Development Authority's decision to demolish fresh unauthorised hutments in the Yamuna Bazar area.

(b) Only eleven unauthorised temporary huts of fresh origin were demolished. No alternative accommodation was provided to the squatters as they had encroached upon the land recently and were not entitled to alternative accommodation.

Delegates to Indian History Congress

*651. { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special bogie carrying 20 Delegates and distinguished visitors bound for

Gauhati to attend the session of the Indian History Congress at Gauhati was left behind at Siliguri on the 25th December, 1959 owing to the mismanagement of the Railway staff at Siliguri junction, as a result of which all these distinguished passengers were seriously inconvenienced;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway officers at Siliguri refused to entertain any complaints in this regard which were made by the passengers travelling in the said special bogie; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been held in regard to this matter and whether the causes why the said bogie was left behind have been ascertained with a view to punish the guilty railway officials concerned?

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

(b) No. A complaint was allowed to be recorded in the Station Complaint Book by one of the occupants of the first class bogie, Shri A. C. Banerjee.

(c) Yes.

मुगली से रक्सौल (बिहार) तक
राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

*६५८. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगली में जिला चम्पारन (बिहार) में रक्सौल तक जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के निर्माण की प्रगति धीमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सड़क का निर्माण इस वर्ष पूरा हो जाये इसके लिए क्या सरकार उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का विचार करती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख).

इस सड़क के निर्माण में संतोषजनक प्रगति हो रही है। इस पर दो पुलों के बनाने का काम हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है। आशा है कि इन पुलों को छोड़ कर बाकी सड़क एक महीने के अन्दर बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी।

Four-seater Rickshaws

*660. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all four-seater tonga-type auto rickshaws will cease to operate after October, 1960; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide their operators with alternative occupation before October, 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) According to the amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, notified on the 2nd January, 1960, no four-seater motor cycle rickshaw with tonga type body will be allowed to operate in Delhi after the 31st December, 1960.

(b) The owners of four-seater motor cycle rickshaws with tonga type bodies have been allowed time upto the 31st December, 1960, to change over to the station wagon box type bodies. Those owners who are not in a position to change the existing bodies of their vehicles by that date and apply for permits for taxis or two seater auto-rickshaws will be considered for grant of permits for such vehicles only after the 31st December 1960, after verification of their eligibility to drive vehicles of the type for which applications for permits are made.

Reclamation of Land in Tripura

*661. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land reclaimed so far during the Second Five Year Plan period in Tripura;

(b) the total increase in production of paddy and rice due to reclamation of that land; and

(c) whether the Government have any programme for further reclamation of new land?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) About 66,000 acres, out of which about 29,000 acres are reported to have been brought under paddy cultivation.

(b) About 8,300 tons of rice.

(c) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 28,500 has been provided under Tribal Welfare Sector for reclamation, terracing and contour bunding during 1960.

Smallpox in Delhi and New Delhi

*662. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smallpox broke out in Delhi and New Delhi in the month of January; and

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by the disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One hundred and five cases of smallpox were reported during the period from the 27th December, 1959 to the 30th January, 1960.

Reserve Forests in Andamans

*663. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under a notification of the Chief Commissioner, Andamans, the whole of the territory of South Andamans including revenue villages and Port Blair township has been declared either as reserve or protected forests; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why Port Blair town and revenue villages have been declared as reserve or protected forests?

The Minister of Agriculture. (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The notification was a preliminary one issued by the Chief Commissioner, Andamans under Section 4(1)(a) of the Indian Forests Act, 1927 and will not come into effect until claims are finally settled and final notification is issued under Section 20 of the said Act.

(b) Pending settlement of the geographical boundaries and demarcation, the preliminary notification was issued covering the entire area, but final notification will issue after completion of cadastral survey and the revenue areas, villages, Port Blair township, etc. which require to be excluded, will be excluded.

I.C.A.R.

*664. { **Kumari M. Vedakumari:**
Shri Kadiyan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Agricultural Research have prepared a scheme for enabling the retired scientists to continue their research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A note containing the details of the scheme is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II. annexure No. 26.]

Rice for Tribals in Manipur

*665. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate quantity of rice has been made available to the tribals of Chudachandpur sub-division of Manipur where paddy crop was almost totally destroyed by rats last year; and

(b) if so, the quantity supplied for relief of the affected people?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Central Government have agreed to supply whatever quantity of rice is required for distribution in the areas of Manipur where rat menace has caused heavy damage to crops.

So, far 25,000 maunds of rice from Central Government depots in Assam and 10,000 maunds of paddy from Assam Government stock have been released.

Rice From U.P.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government had offered to the Central Government 60,000 tons of rice for distribution to the deficit States;

(b) if so, what quantity of rice the Centre has purchased from U.P. by now;

(c) whether it has been supplied to deficit States; and

(d) if so, at what price?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Out of 60,000 tons of rice 22,000 tons have been allotted to the West Bengal Government and 20,000 tons to the Bombay Government for direct supply by the U.P. Government. The balance quantity of 18,000 tons will also be allotted to these States after delivery of the quantities already allotted is taken by them.

(b) The price payable by recipient Governments is the economic cost of Uttar Pradesh Government and it varies from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22-53 per maund f.o.r. despatching station, depending on quality. The price includes cost of gunny bag.

Sethu Road as National Highway

*667. { Shri Sambandam:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

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

(a) whether Madras Government have requested the Centre for the declaration of the Sethu Road (the east coastal road) as the National Highway; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Madras Government made such a suggestion in November 1958, but it could not be accepted for want of funds.

Family Planning

*668. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1309 on the 17th March, 1959 and state the progress achieved in connection with the investigations at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, on the oral contraceptive for family planning originally developed at the Calcutta Bacteriological Institute?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): A total number of 774 women have so far been enrolled for study in Calcutta and Singur studies. This includes 224 women enrolled in the Control Group and the rest in the Experimental Group. Before recommending the drug to the public it was considered necessary to conduct further studies in rural areas. For this purpose a pilot study has been in progress in Singur area near Calcutta since August, 1959. So far a total of 160 women have accepted the drug in this area and the number of pregnancies observed in the group so far is 10.

Swiss Experts at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*669. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contracts of Swiss experts at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur have been extended;

(b) if so, what are the terms thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such extension?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (c). Yes. Two of the experts have been allowed to avail themselves of the leave earned by them after the expiry of their contract period. This technically involves an extension of service to the extent of the leave period. One of them has been given an extension for a maximum period of 14 days due to uncertainties of shipping conditions.

(b) On the existing terms and conditions.

Air Agreement with Czechoslovakia Government

{ Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
*670. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether an air agreement with Czechoslovakia Government has been concluded recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir, a bilateral air transport agreement between the Governments of India and Czechoslovakia was initialled in New Delhi on 13th February 1960 by the leaders of delegations of the two countries.

(b) The Agreement provides for the operation of scheduled air transport services by the designated airline of one country to and through the territory of the other country.

Rise in Price of Khandsari

*671. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of Khandsari Sugar is ranging between Rs. 44 to 50 per maund nowadays; and

(b) if so, the action taken to control this when the price of sugar fixed by the Government is much less?

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

(a) The price of Khandsari sugar is at present ranging from Rs. 28 to Rs. 44 per maund depending on quality.

(b) Due to variations in quality and other reasons statutory control of Khandsari prices presents special difficulties. The present price situation is the result of a psychology of scarcity in the market which has been diminishing with increasing production of sugar.

New Jetty at Kandla Port

*672. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 1111 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received detailed proposals regarding the modification of the new jetty at Kandla Port from the Development Commissioner, Kandla Port;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been examined and approved; and

(c) when the work for modification will start?

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

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

Virginia Tobacco

*673. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether attempts have been made to produce Virginia type and pipe tobacco in the country to avoid imports;

(b) how the value of tobacco imported annually compares with the tobacco exported;

(c) whether encouragement is given to grow more tobacco for export; and

(d) if so, in what way?

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

(b) The value of imported tobacco is about 10 per cent of the value of exported tobacco.

(c) Yes.

(d) By use of suitable land, distribution of pure seeds, improved cultural practices, introduction of new varieties of seeds, improved methods of flue curing etc.

Guna-Maksi Rail Link

*674. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Khadiwala;
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the final location survey of Guna-Maksi rail link—135 miles—will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The Final Location Survey which was commenced in December 1959 is expected to be completed during 1960-61.

Saw Mill in Andaman Islands

{ Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 *675. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Sardar A. S. Saigal:

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

(a) whether the 8 feet Band Saw Mill at Chatham, Port Blair does not turn out correct size material; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make suitable changes in the working of that Mill?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir. The eight feet Band Saw Mill at Chatham turns out correct size material.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Cards and Money Order Forms in Regional Languages

*676. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken for printings post cards and money order forms in regional languages;

(b) whether the States have been asked to undertake printing of the same; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) A policy decision has been taken by the Government to print certain forms used by the public including Money Order forms in the regional languages. This decision however, could not be implemented due to want of equipment for the purpose with the Printing and Stationery Department. As regards post-cards the Government have decided to print the same Bilingually in Hindi and English only. Due to various practical difficulties it is not

possible to print the same in regional languages.

(b) No.

(c) It will take some time when the Printing and Stationery Department is able to take up the work.

Earthquake

{ Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 *677. { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
 { Shri Assar:

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

(a) whether earthquake shocks were felt in Delhi, Srinagar, Chandigarh and other places on the 19th February, 1960;

(b) if so, what was the intensity thereof at these places; and

(c) whether any damage to property has been reported?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) and (b). A shock of mild intensity with epicentre in Hindukush region was recorded on the 19th February, 1960 by the various Seismological Observatories of the India Meteorological Department, including one at Delhi. There is no observatory at Srinagar or Chandigarh but the shocks are reported to have been felt at these places.

(c) According to Press reports, a few cracks appeared in the walls of some buildings in Srinagar due to this tremor. There has been no report of any damage at other places.

Wheat from U.S.A.

{ Shri P. G. Deb:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 *678. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
 { Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a wheat consignment from the U.S.A.

for India has been detained at Port Said;

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

(c) whether the wheat has been sold to the United Arab Republic for small amount; and

(d) if so, what is the total loss to India on that account?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steamer has been held up due to alleged financial difficulties of the owner, and their consequent inability to meet their current expenses, including wages of the crew.

(c) and (d). The disposal of the wheat is still under negotiation, and it is premature to estimate the loss, if any, sustained.

Naval Training School, Ratnagiri

*679. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1530 on the 16th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to establish a Naval Training School in Ratnagiri?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The National Shipping Board who have reviewed the position regarding the supply of ratings by three Ratings Training Establishments T.S. "BHADRA", T.S. "MEKHALA" and T.S. "NAU LAKSHI" have advised that the existing facilities for the training of merchant navy ratings are adequate and that no further expansion is called for. Government have considered the matter carefully and have come to the conclusion that there is no need to set up a fourth training establishment for ratings at

Ratnagiri. A proposal for establishing a training centre there for the training of tindals of sailing vessels is, however, under active consideration of Government.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*680. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of man-hours taken for the construction of a coach at the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur during December, 1959; and

(b) when the furnishing unit will be completed?

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

Average figures of man-hours for December are not available, as no batch order was completed during December. The average number of man-hours taken to produce a coach in the period April to October, 1959 were 14,400 (8,700 for the shell and 5,700 for furnishing).

(b) A temporary Furnishing Unit at I.C.F. is already functioning and turning out 22 coaches per month. The permanent Furnishing Unit to cater for the entire I.C.F. production is expected to be completed by about the middle of 1962.

Casual Workers on the Eastern Railway

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

(a) the total number of casual workers on the Eastern Railway at present;

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than a year of continuous work; and

(c) the number absorbed in regular service during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 16,712 as on 31st December, 1959.

(b) 1,535 as on 31st December, 1959.

(c) 827 during the calendar year 1959.

Stations in Ferozepur Division

768. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of stations in the Ferozepur Division of the Northern Railway, the platforms of which will be covered during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): There is no proposal so far to provide cover over the platform at any station in Ferozepur Division, during 1960-61.

Fertilizers

**769. { Shri Manabendra Shah:
Shri Bhanja Deo:**

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

(a) the demand from different States for various types of chemical fertilizers for the period October, 1959 to March, 1960;

(b) the total allocations against these indents from local production and imports; and

(c) the effect of shortfall on the food production?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 27].

Production of Tobacco

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

(a) whether there has been a rise in the production of tobacco during the year 1959-60 as compared with production of tobacco during the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

quired information is not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Fruits and Vegetables

**771. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what steps Government are taking for the development of fruits and vegetables as recommended by the Horticultural Development Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement showing the action taken on the important recommendations of the Horticulture Development Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

Telegraph Enquiry Committee

**772. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1772 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) The recommendations are still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Workers' Participation in Management of Railway Workshops

773. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1797 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the manner in which workers' participation in management should be secured in workshops on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The manner in which workers' participation in management should be secured in one or more of the workshops on the Indian Railways is still under consideration.

Water Supply to Konch in U.P.

774. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh any scheme for the supply of filtered water from the Municipal Board, Konch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any economic assistance to the Board for the purpose?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages the supply of safe water to the people in the town from two tube-wells at a rate of 25 gallons per head per day. The scheme is designed to meet the requirements of an ultimate population of 26,000 and is estimated to cost Rs. 5.21 lakhs to instal and Rs. 48,714 to maintain in addition to the loan repayment charges. Water from the tubewells is to be pumped into an overhead tank and distributed to the town. Apart from house service connections a number of stand-posts are also to be provided for distributing the supply to the public.

(c) Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme loans are released to the State Government for implementing their urban water supply and sewerage schemes. It is left to the State Government to decide the manner in which assistance should be given to the local body concerned.

Arable Land in U.P.

775. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the alluvial action of the Lower Ganga Canal is resulting in extensive deposit of a white substance on the vast tracts of arable land in the districts of Farrukhabad, Mainouri and Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have asked for advice and help from the Union Government in checking such deposits; and

(c) if so, what has been done in the matter?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Automatic Telephone Exchange for Cuttack

776. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 285 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the land for the construction of a building for the purpose of installing an automatic telephone exchange at Cuttack has since been acquired;

(b) if so, the cost of the land; and

(c) the progress so far made in constructing the building?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

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

Dining Car in Delhi Express

777. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous complaints have been made regarding the want of Dining Car in the Delhi Express on Western Railway;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to attach dining car to the Delhi Express; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the steps taken by the Railway authorities to improve the food supplied at Rewari, Bandikui, Ajmer, Phulera, Jaipur and other places enroute?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Two complaints were received and both of them were from the same person.

(b) It is not proposed to re-introduce the service, which was withdrawn in order to provide additional accommodation for passengers in III Class.

(c) The catering/vending establishments provided at stations on the route meet the needs of passengers of these trains and special attention is being bestowed to ensure that these arrangements are satisfactory.

Wrecked Sailing Vessel in Arabian Sea

778. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sailing vessel half afloat in the Arabian Sea between Bombay and the Arabian coast at latitude 20°09 degrees north and longitude 69°45 degrees east had been sighted by a Greek freighter S.S.

"Thermotoclese" on the 5th January, 1960 and a defence aircraft was sent to search the wrecked sailing vessel; and

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Indian Seamen

779. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state how many officers or offices of the Government of India are working at present in foreign countries to look after the welfare of Indian seamen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Indian Seamen's Welfare Officers have been posted at the ports of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in the United Kingdom and at Sydney in Australia. The welfare of Indian seamen visiting other foreign ports is looked after by the Indian Missions abroad.

Telephone Connections in Aurangabad

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

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Aurangabad till December, 1959; and

(b) how many of them have been provided with telephones so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The total No. on the waiting list of applicants at the end of December, 1959 was 98. 12 telephone connections have been provided during the period from 1st April, 1959 to 31st December, 1959.

Telephone Connections in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Madhya Pradesh during 1958-59; and

(b) the total amount spent in this connection?

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

(a) 1,452.

(b) Rs. 3,48,733.

Post Offices in Ahmednagar Distt.

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

(a) the number of Post Offices in Ahmednagar District of Bombay State functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1958-59?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 25.

(b) Rs. 15,083.20.

Profits out of Cement Distribution

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

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Orissa from profits made out of distribution of cement by the State Trading Corporation for improvement of road communications in that State; and

(b) if so, what amount?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 11.81 lakhs has been approved for the development of the Tomaka-Kobatbundh road.

Freight Paid for Export of Cargo

784. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 690 on the 30th November, 1959 and state the total amount of freight paid for imports and exports of cargo separately during each of the financial years ended 31st March, 1958 and 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information is not yet available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as available.

Production at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

**785. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur has increased during 1959; and

(b) if so, how does it compare with the production figure in 1958?

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

(b) The Factory turned out 434 coach shells during the year 1959 as against 344 coach shells turned out during the year 1958.

Condensed Hay Livestock Feed

786. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the 'Pioneer' of Lucknow dated the 14th January, 1960 that an

American firm, Messrs. Albers Milk-
ing Company of Seattle (U.S.A.) have
developed condensed hay livestock
feed which will produce more milk
and meat;

(b) whether any enquiries have been
made by Government in this connec-
tion with a view to making an experi-
ment in this country also; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture
(Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c).
The Government of India have
seen the Press report referred to
(which appeared on 19-1-1960 and not
on 14-1-1960). No enquiry was made
about the feed as the practice of
balanced feeding of cattle with mecha-
nically manufactured mixed feed is
not very much in vogue in India.
The need for preparing composite feed
mixtures has however been recognised
already and a scheme for setting up
cattle feed mixing plants on regional
basis is likely to be taken up during
the Third Five Year Plan.

Social Organisers' Training Camp

787. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minis-
ter of **Community Development and**
Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Social
Organisers' Training Camp had been
organised at Naini (Allahabad);

(b) whether it is also a fact that
when the women trainees of this camp
were being taken to Chitrakut on the
8th January, 1960 the bus turned
turtle and eleven of them were
seriously injured; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been
made into the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Community
Development and Co-operation (Shri
B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.
Ten Mukhya Sevikas Trainees injur-
ed in the accident have since complete-
ly recovered and left the hospital. The
case is under police investigation.

Community Development Programmes **in Tripura**

788. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the
Minister of **Community Development**
and Co-operation be pleased to state
what steps have so far been taken by
the Community Development and Co-
operation Authorities in Tripura for
keeping constant mass contact and to
create interest in them about the
Community Development Program-
mes?

The Deputy Minister of Community
Development and Co-operation (Shri
B. S. Murthy): Following are some
of the measures taken:—

1. A Block Development Commit-
tee is constituted in each Block with
members of the Territorial Council,
representatives of non-official welfare
agencies, progressive farmers, co-
operative societies, Tribal Sardars,
etc. to discuss all development
schemes.

2. Village Committees have been
formed in each V.L.W.'s circle to
discuss and settle all items of pro-
gramme in their area.

3. Training Camps are organised for
training of village leaders members
of the Block Development Commit-
tees. Melas, Seminars and Youth
Camps are held to create interest in
Development works and provide
opportunities of orientation and study
to non-officials.

N.E.S. and C.D. Block in Tripura

789. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the
Minister of **Community Development**
and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of loan has,
so far, been distributed by the N.E.S.
and C.D. Block Administration in
Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the loanees are
all peasants; and

(c) the total sum distributed uptill
now?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) Peasants and other than peasants.

(c) Rs. 5,50,990 have been distributed from the inception of the Programme up to 31st March, 1959. The actual figure of disbursement during the current financial year is not yet available but it is estimated to be about Rs. 2,48,600.

Employment of Foreign Seamen

790. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communi-

cations be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign citizens were registered as Seamen in India during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) how many have been given employment through Indian Government Organisation of Seamen during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of foreign seamen registered with the Seamen's Employment Offices at Bombay and Calcutta from 1957 to 1960 is as under:—

	1957-58			1958-59			1959-60		
	Pak- is- tanis	Chin- ese	Portu- guese Indian	Pak- is- tanis	Chin- ese	Portu- guese Indian	Pak- is- tanis	Chin- ese	Portu- guese Indian
Bombay	49	44	508	..	4	425	..	7	186
Calcutta	416	3	258	..	50	69	..
	465	44	508	3	262	425	50	76	186
Grant Total : 2019									

(b) Seamen registered with the Seamen's Employment Offices are offered employment on ships on rotation basis. The employment of a Seaman is for a particular voyage lasting for a period of six to eighteen months. The waiting period between two employments is about three to four months. All foreign Seamen registered with Seamen's Employment Offices have, therefore, found employment sometime or other during the period 1957-60.

Averted Train Collision at Jiron

{ Shri Raghunath Singh:
791. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 17th January, 1960, driver's presence of

mind and timely action avoided a serious train collision between the 358 UP passenger and an express goods train at Jiron (Jhansi) railway station of Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 10th January, 1960 and not on 17th January, 1960 while E55 Down goods train was being admitted on the loop line at Jiron station on the Bina-Jhansi section of Central Railway, its Driver passed the Starter signal at Danger and entered Jiron-Lalitpur section on which No. 358 UP Jhansi-Bhusaval Passenger train was also approaching Jiron station. Both the trains were, however, brought to a stop at a distance of 1340 feet apart, without any untoward incident.

Pay Commission Report in respect of Railways

792. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen have placed any demand on the report of the Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, what are their demands?

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

(b) A Joint Committee of N.F.I.R. and Railway Board should be appointed to:

- (i) suggest ways and means for speedy implementation of the recommendations on retirement benefit, minimum number of paid holidays for all staff, improvement in the conditions of casual labour, and such other improvements that the Commission has suggested,
- (ii) remove the anomalies and inconsistencies in the pay scales (and the formula for fixation of pay in the revised scales) and suggest necessary remedies,
- (iii) consider the proposed curtailment of certain privileges and facilities and their effect on the working conditions and suggest remedial measures, and
- (iv) decide upon the many issues which the Commission has recommended for consideration by the Railway Administration.

बी० सी० जी० के टीके

७६३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९५९ में कितने व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाये गये;

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में टीका लगाने के लिए कोई पृथक् विभाग है;

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अब तक बी० सी० जी० टीके पर कितना खर्च किया गया; और

(घ) इन टीकों के सम्बन्ध में लोगों की क्या राय है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) ५४,४४५ ।

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए उस प्रशासन के मेडिकल विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन एक पृथक् अनुभाग है ।

(ग) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) बतलाया गया है कि उस प्रशासन के लोगों ने इस टीका कार्यक्रम का सामान्यतया स्वागत किया है ।

Passengers amenities at Anandpur Sahib Station

794. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount spent so far during 1959-60, for providing amenities for passengers at Anandpur Sahib station on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): No expenditure has so far been incurred during 1959-60, for providing amenities for passengers at Anandpur Sahib Station.

Keys for Cast Iron Sleepers

795. Shrimati Mafiz Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 811 on the 11th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the name of the firm which is entrusted with the manufacture of keys to fix the cast iron sleepers; and

(b) the brief details of the contract?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The names of firms who are supplying steel keys for the Railways are:—

- (i) M/s. Singh Engineering Works Ltd., Kanpur.
- (ii) M/s. Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Calcutta.
- (iii) M/s. Hindustan Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
- (iv) M/s. Shree Lakshmi Iron and Steel Works (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
- (v) M/s. Cawnpore Rolling Mills (P) Ltd., Kanpur.

(b) These contracts are placed by D.G.S. & D. and details of contracts are available with the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry. These are being obtained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Stores Department of Calcutta Port

796. { Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri D. R. Chavan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that stores issued against indents from the Stores Department of Calcutta Port are not checked to ensure that the same were used for the purpose indented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Stores thus issued are checked at the consuming centres as to quantity, weight or measurement wherever possible.

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

Okhla Water Works

797. Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plant at the Okhla Water Works stopped functioning on the 12th January, 1960 because of power failure;

(b) when is the cable expected to be repaired; and

(c) what arrangements are being made by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking for the proper distribution of water to the affected colonies?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes.

(b) It was repaired on the same afternoon.

(c) It was an accident and water was stopped only for a few hours. The Delhi Municipal Corporation felt that there was no necessity to make any special alternative arrangements for supply of water to the affected colonies.

Human Excreta for Manure

798. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken for utilisation of human excreta for manurial purposes with a view to giving a fillip to grow more food campaign and to improve the sanitation and health specially of the rural population; and

(b) the position as at present regarding its utilisation for these purposes?

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

(b) A note containing the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 29.]

Co-operative Societies in Tripura

799. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced to the co-operative societies in Tripura in 1959-60 so far for agriculture and for industries;

(b) the total amount of loan realised;

(c) the steps taken against the societies who failed to repay the loan; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend time for the repayment of these loans?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). The material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Seed Multiplication Farms in Tripura

800. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of seeds produced in the seed multiplication farms in Tripura, during 1959-60;

(b) the target fixed for such production;

(c) whether the production is below the target; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 1800 maunds till January, 1960.

(b) 2,800 maunds.

(c) Yes.

(d) It was originally anticipated that at least 50 per cent. of the land acquired for each farm would be lunga land (valley land) and could be used for growing two crops in a year. But suitable sites with 50 per cent. lunga land were not available

everywhere for the establishment of these farms. Hence the total production is below the target.

Co-operative Society in Tripura

801. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pannyalaya, run by Khawai (Ashrambari) S. S. Co-operative Society, Tripura, has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any other shops have also been closed down by the same Co-operative Society; and

(d) the total loss suffered by the Society in running those shops?

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

(b) Because it was running at a loss.

(c) Yes, a tea stall called Milani.

(d) The total loss suffered by the Society in running these two shops will be known when the final audit for the period 1959-60 is carried out.

Cadastral Survey in Tripura

802. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cadastral survey has been undertaken in Tripura;

(b) the total area surveyed so far; and

(c) how long it will take to complete survey of the entire territory?

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

(b) The areas covered under different stages upto January, 1960 are as follows:—

	Sq. miles
(i) Village boundary demarcation	1,435
(ii) Traverse Survey	903
(iii) Kistwar (Internal detailed survey)	220
(iv) Khanapuri (Preliminary preparation of records of rights)	111
(v) Bujharat (Local explanation and verification of records of rights)	12

(c) About five years.

Assam-Agartala Road

803. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of bridges and culverts over Assam-Agartala Road, Tripura which are being repaired and are to be repaired?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): On the Assam-Agartala Road in Tripura two bridges and thirty-six culverts are under repair and one bridge is yet to be repaired.

Timber in Andamans

804. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

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

(a) the estimated quantity of marketable timber available in the forests of Andaman and Nicobar Islands every year;

(b) the estimated quantity of firewood available every year in the forests of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) the approximate acreage of reserve timber forest areas in the

Islands where cutting of timber trees is not permitted?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to the revised working plan recently prepared by the Andamans Forest Department, the quantity of marketable timber available in the North Andamans is estimated at 44,000 tons and in the South and middle Andamans put together at 55,000 tons per annum. No. authentic data in respect of the Nicobar group of Islands is available.

(b) No estimates are available.

(c) According to the statistics published by the Andamans Forest Department, the area under reserve forests is 1498 sq. miles. Cutting of timber is not prohibited in any of the forests in the Islands except in the tribal reserves extending over about 669 sq. miles.

Training of Midwives

805. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of training the midwives scheduled for the Second Five Year Plan period would be reached;

(b) if not, the shortage expected; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The target is likely to be reached.

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

Sugarcane

806. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the highest average yield from sugarcane obtained by the cane research stations in North and South India in 1959; and

(b) how does it compare with the average yields during the years 1957 and 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Kishnappa): (a) The figures of the highest acre yield of sugarcane obtained by the cane research stations in North and South India for the sugarcane season 1959-60 are not available as the sugarcane crop is being harvested and the final estimate will become available only by the end of June-July, 1960. The highest acre yield of cane obtained at Sugarcane Research Station, Padegaon in Bombay State for the year 1958-59 is 77.12 tons per acre. The figures for the Research Stations in North for this year are not yet available.

(b) The average acre yields of cane in the North and South India during the seasons 1957-58 and 1958-59 were 10.8 tons and 13.9 tons per acre and 22.8 tons and 23.9 tons per acre respectively.

Loss of Post Parcels

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

(a) the number of ordinary registered post parcels reported missing in each circle during the last three years;

(b) the number of post parcels among them which were posted from Allahabad to Delhi;

(c) the number of cases in which claims have been accepted by the postal authorities;

(d) the number of claims against which payments have already been made;

(e) the number of claims still pending for making payments for over two years;

(f) the time by which the payment will be made; and

(g) the reasons for delay in making payment?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The information is furnished in the

statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 30].

(b) 4.

(c) 501.

(d) 440.

(e) 15.

(f) It is expected that payments in these cases will be made within three months.

(g) Out of the 15 cases pending over two years, whereabouts of senders are not known in 4 cases. 11 cases are being finalised.

Flour Shortage in Punjab

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have requested the Centre to supply wheat-atta to the State areas, contiguous to Delhi, with a view to end flour shortage there; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, at the request of the Punjab Government sixty tons of atta is being supplied daily from the flour mills in Delhi for distribution in the Gurgaon District.

Tube-Wells in Orissa

809. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1243 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the 12 production tube-wells dug in Orissa under the Ground Water Exploration Scheme have started working by now;

(b) the cost of such a production tube-well; and

(c) what acreage of land has been provided with irrigation facilities

from these 12 production tube-wells located in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Out of the 12 production tube-wells constructed in Orissa State under the Ground Water Exploration Project, one at Soro carried a low discharge and has not been accepted by the State Government. Another tube-well at Chandipur also carried a low discharge and being not acceptable to the State Government has since been offered to the Defence Ministry which was interested to purchase it and utilise it for drinking water purposes. The remaining ten production tube-wells have not yet started working as pump sets are yet to be installed.

(b) The cost will be known after the pump sets have been installed on the tube-wells and other works completed.

(c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Surface Drainage Scheme in Orissa

810. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1241 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the surface drainage scheme namely "construction of a channel near Nuagaon and Padmanapur connecting Brahmini with Pathasala" in Orissa has been executed by now;

(b) whether the Orissa Government has submitted any surface drainage scheme to be executed in 1960-61; and

(c) if so, what are those schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The execution of flood control schemes, including surface drainage schemes, is the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India have

so far received no information from the Government of Orissa about the execution of this scheme.

(b) and (c). The details of the surface drainage schemes proposed to be taken up by the State Government in 1960-61 have not been received. The State Government have, however, forwarded a number of schemes for approval under the flood control programme. They have been requested to intimate which of these schemes are meant for surface drainage improvement.

Rice and Paddy in Orissa

811. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 643 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the entire exportable surplus of 3 lakh tons of rice and paddy were purchased by the Government of India in Orissa in the 1959 procurement period; and

(b) if not, the total quantity of rice and paddy procured in Orissa during that period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). During the year 1959, the Government of Orissa procured 1,42,400 tons of rice and 1,81,600 tons of paddy and after converting a part of the paddy into rice, they delivered to the Government of India, 1,59,100 tons of rice and 88,900 tons of paddy for supply to deficit States.

Bhubaneswar Station

812. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the platform to the new capital side of Bhubaneswar Railway Station in Orissa has been completed by now;

(b) if not, when the same is going to be completed; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct a foot overbridge at Bhubaneswar Railway Station connecting the platform on the New Capital side and the old platform?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir, The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by middle of 1960.

(c) Yes.

Better Farm Tools for Manipur

813. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to introduce better farm tools for modernisation of agriculture in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction?

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

(b) The following improved implements have been procured and sold to the cultivators at subsidised rates:—

Shabash Plough	154
Wah Wah Cultivator	34
Winnowing Fan	2
Maize Sheller	52
Seed Drill	2
Bund Former	12
Paddy Thresher	5
Rotary Thresher	2
Maize Dribbler.	6
Buck Scraper	8
Four Row Automatic Rabi Drill	2
Assam Mould Board Plough	6
Japanes: Weeder	100

Freight Concession

814. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the vegetable dealers for concession in Railway booking as in the case of booking of fruit parcels; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at in this regard?

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

(b) The request was not agreed to.

चीनी के दाम

८१५. { श्री लुशवस्त राय :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी :

क्या लाहौर तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीनी पर नियंत्रण लगाने के बाद देश के विभिन्न राज्यों की मुख्य मंडियों में प्रति मास चीनी के क्या दाम रहे ?

लाहौर तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० यामस) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३१]

Accident in Ajmer Workshop

816. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any accident in the workshop resulting in the death of a worker at Ajmer very recently;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the safety of the workers there; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the workers went on strike and did not work for the rest of the day?

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

(b) The mishap was purely accidental. However, additional steps have been taken to remind the workers of the procedure to be followed in the operations of lifting and lowering of wagons.

(c) Yes.

Bus and Truck Terminal in Delhi

817. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to establish a modern bus and truck terminal in Delhi has been considered and finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration. Details of the scheme are being worked out and thereafter it will be discussed with the interested concerned.

Reservation Clerks on Southern Railway

818. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reservation clerks on Southern Railway grade-wise and Station-wise;

(b) the number of passenger guides working on Southern Railway; and

(c) the number of passenger guides reverted in 1959-60 due to abolition of posts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 32.]

(b) 33.

(c) 9 posts were surrendered due to reduction of cadre but the incumbents of these posts who were in Gr. 100-185 have been absorbed as Ticket Collectors in Grade Rs. 60-130.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

819. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the minor irrigation schemes adopted during 1958-59 and 1959-60 in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the total acreage of land irrigated by these schemes; and

(c) the number of minor irrigation schemes which are under consideration for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as available.

12.03 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

STRIKE BY CERTAIN STATE BANK EMPLOYEES

Shri Goray (Poona): Sir, I have asked for permission to move an adjournment motion regarding the strike of the employees of the State Bank of India.

For the last four days, about 10,000 employees of the State Bank of India have been on strike, and this has resulted in the crippling of work not only in one centre, but in four centres throughout the country and other branches, and I think that you should give permission for us to move this adjournment motion because, in my opinion the Government has not discharged its duty properly. The employees had submitted a charter of demands long back and every time they wanted to have negotiations, or, in the alternative, they suggested it should be referred to adjudication, but the Government did not take prompt action with the result that after a year or so, the bank employees had no alternative left but to go on strike.

Therefore, I submit that here the Government is not discharging its own duty, is not observing the rules that it has itself laid down for other private industries, and therefore it is jeopardising the banking business in this manner.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I need not call upon every hon. Member. There are a number of hon. Members, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri Nagi Reddi, all of them have sent notices on the same matter:

"The situation arising out of the strike of State Bank employees which suddenly commenced from Friday the 4th March 1960, causing considerable hardship to the people all over the country."

In addition to what Shri Goray has said, is there anything more to be said?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The strike has taken place because of the bungling on the part of the Government. The charter of demands was submitted to the State Bank authorities on 1-1-1958. Thereafter, the State Bank Employees' Federation negotiated with the Chairman of the State Bank. After seven or eight negotiations, it was suggested by the Chairman that he would consult the Government. Now the Chairman sat over this whole matter for one year.

The President of the Federation met the hon. Prime Minister in the month of October, 1959 and insisted that because it was a public sector undertaking, the accepted policy of the Government for settling the matter through arbitration should be adhered to. The Prime Minister promised that he would talk to the Labour Minister.

Since, then, the State Bank authorities did not move. When the State Bank employees decided to go on strike, the Chairman of the State Bank again wrote to the Federation that he was going to consult the Government and thereafter he would reply to the Federation. The time was scheduled for the 2nd. On the 1st the Chairman of the State Bank came over here, he met the Finance Minister on the 2nd; there was a meeting at which the Finance Minister was present, and thereafter.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow a general discussion

of this matter. All that I am interested in is to find out whether it is a matter of public importance and whether there is any likelihood of the financial structure being paralysed by their going on strike. Then I will request the hon. Finance Minister to say what the particular situation is. I have given him sufficient time.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Only one minute. Let me explain how the Government is responsible. I got it from the President of the organisation.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the hon. Member ought not to speak about this.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Let me explain. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really wondering if hon. Members who are responsible for strikes outside can speak here.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, Sir. (Interruptions) I am telling you that the charter of demands has been discussed for 1½ years, but after consulting the Finance Minister, the Chairman of the State Bank goes back and says it is fantastic and they will have no negotiations. That was the reason why today the strike has taken place.

The whole responsibility is that of the Finance Ministry because it did not allow the matter to be settled in spite of the fact that the Government have accepted the policy of settling disputes through arbitration. If anybody is responsible today, it is the Finance Minister because he instructed the State Bank authorities on the 2nd to reject this matter on the 3rd, as a result of which the strike has taken place on the 4th which has created such a situation. So, the Government is fully responsible for the strike which has taken place. Not only that, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Banerjee, if he has anything more to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yes, Sir. I have something to say. The President of the All-India State Bank Employees' Federation **Shri S. M. Joshi** addressed a press conference on the strike recently. **Shri Joshi** is very well known for his extremely reasonable and objective attitude towards such problems. He said that the employees of the Bank had been forced to resort to strike because of the refusal of the management either to discuss the charter of demands or refer the dispute to voluntary arbitration. He used the expression "voluntary arbitration". The basis of the trouble is that the same people who discussed the charter of demands in 1959, namely the management of the State Bank, today have imposed a condition that the charter of demands should be withdrawn, and only then the discussion should take place. My submission is that the demand of **Mr. Joshi** is extremely reasonable, and I hope the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister will come together and see that this voluntary arbitration is actually agreed to. That is my submission. Otherwise, this strike.....

Mr. Speaker: **Shri Khadilkar.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am just concluding. At this time, the strike is confined to the State Bank; if it is not settled, then, I am afraid this may spread, and this may result in sympathetic strikes in other banks. That is my submission.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Unfortunately, it is a strange attitude on the part of the management to suggest at the eleventh hour, after carrying on negotiations on the basis of the charter of demands, which charter of demands was submitted at the instance of the management, that the charter should be withdrawn. So, the strike has been forced on the workers. From my personal knowledge, I know that though the Federation had served the notice of strike, yet they were eager to settle it on reasonable terms and in an amicable

manner as early as possible. The unfortunate part is, after carrying on negotiations on the terms contained in the charter of demands twice, at the last moment, they have said, unless you withdraw the charter, we are not going to talk to you. This is a strange attitude forcing the workers to go on strike.

Shri Goray: At that time, they had not met the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister had not advised them.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I am very sorry to find that the hon. Members who spoke on this did not choose to give facts as they were. It is absolutely false that I have asked the chairman not to negotiate. This is all wrong. I do not know how they knew about the talk between me and the chairman, unless it be that they were present there in spirit. I could not understand how they could have known that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: After meeting the hon. Minister, he changed his attitude.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is also entirely wrong. And I know it better than the hon. Member who is going on, and going about, misrepresenting this Ministry and the Bank.

An Hon. Member: That is their profession.

Shri Morarji Desai: The facts are as follows. As it is said here that the charter of demands was given at the instance of the Bank, I should like to go into a little history of it. Then, it will be realised what it means when it is said that it was done at the instance of the State Bank. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had his own say.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Can he talk on the merits of the issue?

Mr. Speaker: He can explain, since some matters have been raised here. I would like to know whether it is a recent matter, and what the effects of it are. If it is an old matter, I am not going to allow.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is a recent matter, because the strike took place only on the 5th instant.

Mr. Speaker: I have always held that on a threat of strike, this House would not adjourn. I still stick on to that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is our constitutional right. You cannot rule it out like that.

Mr. Speaker: Constitutional right there may be, but there is no constitutional right to have this House adjourned, if some strike is involved.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is a matter of public importance.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members cannot force my hands to do this or that. I have got a right to hear. I have heard the hon. Members already. Let them be a little more patient and let us hear the other side now. If I find that a serious situation has arisen, and this House must give its opinion to the hon. Minister to take some particular action on that matter, I will certainly allow it. If, on the other hand, I find that everything has been done, and the fault does not lie with the Ministry but outside, I would not allow it. Let me come to a conclusion first regarding this matter.

Shri Morarji Desai: When the State Bank of India was formed, it inherited the Sastri Award as modified by the Labour Appellate Tribunal as also by the Bank Award Commission and confirmed by the Industrial Disputes Act. Even though the employees were governed by the terms of the

award, they brought up from time to time requests for liberalisation of some of these terms, and whenever it appeared to the bank that there were some hardships, the management suitably liberalised the terms, in spite of the terms of award which were binding on the employees. For example, additional increments were given to a number of employees, dearness allowance was adjusted quarterly for fluctuations in excess of five points in the cost of living index in the place of a half-yearly adjustments when the fluctuations exceeded ten points, higher rates of interest on provident fund and so on. On an approximate computation, these benefits cost the Bank Rs. 15 lakhs more. This is an additional recurring liability.

The management were satisfied that the conditions of service as prescribed by the Sastri Award and further liberalised by the management were very fair. In fact, the rates which are obtaining in the State Bank are among the best operating in the country, as compared with both those obtaining in the public and private sectors.

The Federation, however, persisted in making new demands both for revision of service conditions and for payment of additional bonus. The process of piece-meal dealing with demands gave rise to a psychology of increased demands and less concentration on work. The management, therefore, indicated a desire to know the terms and conditions which would assure suitable conditions of work over a period, so that these could be considered at the expiry of the period. This is what is being suggested as a charter of demands having been presented at the instance of the State Bank. The Federation submitted on the 5th October, 1958 a charter of demands demanding a radical revision of the pay scales, point-to-point adjustment in the revised scales, abolition of area-wise classification, increased provident fund and pension facilities,

and various other terms and conditions of service of the clerical and subordinate staff.

These demands, if granted, would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 4 crores per annum. If this cannot be called fantastic, I do not know what else can be called fantastic.

In spite of this, the management had several discussions across the table with the President and other representatives of the Staff Federation, and the financial aspects of the various demands were examined threadbare. It was pointed out that the present conditions of service were very fair and they were among the best operating in the country, and yet, this had no effect on them.

During the negotiations, it was also pointed out that according to the existing incremental scales, the Bank has to find additional funds for increments and other consequential increases in allowances etc. to the extent of over Rs. 125 lakhs during the next five years. Therefore, it was impressed on the representatives that the demands put forward were unrealistic and beyond the capacity of the Bank, and the Federation was requested to arrange their various demands in order of priority, to enable the management to formulate their views on some of them. No communication was received from the Federation on this line, and yet the negotiations were continued. Then, there were certain other suggestions made also by the Chairman to the President, and yet these were not considered. Then, the President said that the negotiations had failed, and the General Council of the Staff Federation passed a resolution on 22nd November, 1959 expressing the view that the negotiations with the management had failed and that the management should agree to voluntary arbitration on the following items of dispute, and also demanded an interim relief which would cost Rs. 2½ crores per annum. When this was received, the management considered all this and said that in the matter of volun-

tary arbitration, it is not profitable for the State Bank of India alone to go to voluntary arbitration, when this charter of demands has been served on all commercial banks, practically the same charter of demands, and Government have been considering what machinery to set up in order to see that these can be considered in a proper manner. Therefore, the Bank said that it was not possible to go to voluntary arbitration in this matter, and it would not be profitable. And yet, it had also suggested to the President what it could do, and what would be done; if it is decided by another machinery in favour of the bank employees, then the Bank said that it will also consider this and will perhaps follow it. But this had no effect on them, and they served a notice. On 1st February, 1960, the Staff Federation served the Bank with a notice stating that the employees of the State Bank of India throughout India proposed to go on strike any day after the 16th February, 1960. The management told them that this was not right, this was not proper and they should not do so. In the meanwhile, Shri Joshi—I think—asked the Chairman whether he would not again reopen the negotiations.

Now, the negotiations were said to have been broken off, or said to have failed, by these very people themselves. The Bank never said that the negotiations had failed. But they said they had failed, and that was reported to Government. Under those circumstances, the Chairman thought that it might not be possible to start negotiations again without reference to Government. I was then consulted by the Chairman. I told the Chairman that we should never refuse to have negotiations, 'You can negotiate; but what is to be negotiated must first be determined. We can never negotiate a demand for Rs. 4 crores a year'. They were, therefore, asked to suggest some adjustments which could be negotiated. But they would not do so. Suddenly they go on strike.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Shri Joshi was quoted. I am quite sure he does not approve of the strike. But he is helpless. He could not do anything.

Shri Khadilkar: You forced them to go on strike. The strike was provoked. You said 'Unless you withdraw the demands, no negotiations'.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am surprised that even Shri Khadilkar should go on interrupting like this.

An Hon. Member: He must know his point of view.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, every hon. Member is entitled to know what is in an hon. Member's mind. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends who are making all this row think that we can be stampeded into doing what they want us to do.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): That is their method and technique.

Shri Morarji Desai: We are always willing to do what is right and proper. We have never said 'no' to them, and we cannot say it howsoever unreasonable they may be. But we cannot accept any unreasonable things. That is all that we have said.

Suddenly these people go on strike on the 4th. Now they come here and think that by doing this sort of thing we should be forced into negotiations. There cannot be any negotiations as long as the strike is on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I first heard the hon. Members who table adjournment motions. They must anticipate what all the other side is going to say. When once the Minister replies, there is an end to it. I must make up my mind one way or the other. I have heard both sides.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I want just one minute.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing more. The State Bank staff have gone on strike. I have also here a cutting from the *Hindustan Times* relating to that, which has been given to me. It is clear that this is not a matter which can be decided on an adjournment motion. This has been going on for some time.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member ought not to go on like this. When shall I give my ruling on this matter? I have already heard him. Even when I wanted to stop him, he said he had something more to say and he wanted two minutes. I gave him three minutes to say what he wanted to say. Now there must be an end to this discussion.

This matter has been going on for nearly a year. There seems to have been an award at an earlier stage. Of course, the award must naturally be binding on both sides. But the employees seem to have felt they should have some more favourable terms, some more concessions. From the hon. Minister's statement, it appears that they did not stick to the award.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The award has expired.

Shri Morarji Desai: It still continues.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to decide in this House whether the award continues or has expired. When an award is given, it could not expire immediately.

Shri Prabhat Kar: For five years it was in force. It expired on the 31st March, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot go on interrupting like this. The award was to be implemented. The employees said that the terms of the award had to be changed and they should have some more amenities and some more ameliorating conditions had to be entered into. The hon. Minister says that the Bank was ready even to go beyond that and show some

more concessions. They were not satisfied. Therefore, they wanted to know—instead of dealing with this piecemeal—what exactly they wanted. On that, they wanted to have negotiations. The employees cannot have all that they want. After all, it is not as if there are only two parties in this, the hon. Minister and the Bank Chairman on the one side and the employees on the other; it is not as if the community at large has no interest in this matter. Evidently, there is a growing feeling that when the employees demand anything in any particular industry, there are only two parties to it, the employer and the employee, and the community at large has no stake in it. In fact, they are the persons who have to bear it.

Therefore, it is open to the hon. Minister and the Chairman of the State Bank to say that these demands are excessive. Am I to go into every one of these demands and find out whether it is excessive or reasonable? An adjournment motion is not the proper procedure for discussing such a matter. (*Interruptions*.) Even now, the hon. Minister says that he is willing to negotiate. But he wants to know, if the negotiations have failed at an earlier stage, what is the common ground on which the negotiations can go on. (*Interruptions*).

Under the circumstances, I am sorry I am not able to accede to this request and give my consent to this adjournment motion. I do not say that there are not other methods. I do not want the strike to go on. Nobody wants a strike in this country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Let the hon. Minister invite the President to meet him.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly all possible methods will be explored to see that this strike is not continued. I would appeal to hon. Members to persuade those persons who have gone on strike to withdraw the strike as quickly as possible.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What about Government?

Mr. Speaker: I would urge upon Government also to look into this matter again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Labour Minister is here. Why not he do something?

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Labour Minister did not talk on the subject.

Mr. Speaker: Next item. Shri Hathi.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 34

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): In a supplementary question arising out of Starred Question No. 34 answered in this House on the 10th February, 1960 regarding Upper Sileru Project, Shri T. Sanganna asked whether an agreement had been entered into between the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. In reply, I informed the House that "it was not actually an agreement, but there was general discussion with the two Governments". This, however, is not the correct position.

The details for working out the Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Project during the Second Five Year Plan were discussed by the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh with Shri C. M. Trivedi, Member, Planning Commission on the 7th September, 1959, and an agreement was arrived at which was duly signed. A copy of the agreement was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 272 on the 25th November, 1959.

12.27 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th March, 1960".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th March, 1960".

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): The time allotted for the Ministry of Home Affairs is 8 hours. There are four Union Territories which have no legislatures of their own and so cannot get a chance of representing their points of view there.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow one representative from each of those Territories to speak.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In that case, I hope you will allot some more time

Mr. Speaker: Each Member will get 15 minutes. In all, they will have 1 hour together. The Union Territories will certainly be allowed to make their representation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My submission is that the time allotted for Defence is only 5 hours. We have been hearing a lot about Defence. So the allotment of 5 hours for Defence is something strange. Also only 6 hours are allotted for Labour. Previously, when there was no need for so much of defence, the time allotted used to be 8 hours. Now it is only 5 hours.

Mr. Speaker: Defence is allotted 6 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Labour is given 6 hours.

Mr. Speaker: No, Defence is allotted 6 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Something is 5 and something is 6.

Mr. Speaker: Labour is allotted 5 hours and Defence 6 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be 8 hours each.

Mr. Speaker: We will look into the matter. Always there is a margin of one hour. Whenever a subject is very important, we can add on to the time allotted for such Ministries the time we may have saved on the discussion of other Ministries. Or, if hon. Members would only like to sit some more time after 5 P.M., we can have more time for discussion. As soon as the clock strikes 5, we need not adjourn.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: During the discussion of Demands for Grants, we are sitting till 6 P.M. every day.

Mr. Speaker: There is difficulty in having quorum beyond 5 P.M. So if hon. Members are willing, whenever I find some more discussion is necessary on a particular subject, we will finish that on the same day by sitting as long as it is necessary, even beyond 6 P.M. If hon. Members are willing to sit till 8 P.M., I am willing to sit. Let us dispose of the Demand that day.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th March, 1960".

The motion was adopted.

12.30 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 2 BILL*

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purpose of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purpose of Railways.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
BILL

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I beg to move* that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61 for the purpose of Railways, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61 for the purpose of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 7-3-60.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1—3, the Schedule the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.32 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker : The House will now proceed with the general discussion of the General Budget for which 20 hours have been allotted. Under rule 207(3), I fix that 15 minutes will be the time ordinarily allowed for every hon. Member except for Leaders of Groups who would be allowed up to 30 minutes, if necessary. **Shri Dange.**

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Sir, in discussing the Budget, I want to refer to certain questions of policy that arise from the construction of the Budget, certain questions of policy which were first admitted as part of Government's approach to the economic problems and which I feel, are now being reversed.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Secondly, I wish to bring out, for the attention of the House, the fact that the Budget has usually certain "usual features" and even the Finance Minister has been pleased to note that the "usual feature" of "short investments" is also there as usual. So, in that way, the Budget may not be very characteristic of this particular year or characteristic of any new policy. But certainly, even the usuality that it should contain would illustrate certain new points also.

To proceed first on the question of the background in which the Budget has been framed. The background is a background of buoyancy, not only of the stock market but also of other spheres of economy. The background of this Budget unlike the background of the Budgets of 1958 and 1959 is that the recession under which we were functioning in the previous two years has been, more or less, overcome. Our recession was due not only to our economic functioning but was mainly a part of the world recession in the capitalist countries. As a result, as you might remember, a large part of our wealth was expropriated for the benefit of foreign capitalist monopolies through the method of falling prices of primary commodities which we exported to those countries. Those countries made a certain gain from the fall in price of those commodities of which we are the suppliers and they are the buyers; and as big buyers they dictated their terms also sometimes.

Now, that condition had affected our economy also; had affected our exports and imports; it had affected our plans and we were also suffering a certain recession. That recession was not in the heavy industries sector. Even under these conditions our engineering industry was developing. It was a very good feature. But the other sectors of economy suffered and, on the whole, there was a picture of a sort of depression.

Last year, our production has recovered almost in all branches. Even

that branch which rarely shows very little of control or very little of buoyancy, I mean the agricultural sector, is also reported to have done very well so far as production is concerned. So, we are getting this Budget in the background of the recession in world economy, that is capitalist economy, having been overcome. In fact, in England and America there is a sort of boom in the market, though these booms are not very permanent and you cannot rely on them very much. Even in England today, they are talking of controlling inflation even before they have hardly overcome recession of the past year.

I am referring to this factor because the boom in the American and the English markets is also one of the factors on which this Budget has relied for the hope that we might get more foreign aid. There is also the factor that in England and America and in those sectors of capitalist economy from which we expect some foreign aid, discussions have been going on that under-developed countries like India and others should receive more aid because if they do not do so these countries will get more aid from the socialist bloc like from the highly industrialised country of the Soviet Union; and, in that case, the political balance may be disturbed in the world and a condition of imbalance might come into existence. Because of these reasons we are now told that we will get some more foreign aid in the development of our Plans.

Of course, the visit of the Finance Minister may also be a factor in the buoyancy—I do not know. But, in any case, since there was buoyancy right in the American and English market and there was some amount of rethinking on the question of aid and since they had come to the conclusion that even if they do not give aid the other socialist countries are bound to help and this economic development of India is not going to be hampered—these factors have been predominant factors in raising hopes in the minds of our plan-

ners that we might get more help from the capitalist countries. So, there is a sort of perspective of greater development not only at the end of the Second Plan but also for the Third Five Year Plan.

This sort of condition of things is also helped by another fact of which, of course, the Budget is not expected to take note. The Budget is not supposed to discuss—at least in this the Finance Minister follows the line of strictly confining himself to Budgetary problems and figures—the international situation. At the same time, economy is very much affected by this factor. The international situation, as you know, because of the exchange of visits between the Soviet Union and American heads of Governments, the international tension has gone down. Therefore, more hope of economic aid to under-developed countries and doing something for the good of society and raising their standards has also become a very beneficial factor for the development of our economy.

So, internationally we should be hopeful about not being, firstly, hampered in development, and, secondly, of being helped in our development, though I do not wish to discuss whose weightage will be greater in the contribution to the help, whether the socialist help will be more or whether the capitalist help will be more. I am not discussing that. But the general perspective seems to be that the overcoming of recession in capitalist America, which though is a temporary phenomenon, and the overcoming of recession in our own country as a reflex of their recession is a factor which governs this Budget. Therefore, the Finance Minister is somewhat—if I cannot call it a happy position still—not in an unhappy position of imposing on the people very big loads of drastic taxation. Taxation is imposed no doubt; I will refer to it later. But he could have been worse. He has not been so bad as he could have been or should have been according to the tenets that were followed in the previous budgetary figures and taxation methods. But that is not a credit.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): You are sorry for it.

Shri S. A. Dange: No, I am not sorry for it. I said, he is sorry for it.

Shri M. P. Mishra: You are sorry that he has not been so bad as he should have been.

Shri S. A. Dange: Therefore, Sir, international developments and situations are of help to us, as I said, and it is a good factor as a contribution to the development of our economy.

What are the claims made in the Budget as a result of this? The claim is that production is rising, the rate has been restored—previously the rate had fallen, now it has gone up and we have recovered all the fall that we were suffering from and the rate of production is up—the demand is up, markets are being cleared up, there is nowhere any hold-up of goods, there is no depression even in the classical industry of India, textiles, and that is also now in a very prosperous condition, and all accumulated stocks are being cleared up. Therefore, everything seems to be good.

What should follow from this? What is the line that has been put forward according to the Five Year Plan philosophy in this House, according to the philosophy as enunciated by all the Ministers on the Congress Benches? What is the philosophy that was told to us? It is that ever increasing production should lead to a rise in standards of living—how much is a minor matter, some rise in standards of living. The philosophy is that by ever increasing production, by putting volumes of goods in circulation it should reduce prices and people should get relief, while the country would go ahead with its development. That is, increase in production was made the *prima facie* condition to any further development, on the question of prices, standards of living, national income and so on.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

What we were led to expect was, prices are rising because there is shortage of production, standard of living is low because there is shortage of production and everything is in doldrums because there is shortage of production. 1959 is a year, according to the Finance Minister, of overcoming of recession and rising production in almost every branch including agriculture. Therefore, from the previous stand-point what should have been the result for the people? Economy is buoyant, economy is developing, production is developing, everything is going on smoothly and aid is also coming. The result should have been a fall in prices, supplies of essential goods to the consumers at controlled or some lesser prices than before, a certain rise in the standard of living and not much bickering over wage increase, because even the variable dividend index of industrial securities has risen more than last year and has risen by 17 per cent. So even in that sphere the employers cannot claim that it may be that production is developing but they do not get a share of it. A lot of share has come to their pockets.

Under such buoyant conditions the natural expectation should be an economy which is devoid of bickerings, irritation, conflicts, contradictions etc. on the question of prices, supplies, wages and so on. Is that the picture that we are getting? The Budget is quite honest in its formulation. The economic survey is quite honest in its formulation. It is honest because it cannot escape that honesty. They say: "Yes, production is rising but, unfortunately, we have to be vigilant". Vigilant about what? Vigilant in seeing that prices do not rise. But what about the present rise? They say: "Yes, it is so; we are sorry for that part". Though production is good, markets are good, supplies are good, everything is good, prices are going up.

What happens? What happens to the philosophy? What happens to the

economics of the Planning Commission? What happens to the economics of the gentlemen of the bourgeois economic school who say that given rise in production and buoyant economy there should be supply of more goods, lesser prices, rise in the standard of living? What happens to that theory? That theory is blown up.

And, the Budget simply says: "Let us be vigilant, vigilant in the future that the prices may not still go up". What about 1959 and beginning of 1960? The production is good, supplies are good and the international situation is good. Even then you get the phenomenon that wholesale prices are rising. In the period of four years it has risen by 20 per cent. Last year the cost of living index has gone up by 5 per cent. There is no possibility of the cost of living index going down, the consumer price index going down, people getting goods at lesser prices and there being a sort of an ease in the internal tension.

There may be a lessening of international tension in other spheres. There may be an increase in tensions on the boundary spheres. But this internal tension should have reduced, it should have come down, with the growth in economy. That tension on the contrary is increasing and cannot be controlled by the Finance Minister. The Budget shows that those who are guiding the economy are hopeless about controlling it, those who are guiding the economy are not hopeful of doing good to the people in the matter of these vital questions—prices, standard of living, real wages and so on.

I need not quote from the speech of the Finance Minister. He says:

"These pointers, taken together, indicate the need in the coming year for active vigilance in regard to domestic price trends and continued austerity in imports backed

by accelerated effort to step up exports."

So there is even talk of austerity. When prices are rising even in the matter of consumption, he calls for austerity by means of saving. Saving from whom, for whom and for what purpose?

Therefore, Sir, despite the background of the Budget being so good so far as development is concerned, it gives us a picture in which the Budget attacks the people further. It does not give relief to the people. Therefore, the conclusion would be that the leaders of economy as represented by the Finance Minister are unable to take advantage of the lessening of tension, of the growth in economy; they are unable to take advantage of these factors in giving relief to the people in the matter of prices, in the matter of supplies. Therefore, their economic claims are blown up sky high, their philosophical and theoretical claims are blown up sky high and their economy is proved to be an economy of capitalists on the rampage.

One would ask "Why?". It is because our economy is in the hands of a few things like the banks, wholesalers' grip on essential goods and so on. The picture of banks, the picture of essential goods and so on, being subject to monopoly control for private profit, increase in national production does not benefit the producer or the citizen of the country, it only benefits the controllers of monopoly economy or the private monopoly groups. Therefore, the price mechanism cannot be controlled by the Government of India despite their will or absence of will, I do not know which.

I do not know whether they wish to control. I am given the impression that they talk about control but they are unable to do it or sometimes they are unwilling to do it. Therefore, Sir, this is a most dangerous trend, that in an economy which is developing so

well we should be faced with a complete negation of all the principles which underline the Five Year Plan.

Another point is, has development reduced the disparity in incomes? The disparity in incomes could be easily reduced only by one mechanism, and that is by raising the salaries and wages of the working people and giving returns to the peasantry from their own production. That is the only method of reducing disparity. What is the practice in this respect? The very opposite. I do not know whether the Government of India as a whole is involved in that. I should take it that it is. Why should I unnecessarily hold the Finance Minister personally responsible for a practice which goes in the name of the whole Government. The policy, as contained in the Five Year Plan, envisaged rising development, rise in standard of living of the masses and to see that the disparities should be overcome; the method was, of course, increase in wages and so on.

We had a talk just now—the talk of about the strike in the State Bank and so on. What is the policy the Government of India is going to follow in this? We had come to a general convention that at least in a developing economy the minimum wage should be need-based and raised on the basis of needs which were computed. The computation was done by the 15th Indian Labour Conference, a tripartite conference. Accordingly we had appointed a Pay Commission. In that Pay Commission the Finance Ministry made a statement that they are not bound to consider the tripartite conference's conclusions as any valid agreement or any valid principle on the basis of which they should devote their attention to the question of wages. That single factor demolished all the basis of the labour policy for the Five-Year-Plan, of utilising the developing economy in order to give relief to the working people. In all the appeals addressed to the working people so far they had said that if they increased production, their standard of living and their wages would go up. But all

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these appeals become groundless, baseless and have been betrayed by the Finance Ministry. The result is that the Pay Commission's report has now angered all the State Government employees. Even the little increase of Rs. 10 which they have been given is neutralised by another compulsion imposed on them in respect of the provident fund.

So, there is, instead of an atmosphere of content and some satisfaction—though not full satisfaction—an atmosphere of irritation. And that atmosphere has not burst out in the form of strike for the simple reason that their leadership is not united; they have not got a centralised organisation and their leadership is not in a position to give a call for united, solid action on the part of the State Government employees. But because they cannot do that, it is not a situation for complacency; it might burst at any moment.

Similarly, you will find the same thing in other directions. The capitalist and the bigger employers, some of whom are in this House, said: "Increase production and also remember the consumer". Just now they were pleased to note that there is a third party in the country, in the economy, and that is the consumer, and their interests are also to be considered. I agree. But what has happened in the textile industry? In the textile industry, even before any wage increase was given, the prices had risen. The stocks had gone underground, and even the millowners at Bombay had come out and said: "We are very sorry the prices have gone up, but we cannot help it". They put the blame on the cotton market and somebody else. Here you had a phenomenon; when the economy was recovering, when consumer goods were coming into the market, the textile prices were going up without any increase in wages. The same phenomenon happened in sugar; the same phenomenon happened in other fields. Prices have been rising without any rise in wages,

and yet, when we come forward to claim higher wages, because of rising production, we are told, "If you get higher wages, that will add to inflation and rise in prices". Again and again, this discredited theory which is only a servant of the capitalist class to serve their interests and deny the wages to the workers, is brought forward: "Any increase in wages means higher prices and the price gets into an inflationary trend because of rising wages".

Study the price of all the essential goods in this country in the last one year and you will find that rise in price has taken place mostly without any increase in wages. Even on the basis of productivity, let it be judged. You will find that the productivity of the working class has risen. Take, for example, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the finest unit in India today for machine tools. Where formerly four Indian workers were equivalent to one Swiss worker in producing a lathe, today, 0.92 worker produces that same lathe after four years of productivity study. The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has admitted that the productivity of the Indian worker has risen and is rising fast. The technical skill is going up. For example, take the achievement of Bhakra Nangal; that should certainly make everyone proud of the Indian engineer, the Indian worker and the technician; despite the threats and boasts of the American specialists, their advice was set aside and the Bhakra tragedy was averted.

Many other schemes show our skill. In spite of these, what is the share that the workers get in the increasing wealth? What has the budget done in order to increase the share? What has the budget, as a policy, put forward before the country in order to increase the share of the toiling people in the growing wealth of the country? The reply of the budget, is, not only that prices may not be controlled but "we shall contribute to increase in prices" It is not the wages that is

going to increase the price of consumer goods, but it is the taxation that is coming in the budget that will add to inflation and price rise and ultimately will lead to the lowering of the standard of living.

I need not take the time of the House in mentioning the items which are being taxed in the budget. The best representation can be found—if nobody understands finance—in the *Shankar's Weekly*. At least those who can understand humour with a content of politics and economics, can find the best illustration of the budget and the taxation as given by *Shankar's Weekly*. That illustration shows the way the Finance Minister has run amuck in the streets. I mean no disrespect to his personality or morality. I am citing an example. The Finance Minister is shown as running amuck among the users of scooters, diesel oil and ladies' shows and all that, and grabbing and grabbing all those things he ultimately puts the whole thing in a sack and quietly goes to sleep, while those wonderful gentlemen wonder what has happened to our national economy and our socialism and our budget! Though it is done in a humorous vein and in a satirical vein, yet, it illustrates the truth of the budget very vividly and very clearly and it can be understood even by men who do not understand finance or who do not understand economy. Therefore, the policy in this budget is, despite increased production, not to allow the standards of living of the consumer or the working people to go up.

That is illustrated in the State Bank strike also. I was surprised, and I do not want to intervene in that topic now, because I know it would come up afterwards, but this fantastic policy has just now found an illustration. The Finance Minister said the workers claim is Rs. 4 crores, and asked "How can you negotiate a fantastic claim?" But did he suggest what would be a reasonable claim on which we could negotiate? Did he suggest a reduction to Rs. 2 crores? Did he suggest Rs. 50 lakhs? Did he suggest Rs. 10

lakhs? Did he suggest what could be a reasonable charter of demands on which he could negotiate, though he may not concede? It is a very well known axiom in labour circles: that though first you put a demand of Rs. 100, the worker knows he is not going to get Rs. 100. But that cannot be made a pretext for denying negotiation. And yet, here we are told that as a matter of principle, "you should not threaten us with strike because it is a developing economy. We have to build a Plan, and therefore you should negotiate and conciliate and have arbitration instead of strike". We had arbitration for the Government employees, we got a Pay Commission, which instead of setting properly the norms of wages and living, instead of giving a wage increase straightforwardly in a full measure, invited scientists to help them in order to cut the increase!

You know very well the way in which the Pay Commission has gone about the job. They knew wages will have to be increased, as the need-bases were laid down. So, they started to enquire into the calorific value of the worker in a way as would reduce it by some arrangement and which should then be evaluated in terms of consumer price and would help in lowering a wage increase! May be some Finance Ministers are able to live on 1,500 calories. While their calorific value may be less, other values are more, because when you consume orange juice, you may not consider the calorific value but then it has got other values which of course give you wonderful culture and a greater power to make such a budget like this. These things have nothing to do with calorific value. But what is the use of putting forward an excuse and saying, "If I can live on 1,500 calories, why should not others live on 1,500 calories?" You have got a supplement of a meal of dahi and honey straight from the Santhal forests—I do not know from where else—and all these adjuncts....

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He does not take meat.

Shri S. A. Dange: I never said meat. I am very particular about that. He is absolutely a non-violent gentleman as far as that is concerned. I agree with that. Though he may not be non-violent with regard to labour disputes, yet in personal diet he may be non-violent, though I do not know whether cutting down a leaf of grass or blade of grass is strictly non-violent, according to the theory of certain spiritualists. But that is by the way.

The Pay Commission went into this problem in a peculiar way and a Finance Minister or somebody from Bombay who is also a physician was invited to lay down a principle whether the calorific value could be reduced. He pointed out the example of a Japanese worker instead of an Indian worker, and said, Indians are low-sized and they should have low calories. Would it reduce the calories for the Marathas who are low-sized and increase it for the Punjabis who are high-sized? The Institute wrote back: "We do not know whether the low size of the Indian is due to the fact of mal-nutrition. So, we do not wish to say anything..."

13 hrs.

In this way, Government Commissions, Pay Commissions, composed of very amiable gentlemen, economists and theoreticians are going round in a surreptitious way to deny a rise in the standard of living of the working people, despite the fact that production is growing. We are certainly of the opinion that the economy must be helped to develop; it is developing, but the question is to whom are the gains going? What does the budget say in that matter? The approach of the budget to the whole problem and the policy of the Government of India is despite any rise in production, you should not expect any real rise of real wages. That is illustrated I have to repeat again—by the Pay Commission, the State Bank, the Textile Wage

Board, which has given an increase, but the mill-owners do not want to act upon it and so on. It can be illustrated in many other spheres by many other happenings.

What is the cure? The cure would be, of course, for the working class to act. The reply to this policy, reflected in the budget as well as the other policies of the Government of India which reduce the standards of living of the people, would be a fight for higher standards of living. That fight will be concentrated henceforward and should be concentrated on the question of D.A. You increase the prices; we fight for D.A. We are no longer bound to raise the question whether this is going to upset the budget or not; because, if the budget does not care for my living, why should I be bound by the policies of the budget as represented here? Therefore, any rise in prices would be met by a fight for more D.A.

I would appeal to the Congress benches and to the Government of India to follow a policy of controlling the prices. How can it be done? A firm control over the market against stockists and by means of taking over the big banks. Tremendous liquid money is floating in the banks and any amount of speculative activity is encouraged by the banks. The Finance Minister himself admits it; everybody knows it. PL 480 funds converted into rupees are running riot in the banking system in India. There are many other funds also available: evasion of taxes, leading to black money and so many other things are running riot in the system, which is leading of this disturbance of the price mechanism.

The price mechanism cannot be controlled merely by not raising the wages and by merely talking of deficit financing. Deficit financing will have to be done. But deficit financing does not necessarily lead to rise in prices. Deficit financing accompanied by strict control over prices and control over banking, if banking is taken over by the State sector, will not lead to rise

in prices, because in our economy deficit financing up to a point is a necessity. Therefore, I would say, henceforward if you approach the people with this problem of rising prices, they will have to reply by raising the momenta of movement to defend their standards of living. That would mean, every rise in price would be accompanied by a straightforward demand for a rise in D.A. whether in the private sector or public sector, including Government servants.

Referring to the question of taxes, I need not go into all the details. It is very plain that the whole trend always is, tax the poor and let the rich make more money. In the budget, that principle is there as usual. As usual, there is a shortfall in expenditure; as usual, there is this principle also of taxing the consumer goods of the poor people I do not know if the Finance Minister considers that the electric bulb is not a very great necessity for the common people. I think with the growth of electricity, it is a necessity. Tax on diesel engines and motor cars is bound to lead to a rise in transport costs. If rise in transport costs is met by a demand for a rise in D.A. what will be the reply of the Finance Minister: "No strike, no negotiations; nothing". If that reply is to be given, the working class also has its own reply to give, which they are giving in the State Bank and which they will give in other sectors also. But we do not want such a state of conditions to arise. If you do not want that, then you must change the policy which is underlined in the budget.

I come to one or two more problems. I do not know whether the Finance Minister and the External Affairs Ministry take credit for an amount of gold that is floating in the country, on which he can lay his hands on. That affects the question of administration. The administration is being criticised in several ways by several people; I do not want to go into that. It is being charged with many sins. It may be looked into later on, as the Government may decide. I

am not discussing the question as to who is involved in corruption and who is not involved in it. It is common-place to hear that corruption exists and it is also common-place to say that we should control it. I do not know how it is going to be controlled.

The LIC reports are already there. There have been speeches in the Upper House on this matter and I do not want to repeat it. But there is this factor of administration. A certain gentleman imports a lot of gold into this country, who is not the head of a State. I am referring to the Dalai Lama. This gold was taken from Tibet to Sikkim. We are responsible for the foreign relations of Sikkim. Did we, as being responsible for the foreign relations of Sikkim, know that this was exported and taken there? This gold belonged to a State which at that time at least, in 1950-51, was a friendly State, if you think it is not friendly now.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It belonged to China.

Shri S. A. Dange: Even Tibet; let alone China. This gold belonging to the Tibetan people was brought into Sikkim. They brought it on mules and we are supposed to have lent them dakotas—an efficient method of smuggling, if I may be allowed to call it so. We take that gold. Was the question raised, whose it is? Was a diplomatic immunity allowed on that gold. It could not be, because it was not a head of a State bringing it here. The Government says that that gentleman is not functioning here as the head of a Government and we do not give shelter to Governments. If he is a private individual and if that gold was brought in here, in that case, under what law, under what functioning, under what principles, was it allowed to be done? There was a lot of gold coming from Arabia and Persia in small fishermen's boats. Shall we lend those fishermen motor-boats in order to help them in smuggling? After all, if it is private gold, private property, then the Government of India should

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have taken possession of it. Or, did they allow it to be imported? We should like to know about that.

Secondly, how is it going to be used, if it is done with Government's consent? The West Bengal Government gave help; the railways gave help and everything was given. If we feel that some Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores worth of gold is coming that the Finance Minister is so much in need of it, especially when it comes from Tibet and not from Arabia, what about its use? Whose is it? How is it to be used? Is it used in order to play the market and disturb the market?

We on our part bear the responsibility for maintaining the Dalai Lama as the head of the Buddhist Church and the refugees who have come here. Whether we like them or not is not the question; we have given them shelter and we are maintaining them. With Rs. 60 lakhs or Rs. 80 lakhs of gold in their hands, is it permissible for the Government to tax the people in this country to maintain this bunch of people, when they have got so much gold in their possession? I would like to know whether the Finance Minister will demand credit for the expenditure we have incurred on this question from the proceeds of this gold. I would like to know whether the great Buddhist Church in this country should not get the benefit of this gold for maintenance as charity and for the spiritual growth of Buddhism itself, though Lord Buddha may not have done such things? In any case, it does not matter; we are not going into that. Maybe, values change when centuries pass by from original religious conceptions and philosophy. This gold becomes quite a covetable thing even to those who believe that *अपरिग्रह* 'aparigraha' is one of the tenets of spiritualism and philosophy. But 'aparigraha'—of this gold—should it not be carried to the proper logical conclusion when it is now in Calcutta under our jurisdiction? Should it not

be appropriated, first, for the purpose of maintaining those people, secondly for taking away the load on our budget and reducing or doing away with our expenditure on their account—is that not the correct thing?—and, thirdly, helping and maintaining the indigent Buddhists in this country, of whom the former Scheduled Castes form a great part? I would like to know whether the Government of India would suggest the establishment of a nice factory from the investment of this gold of one crore or two crores of rupees to help the converted Buddhists, to give them full employment? It will be a Buddhist factory, employing absolutely indigent workers converted from untouchables to touchables of Buddhism.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about the refugees who are coming from there?

Shri S. A. Dange: I think if you are in love with Buddhism, you can maintain them with your own private money. (Interruption) I could not hear the interruption.

Mr. Speaker: Let him alone.

Shri S. A. Dange: I will let him alone but I do not want to let this gold alone. I do not want all this sort of shady activities to develop round this thing which will disturb our social mechanism, disturb our social thinking, disturb our marketing mechanism, which will later on run to help financial interests which are inimical to the interests of the country. Already it is having another effect—creating rivalries of all sorts and bickerings inside the Buddhist groups themselves who have helped in smuggling the gold in—and one does not know what ultimately it will result in the famous China town of Calcutta and Kalimpong. In order to prevent this development, will the Finance Minister find some law somewhere, some policy somewhere by which he can take credit of Rs. 10 crores and reduce the deficit of Rs. 21 crores. Rs. 21 crores

or so are going to be raised by taxation on shoes, on diesel oil, on transport, and I think that sum could be very nicely reduced by that amount which has arrived to our fortune in the Calcutta banks due to the creditable activities of the Dalai Lama and his friends who may be here in this House also.

I have got these "constructive" suggestions. I hope you may not call it bad criticism. It is a constructive suggestion in the domain of finance, which is very much tottering, which is always on the side of the rich, taxing the poor. This is my suggestion.

Then I come to my last suggestion. I do want, certainly, that the budget should be so framed as to develop this country and lay down the foundations of a good Third Five Year Plan. Though the developmental direction in industry is good, it is correct—though it suffers from drawbacks like contradiction in policy, in hitting the people with taxation, the general standard of industrialisation is good—in order to help that what is essential is: control the monopolists, take over the banks, increase the State sector, raise the real wages of the working and producing people, reduce the prices and rate of taxation. If that is done by means of this budget when it goes over to voting, I think I shall be glad to say that the development grows more to the interests of our country, and the budget can be supported fully if it takes this direction.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Sir, I have great sympathy for the Finance Minister, and I express it in his absence. I hope the House too has great sympathy for him. Because, while he makes the budget, the budget has got to be made in accordance with the overall economic policy of the Government, for which he can be only partially and indirectly responsible. Under these circumstances, I feel that he has tried to do his poor best, poor because he is not the master in his own financial house.

The present budget proposes to raise Rs. 23 crores through additional tax-

ation. A large percentage of this, about 50 per cent, is to be raised from transport industry alone. The Finance Minister will say that if the Plans are to be fulfilled, more taxes must be raised and that, therefore, the commodities he has proposed for taxation are the least objectionable in his view. But, before new taxes are imposed, he must make sure that the old are properly collected. In this connection, I hope it is pertinent to ask why the revenue collections from income-tax and corporation tax etc. have not risen sufficiently and proportionately to profits and production. It is said that the rates of taxation on big incomes of individuals and corporations have reached the saturation point though big money is being made by many industrial houses. However, the total collections have lagged behind what can be reasonably expected. The amount of tax arrears is rising every year. In the latest report of the Tyagi Committee the amount of tax arrears at the end of 1958-59 was Rs. 271 crores. This figure differs slightly from the one given by the authorities. It may be that some part of this amount is not realisable. It is not realisable because proper measures are not taken in time.

Then, there is the problem of evasion. I think the necessity of imposing many of the new taxes could have been avoided if we devised ways and means to check tax evasion. While the precise amount of evasion is not known, yet, according to the estimate of an expert when the Government of India themselves had invited to this country, Professor Kaldor it was about Rs. 200 crores to 300 crores in the year 1953-54 and, everything increasing, this also is presumed to have increased. Even according to the Central Board of Revenue this amount is about Rs. 20 crores to 30 crores per year. One does not know where the truth lies but we can take it to be in between. I think there is a substantial amount which the Finance Minister can mop up with his strictness and

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firmness. This proves that the tax-gathering machinery is neither efficient nor honest. Further, while production during the last decade, even according to the figures of the Government, has increased more than 50 per cent, there is no proportionate increase in income-tax and corporate tax. And the Finance Minister has to heap upon the people indirect taxes which work for the hardship of the common consumer.

In the coming year, the Finance Minister expects the revenue from income-tax and corporation tax to go up from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 187 crores. Undoubtedly, the rate of estimated increase is more than usual, yet, I must say, it is not quite adequate.

The expenditure on civil administration has been rapidly increasing, apart from that on military administration, which too has been increasing. In 1957 the expenditure on civil administration stood at Rs. 122 crores. Within four years it is going to be more than double, that is, Rs. 268 crores. Making allowance for every development activity, as every development activity needs some civil and some recurring expenditure, a rise of 219 per cent increase in administrative expenditure in four years is in all conscience very excessive. This means that a large part of the additional tax revenues is being eaten up by the expanding civil services. The hon. Finance Minister will not deny that this expansion has been much more than warranted. But he can only say that he is not responsible for it but the whole Government.

A peculiar feature of the budgets now-a-days is the disappearance of revenue surpluses. Deficits are shown in the revenue budget apart from the capital budget. If the proceeds from all the huge additional taxes are eaten up by the revenue budgets, little remains for development. I know that in the current year the revised revenue deficit is lower than what was

originally estimated. Even if we assume that next year too the deficit will be less than Rs. 60 crores as estimated, that gives us little consolation. The Government must try to restore the revenue surpluses, through strictly regulated expenditure and economy.

I have referred to the high incidence of taxation on transport industry. I will give some figures. This industry was already heavily taxed. The additional burden that the hon. Finance Minister now proposes to impose is inequitable. The Masani Committee Report says that while the freight by rail is 6 nP per ton per mile, the incidence of tax alone, excluding the import duty on vehicles, is 7.44 nP. for petrol-driven and 4.28 nP per ton per mile for diesel-driven trucks. Besides the taxes on goods carried, the annual taxes paid by petrol trucks and diesel trucks themselves are very heavy. Now the position will be much worse. The hon. Finance Minister proposes an excise duty of Rs. 2,500 per vehicle. This is a very big amount. Again, he has imposed a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all types of internal combustion engines. This is double taxation, firstly as an independent engine and secondly as an independent truck. As if these were not enough, the hon. Finance Minister has raised the operating cost by increasing the duty on diesel oil by four annas a gallon.

There has also been a small increase in the duty on tyres and tubes. To some extent the duty on pig iron would also hit this industry. In bus body building, they use tin plates and some aluminium sheets. To that extent, again, the burden would be transferred to this industry.

This heavy taxation on bus transport will cause hardship to the people, specially those who are not served by the railways. It is taxing the mobility of goods and people. It would create difficulties in the marketing of village products at a time when better marketing facilities should be offered to mitigate the problems of rural

finance. From the figures I have quoted above, it is clear that while the railway charges 6 nP per ton per mile, the tax element alone on the motor vehicle comes to about 8 or 9 nP per ton per mile. I have a feeling that this increase is not only for revenue purposes. The main reason seems to be to give protection to the railways to cover up their ever increasing inefficiency. As in the Railway budget a surcharge of 5 per cent has been levied, so in the General Budget a far larger burden on transport has been imposed to prevent diversion from rail to road.

Further, I find that the Government is introducing the technique of taxing intermediate products, leaving out other luxury goods, such as, nylon, rayon and other costly fabrics, air-conditioners, frigidaires and other such commodities. Pig iron, aluminium and tin plates are extensively used in many industries. This will increase the manufacturing cost and also have an impact on the general price level.

During 1959, the cost of living went up by 5.2 per cent. This is over and above the rise in 1958 which was a year of acute shortage and soaring food prices. Now, the hon. Finance Minister wants to add to the already existing inflation by deficit financing of the order of Rs. 153 crores. If he really goes in for printing money to the extent of Rs. 153 crores, I am afraid it will be gambling with the fate of the people.

It is time we guarded our economy against inflation. May we ask the hon. Finance Minister and his Government why is it that in spite of a reduced Plan, there is larger deficit financing though there has been more of taxation in the period than planned for? The outlay for the public sector was to have been Rs. 4,800 crores. Of this, the foreign aid expectation was Rs. 800 crores, the total taxation in the period Rs. 850 crores and the maximum deficit financing Rs. 1,200 crores. This maximum, I submit, was also arbitra-

rily fixed. But even then the conditions which could justify this extent of deficit financing have not been fulfilled. The expected increase in production of consumer goods, specially food, has not materialised. The spiral of prices of the primary commodities has been rising. Further, the Plan was reduced by Rs. 200 crores and we got Rs. 200 crores more from foreign aid than we expected. We also see that instead of the target of Rs. 850 crores in five years, Rs. 975 crores have already been raised by way of taxation by the fourth year of the Plan. Yet, the Government proposes to exceed the farthest limit of deficit financing.

The Government may persist in denying the fact of inflation, but whoever runs may see it in his daily purchases. It is no use confusing the public with figures. The Government seems to say that their figures are correct. But when we say that these are not supported by facts and by our daily experiences, we are told, "So much the worse for the facts and for your experiences". "Our figures" they say, "can never be wrong". However, even the Reserve Bank Governor has repeatedly pointed out that in the present situation, the effectiveness of monetary policy is very very limited. This implies that the Government policy of printing notes, what they call treasury bills—a respectable name for public pickpocketing—should be controlled. The policy of inflation is more dangerous than any policy of taxation. It is the most insidious and regressive form of taxation, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. This is what has actually happened. The ex-President of the Congress, Shri Dhebar, himself pointed out this fact at Nagpur.

The imbalance in our economy, especially our failure in agriculture, is plain from the fact that we are facing difficult problems almost in every direction we look. We wanted to export cloth, or we were exporting cloth, but we are told that our cotton production has fallen and prices have

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increased. This has raised the cost of cloth production, and it has become difficult to compete in the export market.

Previously, we used to export a large quantity of vegetable oils. Now, the oil seeds production has not kept pace with even our internal demand. Therefore, not much of vegetable oil can be exported without raising prices at home.

We export jute manufactures, but not much has been done to improve the quality of jute. Therefore, the prices are rising and people in the world are seeking substitutes so that our market is lost.

I also find that the Commerce and Industry Minister said that there was a high demand for our potatoes and onions in South-East Asia, but the export had to be prohibited because we do not produce as much as we can consume ourselves.

We had thought of exporting sugar. Sugar comes up almost every year. I remember the sugar muddle some ten years back when in this House I said either the Government should rule or get out, and my hon. friends in the Congress—in those days I was also in the Congress—got very angry. Whether sugar production has declined or not, the fact remains that Government is not able to control the market, and we are not able to export large quantities as we had expected to do. Also, there is open black market. It is not a secret black market. Such an open black market shows only that the writ of the Government does not run. A Government is not worth its salt if its writ does not run.

This shows the utmost importance of increasing agricultural production without which we cannot solve our food problem, our foreign exchange problem, our export problem and the problem of price stabilisation.

Price stabilisation, without which no plan can be said to be scientific, is intimately connected with the production of food and other articles of every day necessity. Without increased food production and price stabilisation, the industrial edifice of our dreams will be built on such weak foundations that it might topple any moment. May one hope that greater attention will be paid to agriculture and price stabilisation?

It is very well to talk of quick industrialisation and the take-off point in our economy when our economy will be self-regulating, but nowhere has modern big and centralised industry grown without exploiting the consumer and the labourer, depressing agricultural economy and entailing general hardship. This was the case in the 19th century industrialisation on capitalist bases in the West. It is also characteristic of the recent rapid industrialisation in Communist countries. While Shri Dange was criticising things here, he was oblivious to the fact that all these phenomena have taken place in Communist countries where, in spite of Sputniks, a privileged class is rising and growing, and the masses are suffering for want of consumer goods and because of high prices. I do not know with what face the Communists can talk of these problems when they stand for rapid industrialisation. It is better to go slow than heap miseries on the present generation, and a few more—how many more, even the omniscient planners do not know. In our effort to industrialise quickly, we are also likely to forget, and our friends have forgotten the social and socialistic aims of our economy. These have been forgotten by Communist countries where all trade union activity has been suppressed and slave labour conditions prevail, and individual liberty exists no more. If we go in for rapid industrialisation, we cannot complain that there are high prices and the commodities of every day use are not available to the masses.

Earlier, I have talked of the increased expenditure on administration, civil and military. In other directions too, there is a good deal of extravagance and waste. The pomp and show that we maintain continues to be on the imperial scale and in imperial style. Our hospitality is on a very lavish scale. However, it does lack good form. We think we cannot be hospitable to our guests and do them honour unless we do it in a grand and extravagant way. We maintain highly paid posts with formal, nominal and ceremonial functions.

Wherever there is a real or fancied difficulty, we appoint committees and commissions consisting of many members, and their reports—where are they? They only encumber our archives. For food production, we have so far appointed a few committees, and we propose to appoint one more without consolidating the information incorporated in the earlier reports.

There is a great deal of duplication of work and little effort made towards co-ordination. For instance, we have for rural reconstruction, the Community Development projects, the welfare work of the Central Social Welfare Board, the extension work initiated by the Special Directorate of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Health; then we have co-operatives, the Khadi and Village Industries Board; we have a Handicrafts Board, and several philanthropic organisations working in the same field. These perform almost identical functions but there is no co-ordination. And in various other ways we waste the substance of the nation.

In our plants, big plants, it is very strange that we employ any number of foreign experts. I hear in Bhilai,—was it to help the Communists?—there are even now over 800 experts and engineers. There were more in the beginning. It is strange that any country should be able to spare so many experts for one plant in a

foreign country. I have a suspicion that these experts must be some sort of fitters and mechanics whom we pay extraordinary salaries. No private concern, in India, however great employs so many foreign experts, either in its big plants or anywhere else. Russia has put up a like plant in China; I wonder if Government know how many expert Russians were sent there.

13.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am told that the number of experts was four or five and no more. While so many Russian experts are working in Bhilai and, perhaps a similar number in other projects, our own young men with technical qualifications remain unemployed.

I may not talk here of the degradation of public morals due to the prevalence of widespread nepotism and corruption, and consequent hoarding and black-marketing. I have talked of these things often. To administrative corruption has been added political corruption. Corruption was denied at first. Its existence is partially admitted today. It is said that it exists in the lower services. But it is here that the common people come in touch with our administration. And what is the worth of an officer if he cannot stop corruption in his own department but merely gives the reason that it exists only among his subordinates? No commercial firm could give such a reason. I hope some remedy will be found for checking this evil which corrodes the morals of the ordinary citizen who is not a very heroic person.

I have said that in our anxiety to achieve rapid industrialisation we are likely to forget our social aims. It is more than a decade since we accepted in our Constitution certain Directive Principles. One of them is that:

"The State shall so direct its policy that the operation of the

[Acharya Kripalani]

economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

The Congress also adopted at Avadi a resolution on socialistic pattern. The Industrial Policy Resolution, both of 1948 and of 1956, were also designed to achieve the above objective. Parliament gave Government the necessary powers to implement the above Directives. In spite of all that, we wonder why we could not succeed in implementing these aims of ours.

I believe that one industrial house which was controlling a production of less than Rs. 10 crores annually before the adoption of the Constitution, is today controlling production worth more than Rs. 100 crores, which is ten times. The very same house is still expanding its industrial empire not only with the permission but with the active support of Government. Several other houses have expanded their business, three or four or five times more in recent years. I understand that under the Industries Regulation and Development Act, Government have given licence to another single organisation for putting up half a dozen major industries costing more than Rs. 25 crores. It is Government and the financial institution created by Government which are to provide all the money needed for setting up these units. It is common knowledge that Government gave guarantees to loans worth several crores of rupees borrowed by some units in the private sector. These units are allowed to expand, and in fact, they have expanded to almost double their original size. The fact is that the Directive Principles of the Constitution and the resolutions of the Congress and of this House have not been implemented. It is, therefore, a matter of deep regret that the present budget, as the former ones, bears no mark of any intention to serve the social ideal

which we profess, in so far as that ideal can be served through the budget. There is no effort to initiate, encourage or strengthen any egalitarian tendency. On the contrary, Government appear to be reconciled to the position that the existing glaring inequalities must remain and grow. Even our Prime Minister seems to have resigned himself to this position. In his speech, his emphasis now is exclusively on production; and he is impatient when questions regarding distribution are asked.

Production, of course, is necessary, and it is important, for, without it, there can be no distribution but it is dangerous to think that equitable distribution can be left to the future or to chance. This is the most incongruous attitude in development through planned economy. If it is real planning with any socialistic aims equitable distribution should be a built-in feature of the process of increased production itself. However, the working out of the Plans has been contributing to the increase of inequality. It is not only heartless, but I say it is fraudulent to suggest, as is constantly done, that the Plans must be paid for with present sacrifices by all, even by those who live below the subsistence level.

It is said that future benefits will be available to all. But, for some, the Plans mean present benefits. For them, the nation's money spent does not mean easier livelihood which they have always enjoyed but getting richer and richer and acquiring more and more power in the present and in the future. For these, the fruits of planning can be and are enjoyed here and now. Our top people live on a scale which, in terms of expense and material luxury, though not in terms of good sense and human dignity and good taste, is very high indeed. For the many, our socialism only means a sad present, for a probably happy future not for themselves but for their great great great grand-

children and some of us may have none at all. These things make us very sad.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): A very legitimate grievance.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): My hon. friend can adopt some.

Acharya Kripalani: I can adopt my hon. friend, and it will be very profitable also.

Even in religion, present troubles are to be compensated for by enjoyments in heaven, but, here, the future heaven of increased production and easy prices is not for those who suffer today but for their descendants.

The aims of our economic policies and plans seem to be as far from being fulfilled as ever. The problem of colossal unemployment yet remains to be tackled. The economic conditions of the masses, especially those living in the villages, remain the same. If their monetary income has increased, there is no increase in their real income. The disparities in incomes, as I have said, go on growing. May all this not be due to the fact that there is some misconception about our Plans and that they are defective? While sponsoring grandiose schemes of industrialisation which often break down and create scandals we have neglected to supply to our masses the primary necessities of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, education of any sort to the new born children, medical aid, and above all, employment. Before Independence we said swaraj will provide all these things, but it has failed to provide them.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, permit me to congratulate the hon Finance Minister for presenting the centenary budget which coincides with his birthday which is really a significant day in his life.

Usually the budget period is attended with great excitement, anti-

cipation, anxiety and ripe in speculation; after the budget period there is great disappointment, dissatisfaction bordering almost on frustration.

This year's budget has seen a period of general satisfaction, a sense of relief. In this, I feel, the hon. Finance Minister has scored a psychological victory because he has created in this a climate for capital formation a confidence in the capital market. The total Defence bill is set at Rs. 273 crores, an increase of Rs. 28 crores over the allocation for current year. This allocation is actually lower than the figure which was allocated in the year 1958-59. The Finance Minister has shown abundant caution in allocating this figure to the Defence bill and also in the statement which he made that if necessary he will come before Parliament for additional sanction. I hope that there would not be any occasion for the hon. Finance Minister to come before the House for additional sanction. I am happy that there is a growing realisation in the Government and also appreciation in the country that our finances should be diverted more for productive uses than for non-productive uses. The revenue budget has shown a deficit of Rs. 84 crores because of the substantial rise in the civil expenditure in a large measure which is set at Rs. 708 crores, nearly Rs. 100 crores more than the last year. Actually this civil expenditure has been a result of the increase in emoluments on account of the Pay Commission's recommendations. Even though large amounts of deficits had been left uncovered in previous years, this large gap has been narrowed down to a considerable extent because of the buoyancy of excise revenues. In 1958-59 the deficit was only Rs. 5 crores and in the current year it is only Rs. 15 crores. Because of this, the Finance Minister's optimism in leaving uncovered a deficit of Rs. 60 crores in the coming year is fully justified.

The Finance Minister has left the pattern of direct taxation untouched.

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan.]

He has sought to broaden the tax-structure by imposing indirect taxation. He has imposed excise duties on certain industrial raw materials and also on certain engineering goods. I cannot understand the rationale behind imposing an excise duty on pig iron which is the basic industrial raw material. I say this because this industrial raw material goes into the production of many industrial products which are again being taxed; for instance, in the manufacture of diesel engines, internal combustion engines and electrical motors a substantial portion of the components are made out of pig iron. I beg to submit that this amounts to double taxation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Treble.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Maybe treble taxation. The Finance Minister exempted pig iron that is being used for the manufacture of steel from this taxation. I feel that he has done this because he felt that this amounts to obvious double taxation. Administratively, it may not be possible to differentiate between the pig iron that goes into the manufacture of electrical motors or internal combustion engines and exempt it from taxation as in the case of steel. So, I would recommend to the hon. Finance Minister to waive this small tax which he has imposed on pig iron. I make this request, this concession because not that I feel that it will hamper production or the industries that are using pig iron would suffer, but because I feel that basic raw materials, like pig iron, coal and coke should be exempt from any form of excise duty. In this connection, I may be permitted to say that because of the increased cost of these basic raw materials the industries that are located far away from the source of these raw materials are losing their competitive nature. These raw materials have to be hauled especially for those industries that are located in the South

over long distances. The cost of haulage is considerable and sometimes wagon difficulties enhance the difficulty of getting these raw materials. I suggest to the hon. Minister that a price equalisation fund be set up for these important raw materials, such as, pig iron, coal and coke, so that there would be a setting up of equitable distribution of industries in different parts of India.

The new excise duties are largely on engineering goods. This does not actually touch the budget for the common man. But still we have to watch and see what impact it would have on these engineering industries which are small which have shown considerable expansion recently and are comparatively new. I hope the Finance Minister will suitably watch the impact on these industries and also if there are any bad effects on these industries he will give suitable relief.

I am afraid there is going to be great difficulty in collecting these excise taxes also because all these industries are small and are spread all over the country. We have also seen the way the sales tax people have been harassing some of these small manufacturers in the States. I also feel that there is a cumulative effect of the excise duty on the engineering products because States themselves have imposed a sales tax on many of these commodities. I wonder whether it would not be advisable on the part of Government now to think of a consolidated tax on all these commodities on which a tax has been imposed. I am sure, for some time to come it has been the thinking of the Government and I very much like the Finance Minister to enlighten the House whether anything is coming and when it would take effect.

14 hrs.

The additional levy on road transport is wholly unwarranted, especially because our transport system, in an under-developed economy like ours

has not been fully developed. This, I must say, will be a great deterrent to industrial development. The cumulative effect of a taxation of Rs. 2,500 on all trucks, 10 per cent on internal combustion engines and an increase of 25 naye Paise per gallon on diesel oil will certainly retard the growth of road transport. Maybe this provision has been made in the budget proposals so as to give the Railways a decided advantage; but I cannot help feeling that this will have a restraining effect on the industrial growth of our economy and also add to the inflationary effect.

During the last budget I had pleaded for relief in respect of diesel oil for the use of agriculture. But the Finance Minister did not agree to my suggestion, because he felt that there might be a lot of leakages, and also working difficulties. He said that he would take time to see how the working difficulties could be solved. I was rather surprised to find that even in the budget proposals made this year there was no relief to agriculturists. I wish to point out that agriculturists pump water from a depth of a hundred or two hundred feet in places like Coimbatore where I come from. And they mainly depend on sub-soil water for cultivation. As such, agriculturists owning ten to twenty-five acres of farm are in very great difficulties, because they are not able to operate in a competitive manner in pumping water, especially in places where electricity is not available.

The present taxation is only in respect of indirect taxes. Company taxation has almost been left untouched. There was great anticipation that there may be some concession in company taxation because of the promise given by the Finance Minister that he would consider if there is any possibility of reduction of the 45 per cent of company taxation. No concession was shown and this is great disappointment, and I also share that disappointment. I feel that a reduction would have brought him greater dividend.

I welcome the exemption that has been given to small companies whose income is below Rs. 25,000 a year. I also welcome the proposal to give extension, for a further period of five years the exemption of tax granted to new companies under section 15C of the Income-tax Act.

I also welcome the proposal made by the hon. the Finance Minister with regard to donations for charitable purposes. He has enhanced the limit by fifty per cent; he has raised the exemption limit from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent, and the total limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1½ lakhs whichever is lower. He has also extended the use of these resources to anything that a donor might like to specify. This is a proposal, I am sure, which will make many industries come forward and aid substantially those colleges which are greatly in need and I am sure many of the institutions which are engaged in research work will greatly benefit by it.

I also welcome the proposal that the Finance Minister has made in regard to the co-operative sector; I think it was long overdue. I am happy that he has recognised the need to put the co-operative sector on the same basis as the private sector of industries. I also wish that he might extend this to the public sector, so that there might be an element of competition introduced in the public sector is necessary to raise their operational levels.

Sir, so much has been said about the rise in prices. The hon. the Finance Minister has given a promise that he would closely watch it and that he would see that all precautions are taken to check the rise of prices.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Like his other promise last year which was not carried out?

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Well, I hope this year he carries out his promises.

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

I was surprised to hear Shri Dange talk a great deal about this increase in prices. This kind of slight, creeping inflation is usually attendant in a developing economy, especially where there are great social changes because of the developing economy. I could not understand the confused thinking of Shri Dange in this regard. Any time and every time, on every occasion they find some time to speak, my hon. friends are always vehement against the capital structure and the working of the capitalist economy.

I am also happy to see that the Second Five Year Plan will now ultimately have an outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores. And the Finance Minister has assured us that the external resources for completion of the Plan are forthcoming. And even though we are going to slightly exceed the Rs. 1,200 crores limit of deficit financing that was set in the Second Five Year Plan, I am happy, and I am sure the country will be very happy, to see that our Plan is on the way to fruitful completion.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Gopalpara): Sir, let me thank the hon. the Finance Minister for the presentation of his very clever budget. His practical approach and his tactful handling of various problems in the budget deserve commendation.

First and foremost, my thoughts centre round Defence and External Affairs. The unprovoked aggression of China has put us wise to the border security. I am glad that there is an increase, by Rs. 28.56 crores, in the Defence budget. I hope that this amount, coupled with the savings from the enormous wastage that has occurred in the Defence Department, would be spent for the further defence of our borders.

Sir, it is my request that we should give full consideration to the amenities of the army personnel, especially to their housing and accommodation needs. I have seen some of the

army and navy men's quarters but I regret to say that they are nothing better than slum areas. All our brave soldiers are ready to dedicate their lives for the security of the country. It is for us to see that the welfare of these brave soldiers, in whom we have our complete confidence, is well looked after.

I am glad, Sir, that the Prime Minister of China, Mr. Chou En-lai has accepted our Prime Minister's invitation. Our Prime Minister has invited him in response to the expressed wish of the Prime Minister of China. I know that there was a lot of criticism in this House and outside about the letter of invitation from our Prime Minister. I do bow down to the wisdom and political experiences of the hon. Members. But, Sir, my reading of the situation is this. I do not think that the letter from the Prime Minister is a letter of surrender. But, it is a letter of challenge, based on the excellent note, laying down very clear clarification of our stand and demand on the territory of India. I feel that China is seeking a discreet retreat. China has been pushed to a tight corner in world politics by this very indiscreet aggression against India. I think our Russian friends are helping to find a solution of this deadlock. Russia's sanguinity about the success of the talks between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of China is an indication of this, bringing out the Russian influence in the peace-making episode of India and China.

I think, Sir, it is quite justified that we should give a chance to China, thus allowing her to make a decent retreat from her unwise aggressions. It may be my wishful thinking—as some of my friends have said—but I hope that it would come true. But I would like to make one request to our Prime Minister when he holds talks with slippery China. Our Prime Minister should be firm and he should demand immediate and complete withdrawal of

Chinese forces in Ladakh and NEFA areas and along the entire Indian boundary. I hope the House will stand behind me in my request to the Prime Minister that he should be firm on this point.

I wish, Sir, that our Defence should be more vigilant on the subversive activities and anti-national tendencies in the border areas. These activities are very dangerous, more so, during the time of external aggression. So, I hope they will take better care about these things. I hope they will accelerate the activities of their investigation and information departments.

We find that there has been a great deal of support for our non-alignment policy even from the critical western powers. India's ideal has been put into practice, even in trying times, when external and foreign aggression has taken place. India's policy has indeed won world appreciation now. The world has a better understanding of our foreign policy.

Now, we find that a lot of expenditure is wasted on the foreign embassies. I know a few of the embassies which have about 10 to 12 cars and some superfluous shows. I hope that these wastages of funds on property would be well-utilised for better propaganda in foreign countries. The support of smaller nations in the United Nations is most necessary for us. They are uncommitted nations and the support of these smaller nations would take us to have better understanding with the other bigger powers. We should try to win their friendship and popularity. Our propaganda agencies should explain India's stand on international and national activities among these nations, and thus, we will profit better in international politics. There should be more direct contact with nations through non-official initiative to have closer understanding and mutual friendship amongst various delegations.

Now, Sir, I come to Home Affairs. Top priority, I know, should go for food production. Unless we feed our millions, no other programme can ever be successful. We should have intensified agricultural output and for that, there should be more allotment of funds; and we cannot allow any curtailment in budget for agriculture. There should be a drive for self-sufficiency in food production from the bottom, from the village level and block level and district-wise and State-wise. If we achieve self-sufficiency in food production in each of these units then, half of our headache is over.

Decentralisation of supplies and agricultural administration and the economic distribution of surplus lands to non-economic holdings are certain subjects to which we must give deep consideration. We know that there are certain uneconomic holdings in the country. After the ceiling is fixed the surplus land should be given to the uneconomic holdings so that they could give us more production of food on an economic basis. Distribution of land to the landless could be done later on a co-operative basis. Intensified mechanised farming on large scale co-operatives could be feasible. Even atomic isotopes could help us in having increased agricultural production on economic basis and they could be introduced in our agriculture. This is the only way in which we can utilise atomic energy for increasing food production. We find that hoarders and speculators create superfluous shortage of food articles. This is a man-made scarcity. I hope the zonal system would soon be abolished as stated by our Food Minister when he first took over charge of the food portfolio. We should have strict measures for preventing hoarding and speculation. Quick and corrective measures for preventing hoarding and speculation should be thought of. We should have exemplary punishment because there is the imperative necessity for discouraging hoarding; as I have stated earlier, it is these hoarders and speculators who

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

create superfluous shortage of food articles. There should also be a greater attempt at stabilisation of prices. Unless that is done, it would be very difficult to tackle the problem of food.

The valuable recommendations of technical experts and committees like the Nallagarh Committee, the Asoka Mehta Committee and the Ford Foundation Committee should be given proper and respectful consideration for practical implementation. I have gone through some of them. We may not agree with all of them, but some of them are most valuable and I do hope that at least all the money spent on these committees would be justified if we can implement at least some of these valuable suggestions.

Regarding health, there is a great dearth of nurses. This shortage must be made up. There should be intensive training for this. I come from a rural part of the country and I know how valuable our nurses are and what great demand there is for them. Maternity and child welfare centres should be combined with family planning clinics. There should be intensified propaganda for family planning and a hygienic approach to healthy living. The co-operation of voluntary organisations is essential for implementing family planning programmes because it is only these voluntary organisations that can expand and implement these programmes.

There is an alarming growth of population. This is a serious threat to food self-sufficiency and economic and social security. There should be a simultaneous drive for population control and increase of food production. They go hand in hand. Otherwise, even the accelerated attempt at food production would not meet the needs of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I would like to have a little more time, be-

cause I have not covered half of the points I want to put before the House. I will be very brief.

Education should be compulsory. According to the Planning Commission's expert opinion, it is possible that within the allocated fund in the budget estimates, compulsory education could be introduced. There should be special education for women, training for them to make them better wives and mothers, and teaching for the manifestation of ideal womanhood.

There should be special stress on Sanskrit learning. That is the only way to bring about unity through a diversity of dialects and regional languages. Sanskrit is the root of all our national languages. There should be better scope for Sanskrit teachers and qualified students. There should be compulsory technical education in the school curricula. That becomes an imperative necessity. There should also be more rigid discipline in educational institutes. Students should be made to refrain from any political activity, for politics ruin the young mind.

As regards social welfare, the spirit of social welfare should be the spirit of service and humility. A snobbish outlook, red-tapism, favouritism, egoist isolation—these have no place in social service. I implore the Social Welfare Board to remove these defects and dedicate themselves to the service of humanity.

Co-operation and co-ordination with existing voluntary organisations enjoying public confidence should be encouraged. That alone will stir up public enthusiasm and co-operation. No arrogant approach to rural or urban welfare activities will ever evoke public enthusiasm. There should be more concentrate on the creation of homes for the crippled. There are a number of them roaming in the streets of India. There should be research clinics for crippled beggars to find out the cause of the dis-

ease and cure it. There should also be beggar homes. There should be research clinics for handicapped children, to rehabilitate them to normal living. When I was in the UK, I went into this question and found that welfare activities of the countries are undertaken in close co-operation and co-ordination with voluntary welfare organisations. A census of crippled people and handicapped children should be maintained by social agencies of village and block panchayats at State level with the help of the district authorities.

For the successful implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, there should be immediate construction of rescue homes and after-care homes for the rehabilitation of the unfortunate victims to normalcy. For the welfare of women and children, there should be intensified activities on the part of the Social Welfare Boards. In this, there should be fuller co-operation of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I have a few more minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I regret very much the hands of the clock do not show any indulgence to me.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Before concluding, I will deal with industries. The success of major industries, of course, depends on foreign aid and proper planning. There was a certain amount of criticism in this House that we cannot feed the people with the steel of steel plants. But it is true that the steel plants will feed the country and the people in the future. Till that stability is attained, we have to have foreign aid, and I hope that proper planning would be made concerning this. At the same time, the expansion of big industries should be in proportion to that of small-scale industries.

Let me now come to taxation. I have actually skipped a number of items. [1]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When would she come to her conclusion?

Shrimati Manjula Devi: At the end, sir, I must express my opinion, on taxes, if I may. Taxation is a very important subject. I commend the taxation of silk fabrics. It will encourage the handloom industry. But thick cloth and cut pieces must not be taxed. It is the poor man's cloth. Luxury goods should be taxed more and more, but not the common man's essentialities. The taxation of aluminium sheets and tin plates would retard industrial production. Big food preservation schemes, the canning industry and aluminium factories will suffer in production by this taxation. The tax on combustion engines and diesel oil will hamper the road transport industry and the carriage conveyance of commercial commodities. So these should not be taxed. The tax on pig iron will affect various industries and trades.

Commercial vehicles are an important feature of successful industrialisation. They are a vital necessity to commerce and trade. The taxation of commercial vehicles, industrial materials and equipment is a controversial policy of industrialisation. There should be no contradiction in the policy of industrialisation. Taxation of these articles negates national industrialisation. It will be harmful both to the public and private sectors. It retards the growth of industry.

I welcome the higher taxation on wines. It may be taxed even more. So also the tax on cigarettes and other luxury goods. I prefer taxation of such items to the taxation of industrial essentialities. I am glad....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will request her to be more considerate.

Shrimati Manjula Devi resumed her seat.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukottai): While I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on having pre-

[SRI RAMANATHAN CHETTIAR]

sented the Budget on his birthday, a Budget which is expected to be the fore-runner of the pattern of budgets in the Third Five Year Plan period, I would like to mention a few salient points on the economic situation as well as on the taxation proposals.

With regard to the economic situation, my submission is that the Finance Minister must take into account the rising inflationary trends in all walks of life due to price increase noticeable in respect of the rise in the cost of living, more especially in respect of foodgrains. The Finance Minister being the authority to lay down the fiscal policy of the country should take prompt and adequate measures from time to time to check this rising tendency in the cost of foodgrains and other articles essential for the daily life of the common man.

Deficit financing will reach the astronomical figure of Rs. 1,200 crores, Rs. 300 crores more than envisaged when the Second Five Year Plan was formulated. I know both the Finance Minister and the Minister for Commerce and Industry are taking all possible measures to step up production in the country; and it is gratifying to note that the production output is actually increasing year by year. That is a welcome sign, and the measures taken by Government in this direction, and should be appreciated by one and all. But, nevertheless, the Finance Minister, who is the overall authority of the price policy of the nation, has to keep a vigilant eye on the price situation.

Coming now to the taxation proposals, I may say that the new levies proposed may not affect the common man in any large measure. But the Finance Minister has to see that effective steps are taken by his Ministry to enable the people both in the urban and in the rural areas alike to have something left out of their earnings to be saved and invested. He should also see that personal taxation,

which has, today, almost reached saturation point, is brought down whenever it is possible so that people on the high slabs of taxation who are now not in a position to save anything and who cannot expect to save anything if the present level of taxation continues, may have some scope of investing a portion of their earnings in projects of national importance.

On the indirect levies he has proposed in this year's Budget, I may say a word or two. The tax he has introduced, to levy on cycle parts, should certainly prove to be a burden on the common man and will, naturally, hit the cycle users whose number is increasing day by day. It is the vehicle of the poor working classes and he should necessarily take into consideration this aspect and should try to reduce the rate of levy if not altogether abandon that tax proposal.

One aspect of the company taxation that I would like to mention is the likelihood of inter-corporate double taxation. A holding company coming under the provisions of the proposed Finance Bill is likely to be subjected to double taxation. This may be looked into by the Finance Minister and his Ministry and adequate relief may be given wherever his advisers notice any hardship.

I must also welcome the Finance Minister's gesture in extending section 15C to the new companies for another period of 5 years; and also the measure of relief of 5 per cent., offered to the small companies whose annual income is less than Rs. 25,000. The above measure will, certainly, result in some investment in small scale and medium scale industries in the country which will provide employment to an appreciable extent. This gesture in this year's Budget is welcomed by the entire business community.

While welcoming the rapid progress of industrialisation in all parts of the country I may mention a word or two about the industrial development of

the Madras State where I come from, which is more or less in an infant stage.

We have only one big project, the Neyveli project. I would urge on both the Ministers of Finance and of Steel, Mines and Fuel and also the Planning Commission to sanction further expansion of this project of 2½ million tons of lignite. This will help the Madras State to put up an iron and steel plant, which is indeed a long-felt need in the South, with the good iron available in Salem. Otherwise, there is no possibility of establishing an iron and steel plant in the Madras State. I would also like to mention about the oil find in the Cauvery delta. Unless the seismic test is done, it may not be possible to find out with accuracy the extent of the oil finds and locate exactly the oil region in the delta area. Then, there is the aluminium project that is proposed to be set up in our State. These are the only major projects which could be taken up in the State of Madras and we are looking upon the Central Government and the Planning Commission for their active cooperation and assistance in order to improve our lignite, iron and aluminium resources and also the oil finds.

While the defence expenditure has shown an appreciable improvement in this year's Budget, the civil expenditure, particularly, the expenditure relating to civil administration has risen to a high level. The civil administration has to shoulder an additional burden of Rs. 34 crores, this year. While the Finance Minister is asking all to observe austerity measures, to spend less, save and invest more and more in national development programmes, in all humility I would like to say that this maxim should be observed by the Central Government also. The Staff Reorganisation Unit have been doing really good work and trying to minimise avoidable wastage and expenditure. But, all the same I would urge upon the Finance Ministry to keep a vigilant watch all throughout the year to see that the national income is con-

served to the maximum for further national development. While the Finance Minister's advice to the general public with regard to savings is welcome, the general public would also expect the various Ministries of the Government of India to keep down their civil expenditure and effect economy wherever possible.

The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have been urging all of us to tighten up our belts and to see to the success of the Five Year Plans. Let me in my humble way appeal to those who are in charge of the expenditure of the Ministries of the Government of India to see that the expenditure is kept down and not allowed to grow as has been the practice in the past.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thought I was going to be the first speaker for my Party; but, after listening to the very sapient and thoughtful remarks of Acharya Kripalani, I realise that I am the second speaker for the Swatantra Party in this general debate. I welcome....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he also agree?

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not know, but I agree with him entirely; I entirely subscribe to the very sound proposition that he enunciated. I think he has explained the fundamental confusions and distortions in Government policy in an extremely sound way.

Shri Dange thought that the Finance Minister could have done much worse. He almost seemed disappointed that the Finance Minister had not done his worst! Speaking for a Party which believes in the theory of increasing misery as a means to revolution, that disappointment is easy to understand. On the other hand, Acharya Kripalani who, like me, is a friend of the Finance Minister, felt that he should have done much better. And that is my own feeling.

I think the Finance Minister has been less than fair to himself in subscribing to this Budget, and we all know that he is a prisoner of the Plan, that

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he is not a free agent. But we do believe that the Finance Minister of this country, like the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should assert himself in the councils of the nation. No Chancellor in Britain could be overruled by a Prime Minister or Cabinet on broad political grounds. So far as finance is concerned, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man like Phillips Snowden, would resign a hundred times rather than allow the Finances and the stability of the country to be jockeyed with for purely political ends, and it is therefore a pity that a good Finance Minister should make himself party to a bad Budget.

Now, Sir, we have to consider the additional taxation, indirect taxation that has been levied in this Budget, against the background of what already has been done. May we recall that the Planning Commission when framing the Second Plan estimated that Rs. 800 crores of additional taxation and that alone, could be safely levied during the coming five years? That was the National Planning Commission's estimate. The Economic Survey at the time of the last Budget conceded that at the rate that had already been in force, additional taxation would be Rs. 900 crores over the period of five years; in other words, even at the then rate prior to the last Budget, the safe limit of the Planning Commission was being exceeded. Since then there has already been Rs. 23 crores of additional taxation last year and somewhere around the safe figure this year. Now we are exceeding the safe limit set by the Planning Commission themselves by Rs. 146 crores or Rs. 147 crores.

Now, Sir, the larger part of this has gone into a colossal rise in civil expenditure which is wasteful expenditure so far as the development of this country is concerned. In 1955-56, the revenue expenditure was Rs. 461 crores and the capital expenditure was Rs. 127 crores. In 1960-61, the revenue expenditure has gone up to Rs. 980 crores and the capital expenditure to

Rs. 331 crores, thus exceeding in both cases double the civil expenditure of only five years ago. Indeed, if we take the years since Independence the rise in civil expenditure and bureaucracy is many times over, far in excess of what Parkinson has laid down in his well known "Law".

The question arises, what is the common man getting, what are the public of India, the people of India getting back in return for this higher taxation which is multiplying every year? One way of testing the return would be in the increase of *per capita* income. Let us take the Government figures themselves. According to them, the figure of *per capita* income has gone up, in terms of 1948-49 prices, from 110.8 in 1955-56 to 117.7 in 1958-59—a modest increase in *per capita* income in money terms of 6½ per cent. As against that, the price rise since that year has been 20 per cent or more. So, in return for the burden of taxation to which we all are contributing as the people of India, not only are we getting nothing in return, the price rise is almost four times the rise in the *per capita* income. So the people of India are being drained on the one side year after year by additional taxation, on the other side they are being drained by continuing inflation.

Why, Sir, are these unhelpful policies harmful to the nation being followed? I think the basic reason, apart from the inability to stop wasteful civil expenditure, is the doctrinaire passion for forced industrialisation on the Soviet pattern. My esteemed friend, Acharya Kripalani has already pointed out how this is at the root of the evil. This false God, is what is called, the rate of growth, never mind what happens to the people. The amount of steel, the amount of capital goods that multiply alone count while people may be in misery or they may die, that does not seem to be of concern to the prophets and exponents of development. This, Sir, is the root of the evil as Acharya Kripalani has pointed out.

Similarly, the passion to build up the State sector, to extort money from the people by taxation and then to invest it in State enterprises. Sir, here I am disappointed to find that in the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which goes into 180 pages or thereabout, there is no information at all about what the people of India are getting by way of return on the money which is invested on their behalf by the Indian Government. When a man invests in a private enterprise, a joint stock company, he chooses where he invests his money. The tax-payer's money is invested by the Government where they choose. The least they can do is to tell the unfortunate shareholder what in return the nation is getting for its investment. That information, Sir, is not forthcoming.

But what little we know about State enterprises makes us fear that by and large they are uneconomic, unprofitable and wasteful. I concede there are honourable exceptions but, by and large, this proposition would be found to be true if the information was made available.

So, Sir, one comes to the conclusion that the Budget is the prisoner of the Plan, and, certainly, the Finance Minister has our sympathy, but he cannot extort our admiration for giving in the Plan.

Sir, I mentioned Parkinson's Law. May I just quote one or two sentences from a new book of his which has just been published called *The Law and the Profits*, which, I make bold to say, will be as well received and well known in a few months as the older book was. This is what Parkinson has to say—one almost feels that he had our Budget in mind when he wrote these passages :

"The power of taxes creates the illusion of limitless income and nations blissfully spend themselves into bankruptcy."

Then, in contrast to the kings of old he points out how even an austere,

a simple Finance Minister like ours, very far removed from the monarchs of old, can in a way be a worse tax collector than the autocrats of the past. This is what he says:

"In the old unsophisticated days, kings spent the money in banquets and concubines, but, then, biology, at, imposed fiscal limits."

There is no biological check in the case of a man as austere as our Finance Minister. Then he says :

"But the modern bureau with its research analysts and printing presses gobbles up limitless funds—with no fun to show for it."

This shows the tragedy of a simple, austere Finance Minister who can be just as extortionate in his own way or more than the kings of old who spent money on wine, women and song.

Now we come to the nature of additional taxation. It is indirect taxation, but it is not as indirect as all that. We all know that when Parliament imposes an indirect tax, it intends that—that tax shall be passed on to the consumer. The excise duty, in fact, is nothing but a sales tax at the first point, the point of production. There is one difference between an income-tax or corporation tax and an excise duty. The income tax or the corporation tax is on profit, when a man makes a profit he pays the tax, the excise duty is paid whether you make a profit or not. What then is an excise duty? It is, pure and simple, a tax on production, it is a punishment for production.

Shri C. D. Pande: But it is a tax on consumption.

Shri M. R. Masani: No, it is a tax on production. I do not agree with the hon. Member. A sales tax is a tax on consumption. I regret I cannot agree with my hon. friend. An excise duty is a tax on production. You may sell it at a profit or loss but, whether you sell at a profit or not, you have to pay. That is why I say it is a penalising of on production.

An Hon. Member: Is it not passed on to the consumer?

Shri M. R. Masani: It is passed on to the consumer. It is a tax on the purchaser as also a penalty for the producer. Therefore, it is a burden on both the producer and the consumer. From a Government that talks all the time of a rise in production, one would expect that the producer should be freed from tax and should be encouraged to produce. But actually excise duty, as we know, acts as a disincentive on production.

Apart from the effect on production and of employment, to which one of the previous speakers has made reference, what is the implication of this taxation on the price level? What will be the effect, in terms of inflation of these excise duties? I am glad that three Members of the ruling party have already pointed the finger at what I was going to say. There are excise duties and excise duties. There are certain excise duties that may not do much harm if they are on liquor and purely luxurious items, but when excise duties are levied, as those two gentlemen and the lady Member have pointed out, on raw materials for industry, on components of industry and on intermediates, they add to the price structure of the industrial product, and they lead to inflation.

In the case of our own excise duties, there is the process of diversion of excise duties from amenities and luxuries to industrial raw materials, components and intermediates. May I point out that while the excise duties on luxuries have grown since 1948-49 at an average rate of nine per cent., the excise duty on industrial raw materials and components has gone up at the astounding rate of 59 per cent. We are not taxing luxuries and amenities any more. We are taxing what goes into the product which every man and woman in this country needs. In this latter case, there is another disadvantage. There is double taxation. Take the cess on oil and oilseeds. That is one tax. When the oil and oilseeds get into the form of soap or *vanaspati*,

then there is an excise duty on the finished product. So, the common man's soap and *vanaspati* are twice taxed before they reach him.

All inflation, as Acharya Kripalani rightly pointed out, is anti-social, regressive and anti-socialist.

Acharya Kripalani: I said pick-pocketing.

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not know; I do not want to use a harsh word. I use softer terms. But I am not quarrelling with that description. It is taking money out of the pockets of the people when they are not looking! That is what the Finance Minister is doing. Inflation is anti-socialist and anti-social because it taxes those who can bear the tax the least. It hits the poor out of all proportion to the capacity to bear the tax. In this particular budget, we find that there is definite discrimination against the poorer classes. Tin plate, it has been pointed out, is used in packing many consumer goods. Aluminium is used increasingly for the utensils of the poor who cannot afford brass or copper. Bulbs and batteries are common articles in every home, and pig iron is used not only by agriculturists for their tools but by the **humble blacksmith and the carpenter**. These are the people on whom the burden of the second Five Year Plan and the third Five Year Plan, which is going to come, is being thrown.

I would like to pay a compliment and tribute to the *Economic Review*. I did that last year and I am happy to be able to repeat it now. Thank goodness, that in the Finance Ministry there is an honest Finance Minister and honest officials who still allow us to get at the truth. The sad part is that the budget has nothing to do with the *Economic Review*. The *Economic Review* points to one set of dangers and the budget pushes the country exactly in that direction. That is a sad thing.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Both are honest.

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not know. The *Economic Review* is certainly honest. I cannot say that the budget is honest. There is no doubt in my mind that indirect taxation on wage, goods and industrial raw material is going to set inflation at a galloping rate. Up to now, we have had inflation which was bad enough. But there is no doubt in my mind that this budget is going to set in effect cumulative inflation which would increase now in geometrical progression because we are injecting at a sensitive part in the economy the pressures of inflation which will now burst out. In this way, a indirect tax is as much an inflationary weapon as deficit finance, and there is not very much to choose between them.

There is an aggravating factor in this situation and that is the neglect of agriculture to which reference has also been made by Acharya Kripalani, who referred to the obsession with heavy industrialisation. I draw attention to the peculiar co-relation between agricultural prices and the general price level. Normally, when production goes up, prices go down. One would have thought when the foodgrains production increased the prices of foodgrains would have gone down. But perversely enough, the facts are just the reverse. For the last three years, we have seen foodgrains production going up and the price of foodgrains also going up. In 1956-57, production of foodgrains rose by 5.7 per cent. Prices rose by 18 per cent. In 1958-59, production rose by 14 per cent. and the prices went up by 6.2 per cent. Why this perverse behaviour of foodgrain prices for the past three years in succession? This abnormal behaviour is due to the fact that the agricultural sector, for various reasons, into which I have no time to enter now, is getting integrated into the price mechanism. Every year, the foodgrains market is being drawn into the monetary mechanism more and more. The picture that it presents is that of a movements towards high price integration. This means that the general inflationary trends in our economic order are per-

meating agriculture more and more. Each sector seems to be able to pass the brick of rising prices to the other sector. In a developing economy, income generation, by putting money into the pockets of the people and increasing the purchasing power, inevitably creates a demand for more and more food. People want to eat well before they use the manufactured goods. This makes it very important that our agricultural production and productivity should keep pace with the demand on the one side of this greater purchasing power and on the other side of our increasing population to which reference was made by a prior speaker.

Acharya Kripalani: Also for the starving population.

Shri M. R. Masani: And those who are underfed. In such a context, it is important and vital that our agricultural sector should not lag behind our general development. Unfortunately, the average rate of growth of our agriculture has been consistently less than that of our real national income.

Let me give the figures. The average annual increase of our real national income, according to official figures, during the past decade, is 1.8, based on the 1949-50 level. The corresponding figure for agricultural production is only 1.4. So, agriculture is not even proportionately able to keep pace with our development, much less go ahead, as it should do, and take up the slack. That means there are no shock absorbers left in our economy to meet the inflationary pressure. That is why I said that we are likely to see in the coming months and years, if this pattern is persisted in, inflation of a cumulative type.

Professor Arthur Lewis, who is an eminent economist of development—he belongs to the other camp—has said that even if we make the best effort, if we put all the money that we can sink into our land, he can only envisage an increase in food production of 45 per cent. over a period of 25 years. He took the years 1955 to 1980 and said that if India does everything it can

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to put her capital investment into the land to the maximum measure possible, then we may hope for a 45 per cent. increase in food production. This shows how much less progress we are going to make, when we do not even put into the land the capital investment that is necessary. This country has to make up its mind on which field it will concentrate. We seem to be thinking that we can progress simultaneously on all fronts and that we can do everything at the same time. The choice, with our limited resources, is that either we put our capital investment into industry or in agriculture. What agriculture needs is not merely the administrative ability of which my hon. friend the Food Minister has enough, but capital investment.

Now, if you want to step up our agricultural production by 7 to 8 per cent. as is now officially contemplated, I venture to suggest that a very much larger capital outlay will be required than is contemplated in the third Five Year Plan. Let me give the figures so that the general proposition may not be questioned. If we assume the capital output ratio in agriculture to be 1.2 to 1, which is the lesson of the first two Plans, then, to achieve a seven per cent. annual increase, a capital investment of Rs. 4,000 crores will be required during the period of the Third Five Year Plan. If we are more modest and assume something in our favour and hope that the capital output ratio will be 1:1, even then, Rs. 2,500 crores of investment will be required in agriculture during the Third Five Year Plan. Assuming that Rs. 500 crores out of Rs. 2,500 crores comes from the private sector, from the peasantry, from the farmers, it will still be necessary for Government to invest in its Third Five Year Plan in agriculture Rs. 2,000 crores, or one-fifth of the Rs. 10,000 crore-Plan, which is being contemplated.

15 hrs.

I do not know how far Press reports are accurate, but, from what one reads, one gathers that my hon. friend, the

hon. Food Minister, is fighting a battle with his back to the wall, not for Rs. 4,000 crores, not for Rs. 2,000 crores but for a miserable Rs. 1,000 crores, out of this Rs. 10,000 crore-Plan. It is alleged—we hope it is not correct—that the Planning Commission wants to reduce it still further to Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 crores. (*Interruption.*) Exact figures are being given; I do not know. I am only going by Press reports. I hope this is not true, but if it is, I am sure I can say this that the hon. Food Minister is not going to get justice for the demands of food production. He has fixed the demand much too low if he has asked for Rs. 1,000. He would be justified in asking for twice as much and I believe the country will support him if the case were made clear to the country how the needs of the rural population are being shamelessly neglected for the benefit of the urban ruling class.

The National Planning Commission, obsessed as it is with Marxist thinking, naturally has nothing but contempt and neglect for the peasantry. There is no class in society of whom the Marxist thinks less of than the poor peasant. According to the Marxist, he must be liquidated and replaced by co-operative or collective farming. This poison is seeping into our budget and into our administrative policies. Shri Dange tried to accuse Government of allowing inflation to take place and not giving the common people a return for their money. It was repeatedly pointed out to him—I think by one of the Congress Members—that he neglected what was happening in Soviet Russia. Our National Planning Commission is doing nothing but taking a leaf out of Soviet planning to which Shri Dange is supposed to subscribe in Russia, but not in our own country.

The Third Five Year Plan offers this country a grim choice. We can either put our agriculture on its feet or we can go in for this mad race for heavy industrialisation. We cannot do both. It is no good pretending that we can do both. As far as I can make out, the present Government has set its feet

on the wrong road of allowing agriculture to be destitute and concentrating on giganticism and giant plants.

Acharya Kripalani: Not feet but brain.

Shri M. R. Masani: There is one last point and I have done. Almost every Member who has spoken has referred to the taxes levied on road transport. I find that out of Rs. 23 crores or Rs. 24 crores of additional taxation, no less than Rs. 13 crores fall in one way or the other on roads and road transport. 60 per cent. of the additional taxation this year is thrown on one particular public service, a public service, may I say, of the most vital importance. If I may be permitted to read from the report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee to which Acharya Kripalani made a reference—I read it because it says in one sentence—what it might take many more sentences for me to say—where road transport comes into our national economy:

“Good road communications encourage the production and marketing of perishable articles such as fruits, vegetables, milk and eggs, give the cultivators access to the outer world from which to obtain fertilisers, oil engines and know-how about improved methods of agriculture, promote the development of industries, and facilitate the exploitation of mineral and other natural resources.”

In other words, road transport is a conveyor-belt along which our economic life has to move. Already, as has been pointed out, road transport is the most heavily taxed industry in this country in terms of world taxation on roads. Already our motor vehicles are costing in this country a higher price than what the same motor vehicles cost in any other part of the world today. No part of the world, no nation today has to pay more for its motor vehicles—whether trucks or cars—than this country. After having achieved this very dubious distinction, we still want this particular industry to break its

back. How is this vindictiveness—because there is no other way of explaining it—to be explained?

Acharya Kripalani: Railways.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, there was a debate in this Parliament when the report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee was presented. It was welcomed by the Minister and by the entire House. There was not one Member who did not agree with the Report that the road transport industry was too heavily taxed and it should be less taxed. In this budget, a complete contempt for the opinion of this House has been shown by ignoring the unanimous wishes of this House by doing exactly the reverse of what this House wanted. I do not know whether it is the hidden hand of what I have always considered to be the most powerful lobby in this country, the Railway Board, which is behind this; I do not know what it is. But in flagrant defiance of the laws of economics, in flagrant defiance of the unanimous wishes of this House, a particular public service of the most vital interest to our countryside and to our cities is being vindictively persecuted in this manner.

The Prime Minister likes to talk about the jet and atomic age; he looks rather with contempt on the bullock cart and the cow-dung age. But what kind of mentality is this which tries to reverse the wheels of progress by penalising dieselisation, a process which is as fundamental to modernism as any other technological process in this world? The whole world is moving from petrol to diesel, because that is where the progress lies. We, like Mrs. Partington with her broom, are trying by this budget to sweep the ocean back with a broom. But we can only hurt ourselves. We cannot hurt diesel oil. Diesel oil is going to have a future, whatever our budget says or does not say. But we hurt the economy of our country by this regressive and reactionary attitude to technological change. In our Report, we have argued that the foreign exchange necessary to import diesel is well

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worth spending; rather than spending it on steel plants, let us get more diesel oil into this country. But again this obsession with steel plants comes in to the detriment of everything else this country needs first. If we insist on turning our backs on progress, we may hurt ourselves, but we are not going to stop the world from moving forward.

Sir, I believe the laws of economics are stronger than even a strong Government and I have no doubt in my mind that, in the years to come, this country is going to reverse these policies towards which it is being pushed at the present time. But if we wait for public opinion to assert itself, if we wait for the electorate to realise the issues, to be educated on them and to change the government of the day—we can do so in a democracy—but, the damage done to our economy, the harm done to our people, the misery inflicted on them will have been a waste. That is why one likes to appeal to those who are in office today to desist from this path on which they have set their misguided feet.

Shri D. S. Raju (Rajahmundry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me a chance to make a few observations on the budget. Generally speaking, the budget proposals have been received well, although there are some complaints that the taxation has fallen heavily on certain sections of the people. Generally it cannot be denied that there is a perceptible all-round progress in the country. Our economy has developed, our industrial output has gone up and our agricultural output has also gone up.

Shri M. R. Masani: Despite the Government.

Shri D. S. Raju: Whatever be the reason.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member shall have to go on in spite of interruptions.

Shri D. S. Raju: This is an appreciable progress. However, I am rising today not with the object of complain-

ing or criticising or complimenting the Government on the budget proposals. I would like to get an assurance that the Government is aware and completely seized of the gravity of certain problems which are facing the country. One of those problems to which I would like to refer is the defence problem of the country.

We are still living in dangerous times, in a world which is potentially charged with explosive possibilities. Two big power blocs are still engaged in a cold war. They are piling up armaments, they are building up atom bombs, they are operating those ballistic missiles with atomic warheads. There are some other weapons also, bacteriological as well as chemical. It has come out lately that a very powerful toxin has been discovered, eight ounces of which could destroy the whole world. And the tragedy of it is that even small nations can prepare this toxin. This is the dangerous situation which we are in, and I wonder whether we are completely alive to the situation.

Unfortunately, our relations both on the west and north are unsatisfactory. For the last ten years our troops have been stationed there, guarding our North-Western frontiers, subject to almost intolerable strain. They are living in a situation where there is neither war nor peace, and they are living in that very difficult situation for so many years. But, fortunately, I think some recent developments are giving us some hope that there might be a satisfactory solution, so far as our Pakistani friends are concerned. That was a very inglorious chapter in the relations between India and Pakistan, a chapter which was begun with the partition of India and which has been going on till now, a chapter written with the blood, tears and human suffering, which was never surpassed before, and I hope that this chapter will come to an end, not only will it come to an end but will be completely erased from our minds.

Coming to the northern frontier, there is a far more serious threat, and

that too from China. The whole country is really surprised and puzzled as to why China has done this to India, a China which is a participant in the *Panchsheel*, why did it occupy a portion of our northern territory. I think this is going to be a very intriguing puzzle to the modern historian. Why has China changed her attitude towards India so suddenly? What has happened to the joint agreement on *Panchsheel* between India and China, signed in 1954? What happened to the trade agreement? What happened to the joint statements of the two Ministers given out in 1955? Still, inspite of these disappointments, I am glad that the Prime Minister of China has now decided to settle this issue in a peaceful way by sitting across a table. His visit to India to meet our Prime Minister is most welcome.

Whatever may happen, India should not fall into a false sense of security. Sweet words or pleasant smiles should not deceive us. We want some concrete proof, some material evidence, of their faith in *Panchsheel*. Till such time, we must be on our guard. Till such time as the general disarmament in the world takes place, till such time as there is disarmament not only in the big countries but in our immediate frontier countries, Pakistan and China, we must prepare our defence, we must strengthen our defence and must give our troops the best possible equipment. Although the Finance Ministry has promised an additional allotment of Rs. 28 crores for defence, I feel this is very inadequate. After all, modern army requires lots of things. They cannot just simply fight with their fists and hands. Communication must be perfected, both air, road and rail. Medical services should also be expanded. In the last war, one might remember, more casualties were caused by malaria and dysentery in Imphal than by the actual fighting. More people die because of diseases than by bullet wounds. So, we must pay more attention to these matters in a modern war.

This is one of the challenging problems I would say, and I hope we will

be able to meet it. If necessary, we are ready to make the highest sacrifices for the comforts of our troops. As I have said, they are there for the last so many years. So let us give them our love and respect and assure them that the whole country is behind them in their constant vigilance on our frontiers.

After referring to the first grave challenge, I come to the next challenge which we are facing today, namely, the shortage of food, which is an equally important problem for our internal peace, progress and prosperity. Unless we produce more, it will affect seriously our economy, our progress and our industrialisation. After all, for the last fifteen years we have been able to increase our production only by 15 million tons which, I am afraid, is very inadequate, especially when we consider our growth of population at a rapid rate. If China can—I hope I can use their figures—double their production in ten years from 100 million to 200 million tons, why can't we do it? By our own methods, by our own ways, we should be able to produce more food. Our production is only 72 million tons and the estimated target for the next five years is only 110 million tons. I think we must pursue a more vigorous and dynamic policy if we are to reach even this target, so far as food is concerned. So, what we have allotted in the Third Plan for food production, namely Rs. 1,000 crores is inadequate to reach our target.

So, what I would suggest is that we must have a land army and we must pursue our aim more vigorously. The State farm at Suratgarh has been a very grand success. If that is so, why not we have State farms all over India, in every State and in every district if necessary? Let there be more of State farms and let there be competition between State farms and co-operative farms as to who will produce more food. Then there is the Lok Sahayak Sena, which is being developed all over the country. We have got quite a large number of them and their number has already ex-

[Shri D. S. Raju]

ceeded two millions. From the defence point of view, I am told, their usefulness is limited. So, why should we not utilize Lok Sahayak Sena as the land army to produce more food?

Then, we have embarked upon a few major irrigation projects. Here I would like to bring to your notice that the Nagarjunasagar Canal dam is supposed to be one of the most magnificent dams in the whole world. Its height is 420 ft. and when completed it will be able to produce fifty thousand tons of sugar besides irrigating two million acres of land. It has now come to a stage where it is capable of spending Rs. 14 crores per year. I am told that the allotment was cut down to Rs. 9 crores, in which case the completion of the project will be considerably delayed, by another two years. Every year we are losing so many crores of rupees by importing foodgrains, which can be avoided if we produce more, which in turn depends upon our irrigation projects. Therefore, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to see to it that the allotment for this project is not reduced.

I then come to the third challenging problem, which is the serious problem of our population. Our population is increasing at a rapid rate. We are now more than 40 crores and by the end of the Third Plan we would be near about 480 million. By the end of the century, it is estimated that our population will be doubled and we will reach 82 crores to 84 crores. I wonder whether India could then accommodate that vast population. So, we must take very effective steps to check the growth of population. Of course, there are family planning boards at the State level and at the Centre also. But here also the programme must be dynamic and we must proceed forward on our plans without any hesitation. So many experiments are being conducted to find out the best method of checking the birth-rate. It seems that Japan achieved some significant success in

this regard. She could bring her birth-rate more markedly during the last 15 to 20 years. Even though enough funds are provided, it is essential to see whether the money is being spent properly.

Of course, there are various methods and I do not want to go into them. One thing which is universally recognized as the most effective is use of contraceptives and I think Government are concentrating their attention on the production of a cheap contraceptive from rubber, which is an indigenous material for us.

The fourth item which is also equally important is research. Unless we do research, I think our progress will be stopped. All the nations are producing very rapidly. Science is advancing by leaps and bounds. Now they are in the atomic age. Every day there is some new discovery made. We must follow them. We must take up research otherwise we would be left behind in the race for life. Every penny that is spent on research will be paid back hundredfold.

I would like to give you a few examples. We have got antibiotics which have come into the medical field. Streptomycin, for instance, is a very effective remedy in the treatment of tuberculosis. With the research and advent of this drug, we are able to treat millions of patients in their homes. So that has saved us hospitalisation and costly equipment. The discovery of just one drug has saved millions of rupees for us. So research is very important. It is being applied and utilised in many fields. In agriculture, for instance, with the development and research of fertilisers agricultural production has gone up threefold. In America by the production of hybrid maize through research they have increased the yield by about 25 per cent. If all these countries could do these things, why should we not be able to do so with research?

Atomic research is very important for the country. I hope our scientists will also get the necessary help in this direction. Isotopes is a recent development for the treatment of cancer and other diseases, which were considered incurable so far. They are giving us a lot of help. Though we do not like to produce atom bombs, I think short of bombs we should have everything else which atomic energy can give us. If we have light and energy from atomic energy, it is going to be very cheap. These are all the things which we must concentrate upon.

The last point that I would like to mention is about discipline among college and university students. It is a very important point. In this connection I would refer to the ACC and NCC. The Cadet Corps is a very important organisation. I felt, as I have mentioned two or three years ago, that every student, every boy and girl in this country must pass through ACC and NCC courses. It gives them discipline. It gives them character. It gives them good and sound health, if not anything else. It is not with the idea of making them soldiers that I am advocating this but it is only with the idea of making them decent citizens to shoulder their social, economic and political responsibilities. It is only with this idea and not with the idea that they might have to fight in wars or that they might be drafted into the war that I advocate this. All the same I think it is very essential that our boys and girls should go through this discipline.

National discipline scheme is mostly very good for the teenagers and for the girls who have got this training. Unfortunately, now we are spending very little money on these schemes. Not even 20 per cent of the boys and girls in the colleges are able to take up this course. So, these are some of the problems. I hope the Government is seriously aware of them and is seized of the seriousness of this situation. I hope they will face them with success.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sarhadi. Next I will call Shri Yajnik.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister certainly reflects the progress in the different sectors of the developing economy of the country. It is a matter of gratification that there is increased production in the industrial sector. I am also glad to hear that the hon. Minister expects that he will be able to maintain the high level of agricultural production in the current year also. All this certainly shows that we have turned the corner and are approaching a self-generating economy in the country.

15:26 hrs.

[SHRI GORAY in the Chair]

But we have got to see whether there is equitable distribution of the benefits in this developing economy to all the sections of the people. In this connection I must say that I tried to scrutinise the budget speech as well as the *Economic Survey* with all the care and attention that is called for but I find that the agricultural sector has not been given that emphasis which the circumstances call for. There has been an increased allocation for the industries for the fulfilment of the Plan targets in the matter of coal, steel and railways. But despite the speech of the hon. Minister that agricultural development is the pre-requisite of all planning, we do not find any additional allocation for the agricultural sector.

The House will appreciate, if the *Economic Survey* is looked at and if we scrutinise the figures of the last few years in the matter of increased production we will find that there has not been much progress. Of course, there has been a spurt in this year when we have reached the 73 million ton figure. But it does not show that it is due to any developmental schemes that have been adopted as also whether we will be able to maintain or reach the target of 80 million tons which the Second Five Year Plan stipulates.

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

Therefore my submission is that if agricultural development is the basis of all planning and steel and iron is the core of the Plan then primarily priority must be given to the agricultural sector.

In this connection, I am glad that the hon. Member, Shri Masani, rightly said that unless you approach the problem from this aspect there is no solution of the problem. There has been certainly a general increase in the national income of 17.1 per cent. That is correct. But I would like to have a break-up of that and see as to how much has been the increase in the income of an agriculturist.

Looking at the figures of production I find that agriculture contributes 45 per cent of the national income and the disparity in the income of the agricultural sector and the industrial sector has not only been accentuated in the First Plan period but has rather further been accentuated in the Second Plan period. This disparity is bound to increase unless increased attention is paid towards agriculture in some way or the other, whether it is by way of capital outlay or anything of that sort. Leaving aside the necessity of laying down emphasis and bringing out the scheme for the development of the agricultural economy of the country in order to have an increased agricultural production, even otherwise where the problem is there and is just before us, we are not facing it. I will illustrate my point by giving the example of my home State, Punjab.

You will find that it has been fortunate that Punjab has exceeded the targets laid down for the Second Plan period. The target of production in Punjab during the Second Plan was 59.41 lakh tons of foodgrains. We have produced last year 60.70 lakh tons. We have exceeded the target. But if the Centre had come to the support of Punjab, where at present the waterlogged area is to the tune of 50 lakh acres, I am positive that Punjab

would have contributed more to food production than any other State. Punjab has put in vigorous efforts to increase production. They have formulated schemes of the value of nearly Rs. 9 crores in order to have drains and other schemes for the elimination of waterlogging. We have other schemes worth Rs. 21 crores for the Third Plan to eliminate waterlogging. I am sorry that no aid, not much aid, has come in this matter. Therefore, my submission is that there cannot be proper development of the economy unless there is equitable distribution in the different sectors, and I am afraid agricultural development has not been given its proper share.

I may emphasize that the small-scale industries also can be developed for the betterment of the man in the village or the man in the street. Here too, proper attention is not being given. Despite the fact that Punjab has got the largest concentration of small-scale industries and is contributing a great deal in the production of consumer goods, it is, as you must have seen from the papers, starving for power. A thirty per cent cut has been imposed on the small scale industries with the result that many factories are closing down. If there was power shortage due to the recent mishap at Bhakra and the coming down of the level of the water there, there could have been a greater cut in domestic and individual consumption rather than in consumption by small industries. There are the problems that call for attention, but all these problems can only be solved if there is peace and contentment in the country. There can be no progress unless there is contentment.

I am glad, in this connection, that the Bombay State has been bifurcated and the people are satisfied.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Not yet.

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): There is a border dispute.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I hope the border dispute will also be solved; or, I would say, it would be solved by lapse of time. All the same, it was a very good act on the part of the Government.

In this connection, I might recall that certain speeches were made during the Debate on the President's Address, and demands came in. As an illustration, Ch. Brahm Prakash came forward with the demand for a Greater Delhi by integrating the Hindi-speaking areas round about Delhi. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta came forward with the demand for a Haryana Prant, despite the fact that this area is having better treatment at the hands of the Punjab Government than any other portion. In fact, the Haryana or Hindi-speaking area, has got 68 blocks whereas the rest of the State, the Punjabi-speaking area, has only 72 or 74. In the matter of allocation of funds too, the Haryana area is getting better treatment. Yet, hon. Members like Ch. Ranbir Singh demanded creation of a Haryana Prant, Greater Delhi and all that. This shows the acuteness of the problem in Punjab to have unilingual States, and it would be well for the Government of India to give attention to this problem and solve it.

Of course, we have had the regional formula which is I would say a final settlement of the language issue of the Punjab, but unfortunately the issue has been reopened by those in power in Punjab, for what reason I cannot say, consequently creating a tense situation. When the problem had been solved once for all, I cannot understand the necessity of a 27-man committee to go into it—a committee which comprises individuals with diametrically opposite views, who have expressed such views and have been fighting for such views. Would it be beneficial to have a committee of that type to reopen the question? If it is to be solved, it should be done on the basis of Bombay, by the creation of unilingual States of the Punjabi region and Haryana Prant, so that it

may be solved for all time. This is an issue which calls for attention.

Then I welcome the increase in defence expenditure. It shows that we are alive to the situation. We are faced with a neighbour who, however good he might have been, whatever great tradition of friendship we might have had for the last 2,000 years, is very callous and calculating, has got a large standing army, as big as five million, and a militia of about 18 million. Then, the impregnability and the invincibility of the Himalayas is no longer there. This problem between the two neighbours is going to remain for a long time, and I welcome the realistic approach of our Prime Minister in inviting the Prime Minister of China to come here. In this nuclear age of diplomacy, it is very necessary that solutions should be sought by negotiation, and one should not stand on prestige. And we have not lost any prestige by, inviting him to our soil on our own terms. America and the capitalist countries on the one hand and Russia which is the head of the Communist bloc on the other, have different ideologies and yet talks are going on, leaders of either bloc are going to the countries of the other and there is no harm done. And so, I am sure, and I feel hopeful too, that something will come out of the meeting of the two Prime Ministers, at least the tense situation may ease, and we may have ample time for increasing our industrial potential and strengthening ourselves.

I find the taxation proposals are mainly indirect, if not entirely. How far the entire new taxation can be indirect in a country with a socialist objective is to be considered. There are other items from which the hon. Minister could have met the deficit he proposes to cover by direct taxation. I hope he will reconsider the items he has proposed since they hit the poor man. Taxes on bicycles, diesel, transport etc., hit the poor man and should have been left out.

I also draw his attention to the excise duty on fabrics. This has very

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

seriously hit the small-scale industry at Ludhiana. The House must have read in the papers that about 200 factories have closed down, and nearly 20,000 people have been unemployed because of this tax. I need not go into the details of the manufacture there but I may say that out of the eight processes employed, seven are of the handloom type and only one is by machine, and yet it has been taxed because it does not come entirely within the definition of handloom. I am only giving an illustration for consideration. This is indirect tax on a small item which gives a very small revenue. It would be well if the thing is studied and reconsidered and such items are exempted.

I also suggest that the position of the transport industry should be reconsidered. You will find that in the matter of planning, we were targeting for having 46000 vehicles a year, in order to have increased transportation. But the figures that we have been able to reach so far are not even 17000 or 18000. If this tax comes in now, then not only shall we not be able to reach the target but the entire road transport will be very much affected by it. Possibly, the railways might gain some advantage, but I feel that we are in an age when there should be competition, and both rail and road transport should have been dealt with simultaneously and there should have been co-ordination. I particularly stress in this case that the direct taxation that has been levied on the things needed by the transport industry should be eliminated.

Shri Yajnik: I join my hon. friend on this side of the House in raising my voice of protest against the policies that are embodied in this Budget. I would say that this is not a people's Budget; this is a capitalistic Budget; this is an urban man's Budget; this is a lop-sided Budget; it is a Budget that leans out of its founda-

tions like the Pisa Tower. Burdened with its own weight of figures, it is also a gambling Budget. Curiously enough, it has fallen to the lot of our Puritanical Finance Minister to present this gambler's Budget. It gambles for a very big financial deficit which it leaves uncovered. Apparently, he will flood the market with the Nasik notes. He also gambles for foreign exchange and foreign loans, and he goes to the extent of stating in his Budget speech that he is providing for expenditure out of a total loan part of which, that is about, Rs. 100 crores, is still to be raised by way of foreign loans. He does not know where the money is coming from, but he budgets for spending it. And last but not least, the Finance Minister—I do not know how much he is collecting but—hopes to collect a good amount by issuing prize bonds. The prize bond system is another method of accustoming people to, or legalizing gambling. I saw some raffle tickets being sold at the Connaught Circus, and I was wondering whether Government had authorised those raffles. But, I find that Government themselves have now started off on a raffles racket, though the amount of money that the Finance Minister hopes to corner through this method has not been shown.

This Budget should be considered as a very important one in view of the fact that it will provide a link between the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan. The policies that will be implemented through this Budget will have far-reaching consequences on our future.

It is said that the Third Five Year Plan will take us off or will provide a take-off towards a self-propelled economy. I do not know much about this self-propelled economy in which we are supposed to fly, but I know that every nation, like the Army, walks on its belly. India also must feed first before it implements Plans

for the future. And here you have the ghastly tragedy that has been pointed out by many Indian and foreign commentators and experts. We have been told by Rene Du Pont, an international expert and economist that India has failed on the agrarian front. It is not merely an agricultural defeat, but it is a national defeat. How are we going to work if we have not sufficient food within our country to feed our increasing millions?

So, when we look at the scene, we find that this Plan or this Budget which is also a part of the plan, leaves the peasant and agriculture in the cold.

We have been given figures about the increase in the per capita income, but as the previous speaker has pointed out, we have no break-up between the rural sector and the urban sector. And if, as has been pointed out with a mass of figures that the real per capita income has not risen, because whatever increase there has been has been counterbalanced by the increase in the standard of living. I feel that the man in the village, the man behind the plough, as our Food Minister called him some time ago, has been hit the hardest during the last few years; and if we do not do anything betimes, I think he will be sizzling with discontent and resentment, even more than the workers in the factories and in the shops.

Some people have an idea, I think some people on the Government Benches also think, that the peasant now is in a prosperous condition. I do not know what they base their fancies or ideas on, but I would say that the *kisan*, including the vast majority of people who live on the land, the small peasant, the small tenant, and the landless labourers are in the worst plight today, and I see nothing that is being done to help them and nothing in this Budget to alleviate their condition.

To clarify the picture, I must state that not only has the agrarian debt not been liquidated, but according to

an eminent economist Mr. Mukerjee, it stands now at about Rs. 2000 crores. Add to that about a thousand crores of rupees that are required annually for financing the normal agrarian operations. On any count, the total interest charged on these two items would approximate to about Rs. 400 to 450 crores. That is the big burden that the peasant has to carry on his bent back. Add to that Rs. 200 crores of land revenue; whether it is imposed by the Centre or the State does not matter; he carries it. And there are whispers going around in Parliament and outside that this land revenue figure is too low, and, therefore, it should be increased, as if this burden of Rs. 200 crores plus Rs. 450 crores by way of interest, which he has to carry are not enough. And you can just have an idea of how the peasant fares under these conditions. Then, he naturally turns to Government for help and support.

Several hon. Members here have referred to the very serious new taxes that have been imposed and that make his life more difficult and more expensive. Naturally, for travelling he will have to spend more. His cycle will cost more.

Now big amounts have been budgeted for the next financial year to be spent on big items under irrigation and power, on multi-purpose projects. But what happens? Here is an hon. friend from the Punjab talking about water-logging. Why is it that water-logging has taken place? Something has gone wrong with our canals. Our canals are not properly surfaced. Proper attention has not been paid to the seepage of water underground, with the result that in solving one problem we create others. We spend hundreds of crores of rupees on big multi-purpose schemes and then we are faced with huge areas that are water-logged. When an area is irrigated, part of it becomes waterlogged. That is the story. It is also a fact that while we have at some places big reservoirs of water, there are no canals yet made. There is no syn-

[Shri Yajnik]

chronisation between digging of the canals and the making of reservoir. At other places, water is flowing in big canals, but small canals have not been dug. No method has been found yet to compel or prevail upon or persuade the Government to do something for the peasant so that he can get the advantage of these life-giving waters.

I am sorry to see that the water question is yet with us. National Rural Water Schemes get only Rs. 2 crores while Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes get Rs. 12 crores. We are told that this amount of Rs. 2 crores is also not properly spent and money is sent back to the exchequer. That is due to the bungling in the States and at the Centre, with the result that water, the chief requisite of life, is not available still in every village in India. We have still to discuss plans in the Third Five Year Plan for making arrangements for getting a sufficient amount of money to provide water. I have been a few miles outside Delhi and I was suprised to see that wells had to be repaired. They had fallen into disrepair and had to be cleaned up. I was told by the Corporation officials that no money would be available from the allotment to the National Rural Water Scheme available with the Health Ministry. There are these difficulties on account of rules framed by certain departments.

The peasant goes to the agricultural department thinking that the Food and Agriculture Ministry under the leadership of my hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patil, would provide everything for him. But what is it that is done? The main stumbling block in the way of production of foodgrains is the lack of stability of the floor price of foodgrains. That has not been vouchsafed to him. In 1956-57, there was plenty of grain produced on all sides. The prices went sagging. People looked for support to Government. But the

support was missing, with the result that there is a serious resentment in the minds of the peasants who feel that they will be let down if there is a bumper crop.

Time and again, the question has been raised in this House about a floor price being settled. But the department is still engaged in appointing a committee or Commission for the purpose. Meanwhile, there are hundreds of thousands of acres lying fallow—cultivable fallow land—in this country. And when we ask about their being put to immediate use on a war footing for the purpose of making up our deficit, we are told again that that is a matter being considered at different levels by all kinds of committees and Commissions and then between the States and the Centre. Why this delay? If we have to tighten our belts, let the Ministers, Ministries and Government officers also tighten their belts to make available immediately every acre of land that can be put under the plough. That is the test of our readiness to work in this matter.

The other thing that is required from the Food and Agriculture Ministry is fertilisers. Fertilisers can be sold at subsidised prices. We are spending hundreds of crores. Why can we not help ourselves and help the farmer to grow more food by subsidising fertilisers so that they are more easily available to the poorest sections?

So this matter of food production is not being helped by the Agriculture Ministry. On the other hand, the Ministry is all the time talking about 5 million tons of buffer stock. Now, the buffer stock is quite a good thing by itself. But when you do not fix the floor price and when you think continuously of the buffer stock, people in the villages are very sceptical about the motives of Government. They immediately feel that this buffer

stock is being built up with a view to press down their prices. When that idea goes abroad, whatever you do, it will be very difficult for us to persuade the peasant to increase his agricultural output. The agricultural output will, of course, be increased, the output of commercial crops, not food crops. May I say that there is a general tendency among farmers to grow more and more of commercial crops and turn their back on food crops because more easily, more ready money is available from commercial crops. This tendency is going ahead. There is a greater and greater divergence between the people and the Government in this matter.

We spend crores of rupees on community projects. We know all the figures. What is happening to the community projects? If these were properly worked with the full co-operation of the community by rousing the imagination and the heart of the people living in the villages, then a lot of good could be done. The community projects may have resulted in good rural development to a certain extent but they have failed to secure the willing, whole-hearted, spontaneous co-operation of the people without which not much can be done in the countryside. And when we look at the figures, we find that more than half of the expenditure is on staff quarters, staff salaries, jeep expenses and all that, and not a cent is to be lost in selling fertilisers or seeds at subsidised prices; they have to be given at cost price. No grant is made on that account.

While concluding, what I want to say is this. As a previous speaker has said, there is anger and resentment developing in the minds of the workers; there is greater anger and greater resentment abroad in the countryside. They want to have a gesture from Government, from the ruling class.

An Hon. Member: Gesture alone is not sufficient.

Shri Yajnik: Gesture alone may not be sufficient. The gesture should be backed by solid grant of funds so that they could have more of the land that is lying uncultivated, more of the fertilisers at cheaper and reduced price, more amenities of life, more drinking water and so on. In fact, they seek the hearty co-operation of officials. I am sorry to see that even the officials are not properly co-operating with them. They put on an official air which prevents them from approaching the peasants and co-operating with them. All the same, on the eve of the Third Five Year Plan, I would say that it is not possible for the peasant to go on strike as the worker can. But I should warn everybody that the resentment growing might assume big volume and it is far better to take the warning betimes. The House and this Government should immediately make up their minds to take measures for making India absolutely self-sufficient in food—not in the Third Five Year Plan but in the next few years. If precious time is lost, then, we would have lost the battle of food for ever; and, then, it will be disaster for all concerned. I would, therefore, request that prompt measures are taken in this matter in order to win the battle of food and to win the battle of the Third Five Year Plan.

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I would like to know whether the House would agree to continue the debate till 6 o' clock.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Half an hour which we have lost?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have decided in the Business Adivosry Committee and that decision has been endorsed by the House that this general discussion on the General Budget will continue for 20 hours

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

spread over four days. Those 20 hours have to be made up within these four days. Whatever time is lost in a day in other things except the General Discussion, we have to make up. I have no quarrel if they sit today or they make up the whole time on the 4th day.

Mr. Chairman: On the fourth day it will not be possible to make up for all the time lost. Therefore, I would suggest that we may sit for half an hour more today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Only his people object there; why does he not tell them?

Shri Raghunath Singh: We are all his people.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not I.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Let us complete the 20 hours on the last day.

Mr. Chairman: It is not possible. So, today we will continue till 5:30.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So, till 5.30 we sit today.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब (हिसार) :

जनाब चेन्नरमैन साहब, इस बजट ने, जो हमारे रूबरू पेश किया गया है, जिन लोगों को एन्यूज किया है वह ग्राम तौर पर वह लोग हैं जिनके पास कम्पनियां हैं। जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं उनको ही एन्यूज किया है। आप शेयर मार्केट को देखिये बॉयेंसी आई है वहां पर। कम्पनियों को और दूसरों को भी यह लगा है कि हमारे आनरेबल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने, उनको जो डर था कि डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज बढ़ जायेंगे, उनको नहीं बढ़ाया है। एक बड़ा भारी गेन है कि डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज नहीं बढ़े, और साथ ही आनरेबल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ रियायतें उन कम्पनियों और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को दी हैं अपने बजट में। वह माकूल रियायतें हैं। यह नहीं है कि उन रियायतों में कोई बजा बात की गई हो, लेकिन सिर्फ उन लोगों को ही इस बजट ने एन्यूज किया है।

इस के अलावा मैं नहीं देखता कि किसी और साइड के मेम्बर्स को या दूसरे साहबान को ज्यादा सैटिस्फैक्शन हुआ हो। लेकिन जहां तक यह बजट जाता है, जहां तक इस सेक्शन का फायदा हुआ, उस सेक्शन के सैटिस्फैक्शन के अलावा, मैं आनरेबल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा, उन्होंने किसी और को सैटिस्फैक्शन नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने इस सेक्शन को तो ठीक तरीके से सपोर्ट किया और उनको तसल्ली दी, लेकिन देश के अन्दर सार्ज क्लास आफ पीपल को इससे तसल्ली नहीं हुई और इसकी वजह साफ है। इस बजट में जो आनरेबल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच है उसके पार्ट ए के तीसरे पैरे के पहले एक वा दो पहरें हैं वह तो फिल वाक्या फार्मल से हैं, लेकिन जो तीसरा फिकरा है उसमें आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने उन सारे पेचीदा सबालों की वजाहत करके मुस्तसरन् जिक्र किया है जिनको आनरेबल मेम्बर डांगे साहब ने पेश किया, आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने पेश किया या मसानी साहब और दूसरे साहबान ने पेश किया। आनरेबल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब फरमाते हैं कि देश के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन काफी बढ़ गया, देश के अन्दर इतना अनाज कभी पैदा नहीं हुआ जितना पिछले साल पैदा हुआ। हर तरह से तरक्की हुई। कोई भी ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो कि पैरा ३ में दर्ज हो और जिसके अन्दर तरक्की न हुई हो। लेकिन ताहम जिस नतीजे पर वह पहुंचते हैं वह यह नहीं कि ऐसी तरक्की हुई है जिसमें कोई शक्स यह समझ सके कि हमें कुछ फायदा हुआ है, या हमारी जिन्दगी कुछ इजिअर हो गई है, या हमारी डिफिकल्टीज कुछ कम हो गई हैं। खुद उन्होंने यह नतीजा निकाला है कि अगर तरक्कियां होती भी जायें तो हम क्या करेंगे। बी रिस्कायर और बिजिलेंस इन बि नेक्स्ट इअर। और एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन इसके सिवा केंद्री के सामने और कोई प्रोग्राम उन्होंने इस पैरा ३ में नहीं रक्खा। और यही

शिकायत है मि० डांगे की कि सब चीजों में तरक्की हुई लेकिन लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हुए। यही दूसरों की शिकायत है। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह शिकायत फिल वाक्या जरूरी शिकायत है, मुनासिब शिकायत है। लोग इतने वर्षों से यह समझते थे कि हमारी बवर्नमेंट आई है और स्वराज्य आ जाने से यहां राम राज्य आ जायगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस चीज में ऐसी तरक्की हुई है जिससे लोग यह समझें कि जो हमारा ध्येय है वह पूरा हो सकेगा ?

दीवाली के मौके पर जब एक दूकानदार बही खाता देखता है, हिसाब करता है और तलपट बनाता है तो देखता है कि उसे क्या मुनाफा हुआ और क्या नुकसान हुआ। यह बजट भी नेशन का तलपट है, नेशन का बैलेंस शीट है। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि हमारी क्या तरक्की हुई है। सबसे अव्वल चीज जो हर एक आदमी को दुःख देती है वह चीन का हमला है। अटैक्स तो शायद हम पर पहले से रहे होंगे, हमला तो चाहना पहले से ही करता रहा होगा, जिसे गवर्नमेंट ने हम से छिपाये रक्खा, लेकिन इस साल सारी नेशन को बाजेह हो गया कि चाहना ने तकरीबन १०,००० मील का इलाका, या कम व बेश, ठीक फिगर्स हमें पता नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान का हियिया लिया। इससे कुछ कम या ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन एक हिस्सा जरूर उसने हियिया लिया और उस पर अब भी काबिज है। गवर्नमेंट कई दफा कहती है कि हमें इल्म नहीं है, कई दफा कहती है कि साल्ट लेक पर कब्जा कर लिया, फलां चीज पर कब्जा कर लिया जहां तक देश की टैरिटोरियल जूरिजिडिक्शन का ताल्लुक है। १०,००० मील का इलाका कम नहीं है। इसलिये कैसे यह बजट हमें तसल्ली दे सकता है ? रोख खबरें आती हैं कि हम फर्दर एग्जेशन नहीं होने देंगे, हम आइन्दा उसका मुकाबला करेंगे। लेकिन मैं किसी को यह कहते नहीं सुना कि १०,००० मील का जो हमारा इलाका है उसे वापस लेकर छोड़ेंगे। कैसे इससे लोगों

को तसल्ली हो सकती है ? सब लोग तो इंटेलिक्चुअल नहीं हैं। जहां तक हमारी पब्लिक का सवाल है वह गवर्नमेंट में भरोसा रखती है, लेकिन ताहम वह इस चीज को समझने से कासिर है। हमने बहुत कहानियां सुनी हैं, कई लोग जो देश में बहुत बहादुर नहीं समझे जाते वह कहते हैं कि अच्छा जो हुआ सो हुआ, अब की आगे सरके तो तेरा सिर पंसेरी से फोड़ देंगे। वह थोड़ा और सरका तो कहा कि अब की और आगे सरके तो तेरा सिर पंसेरी से फोड़ देंगे। इस तरह की ब्राइडल घोटस हमने सुनी हैं, अपने डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की भी सुनीं और दूसरों की भी सुनीं कि अब तक आगे बढ़ा सो बढ़ा, लेकिन अब की आगे बढ़ा तो नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि मैंने कभी यह नहीं सुना कि जो १०,००० मील का इलाका चीन ने ले लिया है उसे वापस लेकर छोड़ेंगे चाहे कुछ हो जाय। इससे लोगों में बेहद फस्टेशन है। लोग समझते हैं कि हम इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि अपनी जमीन को जो हमारी है बचा सकें। इसलिये बढ़ा सक्त फस्टेशन है। इस की वजह यह है कि लोगों का खयाल है कि अगर एक मिनट के लिये मान लिया जाय कि हमारा ध्येय यह है कि हम किसी से लड़ना नहीं चाहते, हमारी पालिसी यह है, लेकिन आखिर कब तक ? किस वक्त हम लड़ना शुरू करेंगे ? अगर आज आप देश में रिफरेन्डम लें तो लोग यही कहेंगे कि हमें पंडित जी की पालिसी पर विश्वास है, और मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उनमें से हूँ जो रोज नेशनल फस्टेशन को देखते हैं। मैं रोज नेशनल एमिलिएशन महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क पर दूसरे देश का कब्जा है। लेकिन ताहम मुझे पंडित जी की प्रक्लमन्दी पर विश्वास है। हो सकता है कि ग्रन्थ विश्वास हो, लेकिन फिर भी विश्वास है। हमने कई मौकों पर देखा है कि जब हम चाहते थे कि हमारे देश की पालिसी दूसरी हो तब भी पंडित जी की पालिसी से देश का फायदा हुआ। एक मौके पर जब पाकिस्तान ने अपने आदमियों को जबर्दस्ती हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

भेजा और कई दफे हमें पुश दिये, हम लोग रोज समझते थे कि आखिर यह क्या हो रहा है और कहते भी थे पंडित जी की स्पीच के अन्दर मेथड्स की याद भी दिलाते थे, लेकिन हमने देखा कि आखिर में पंडित जी की पालिसी कामयाब हुई, दोनों देशों के अन्दर पीस हुई। जो रगड़े झगड़े हुए वह तो हुए, लेकिन लड़ाई नहीं हुई। आज भी हम पीसफुल हैं। जब कश्मीर का झगड़ा हुआ तो पंडित जी ने कहा अच्छा, इतना हिस्सा तुम्हारे पास रहने दिया जा सकता है। लोगों में उसको मुन कर बेचनी हुई, लेकिन फिर भी हम जानते हैं और दूसरे लोग भी जानते हैं कि पंडित जी की पालिसी से हमारा देश लड़ाई से बचा और हम तमाम जहमतों से बचे। सब को पंडित जी की पालिसी पर यकीन है, लेकिन पंडित जी की पालिसी लांग टर्म है। ग्राम भ्रादमी जो हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं वह समझते हैं कि इस देश की जितनी जमीन पर चाइना ने कब्जा कर लिया वह नाकाबिले बर्दाश्त है। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि पंडित जी की पालिसी से हम जहमत से बच जायें और जो गया हुआ हिस्सा है वह वापस आ जाय। पंडित जी सबसे ज्यादा अक्लमन्द भ्रादमी हैं हमारे देश में और कोई वजह नहीं है कि उनकी जो पालिसी है उसके लिये हम कहें कि ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन ग्राम भ्रादमी उस पालिसी को समझने से कासिर है। आज देश के अन्दर यह फस्टेशन है।

देश के अन्दर वह गवर्नमेंट मुबारक होती है, और वह गवर्नमेंट तरक्की करती है जिसको मुल्क के लोग फुल कोआपरेशन दें। मैं बड़े जोर-शोर से अपनी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से भ्रज करता रहा हूँ कि हमारे जिले के अन्दर डिप्टी कमिश्नर जान लड़ा देते हैं कि स्माल सेविंग्स का रुपया लिया जाय। वह क्या कहते हैं कि यह रिजिस्ट्री नहीं होगी जब तक स्माल सेविंग्स का रुपया नहीं दोगे, या यह लाइसेंस नहीं मिलेगा ग्राम्य का जब तक स्माल सेविंग्स का रुपया

नहीं दोगे। इस तरह की बातें वे करते हैं। इस दबाव के अन्दर लोग रुपया दे देते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है, और मैं भी उनमें से हूँ जो स्माल सेविंग्स के वास्ते बेहद कोशिश करते रहते हैं, कि २१ करोड़ रुपया वसूल हुआ इस मद में और एक साल के अन्दर २० करोड़ रुपया निकाल लिया गया, वापस ले लिया गया। इससे क्या फायदा हुआ गवर्नमेंट को? क्या फायदा हुआ नैशनल एक्स्चेंजर को? कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ? अगर यह चीज दुरुस्त होती, अगर लोग सन्तुष्ट होते, लोगों का कोआपरेशन गवर्नमेंट के साथ होता, अगर लोग समझते कि यह स्माल सेविंग्स ऐसी चीज है जिससे देश का भला होगा, तो हर्गिज रुपया वापस न निकालते। आप को स्माल सेविंग्स के मुकाबले में गैम्बलिंग बान्ड्स की जरूरत न पड़ती कि आप प्राइज बान्ड्स से रुपया लें। लोग अगर यह बान्ड्स ले भी लेंगे लेकिन ताहम आप ने जो यह लास्ट स्कीम निकाली है उस से आप को रुपया नहीं मिलेगा। और अगर मिलेगा भी तो लोग उस को निकाल लेंगे। प्राइज बान्ड्स ले कर यह करेंगे कि प्राइज भी लेंगे और अपना रुपया भी निकाल लेंगे। मैं इस वास्ते भ्रदब से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक देश के अन्दर लोगों में संतोष न हो, पूरा कोआपरेशन न हो और लोग यह न समझें कि रुपया देने से देश का भला है उस वक्त तक गैर मुमकिन है कि यह चीजें बन सकें। लोगों के अन्दर ऐसी जागृति आनी जरूरी है। लेकिन लोग इस चीज को समझते नहीं हैं और आपकी पालिसीज जितनी हैं वह यहां पर इस साल के अन्दर तो बड़े जोर से चलती हैं लेकिन यहां से आगे चल कर सिर्फ दबाव से चलती हैं।

जनाबवाला, बजट में क्या देखना होता है। एक चीज तो मैं ने आपकी खिदमत में भ्रज कर दी कि १०,००० मील हिन्दुस्तान का ऐरिया कम हो गया। अब दूसरी चीज जो दुनिया के अन्दर बहुत सुख और शान्ति देती है उसकी तरफ मैं आपकी खिदमत

दिलाना चाहता हूँ। क्या देश के भ्रन्दर इस १२ वर्ष के कांग्रेस शासन में, कांग्रेस रूल में यह हो सका है कि लोगों के भ्रन्दर कुछ संतोष आया हो, लोगों के भ्रन्दर सुख आया हो, या यह कि आपस में वे एक दूसरे की मदद करते हैं, कितनी सच्चाई आयी है या शराब खोरी कम हो गई है या यह कि करप्शन कम हो गया है जिससे कि लोगों को यकीन हो कि हम रामराज्य की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में वह प्रिंसिपल्स रखे थे जिनके कि मुताबिक एक वेलफेयर स्टेट को काम करना था। अब अगर मैं उसकी एक एक चीज को लूँ तो बहुत वक्त लग जायगा और मैं इसलिए हर एक को अलग अलग नहीं लेना चाहता। अब मेरा तो हमेशा से किसी भी बजट को नापने का एक यह ही यार्डस्टिक रहा है कि आया कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स दिये हुए हैं, उनके मुताबिक काम हुआ है और उसमें कुछ तरक्की हुई है कि नहीं। मेरा यह यार्डस्टिक तब भी रहा करता था जब कि मैं ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के जमाने के बजट पर गौर किया करता था। वह यार्डस्टिक यह थी कि सब से गरीब प्रादमी डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज, शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं उनके रहन सहन में कोई फर्क पड़ा है कि नहीं। उनको आज रोटी और तन ढँकने का कपड़ा मिलता है कि नहीं और उनको अपना सिर छिपाने के लिए कोई घर है कि नहीं। उनको भी कोई लेजर है या कल्चर है। उस वक्त भी यही मेरा यार्डस्टिक होता था और आज भी वही मेरा यार्डस्टिक है जिसकी कि बिना पर मैं किसी भी बजट को देखता हूँ। मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि वह डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को फुलफिल करता है कि नहीं। रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि प्र विस में यू डिसीडेंट्स अलग हो गये और अमुक मूबे में यह झगड़ा चल रहा है या फलां मिनिस्टर ने इस तरह कहा और आज पार्लियामेंट में यह हो गया या आज वाकआउट हो गया, तो कहीं पर लेबर अनरैस्ट चल रहा है, इन चीजों

के सिवा मैं इस बजट में उस किसी चीज का इलाज नहीं देखता। मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीजें जाहिर करती हैं कि देश के भ्रन्दर सस्त अनरैस्ट है, देश में रैस्टलेसनेस है और मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह बजट उस हालत को तबदील कर सकता है या पिछले बजटों ने उसको तबदील किया।

अभी मेरे दोस्त श्री मसानी जी ने फरमाया कि हमारे फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहब तो प्रिजनर आफ दी प्लान हैं। मेरी समझ में यह बिल्कुल सही बात उन्होंने फरमाई है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा न होता तो हमारे फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसा बजट पेश किये होते जिससे कि आज देश की जो हालत है उसमें कुछ तबदीली जरूर हुई होती और आम लोगों की हालत में जाहुरा बेहतरी आई होती। लेकिन अब यह जरूर है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने जो प्लान रक्खा है और जिसे हाउस ने मंजूर किया है और हाउस के कहने के मुताबिक उसके वास्ते रुपया लाना है तो अगर उस प्लान को सामने रख कर जो बजट उन्होंने देश के सामने पेश किया है तो वह बतौर यूनिन गवर्नमेंट के फाइनंस मिनिस्टर के अपना पूरा फर्ज अदा करते हैं गो इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक, गो महात्मा गांधी और विनीबा भावे के कथन के मुताबिक उस यार्डस्टिक पर अगर नापा जाये तो उनका बजट पूरा नहीं उतरता। मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के भ्रन्दर जो झगड़े चल रहे हैं, करप्शन चल रहा है वह तब तक बंद नहीं होगा जब तक कि हमारा और जो नौकरशाही है उसका मेंटल आउटलुक ठीक न होगा। जब तक देश के लोगों के भ्रन्दर थोड़ा सा एक स्प्रिचुएल आउटलुक, एक संतोष की भावना पैदा नहीं होगी जब तक नौकरशाही की पुरानी जहूनियत नहीं बदलती तब तक यह नामुमकिन है कि किसी बजट से या किन्हीं और प्रपोजल्स से हम आगे बढ़ सकें और देश को तरक्की के रास्ते पर चला सकें।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब]

यह सही है कि देश में इधर काफी इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन बढ़ा है। येन की पैदावार ७३-५ मिलियन टन बढ़ गयी है। इन दोनों फील्ड्स में जो तरक्की हुई है वह निहायत अच्छी चीज है और जिनके कि लिए गवर्नमेंट को मुबारकबाद दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन ताहम इनसे बढ़ा क्या? एक आदमी जो पहले दो मन अनाज पैदा करता था और उसको उस की पहले १५ रुपये कीमत मिलती थी, आज उसको उसी के ३० रुपये मिलते हैं लेकिन उसको जो अपनी चीजों पर खर्च करना पड़ता है वह जाकर ४० रुपये बैठता है तो मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आपके इस डेवलपमेंट का क्या फायदा और प्रोडक्शन में इनक्रीज का क्या फायदा? आज हमारे देश के अन्दर मिडिल क्लासेज की जो खस्ता हालत है वह हमारे फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं समझता हूं पोशीदा नहीं होगी। अब मेरे कुछ दोस्त उधर के बैठने वाले जो कि प्राये दिन वर्कर्स की तनखाहों और काम की शर्तों आदि बेहतर करवाने के लिए आवाज उठाया करते हैं उनको तो बस अकेले मजदूरों की ही फिक्र है वैसे मैं साफ कर दूँ कि मैं कोई वर्कर्स के इंटेरेस्ट्स के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि उनको अच्छी तनखाहें मिलें और उनकी हालत बेहतर हो, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरी पेशा लोगों को आईडियल कंडीशंस आफ वर्क मिले, खाना कपड़ा सब मिले और उनका स्टेन्डर्ड अच्छा बने, लेकिन यह मजदूर तो देश में थोड़े से ही हैं। इनके अलावा देश में गांवों में करोड़ों खेती करने वाले मजदूर भी हैं और उनमें जिनकी कि हालत इनसे भी बदतर है और उनकी हालत बेहतर करने की ओर ध्यान देना सरकार का सब से पहला फर्ज होना चाहिए। आज हमारे डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज की क्या हालत है? क्या आज उनको पेट भर रोटी, तन ढांकने को कपड़ा और सिर छिपाने के लिए मकान मयस्सर है? कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल ४७ और ४८ के मुताबिक हमें

तमाम देश के लोगों की न्यूट्रिशन लेविष ऊंची करनी होगी। इसी तरह एग्रीकलचरस को साइंटिफिक और मार्टन लाईस पर चलाना है। एनीमल हस्बैंडरी की उन्नति करनी है। मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं गवर्नमेंट ने आर्टिकल ४७ और ४८ की तरफ तवज्जह दी होती तो देश के लोगों की हालत कुछ और ही होती लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट ने और चीजों पर तवज्जह देने में गलती की। अब हर एक आदमी अलग अलग सोचता है और अपनी अपनी तरह किसी भी चीज को प्राएरिटी देता है। अब चूंकि मैं गांव से या गांव जैसे एरिया से आता हूँ तो जाहिर है कि मैं गांव के लोगों और एग्रीकलचर की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह दूंगा। अब गवर्नमेंट के सामने इस वक्त मुल्क के डिफेंस का सवाल पेश है। गवर्नमेंट आज इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ बढ़ी हुई है और वह रैपिड इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन चाहती है और ठीक ही चाहती है क्योंकि ऐसा करके देश के अन्दर जो बेकारी फैली हुई है उसको बह दूर करना चाहती है। देश स्मूथिशाली बनेगा। अब मेरी राय में तो गवर्नमेंट ठीक प्राएरिटी नहीं दे रही हैं क्योंकि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जिन जिन चीजों के वास्ते लिखा गया है उनको गवर्नमेंट ने प्राएरिटी नहीं दी है और गलत रास्ते पर चल दी है। अब अगर आप फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो पायेंगे कि जहां तक एनीमल हस्बैंडरी का सवाल है और उसमें तरक्की करने का सवाल है, गवर्नमेंट ने उस की तरफ इन पांच सालों में कुछ नहीं किया। यह उनकी पहली फाइव इयर की रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है। अब एग्रीकलचरल जो कि सारे देश की तरक्की की बुनियाद है। सारे एम्पलायमेंट की बुनियाद है और हर एक अच्छी चीज की बुनियाद है, उसमें हमने कोई विशेष तरक्की नहीं करी है और जितना सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए वह नहीं गया है। सरकार ने एनीमल हस्बैंडरी की भी जितनी पर्वाह करनी

चाहिए थी नहीं की। हमारी खेतीबाड़ी खास नहीं बढ़ी। शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स की बाबत जिनका कि इतना रोना यहां हाउस में होता है आज उनको गांव के अन्दर छाछ तक भयस्सर नहीं है जो प्रोटेक्टिव खुराक है। मैं इससे पहले भी कई दफे यह चीज कह चुका हूं। यह छाछ जो कि उनका स्टेपुल फूड है वह उनको बहुत कम मिलती है पहले के मुकाबले में क्योंकि देश में दूध की बहुत कमी है और दूध नहीं है। मैं कई दफे इस हाउस में कह चुका हूं कि सन् ५६ में जो आपने आंकड़े दिये उनके मुताबिक ५२ करोड़ की बजाये दूध केवल ४६ करोड़ मन रह गया है। दूध की पैदावार पहले से काफी घट गयी है। इसका क्या असर हुआ? दूध अगर आप देखें तो उड़ीसा में एक गाय एक पाव दूध देती है आसाम में वहां आधा छात्रां पर कैंप्टा खर्चा है। जब हम कांस्टीट्यूशन को देखते हैं तो उसमें यह लिखा है कि हम एप्रीकल्चर की पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे, एनीमल हस्बैंडरी की तरक्की करके लोगों की न्यूट्रिशन लेवल बढ़ायेंगे लेकिन क्या आज उधर हम बढ़ रहे हैं? आज मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम उधर नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं और उधर जितनी तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिए वह नहीं दी जाती है। फास्ट फाइव ड्यर प्लान में तकरीबन १५ करोड़ रुपया एनीमल हस्बैंडरी के वास्ते रक्खा गया था उसमें से कुछ भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। अगर कुछ खर्च किया है तो वह सिर्फ इज्जतनगर में वैक्सीन बनाने पर खर्च हुआ है या इस बात पर खर्च हुआ है कि जानवरों की बीमारी को दूर करें। हमारे हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट बीमारी को दूर करने पर तो खर्च करते हैं लेकिन बीमारी न हो इस के लिये कुछ खर्च नहीं करते। सारी एनीमल हस्बैंडरी के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया है। एप्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की रिपोर्ट है कि ७० फीसदी एनीमल्स के लिये हमारे पास कंसेंट्रेट नहीं है और २६ पर सेंट के लिये हमारे पास फाबर नहीं है। इस १२ बरस के अरसे में

इस तरफ क्रिमिनल निगलेक्ट किया गया इससे देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा है। जो रुपया इस के लिये रखा गया उस में से आधा भी इस पर खर्च नहीं हुआ। जरूर कुछ वेटरीनरी कालिज बन गया। मैं इस के खिलाफ नहीं हूं लेकिन असली चीजों की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती।

आप की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू होने वाली है। अभी मसानी जी ने कहा कि इस प्लान के लिये एप्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ११०० करोड़ रुपया मांगती है और प्लानिंग कमीशन ६०० करोड़ रुपया देना चाहती है। ऐसा करना कतई दुस्त नहीं है। मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज हालत यह है कि सेंट्रल एप्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री हो या स्टेट्स की एप्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्रीज हों, जब भी कट पड़ा है तो उन के एनीमल हस्बैंडरी के रुपये पर कट पड़ा है। दो प्लान पूरे हो चुके। उन में एनीमल हस्बैंडरी को कुछ नहीं मिला। लेकिन अब वक्त आ गया है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन इस बात को समझ ले और इस को अपना आइडियल समझ ले कि एनीमल हस्बैंडरी के लिए जब तक तीसरी योजना में १०० करोड़ रुपया नहीं रखा जायगा तब तक उस की कुछ भी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि उस को इतने अरसे से निगलेक्ट किया गया है। अगर इतना रुपया एनीमल हस्बैंडरी के लिये रखा जायगा और देश में मिक्सड फार्मिंग के लिये ४० करोड़ रखा जायेगा तो मूनासिब तरक्की होगी। बगैर मिक्सड फार्मिंग के देश की एप्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस नहीं बढ़ सकती, आप का ११० मिलियन टन का आइडियल तभी पूरा हो सकता है जबकि मिक्सड फार्मिंग हो। इस के लिए एनीमल हस्बैंडरी की तरक्की करना निहायत जरूरी होगा। अगर आप एनीमल हस्बैंडरी की तरफ तबज्जह देंगे तो आप का सब कुछ काम बन जायेगा। कहते थे कि हमारे यहां दूध की नदियां बहती थीं लेकिन आज हालत

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

यह है कि लोग दूध के लिये तरसते हैं। मैं स्विटजरलैंड में गया तो मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी शर्म आयी कि वहां का दूध हमारे यहां के दूध के मुकाबले में बहुत अच्छा था। हमारे देश में आज गाए साढ़े दस छांटों का दूध देती हैं और डेनमार्क में एक एक गाय साढ़े दस सेर रोजाना औसतन दूध देती है। इस देश के १६ पर सेंट कुनारे तो यह नहीं जानते कि दूध क्या चीज है। आप बगैर दूध के फिजिकल पावर कहाँ से लायेंगे। आप ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है कि आप लोगों की खुराक की न्यूट्रीशनल वैल्यू बढ़ायेंगे, दूध बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उस तरफ आप की तबज्जह नहीं है। इसलिये मैं भ्रदब से भ्रज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो भ्रसली वैल्यूज हैं उन को तरफ गवर्नमेंट ने तबज्जह नहीं दी है।

आज कल यह बहुत चर्चा चल रही है कि करप्शन को दूर करो। इस बारे में बहस-मुवाहिदा बहुत होता है, लेकिन मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूं कि मामूली आदमी के मन में शक पैदा हो गया है। एक पटवारी और कानूनगो का करप्शन इतना नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाता लेकिन आज मिनिस्टर्स पर करप्शन के चार्ज लगाये जा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं यहां से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो मिनिस्टर्स पर करप्शन के चार्ज लगाये जा रहे हैं उन को अगर आप साफ नहीं करेंगे तो पब्लिक माइंड पर इस का इतना सख्त रिक्लेशन होगा कि कोई गवर्नमेंट पर यकीन नहीं करेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारे मिनिस्टर करप्ट हैं। मैं तो अपने मिनिस्टर्स की बहुत इज्जत करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि शायद ऐसा नहीं होगा लेकिन यह बात कहने वाला भी एक बड़ा आदमी है, एक्स मिनिस्टर है वह भी हमारा एक मान्य पुराना मिनिस्टर है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप परमानेंट ट्राइबुनल बनायें लेकिन मैं भ्रदब से भ्रज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर

लोग समझें कि हम एक मारल आर्डर के मातहत हैं, और हमारी गवर्नमेंट दरअसल ईमानदारी से काम कर रही है, तो आप का यह पहला फर्ज है कि आप उन मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ एन्ववायरी करायें और उन को सुर्खरू करें। यह चीज मिनिस्टर्स के इंटेरेस्ट में है और पब्लिक के इंटेरेस्ट में भी बहुत ज्यादा है। आज देश में जो बिहसपरिंग केमपेन चल रहा है यह बहुत खराब है। यह देश के लोगों का मोरेल बहुत जल्द गिरा देता है। अगर यह मालूम हो जाय कि कोई मिनिस्टर करप्ट है तो उस के मातहत तो समझने लगते हैं कि रिश्तत लेना उन का धर्म है। इसलिये जो यह करप्शन का सवाल है इस को हमें हल करने की तरफ पूरी तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

क्या क्या चीजें भ्रज करूं। कहने को तो बहुत कुछ है। लेकिन मैं एक छोटी सी चीज भ्रज कर देना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken nearly 25 minutes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I will finish within five minutes.

मैं एक चीज का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। इस का कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है। मैं भ्रदब से भ्रज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक शराब का सवाल है इस बजट में कितना इस्तीमाल कम हुआ या ज्यादा हुआ दर्ज होना चाहिये कि शराब का क्या हुआ। कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है कि हम सिवा मैडीसिन के वास्ते इंटाक्सिकेटिंग ड्रिक्स को बन्द कर देंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुःख होता है यह देख कर कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और बड़े बड़े अफसर और बड़े बड़े रईस लोग आम तौर पर शराब पीते हैं और दुनिया को दिखलाते हैं कि हम शराब पीते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि शराब के क्या क्या नुकसानात हैं। बहुत से मरडस शराब की वजह से होते हैं। इस से लोगों को वेलफयर पर

बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। तो इस को हमें सब स्टेट्स में बन्द करना चाहिये था लेकिन नहीं किया गया। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोरल व स्पिरिचुअल वैल्यूज हैं उन की तरफ हमारी तबज्जह बहुत कम है। आप के जो बजट के फिगर हैं वह तो पबलिक को कनफ्यूजन में डाल देते हैं। और वह उन को समझ नहीं पाते। लेकिन इस बजट को पढ़ने के बाद मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोरल और रूहानी चीजें हैं देश के लिये उन पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में यह चीज हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये कि जहां तक डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स का सवाल है, उस तरफ हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं। या तो आप इस तरफ तबज्जह दीजिये या इस को वेल्फेयर स्टेट और रामराज्य कहना छोड़ दीजिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि जो जरूरी चीजें हैं उन की तरफ आप की तबज्जह नहीं है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट से मुझ सन्तोष नहीं है।

श्री राम शरण (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण और जो कागजात बजट के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि देश में औद्योगीकरण बढ़ रहा है और कृषि का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है। साथ ही साथ रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स को सफल बनाया जा रहा है। देहात के लिये सामुदायिक विकास योजना, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट स्कीम, चल रही है और आशा है कि सन् १९६३ तक हर एक गांव में यह योजना लागू हो जायेगी। यह सब होते हुए भी हम उन करोड़ों व्यक्तियों के लिये बहुत कम, बल्कि कहना चाहिये कि कुछ भी नहीं कर सके हैं जिन के पास भूमि नहीं है और जिन की वमर का जरिया केवल उन की मेहनत है।

बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और खास तौर पर जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उन की बेकारी और भी अधिक बढ़ रही है। हम अभी तक

शिक्षा में नियोजन नहीं कर सके हैं जिस की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में देखा जाता है कि जो टेक्निकल हैंड्स हैं वह भी बेकार दिखलायी देते हैं। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट या सामुदायिक विकास योजना के द्वारा देहात की हालत कुछ सुधरी है लेकिन उस के सुधरने के साथ ही साथ देहात में असमानता बढ़ी है। यू० एन० टीम की इवैल्युएशन रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है कि देहात में इस के जरिये से डिस्पैरिटी बढ़ी है। इसलिये योजनाओं को इस तरह बनाना चाहिये कि वे सब पर लागू हों और सब उन को अपना समझें। सब की स्थिति संभालना निहायत जरूरी है और देहात में सामुदायिक विकास योजना सब तक नहीं पहुंच सकी है।

खास तौर पर जहां तक देहात के उद्योगों का प्रश्न है वह अभी तक सामुदायिक विकास योजना से हल नहीं हो सका है। हां इस दिशा में विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन ने कुछ किया है लेकिन उस के पास भी साधन बहुत कम हैं। इस बजट में इस काम के लिये केवल १४ करोड़ ७५ लाख रुपये खर्चा गया है और पिछले वर्षों में केवल आठ दस करोड़ इस के जरिये से खर्च हुआ है। तो जब तक कृषि के साथ साथ ग्रामोद्योगों को अधिक प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा तब तक साधारण देहाती की हाजत सुधरना कठिन होगा चाहे हम कितना ही चतुर्मुखी औद्योगिक योजनाओं द्वारा देश को सम्पन्न बनाने का प्रयत्न क्यों न करें।

अब मैं कुछ बातें बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह कि हमारे देश में गणतंत्र की स्थापना के बाद कुछ वर्ष ऐसे थे कि जिन में हमारे बजट बचत के बने। सन् १९५७-५८ तक हमारा बजट बचत का बजट रहा। सन् १९५१-५२ में १२८ करोड़ का सरप्लस था, और सन् १९५६-५७ में ८९ करोड़ का सरप्लस रहा। लेकिन सन् १९५८-५९ में कमी का बजट बनना शुरू हो गया है। हम देखते हैं कि वर्ष के शुरू में बहुत अधिक डिफिसिट होता है लेकिन

[श्री राम शरण]

अन्त में वह बहुत कम रह जाता है। सन् १९५८-५९ में २८ करोड़ का डेफिसिट रखा गया था। रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स बने तो वह ६० करोड़ का हो गया लेकिन जब एक्चुअल पर आय तो ५ करोड़ २४ लाख ही रह गया। इसी तरह से सन् १९५९-६० में ५९ करोड़ का डेफिसिट दिखाया गया लेकिन जब रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट बना तो वह १५.३९ करोड़ ही रह गया। यों तो कोई न कोई आकस्मिक कारण हो जाता है जिस की वजह से खर्चा कम हो जाता है या आमदनी बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी हम को अपने आंकड़ों को पूरी सावधानी से रखना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना है कि जहां तक कि डेफिसिट बजट का संबंध है, सरप्लस से डेफिसिट बजट बनाना हितकर है क्योंकि डेफिसिट बजट बनाने से हम जो लोगों के ऊपर साधारण तौर पर जो अधिक कर लगाते हैं वह कर नहीं लगायेंगे। बल्कि अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो ऋण के द्वारा, या किसी और उपाय से, जैसाकि डेफिसिट फ़िनान्सिंग से किया जाता है, उस की पूर्ति करेंगे। यह भी आवश्यक है कि डेफिसिट फ़िनान्सिंग को भी एक सीमा में रखा जाये।

इस बजट की पूर्ति अप्रत्यक्ष करों—इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज—के द्वारा की गई है। जिन देशों में ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है, जो ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, जो ज्यादा डेवेलप्ड नहीं हैं, वहां देखा जाता है कि आमदनी अप्रत्यक्ष करों के द्वारा बढ़ाई जाती है। हमारे देश में भी यही काम में लाया गया है और यहां पर एक्साइज और कस्टम्ज, इन दो करों के द्वारा ही आमदनी बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। हमारी रेवेन्यू की आमदनी ६२० करोड़ के लगभग है। उस में से एक्साइज की आमदनी ३८० करोड़ है, यानी कुल आमदनी का ४१.३० प्रतिशत। इतना हम को सिर्फ एक्साइज से ही वसूल हो जाता है। आमदनी का दूसरा जरिया कस्टम्ज—

तटकर—है, जिस से १६३ करोड़ रुपए वसूल होते हैं, जो कि कुल आमदनी का १७.६६ परसेंट है, इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि हमारी आमदनी का मुख्य जरिया अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं और उन में भी एक्साइज और कस्टम्ज मुख्य हैं।

जहां तक प्रत्यक्ष करों का सम्बन्ध है, वहां सब से अधिक आमदनी कापॉरेशन टैक्स से होती है, जो कि १३५ करोड़ रुपए है, जिस का औसत १४.६ परसेंट आता है। जहां तक आयकर का सम्बन्ध है, उस का अधिकतर हिस्सा राज्यों में विभक्त हो जाता है। इस लिए केन्द्र को उस की आमदनी बहुत कम होती है। अगर इन प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों का इवेंजन न हो—लोग उन करों से बचें नहीं, तो पता चलता है कि हम अपने बहुत सारा बजट का खर्चा इन चार करों के द्वारा—एक्साइज, कस्टम, कापॉरेशन टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स के द्वारा ही चला सकते हैं। लेकिन बहुत सारा रुपया इवेंजन में चला जाता है। जैसा कि प्रोफेसर कालडर ने कहा है, लगभग दो तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया लोग इवेंड करते हैं, बचाते हैं और आमदनी में उतनी ही कमी हो जाती है।

इस साल कोई डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज नहीं बढ़ाए गए हैं और यह मालूम होता है कि या तो डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज बहुत काफी हो गए हैं, या यह कहा जा सकता है कि प्रवृत्ति इस प्रकार की है कि हम आगे चल कर एक ऐसी सैल्फ-जेनिंगिंग इकानोमी कायम कर दें, जिस से जो बचत हो इंडिस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट से, बड़े बड़े उद्योगों से जो बचत हो, उस से कैपिटल फ़ार्मेशन हो, पंजी बने और वह देश में और उद्योग बढ़ाने में लगे।

जहां भी इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स लगता है, वहां कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं और बाजार दफ़ा उस अनुपात से भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है, जिस

से कर लगाया जाता है। जो नये कर लगाए गए हैं, वे ज्यादातर परिवहन—ट्रांसपोर्ट—पर लगे हैं। आदमी के ट्रांसपोर्ट से ले कर सार्वजनिक ट्रांसपोर्ट तक कर लगाया गया है। साइकिल पर दस रुपए प्रति साइकिल कर लगाया गया है। डीजल आयल पर १०५ नए पैसे प्रति गलन के हिसाब से ड्यूटी लगा दी गई है। डीजल इंजिन पर १० परसेंट ड्यूटी लगा दी गई है। ट्रक और लारीज पर १५ परसेंट ड्यूटी लगा दी गई है। इस से यह अन्देशा है कि सर्व-साधारण के किराये में कहीं वृद्धि न हो जाये। इस लिए यह निवेदन है कि साइकिल और ट्रांसपोर्ट इंडस्ट्री के कर को कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इस लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि खंडसारी पर पिछले वर्ष जो एक्साइज लगा था, जो बाद में कुछ घटा दिया गया था, अब उस की जगह १ मार्च से कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी कर दी गई है। आशा है कि अभी तक उस से गवर्नमेंट को जो नहीं के बराबर आमदनी हुई है, वह बढ़ जायेगी। पिछले वर्ष जो खंडसारी पर एक्साइज लगाया गया था, उस से १,२२ लाख रुपए की आमदनी का अन्दाजा था, लेकिन फिन स बिल पेश करते समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की कि एक्साइज को कुछ कम कर दिया जायगा और जिससे आमदनी ६१ लाख कम हो जायगी, यानी १,२१ लाख रुपए की आमदनी का ख्याल था, जो कि खंडसारी पर कर लगाने से होती लेकिन प्रश्नों के उत्तर से यह मालूम होता है कि हम को मार्च के आखिर तक २० लाख से अधिक आमदनी नहीं हा मकेगी। १,२१ लाख रुपए की आमदनी का अन्दाजा था, लेकिन आमदनी २० लाख से अधिक नहीं हो सकेगी। जहाँ तक खर्च का मवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कर की वसूली में २० लाख से कहीं अधिक खर्च हो गया होगा। आशा है कि कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी करने से यह खर्च कम होगा और आमदनी बढ़ेगी। यह ड्यूटी आल्टरनेट है। जिस प्रकार से फ्री हंडरवेट खंडसारी पर जो ड्यूटी है, यदि व्यापारी

चाहे, तो उस को कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी में परिणत कर सकते हैं। जब तक कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी नहीं लगी थी, तब तक बहुत से व्यापारियों ने और साथ ही साथ निम्न प्रकार के कर्मचारियों ने बहुत अनुचित लाभ उठाया और उन को बहुत अधिक लाभ हुआ। साथ ही गवर्नमेंट को हानि हुई और उम के साथ किसानों को भी हानि हुई, क्योंकि खंडसारी राब से बनती है और राब की कीमत फौरन गिर गई। सरकार और किसान दोनों को नुकसान हुआ और वेईमान व्यापारियों और कर्मचारियों को इससे लाभ हुआ। आशा की जाती है कि कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी करने से अब गवर्नमेंट को और साथ ही साथ किसान को भी लाभ होगा, क्योंकि मुना जाता है कि ड्यूटी के कम्पाउंड होने से राब की कीमत बढ़ गई और इस तरह से किसान को भी अधिक पैसे मिलेंगे और ईमानदार व्यापारी के लिए बहुत अधिक सहूलियत हो गई है।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी निवेदन करना है कि यदि इस ड्यूटी को बजाये आल्टरनेट करने के हम केवल कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी रहने दें, तो बहुत सहूलियत हो जायेगी। बहुत सारा स्टाफ जो बढ़ाया गया है, वह कम कर दिया जायेगा और गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा फायदा होगा। लेकिन अगर आल्टरनेट रखें ही, तो अगर उस को कुछ कम कर दें, तो कुछ व्यापारी, जो उस को फ्री हंडरवेट के हिसाब से लगवाना चाहते हैं, वे भी कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी के लिए तैयार हों जायेंगे और इस से आमदनी बढ़ेगी और खर्च कम होगा। इस प्रकार से गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि खंडसारी पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी है, उसका मुख्य कारण यह मालूम होता है कि आज-कल बहुत सारे मल्कीटेशन प्लांट लग गए हैं और उन प्लांट्स में चीनी वैसी ही तैयार होती है, जिस प्रकार की कि मिल से तैयार होती है बल्कि उस का कण कुछ बड़ा भी होता है। पिछले दिनों यह देख गया है कि मल्कीटेशन प्लांट में

[श्री राम शरण]

जो चीनी निकली, उस की कीमत मिल की चीनी की कीमत से चार पांच रुपए अधिक थी और इस प्रकार उन को बहुत अधिक लाभ हुआ। सल्फोटेसन प्लांट से जो चीनी निकलती है, उस में और खंडसारी में भेद है। फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने पिछले साल दोनों की ड्यूटी कम कर के दोनों की ड्यूटी में फर्क रखा था—उस वक्त भेद कर दिया था। अब खंडसारी की ड्यूटी को कम्पाउंड कर के उस भेद को और भी पूरा कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार से इन दोनों को एक कहना, या सल्फोटेसन की चीनी को खंडसारी समझना एक प्रकार से मिमतामर है, यह ठीक प्रकार से उस को व्यक्त नहीं किया जाता है। सल्फोटेसन और खंडसारी अलहदा अलहदा है। खांडसारी जो इस प्रकार से तैयार होती है उसमें एक और विशेषता है। एक सेंट्रीफ्यूगल मशीन होती है उसको चाहे हाथ से चलाया जाए, चाहे बिजली से चलाया जाए, उसमें चीनी निकाली जाती है, और बाद को जो शीरा वचता है उसका या तो गुड़ बना लेने है या खाने के काम में आ जाता है। लेकिन मिल या सल्फोटेसन में जो शीरा निकलता है वह खाने के काम में नहीं आता है, बल्कि उसमें कुछ स्पिरिट या इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें बनती हैं। इस तरह से खांडसारी तैयार होने में हमको खाने पीने की चीज, चाहे वह गुड़ हो या चीनी हो, मात्रा में अधिक मिल जाती है, सौ मन गन्ने में से दस मन या ग्यारह मन या बारह मन मिल जाती है जबकि मिलों में सौ मन गन्ने में से चीनी दस मन मिलती है और सल्फोटेसन प्लांट से चीनी सात मन अधिक से अधिक मिलती है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि खांडसारी उद्योग को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए और यदि ऐसा किया गया तो हम देश में जो कामन प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम चलाना चाहते हैं चाहे वह कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में हो, चाहे चीनी के सम्बन्ध में हो चाहे किसी और पदार्थ के सम्बन्ध में हो,

उसको हम सफलतापूर्वक चला सकेंगे। यह समझना कि खांडसारी नैशनल लाइफ में एक वेस्टफुल कम्पोजिटी है, ठीक नहीं होगा। इसका कारण यह भी है कि इसमें जो खाद्य पदार्थ मिलते हैं वे बहुत अच्छे ही प्रकार के मिलते हैं और वैज्ञानिकों ने भी इसको साबित कर दिया है। अमरीकी साइस्टिट ने शीरे की प्रशंसा की है। लार्ड ग्रे हैसर ने तो यहां तक कहा कि यह वन आफ दी फोर वंडर फूड्स आफ दी वर्ल्ड है। इस प्रकार के गुड शीरे खंडसारी से प्राप्त किया जाता है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा और वह बढ़ती हुई की तों के सम्बन्ध में है...

सभापति महोदय : कितनी बड़ी बात है? आपका समय हो चुका है।

श्री राम शरण : एक मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

जब हम यह देखते हैं कि कीमतें कितनी बढ़ी या घटी है तो या तो वर्कमें कास्ट ऑफ लिविंग इंडेक्स लेते हैं या होलसेल प्राइमिस के तुरिय में इसे देखते हैं। इन दोनों दृष्टियों में यदि देखा जाए तो पता चलता है कि कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं और इसका असर साधारण जनता पर खराब पड़ा है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी विचार करना चाहिए कि किन खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतें बढ़ी है। कीमतें कम होनी चाहियें जैसे ऐसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक खाद्य पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, गेहूं की कीमतें २५ परसेंट घट गई हैं, चावल की थोड़ी ही बढ़ी है, लेकिन ज्यादा तर एडिबल आयल्स शूगर, गुड़, चाय इत्यादि की अधिक बढ़ी है। बदकिस्मती यह है कि इंडेक्स नम्बर बनाने समय हर एक वस्तु को समान तरीके से लेते हैं एक मा उसको बेट देने हैं। लेकिन

अगर वेडिड इंडेक्स नम्बर के हिसाब से देखा जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कीमतें इतनी बढ़ी हुई दिखाई नहीं देंगी जितनी की साधारण इंडेक्स नम्बर से दिखाई पड़ती है। इस महंगाई का असर साधारण तौर पर मिडल क्लास के लोगों पर खराब पड़ा है लेकिन फिर भी इतना ज्यादा नहीं जितना कि साधारण इंडेक्स नम्बर से यह व्यक्त किया जाता है।

अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the general public in the country is interested in the Budget every year in so far as it involves any change in the levels of taxation. The annual Budget of the Government of India is the photographic representation of the economic situation in the country, which really determines the Budget for the new year. Therefore, it is imperative that the intelligent public opinion in the country must have a full appreciation of the various aspects of our economic life like production of food, agriculture, monetary conditions, balance of payments, deficit financing, price level and the cost of living.

Before I examine the Budget proposals I should like to deal with some of the aspects of our economic life. When the Second Plan was formulated, it was estimated by the Planning Commission that although the gap in the resources would be much larger, Government will have to make an effort to raise Rs. 450 crores by additional taxation during the 5 year period. The Planning Commission had envisaged that out of the total of Rs. 4,800 crores, Rs. 800 crores would be available from the revenue surplus of the Centre and the States. Later, in December, 1956, the National Development Council decided that the uncovered gap of Rs. 400 crores between the Plan outlay and the prospective resources also could be made up by additional taxation.

Thus Rs. 1,200 crores were to be raised by revenue surplus, Rs. 350 crores from the revenue surplus of 1955 level of taxation and Rs. 350 crores from additional receipts under the fresh measures of taxation.

The Finance Minister has obliged the Planning Commission by putting taxation on a level which has ensured receipts of about Rs. 950 crores during the Second Plan period. Thus, year after year, heavier burdens have been made to be borne by the people. How these burdens are proposed to be shared by the different categories of the people can be ascertained from the heads under which these taxes are levied and have been levied.

Let us examine these Budget proposals. We find that the Central Excise duties were enhanced on cotton fabrics, soap, strawboard, and artificial silk fabrics; and new duties were levied on non-essential vegetable oils, high-speed diesel oil and vapourising oils. Registration fee and inland telegram rates were raised in 1955-56.

In addition to the regular Budget in February 1956, new taxation proposals were presented to Parliament once in September 1956, and then, again, in November, 1956. Under the first proposals excise duties were increased on cloth. The estimated yield from this additional duty was placed at Rs. 17.5 crores.

Thus, there were practically three Budgets in a year and the total additional income was estimated to be Rs 68.5 crores.

Again, in 1957-58, the excise duties were imposed on motor spirit, diesel oil (refined), diesel oil (unspecified), kerosene, cement, steel ingot, sugar, vegetable oil, tea, coffee unmanufactured tobacco, matches, paper and the railway passenger fares, all indirect taxation on articles of common consumption.

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

16.50 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The proposals were estimated to yield Rs. 80.80 crores. Then, again, in 1958-59, excise duties on cement, cloth and vegetable oil products were imposed. In 1959-60 excise duties yielding about Rs. 18.08 crores were imposed on tea, sugar, oils, cigarettes and transport. This year, excise duties which are estimated to yield Rs. 23.53 crores are imposed.

This analysis will show that the major burden was on commodity taxes. While taxes are being levied, no consideration is given to the principles of social justice or the Plan objective of raising the standard of living of the people and reducing inequalities.

It will be seen that the tax system in India is not well balanced. There is a predominance of indirect taxation. In India, the proportion of direct taxes to the total tax declined from 45 per cent in 1944-45 to 24 per cent in the year 1954-55 and the decline continued still further in subsequent years. Last year the Finance Minister scrapped the wealth tax and the excess dividend tax on companies, two measures which were hailed as stepping stones towards our goal to socialism and an egalitarian society.

It has been pointed out by a well known economist that the proportion of direct taxes to total tax is 53 per cent. in U.K., over 60 per cent in Canada and South Africa, 65 per cent in Australia and Japan, 88 per cent in USA and 40 per cent in Ceylon.

As a matter of fact, the receipts from income-tax declined from Rs. 195 crores in 1944-45 to Rs. 169 crores in 1953-54 and to Rs. 161 crores in 1957-58. Thereafter it remained stagnant.

While all the important heads of commodity taxations have shown a notable rise and the total of

this group (taxes on commodities) has risen and is rising consistently, our industrial production increased. The index number of industrial production which was 122.4 in 1955 increased to 151.9 in January, 1959 (Basic year 1951=100). The industrial profits also increased. The index number of industrial profits in 1956 was 326.5 as against 246.6 in 1950 and 310.5 in 1951 (index number 1939=100).

But the taxes on individual income remained stagnant. This indicates that there is tax evasion to a considerable extent. The prevention of tax evasion, which is competently estimated at Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores per year may add to the revenues materially at existing tax rates. The stagnation of the taxes on individual income since 1951-52, notwithstanding a 20 per cent rise in the national income in the meanwhile would seem to suggest that tax evasion is a currently active phenomenon in the country.

It will be clear from the above analysis that excise duties are playing an increasing role in central finance. These are duties on goods produced in India, that is, matches, vegetable products, tobacco, kerosene, motor spirit, coffee, tea, sugar, cloth etc.—all articles of common consumption. Their yield increased from Rs. 8.66 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 104.05 crores in 1954-55 to Rs. 304.76 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 379.94 crores in 1960-61. It will thus be seen that these excise duties are regressive in incidence. Their burden falls more upon the middle classes and the poor people.

It will further be seen that so far as the people are concerned they have contributed to the plan much more than the expectations of the Planning Commission.

Let us see another picture. Let us have a look at the actual revenue and expenditure accounts. We find most of the increased revenues from increased taxations have been diverted

to expenditure on administrative and non-plan items. There have been unplanned and unwarranted increase in expenditure in civil administration. Expenditure on civil administration which was Rs. 35.50 crores in 1948-49, the year when we became independent, in 1950-51 it was Rs. 48.80 crores, in 1955-56 it was Rs. 94.08 crores and in 1956-57 it was Rs. 122.29 crores. The revised estimate for 1959-60 placed this figure at Rs. 243.70 crores and the Budget Estimate for 1960-61, the last year of the Plan, at Rs. 272.26 crores.

The expenditure under the head union police also is increasing. It was Rs. 1.69 crores in 1948-49 and Rs. 4.17 crores in 1955-56. Budget estimates place this figure at Rs. 7.21 crores. The expenditure under Defence and External Affairs is also constantly rising. We seem to have lost sight of the fact that the money with which we have to work is the money of the people and the people is one of the poorest people on the surface of the earth. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should make the best use of the money of the people. But our Government in recent years especially, has acted in the spirit of the 'new par' trying to ape the manners of the new rich.

One proof in the illustration of this gaiety with which Governments in India spend the money of the people is the new secretariat buildings that have arisen in almost every State capital in India. Another way of looking at the expenditure of the Government of India on administration is to study the official report called the *Economics and Finances of the Central Government Budget*. Wages and salaries amount to about more than Rs. 200 crores; that is to say, almost about one-fourth of the revenue of the country is absorbed in wages and salaries paid to officials of the Central Government.

We have too many persons in our departments. The number of persons in our departments must also be

drastically reduced. Every Ministry wants one Secretary, at least two Deputy Secretaries and as many superintendents and section officers and as large a number of clerks as can be got because it adds to the prestige of the Ministers, Sir Jhon Thorne....

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): The hon. Member is reading his speech so fast that we cannot just follow.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will try to go a little more slowly; and he cannot go on reading his speech. Occasionally, he may consult his notes.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am quoting Sir. John Thorne a very distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service who finally retired as Home Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, who came back to India on a visit in 1956. His comments on the working of the Government of India as he saw it are worth nothing. He said:

"When I was transferred from my province to the Department of the Government of India in 1935, the number of officers therein was six. One Member of Council, one Secretary, one joint Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries and one Under Secretary.

The other day, working at the Delhi Telephone Directory, I found that the staff in that Department now is one Minister, one Deputy Minister (there are one Secretary, one Additional Secretary, four Joint Secretaries, fourteen Deputy Secretaries and 23 Under Secretaries."

He goes on to say:

"Moreover, 20 years ago, the world had a direct access by telephone to all official, not excluding the Member of Council. Now everyone down to Deputy Secretaries has at least one Private Secretary or Personal Assistant protecting their masters from

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interruption by telephone or otherwise

As regard "otherwise" the procedure introduced during the war for preventing invasion of the Secretariat by visitors is still in force; and unless one makes previous arrangements with the official one wants to see, it is not easy to get at him."

Therefore, it is imperative to have a thorough probe into the system of administration, especially with regard to economy and efficiency. The United States of America set an example before us. Although it is a rich country compared to India and can afford to be extravagant in regard to Governmental expenditure, it also realised that it is spending too much money upon the administration. So, it instituted the Hoover Commission in 1947. It was presided over, by the great President, Mr. Herbert Hoover. It took two years for the Commission to examine the administration of the Federal Government. As a result of implementing the recommendations of the Commission, a saving of nearly three billion dollars was effected. In paper work alone a saving of 288 million dollars was effected.

Imagination would delight in visualising the amount of money that can be saved in India by cutting down the paper work in our offices. It is therefore necessary to have an efficient and economical administration in the interests of the poorest people in the world.

All the money that the Government can command must be spent on rendering services, on redressing the grievances of the people with regard to poverty, with regard to under-employment and unemployment, with regard to under-nourishment and with regard to housing and clothing or any deficiencies in their day to day life. A wise statesman has aptly remarked: "I want saving not because I want to save money but because I want to save people."

On the whole, it can be said that in spite of unbearable burdens heaped on the people, the Government have failed to direct the necessary resources to the Plan. The more they get from the people, the more they squander away and ultimately resort to deficit financing for financing the Plan. They impose taxes in the name of avoiding deficit financing, but their needs seem to be so great that no amount of deficit financing is going to help them. So, the conclusion from these facts with regard to the expenditure of the Government of India is that everywhere expenditure has grown is growing and ought to be diminished.

17 hrs.

I come to deficit financing. The proposed Plan outlay in 1960-61 is Rs. 1126 crores. Taking the foreign aid at the budget figure of Rs. 362 crores and assuming the flow of savings into the Plan to continue at the average rate of the past three years, any attempt to cover this gap of Rs. 177 crores by credit creation will but bedevil the economy without taking it forward.

It is very interesting to see that during the first Plan the total amount which was spent was roughly Rs. 2000 crores in five years. Out of this amount, only 36 per cent was found by foreign borrowings and deficit financing. The picture is entirely different now. During the first three years, as much as 63 per cent of the money has been raised through foreign borrowings and deficit financing and it is very difficult to estimate at the end of the second Plan whether this percentage would not be still higher.

During the first three years of the Plan the budgetary deficit was of the order of Rs. 950 crores and at the end of the Plan, it might be well over Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1300 crores.

Money-supply has also been expanding much faster than the national

output. It rose by 24.4 per cent from Rs. 1921 crores in 1954-55 to Rs. 2389 crores in 1957-58. Since then money-supply has established new records, the amount in May 1959 being Rs. 2536 crores.

What was the net effect? The net effect was a rise in the general index of prices from 89.6 crores in 1954-55 to 106.1 in 1957-58 and 115.5 in June, 1959 (1952-53=100), a rise of 28.8 per cent, or 8.1 per cent per year.

Shri Kalika Singh: The quotation should be ended now.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am giving the figures. The figures cannot be remembered.

Mr. Speaker: He has made a study of it. He should conclude now. He can have another opportunity.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I will conclude in a minute. The price index of food articles rose still higher by 44.1 per cent or 11.1 per cent per year. The prices of foodgrains, a part of food articles, rose steeper still.

The mechanics of how inflation undermines progress towards a society is simple. When moneys flow into circulation to which no physical output corresponds, i.e. when inflation takes place, the money receipts of some people in the economy are bound to involve unmerited windfall gains. Logic and experience have identified these beneficiaries of inflation to be traders, businessmen and industrialists, the middle and upper classes of society, their benefit being at the expense of the fixed money income groups, i.e., the workers, peasants and the poorer sections of the community. Not until the flow of money income is duly adjusted to match the stream of national output and the balance between the two is continually maintained by strict fiscal and monetary policies can we expect accelerated economic and social progress.

The point I have made above will be made clear by the analysis of na-

tional income. The national income is an economic barometer. Details of national income tell us about the dependence of the country on different economic pursuits and as such invite attention to any imbalance that might be there.

Such studies also bring to light the economically weak spots within a nation and also throw light on the distribution of wealth. But a per capita income is no dependable index of the economic conditions of the masses of the people. A very large section of the Indian people have an income much below the per capita income.

Mr. Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I will conclude in a minute, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; how many more minutes can I allow? He should resume his seat now. Shri Bhagavati.

Shri Bhagavati (Darrang): I welcome the budget proposals. Perhaps not many will object to the taxation proposals which will bring in an additional revenue of about Rs. 23 crores, though one may wish that it would have been better if taxation on cycle-parts, certain motor vehicles and co-operative societies could be avoided. There is, however, a feeling that Government come forward with new taxation without plugging the loopholes in the existing structure of taxation. For creating proper climate for new taxation, the Government should continue its endeavour with greater vigilance to minimise tax evasion. Taxation, indeed, cannot be considered to be bad, when it is meant for reducing deficit which is inevitable in a developing economy. Because, deficit financing beyond a certain limit may cause inflation and indirectly cause everybody to pay more. What is very important is that neither taxation nor deficit-financing should be allowed to set in motion inflationary spiral resulting in

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increased cost of living. The ultimate success of the national budget will be judged by the contribution it makes to solve the problem of the housewife in balancing her household budget because while the Finance Minister can meet the deficit by expansion of Treasury Bills, the housewife cannot. Therefore, it is right and proper that the housewives should be helped to balance their budgets by reducing the price index.

The budget proposals are to be viewed from another standpoint to which the Finance Minister has drawn attention. He has stated that the proposals for the coming year, particularly those widening the base of taxation, have been formulated with the need of the Third Plan in view. As this and the next budget have to create favourable conditions for the Third Plan, it is but natural that the Finance Minister wants to widen the base of taxation. But the important question that arises in this connection is how far the economy of the country has been put on a self-generating basis and it has shown signs of expansion. I have no doubt that our economic policy is quite sound. Shri Masani stated sometime ago that the economic laws are stronger than a strong government and, ultimately, the economic laws will reverse the economic policies pursued by the Government. I should like to say that the economic policy pursued by this Government is in tune with the economic laws and only when the Government pursue the economic policies vigorously will they be successful; otherwise not. The establishment of basic industries, power projects and research laboratories is a step in the right direction. But we cannot ignore certain defects. The Finance Minister has himself admitted that despite the encouraging trends in both agricultural and industrial production, wholesale prices and cost of living have shown a significant rise. The cost of living in 1959 increased by 5.2 per cent over that of 1958. The way in which the number of unemployed persons has increased is also an

indication of a flaw in the planning system.

The major defect in our economy seems to be that stability or security has not yet been ensured. It has been stated in the *Economic Survey*, 1959-60 that the pressure on resources since the beginning of the Second Plan has been aggravated by the sharp fluctuation in agricultural output. Continued and steady upward trend is not always ensured in the field of industry also. In 1957, the industrial production index has increased by 3.5 per cent whereas in 1958 by only 1.7 per cent, though in 1959 the increase is 7.4 per cent over the year 1958. Because of these instabilities, the national income becomes uncertain. It has been stated in the *Economic Survey* that national income in 1958-59 increased by 6.8 per cent while it had fallen in the previous year by 1.5 per cent mainly because of poor outturn of agriculture.

It is, therefore, necessary to take corrective measures to eradicate defects which lead to uncertainty or instability in our economy. Primarily, we have to remove the root causes of instability in our agriculture, because agricultural income contributes about 50 per cent to our national income and 70 per cent of the population depend on it. Cultivators' main source of income is prices which they get from their produce. So prices play an important part in agriculture. Agriculture in India is not only a gamble on monsoon but also on prices. Between September 1954 and June 1955 agricultural prices fell erratically, but prices of manufactured goods did not. Between July 1955 and March 1956 agricultural prices rose and not of manufactured goods. Big crop means prosperity to the consumers, while it means calamity to the agriculturists who grow it. There lies the contradiction in the situation. In such circumstances, there can be no incentive for the cultivators to step up production. The hon. Finance Minister has said that the first pre-requisite of success is increased agricultural produc-

tion. If that is so, the agriculturists should be ensured of a stable price and steady market. At present one engaged in agriculture has the lowest income, except one engaged in domestic service. In 1950-51 the net output per employed person in any industry or trade was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national income. The output per person engaged in agriculture alone was Rs. 500 while the corresponding figure for the mining and manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,700, banking and insurance Rs. 1,600, commercial and transporting activities Rs. 1,500 Government services Rs. 1,100 and domestic services Rs. 400. It is therefore important that a definite price policy is followed so that the agriculturists can be assured of a reasonable income. Unless there is a definite agricultural price policy credit cannot be linked up with marketing. If that cannot be done, co-operative credit and marketing movement cannot grow or develop. There should be parity of prices between cash crops and food crops and also agricultural commodities and non-agricultural commodities.

In this context I should like to say that the policy of State trading in foodgrains should be pursued vigorously. It can be best done through producers and marketing co-operatives on the one hand and consumers' co-operatives on the other. In the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and some other countries the State has taken necessary steps to give security to the agriculturists. In U.K. a fair income is given to the agriculturist on the basis of global income in the agricultural sector. In Sweden, fair price is fixed on the basis of cost of production. In U.S.A. the equity concept is linked up with the parity concept. India has to take similar steps to stabilise agricultural income. The minimum price should be fair price. It should include cost of production and a reasonable margin of profit. If the consumers are to be given any concession in price, the Government should do so by price support.

Apart from price stabilisation, there are other insecurities under which the agriculturists suffer due to various reasons such as, flood, drought, cattle mortality, pest menace etc. It is high time that the Government think of introducing agricultural insurance scheme against such eventualities.

Sometimes a controversy is raised as to whether emphasis should be given on agriculture or on industry. I do not think there is any conflict between agriculture and industry. For a planned development, both should receive due importance. One is certainly dependant on the other. We cannot develop agriculture in the modern sense if we do not have improved implements, pesticides, fertilisers and electricity, and for all this we must have industrial plants.

Gandhiji described the spinning wheel as science reduced to the terms of the masses. Now, we have to apply this dictum in formulating our Third Plan. That will remove the defects or loopholes which are there in our planning. At present we have seen that in many schemes, major investment is on establishment or buildings and very little is left for production heads. That mistake is not to be corrected.

The Third Plan should also provide for village plan. A reasonable amount should be provided for each village in India, and the people in each of the villages should be given the fullest authority to spend the amount on production work as they choose. There should be no control or even guidance from any other quarter. That may give initiative and generate enthusiasm among the people for economic planning. The people generally do not have any quarrel with the objective of our Plan. The criticism mostly is regarding avoidable delays, wasteful expenditure or bad implementation of the schemes under the Plan, the reason being, as has been admitted by the people in authority, that the administration cannot cope with the work. It is, therefore, essential to streamline the administration from the point of view of integrity and efficiency.

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Another aspect of the administrative reform is to simplify the method of work, by revision of rules and procedure. I do not know why, after a Demand has been granted, by Parliament or State legislature, a Ministry or department has to take fresh sanction for expenditure under that head. Then again, there is too much of centralisation, though Panchayat raj is being established. It appears that the State Governments, now, cannot proceed with many works without prior sanction from the Centre. All this complicates matters and causes unnecessary delay. Reforms in these directions are urgently called for.

I should like to request the Government and the Planning Commission to keep in mind the requirements of the underdeveloped States, while preparing the Third Plan. Removal of disparities is a directive principle of our Constitution. I submit that in giving effect to this principle, Assam should get preference in the Third Plan in the matter of transport and communications, irrigation and power projects and industries. A master plan should be drawn up for control of floods in that State with integrated schemes for control of erosion and other measures of irrigation.

We have accepted that our social order is to be based on socialism. It is necessary that this is always kept in view in framing our economic policies and plan. Though slogan-mongering has no meaning, in the initial stage it is always better to mention how the socialistic approach has been maintained in the Budget proposals. It should be clearly demonstrated how the economic disparity or the gap between the rich and the poor is being removed or bridged by the Budget proposals. The economic survey should at least explain in detail how the socialistic approach has been maintained in the Budget and how progress has been made in that direction in the course of the year under review.

I congratulate the Government for accepting the unanimous recommendations of the Textile and Cement Wage Boards. I hope the recommendations will now be implemented. I should also like to request the Finance Minister to accept the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding arbitration. This is very important from the workers' point of view.

Last time, I referred to the problem of the closed or mismanaged tea gardens, in my speech here. The question was said to be receiving the attention of Government, but, so far, Government have taken no step in this direction. I would once again urge upon Government to bring forward a legislation empowering the State Governments to take such steps as may be necessary to protect a tea garden from closure or mismanagement.

I should like also to refer to the two State taxes on tea. Assam carriage tax is at the rate of one anna per lb. The West Bengal Government's entry tax is also one anna per lb. of tea which enters Calcutta for auction. The present position is that Assam tea has to pay one anna per lb. as Assam tax and one anna per lb. as Bengal tax, thus making a total of two annas per lb., whereas Bengal tea has to pay one anna per lb. only, which makes Assam tea less economic than Bengal tea. On the top of it, Assam tea has to travel a longer distance which makes Assam tea still more uneconomic than that of West Bengal. It is, therefore, necessary that these two State taxes are replaced by a Central tax of one anna per lb. on all teas, and the proceeds distributed to Assam and West Bengal in proportion to their teas.

Finally, teas which are sold in West Bengal for consumption may qualify for octroi tax, but teas which enter Calcutta only for auction for export do not merit octroi tax like entry tax. Entry or octroi tax should be defined as consumption tax only. I would request the Central Government to take steps so that no State can levy

any such tax on goods sold or auctioned in a particular State for export abroad or to other States within the country.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Prime Ministers of India and China are going to meet shortly and find out a basis for the settlement of the border disputes. I do not understand why some hon. Members object to the invitation by our Prime Minister to the Chinese Prime Minister, and why they are not happy at the proposed meeting. What I feel is that it will be a tragedy if India—whatever may be the attitude of another country—has to speak in the cold war language at a time when even big military Powers are talking of peace and disarmament. It does not mean in any way that the violation of our border is to be tolerated. But it has to be remembered that the attack by Communist China is not only an attack on our territory, but it is a challenge to our ideology or to our way of thinking. At this time of crisis, we have to be very careful, and maintain a stand by which we can not only preserve the integrity of the country but also the tradition of Indian revolution and high principles for which India stands. The Nehru approach to this problem is, therefore, the right approach. While the door for discussion or negotiation should always be kept open, our efforts to strengthen our internal position should not be slackened, because whenever we negotiate, we can negotiate properly only from a position of strength, —moral and material.

In this connection, I would like to submit that the North East Frontier was long neglected and much has now to be done to strengthen it. I may be allowed to quote here a passage from an editorial of *The Statesman*. It reads thus:

"Richly endowed with natural resources, Assam is frequently afflicted by floods, drought, erosion and earthquakes. Not least, the State's frontiers are thrust like a

vulnerable finger into one of the wildest and now most troubled regions in the world".

I am confident that Government are fully alive to the situation and they will take all necessary steps.

Shri V. Eacharan (Palghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister on having given us a realistic picture of the country's economy. He also said that the Budget is based on greater development, higher production and better standard of living. It is true that the conditions of the village people have improved considerably due to the First and Second Five Year Plans. This is the last Budget of the Second Five Year Plan period. During the Plan period, industrial production has improved considerably. Certain industries have exceeded the targets fixed. This is taking the country as a whole.

So far as my State, Kerala, is concerned, the industrial development is very meagre. Kerala is very poorly industrialised. The State has got none of the big industries either in the public or private sector. There are so many big industries in the public sector in other States where large number of people can be employed. Take, for example, the Heavy Electrical Industry of Bhopal and the steel plants and other big industries. Undertakings like these will employ 30,000 to 40,000 people. There is nothing of the kind in Kerala where the unemployment problem is acute.

The other day the Minister of Industry replying to a question said that two more heavy electrical industries would be established in the public sector. One of these should be in Kerala. Such an industry will employ 30,000 to 40,000 people. Then half of the unemployment problem, which is the main problem in Kerala, will be solved.

The Minister also said that the Government had set up a Committee to recommend sites for the units. I would point out that if industries under

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the public sector are located only on technical considerations, backward and poorly industrialised States like Kerala will be lagging behind and will remain backward for ever.

As regards small-scale industries, all encouragement should be given in Kerala, including training facilities. Many people of my State are not industry-minded. They always favour government jobs and office work. This is mainly due to the fact that they need not spend any additional money except what they have spent on their education. Establishment of industries involves investment of large funds. Due to these difficulties, people are always going out in search for jobs outside. If industries are started in the State, they will settle there itself.

I am glad that the Government have decided that the second Shipbuilding Yard will be located at Cochin. This will take some time to start functioning. When it starts functioning, some of these problems will be solved.

Regarding agriculture, the Finance Minister has said that crop prospects are better this year. Whatever may be the prospects, we are not producing enough for our country's needs. In this connection, I would like to say a word about the World Agriculture Fair held in Delhi. This could help

agriculturists to understand the new methods of cultivation and adopt them.

The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, deserves all congratulations for this. I hope the House will agree with me in this.

I have to point out that unfortunately the question of agriculture is not receiving sufficient attention from the departments of Government. It is true some of the industries have exceeded the production targets. At the same time, the production of fertiliser which is required for higher production, has not reached the target. Even now, we have to import fertilisers at high prices and along with that food-grains also. If they take a little more interest and a little more care, more fertilisers can be produced and the country made self-sufficient in these chemicals.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member much more to say?

Shri V. Eacharan: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he may continue tomorrow. The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 8, 1960/Phalguna 18, 1881 (Saka).

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[Monday, March 7, 1960/Phalguna 17, 1881 (Saka)]

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652	Protein from water-hyacinth	4390—91		
653	Expansion of railways in Delhi	4392—95		
654	Visakhapatnam Port	4395—98		
655	Viscounts for I.A.C.	4398—99		
656	Railway Bridges across Cauvery	4399—4400		
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659	Land Acquisition in Delhi	4405—08		
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5	Equipment at Bhakra Power House	4409—11		
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651	Delegates to Indian History Congress	4411—12		
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662	Small-pox in Delhi and New Delhi	4414		
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665	Rice for tribals in Manipur	4415—16		
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667	Sethu road as National Highway	4417		
		668	Family Planning	4417
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813	Better Farm Tools for Manipur	4449
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815	Price of sugar	4450
816	Accident in Ajmer Workshop	4450
817	Bus and Truck Terminal in Delhi	4451
818	Reservation clerks on Southern Railway . . .	4451
819	Minor Irrigation Schemes in Himachal Pradesh . . .	4451-52

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 4452-64

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of four adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding the strike by the employees of the State Bank of India:

Shri Prabhat Kar, Shri S.M. Banerjee, Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan and Shri T. Nagi Reddy; Shri R.K. Khadilkar; Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray and Shri Hem Barua; and Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 4464

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 10th February, 1960 to a supplementary by Shri T. Sanganna on Starred Question No. 34, regarding Upper Sileru Project.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 4465-66

Forty-ninth Report was adopted.

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
BILL INTRODUCED . . .	4467	GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION . .	468—4590
The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1960.		General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1960-61 continued. The discussion was not concluded.	
BILL PASSED	4467-68	AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1960/PHALGUNA 18, 1881 (SAKA)—	
The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1960. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.		Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill and General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1960-61.	